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Pledge: I pledge my honor that I have abided by the Stevens Honor System.

Give the complexity of the following functions. Choose the most appropriate notation from among $\,O_{\,,}\,$ $\,\theta_{\,,}$ and $\,\Omega_{\,,}\,$

```
1. void function1(int n) {
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
             for (int j = i; j <= n; j += 2) {</pre>
                  cout << "*";
             }
        }
    }
   Answer: \theta (n<sup>2</sup>)
2. void function2(int n) {
        int count = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i * i * i <= n; i++) {</pre>
             count++;
        }
        cout << count;</pre>
   Answer: \theta (\log_3 n)
3. void function3(int n) {
        int count = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i * i <= n; i++) { //\log_3 n
             for (int j = 1; j + n/2 <= n; j++) { // n/2
                  for (int k = 1; k <= n; k *= 2) { // logn</pre>
                       count++;
             }
        cout << count;</pre>
   }
    //
   Answer: \theta (n*logn*log<sub>3</sub>n)
4. void function4(int n) {
        int count = 0;
        for (int i = n/2; i <= n; i++) {// n/2</pre>
             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j *= 2) { // logn</pre>
                  for (int k = 1; k <= n; k *= 2) { //logn</pre>
                       count++;
                  }
             }
        cout << count;</pre>
   }
```

```
Answer: \theta (nlogn)
5. void function5(int n) {
        if (n % 2 == 0) {
             return;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {</pre>
                  cout << "*";
                  break;
             }
   Answer: O (n<sup>2</sup>)
6. void function6(int n) {
        int count = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n/2; i++) {</pre>
             for (int j = 1; j <= n/3; j++) {</pre>
                  for (int k = 1; k <= n/4; k++) {
                       count++;
             }
        }
        cout << count;</pre>
   Answer: \theta (n<sup>3</sup>)
7. void function7(int n) {
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j += i) {</pre>
                  cout << "*";
             }
        }
   Answer: \theta (nlogn)
8. void function8(int n) {
        int i = 1, s = 1;
        while (s <= n) {
             i++;
             s += i;
             cout << "*";
        }
   Answer: \theta (logn)
```

- 9. Processing Arrays
 - a. Suppose you have an unsorted array of integers of length n and want to sum all the elements inside it. What is the running time of your algorithm? θ (n)

- b. Suppose you have an unsorted array of integers of length n and want to determine if all the values inside are positive. What is the running time of your algorithm? θ (n)
- c. Suppose you have a sorted array of integers of length n and want to determine the median value. What is the running time of your algorithm? θ (n)

10.
$$T \top T / F f(n) = 5n^2 + 4n + 8 \in \theta(n^2)$$

If true, prove it by giving *integral* values for the required constants c_1 , c_2 , and n_0 . Choose the tightest values possible for the c_1 and c_2 constants. If false, show the contradiction.

$$c_1 \, \mathrm{n}^2 \le 5\mathrm{n}^2 + 4\mathrm{n} + 8 \le c_2 \, \mathrm{n}^2$$

$$c_1 \le 5 + 4/n + 8/n^2 \le c_2$$

$$c_1 =$$

$$n_0 =$$