Solution of Assignment #1 part 2, Total points: 45

(Course: CS 401)

Problem 1 (30 points): Assume that you have two functions f(n) and g(n) such that f(n) = O(g(n)). Also, assume that $f(n) \ge 4$ and $g(n) \ge 4$ for all n. For each of the following statements, decide whether you think it is true or false and accordingly give a proof (if true) or a counterexample (if false).

- (*i*) (10 points) $\log_2 f(n)$ is $O(\log_2 g(n))$.
- (*ii*) (10 points) $2^{f(n)}$ is $O(2^{g(n)})$.
- (iii) (10 points) $f(n)^2$ is $O(g(n)^2)$.

Solution:

(i) True.

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \Rightarrow f(n) \le c_1 g(n) \Rightarrow \log_2 f(n) \le \log_2 c_1 g(n) = \log_2 c_1 + \log_2 g(n)$$
$$= \left(\frac{\log_2 c_1}{\log_2 g(n)} + 1\right) \log_2 g(n) \le (\log_2 c_1 + 1) \log_2 g(n) \le c_2 \log_2 g(n)$$

Here we can choose any constant c_2 as long as $c_2 \ge \log_2 c_1 + 1$.

- (ii) False. e.g. f(n)=2n and g(n)=n. 2n=O(n), but $2^{2n}=2^n\times 2^n$. We cannot find a constant c, such that $2^n\times 2^n\le c2^n$ holds for any $n\ge n_0$
- (iii) True.

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \Rightarrow f(n) \le cg(n) \Rightarrow f(n)^2 \le (cg(n))^2 = c^2g(n)^2$$

Problem 2 (15 points): Give an algorithm to detect whether a given undirected graph is a tree or not. The graph is given to you in its adjacency list representation. The running time of your algorithm should be O(m+n) for a graph with n nodes and m edges.

Solution: Let G be the given graph. We run BFS starting from an arbitrary node s. If BFS cannot reach all nodes then the graph is not connected and hence not a tree. Otherwise, consider the obtained BFS tree T. If every edge of G appears in the BFS tree then G = T, hence G contains no cycle and therefore G is a tree. Otherwise, G is a non a tree by the following argument. There is some edge $e = \{v, w\}$ that belongs to G but not to G and thus G has strictly more than G edges.