Algorithms Test 1 Review

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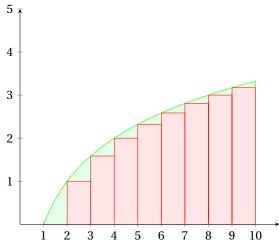
Use the technique of bounding definite integrals to find the $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ category for the function.

$$A(n) = log_2(1) + log_2(2) + log_2(3) + \dots + log_2(n-1) + log_2(n)$$
(1)

Actually, you should use the integral bound technique for one equality, and use trivial analysis for the other.

3.2 Answer

To begin, we must draw a graph of the function and the integral:



Following from the facts that:

- 1. The integral is the area under the function $log_2(x)$ from 1 to n.
- 2. If we chose to view the integral as the summation of all of its length one segments from 1 to *n* plus the integral of whatever is left over (if n is not an integer value), the resulting integral's value will be unaffected.
- 3. The value of each integral segment is greater than the value of its corresponding series segment because:
 - (a) the value of the function and the series are equal at integer values
 - (b) the value of the function increases between integers and the value of the series does not.

 $\int_1^n log_2(x)$ is greater than $\sum_{i=1}^n log_2(i)$ for any n greater than 1. Thus, to find the upper bound or O of $\sum_{i=1}^n log_2(i)$ we merely need to find the integral of $\int_1^n log_2(x)$

So now I will calculate $\int_1^n log_2(x)$

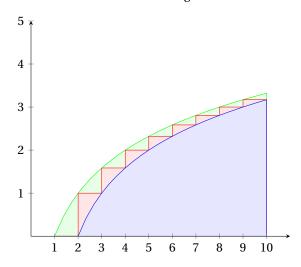
1. Recognize that to take the integral of a logarithm, we will have to perform integration by parts. so we must chose u and dv values.

$$u = log_2(x)$$
 $du = 1/x ln(2)$ $dv = 1$ $v = x$ (2)

2. solve for the indefinite integral

$$\int_{1}^{n} log_{2}(x) = \frac{\ln(x) * x}{\ln(2)} \Big|_{1}^{n} - \int_{1}^{n} \frac{x}{x \ln(2)} = \frac{\ln(x) * x}{\ln(2)} \Big|_{1}^{n} - \int_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{\ln(2)} = \frac{\ln(x) * x}{\ln(2)} - \frac{x}{\ln(2)} \Big|_{1}^{n} = \frac{\ln(x) * x - x}{\ln(2)} \Big|_{1}^{n} = \frac{\ln(x) * x - x}{\ln(2)} \Big|_{1}^{n}$$
(3)

3. solve for the definite integral



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