

ASSIGNMENT-2

1. Use divide-and-conquer technique to calculate sum of an integer array. Use two different ways to define subproblems. For each way:
 - a. Write the pseudocode of the algorithm.

→ Solution 1:-

sumArray(a[], start, end)

INT mid, lsum, rsum

IF end == start

RETURN a[start]

ELSE

mid = (end + start) / 2

lsum = sumArray(a, start, mid)

rsum = sumArray(a, mid + 1, end)

RETURN lsum + rsum

- b. ~~solution~~ Give the running time recurrence (recursive equation) and calculate running time in Θ .

→ $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1$

Using Master's theorem,

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

where $a \geq 1$; $b > 1$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^k \log^p n)$

$$\therefore a = 2, b = 2, f(n) = \Theta(1) = \Theta(n^0 \log^0 n)$$

$$k = 0, p = 0$$

$$\text{Case 1:- } \log_b a > k \Rightarrow \log_2 2 > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{TRUE}$$

$$\therefore \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2}) = \Theta(n^1) = \Theta(n)$$

Solution 2:-

sumArray2(a[]), x

IF a == NULL

RETURN 0

IF a.length == 1

RETURN a[0]

FOR (INT i = 0; i < a.length; i++)

RETURN a[0] + sumArray2(a[i])

Running time recurrence-

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 1$$

Using ^{substitution} Master theorem,

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + f(n) \dots \text{where } f(n) = 1 \\ = T(n-1) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n-1) = T(n-1-1) + 1 = T(n-2) + 1$$

$$\therefore T(n) = T(n-2) + 1 + 1 = T(n-2) + 2$$

$$\therefore T(n) = T(n-k) + k$$

$$\text{For } k = n-1, T(n-k) = T(1)$$

$$\therefore T(n) = T(1) + n-1$$

$$T(n) = O(n)$$

2. Use divide-and-conquer technique to search a number in the sorted list of n numbers.

a. Write the pseudo code of the algorithm.

→ searchNumber(a[], n, key)

INT left = 0

INT right = n-1

WHILE left <= right

INT mid = (left + right) / 2

IF a[mid] == key

RETURN mid

IF a[mid] > key

right = mid - 1

ELSE

left = mid + 1

$O(1)$

$O(1)$

$T(n/2)$

RETURN -1

b. Write the recursive running time equation (recurrence) with result.

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow T(n) &= T(n/2) + 2^0 \cdot O(1) \\ &= T(n/2) + c = T(n/2)\end{aligned}$$

Using Master's theorem.

$$a=1, b=2, n=1 \quad f(n) = O(1) = O(n^0 \log^0 n)$$

$$\therefore k=0, p=0$$

$$\text{Case 1: } \log_b a > k \Rightarrow \log_2 1 > k \Rightarrow 0 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{FALSE}$$

$$\text{Case 2: } \log_b a = k \Rightarrow \log_2 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{TRUE}$$

$$\text{i) } p > -1 \Rightarrow 0 > -1 \Rightarrow \text{TRUE}$$

$$\therefore \theta(n^k \log^{p+1} n) = \theta(n^0 \log^{0+1} n) = \theta(\log n)$$