O1) Give running times of each of the algorithms in proper notations. Explain your onswers.

Solution: inner loop
$$\stackrel{\frown}{E}$$
 $\stackrel{\frown}{C}$ $1+\cdots+(n-2)+(n-1)$ seklindedir.

(n-1) 3 simple statements oldupu ign;
executed
$$3.(1+--+(n-2)+(n-1))$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{2}{j} = i+1$$
 = $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 3(n-i)$

$$=3\frac{2}{5}(n-1)$$

$$= 3\left(\frac{2}{100} - \frac{1}{100}\right) = 3\left(\frac{2}{100} - \frac{1}{100}\right)$$

$$=3\left(\left(0-1\right) \cdot n-\frac{\left(0-1\right) \cdot n}{2}\right)$$

$$= 3 \left(n^{2} - n - \frac{(n^{2} - n)}{2} \right)$$

$$T(n) = 3\left(\frac{n^2 - n}{2}\right)$$

01) 2) public static int length (String str) {
if (str == null || str.equals("")) return 0; return 1+length (str. substring(1)); 1 3 Statement T(n) = T(n-1) + 3If (-1) = [(A-2)+3 TLA=2)=7+(n-3)+3 T(n-3)=7(n-4)+3 I(n-k) = T(n-k-1)+3 -> n-k-1=1 T(n) = T(n-k-1) + 3(k+1)k=n-2T(n) = (T(1)) + 3(n-2+1)T(n) = 1 + 3(n-1)T(n) = 3n - 2 = O(n)n arttikaa sürekli yavaslomaa. => T(n)'i length'in tomomi olorat disindim.

Her substring'de birer eleman olorak ilerler. Son elemano pelene kodar bu sekilde ilerler. Bunu da T(n-1) ___ T(n-k-1) olavak ifade ettin.

a) What does the function do? b) Give the best case and worst-case running lines of the algorithm in O notation. Explain your a) for lint j=0; j<n-1; ++j) {] 1 statement smallest = j; for (int i=j+1; i\n; ++1) [if (A[i] < A[smallest]) smallest = i; A[j]=A[smallest];] of statement Bu kod paraacipi diziyi kucukten büyüpe dopru sıralar.

Bu sıralama <u>selection</u> sort sıralamasıdır, Verinsizdi(Out) isteti donguide en kucuit, sayı bulunmus, distati donpude ise by islemin her saferinde genilennes: saplanie Equeli siralama yontemi yalın oldupu ve bazı durumlarda / daha karmasık olan algoritmalara göre daha iyi sonuc verii. b) Best Case ve Worst Case durumbar incelendipinde; Best case if durumuna girmetse. You diti $\frac{2j}{j} = \frac{2j}{j} = \frac{2i}{j} = \frac{2i}{j}$ $=2(\frac{1}{5}n-\frac{1}{5}j)$ Bu durunda selection sort siralamamitin base case le morst case : O(n²) bulunui $=2(n.(n-1))-2(6-1)\cdot n$ Rest case $O(n^2)$ = $T(n) = \frac{2n^2 - 2n - n^2 + n}{n^2 - n}$ Worst Case if durumuna giverse. You dis sirali depilse. $\frac{\hat{z}}{\hat{z}} = \frac{\hat{z}}{3} = \frac{\hat{z}}{3} (n - \hat{j}) = 3(\frac{\hat{z}}{3}) - \frac{\hat{z}}{3} = \frac{\hat{z}}{3}$ $\hat{z} = \frac{\hat{z}}{3} = \frac{\hat{z$ 1 morst ~ 0(4,) 11

• T(n) = O(g(n)), O≤cig(n) ≤ T(n) ≤cig(n); n>no.

T(n) = O(g(n)) => O≤T(n) ≤cig(n) for n>no

T(n)'in ist siniri O(n)'dir.

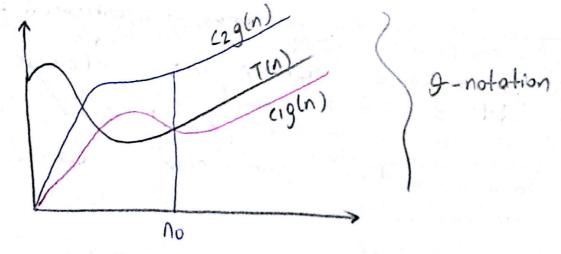
Worst case running time of the alporithm is O(n).

O(n) worst case durumunu ifade eder galignar siresinde.

• T(n) = N(g(n)) => O\(\) cig(n)\(\) T(n) for n\(\) no

T(n)'in all siniri N(n)'dir.

Best case running time of the algorithm is N(n).



Lower Bound \leq Running Time \leq Upper Bound T(n) = O(g(n)) and T(n) = N(g(n))=> $O\leq T(n) \leq c_2 g(n)$, $n > = n_1$ $O\leq c_1 g(n) \leq T(n)$, $n > = n_2$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \le c_1 g(n) \le T(n) \le c_2 g(n) \quad n \ge n_0$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$

Organ))

By dontleme pore worst case O(p(N)) we best case M(p(n)) alon bir fonksiyonun galikma fomani O(g(n)) dir.

94) 1) Bu soruda www. algoqueue com sitesinden yararlanılmıştır. public static int[] insertion Sort (int[] array, int m) int 1 = 0; if (m-1) & insertionSort (ornay, m-1); else { int k = array[M]; i=m-1; while (:>=0 && array[i]>E) [amony[i+1] = arroy[i]; return array; T(n) { m=1 -> O(1) m>1 -> T(n-1) + O(n) Rest Korsilationar Fecursive Siralarken si Korsilationar kol igin uypun tonum Sirularken siralamada uyour tonunu bulnok iain O(n) suresi. T(n) = T(n-1) + n= T(n-2) + n + (n-1)Best Cose 10(n) = T(n-3) + n + (n-1) + (n-2)= T(1) + n + (n-1) + (n-2) + - - + 2 $= \frac{n(n-1)}{3} + O(1) = O(n^2) \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n^2)$ 3) Insertion algoritmasinda, eleman sayisi Worst case at always avantafli bir alporitma alw. Verinsit bir alporitmadir. Uygulaması kolay bir alporit. worst cose : O(n2) Bose Cose O(n)

ery) 3) Insertion Search Algoritma Komple 9 5 4 8 1 458 41584

05) 1) $f(n) = n^{0.1}$, $g(n) = (lopn)^{10}$ Limit ile daha kalay bir aötüm elde edildiği i'ain bu yolu kullandim. $0 < \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} < \infty \Rightarrow f(n) = O(g(n))$ temelinden yola altarak; $f(n) > 1 \Rightarrow f(n) > g(n)$ Potitif

ifodelerdz

penerlidii $f(n) < 1 \Rightarrow f(n) < g(n)$ 1) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n^{0.1})}{(\log n)^{10}} = \frac{n^{0.1}}{(\log n)^{10}} + \log (\log n)^{10}$ Bu örnakte (logn)10 no.11 a pore daha halli büyür f(n) < cip(n) O(g(n)) esitlipini elde ettim. 2) $f(n) = n!, g(n) = 2^n$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n!}{2^n} \quad \text{Stirlings Formula} \Rightarrow n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \times \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n!}{2^n} \quad \text{Wikipedia'dan} \quad g(n) = 2^n$ $yorarlanddi. \quad g(n) = 2^n$ $\frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \frac{n!}{2^n} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot n^n \cdot e^{-n}}{2^n} > 1 \implies \frac{f(n) > c_1 g(n)}{\sqrt{(g(n))}}$ 3) $f(n) = (\log n)^{\log n}, \ g(n) = \frac{2(\log_2 n)^2}{\sqrt{(\log n)}}$ $f(n) = (\log n)^{\log n}, \ g(n) = \frac{2(\log_2 n)^2}{\sqrt{(\log n)}}$ $f(n) = (\log n)^{\log n}, \ g(n) = \frac{2(\log_2 n)^2}{\sqrt{(\log n)}}$ $f(n) = (\log n)^{\log n}, \ g(n) = \frac{2(\log_2 n)^2}{\sqrt{(\log n)}}$ $\frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \frac{(\log n)^{\log n}}{2^{(\log 2n)^2}}$ $\frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \frac{(\log n)^2}{2^{(\log 2n)^2}}$ $\frac{\log n}{\log n} = \frac{2\log n}{\log n}$ $\frac{f(n) \leq (\log n)}{\log n} = \frac{\log n \cdot den}{\log n \cdot den}$ $\frac{f(n) \leq O(g(n))}{\log n}$ ined by CamScanner

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