



COMP90038 Algorithms and Complexity

Tutorial 3 Brute Force and Recursion

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1. Review



Brute Force

Brute force:

A brute force algorithm simply **tries all possibilities exhaustively** until a satisfactory solution is found.

- **Simple, easy to implement**
- **inefficient—does not scale well.**
- **Sorting - Selection Sort**
Select the 1st smallest item &, select the 2nd smallest item...select the nth smallest item(largest).
- **Optimizing - Find the best solution**
 - Require finding all solutions, or if a value for the best solution is known, it may stop when any best solution is found
 - e.g. Travelling Salesperson (TSP), Closest Pair
- **Satisficing - Search for an item with a particular property**
 - Stop as soon as a solution is found that is good enough
 - e.g. String matching

Sorting

- **in-place:** if it does not require additional memory for manipulating the input. *However, a small constant extra space used for variables is allowed.*
- **stable:** if it preserves the relative order of elements that have identical keys.
- **input-insensitive:** if its running time is fairly independent of input properties other than size.

Selection Sort

```

function SelSort( $A[0..n-1]$ )
  for  $i \leftarrow 0$  to  $n - 2$  do
     $min \leftarrow i$ 
    for  $j \leftarrow i+1$  to  $n-1$  do
      if  $A[j] < A[min]$  then
         $min \leftarrow j$ 
     $t \leftarrow A[i]$ 
     $A[i] \leftarrow A[min]$ 
     $A[min] \leftarrow t$  } swap
  
```

Complexity: $\theta(n^2)$

- **in-place**
- **stable** if “swap” if “push back”
- **input-insensitive**



	a[]											
i	min	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	6	S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
1	4	A	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
2	10	A	E	R	T	O	X	S	M	P	L	E
3	9	A	E	E	T	O	X	S	M	P	L	R
4	7	A	E	E	L	O	X	S	M	P	T	R
5	7	A	E	E	L	M	X	S	O	P	T	R
6	8	A	E	E	L	M	O	S	X	P	T	R
7	10	A	E	E	L	M	O	P	X	S	T	R
8	8	A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
9	9	A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
10	10	A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
		A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X

Trace of selection sort (array contents just after each exchange)

Sourced from Sedgewick, R., & Wayne, K. (2011). Algorithms. Addison-wesley professional.

Recursion

Recursion:

Recursion is a process by which a function **calls itself directly or indirectly**. The corresponding function is called as recursive function.

Two main components required for every recursive function.

- **Base case:**

- ✓ returns a value without making any subsequent recursive calls
- ✓ The value returned in base case is provided.
- ✓ The role of the base condition is to **stop a recursive function from executing endlessly**. This is when the function keeps calling itself... and never stops calling itself!



- **Reduction part:**

- ✓ relates the value of the function at one (or more) input values to the value of the function at one (or more) other input values.
- ✓ the sequence of input values must **converge** to the base case.

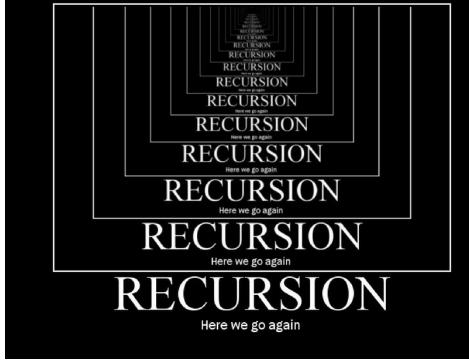
Factorial

$$n! = \begin{cases} n * (n - 1)!, & n \geq 1 \\ 1, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

```
function factorial(n)
    if n = 0 then
        return 1
    return factorial(n-1) * n
```

```
factorial(5)
factorial(4)
factorial(3)
factorial(2)
factorial(1)
    return 1
return 2*1 = 2
return 3*2 = 6
return 4*6 = 24
return 5*24 = 120
```

the function knows
it's time to exit.



Iteration VS Recursion

Iteration

Definition

A set of instructions repeatedly executed.

Termination

the loop's termination condition is satisfied

Complexity

Relatively lower time complexity, e.g.

- linear for a single loop
- quadratic for a nested loop

Example

```
function factorial(n)
    result ← 1
    while n > 0 do
        result ← result * n
        n ← n - 1
    return result
```

Recursion

Function calls itself.

the base case

Very high(generally exponential) time complexity.

```
function factorial(n)
    if n = 0 then
        return 1
    return factorial(n-1) * n
```



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2. Tutorial Questions



Question 15

15. For each of the following pairs f, g , determine whether $f(n) \in O(g(n))$, or $g(n) \in O(f(n))$, or both:

- (a) $f(n) = (n^2 + 1 - n^2)/2$ and $g(n) = 2n$ (b) $f(n) = n^2 + n\sqrt{n}$ and $g(n) = n^2 + n$
(c) $f(n) = n \log n$ and $g(n) = \frac{n}{4}\sqrt{n}$ (d) $f(n) = n + \log n$ and $g(n) = \sqrt{n}$
(e) $f(n) = 4n \log n + n$ and $g(n) = (n^2 - n)/2$ (f) $f(n) = (\log n)^2$ and $g(n) = 2 + \log n$

Solution:

L'Hôpital's Rule

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t'(n)}{g'(n)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t'(n)}{g'(n)}$$

where t' and g' are the derivatives of t and g

OR find the dominant term

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/2}{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4n} = 0$ $f(n) \in O(g(n))$

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n^{\frac{3}{2}}}{n^2 + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n + \frac{3}{2}n^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{4}n^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = \text{constant}$ $f(n) \in O(g(n))$ and $g(n) \in O(f(n))$

(c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \log n}{\frac{1}{4}n^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{16}{3\sqrt{n}} = 0$ $f(n) \in O(g(n))$

(d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + \log n}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n^{-1/2}} = \infty$ $g(n) \in O(f(n))$

(e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n \log n + n}{(n^2 - n)/2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n} = 0$ $f(n) \in O(g(n))$

(f) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\log n)^2}{2 + \log n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \log n = \infty$ $g(n) \in O(f(n))$



Question 16

16. Show the steps of selection sort, when given the keys S, O, R, T, X, A, M, P, L, E.

Solution:

		a[]										
i	min	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
0	6	S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
1	4	A	O	R	T	E	X	S	M	P	L	E
2	10	A	E	R	T	O	X	S	M	P	L	E
3	9	A	E	E	T	O	X	S	M	P	L	R
4	7	A	E	E	L	O	X	S	M	P	T	R
5	7	A	E	E	L	M	X	S	O	P	T	R
6	8	A	E	E	L	M	O	S	X	P	T	R
7	10	A	E	E	L	M	O	P	X	S	T	R
8	8	A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
9	9	A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
10	10	A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
		A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X

Trace of selection sort (array contents just after each exchange)



Question 18

18. Trace the brute-force string search algorithm on the following input: The path p is ‘needle’, and the text t is ‘there_need_not_be_any’. How many comparisons (successful and unsuccessful) are made?

Solution:

```
function str_matching(p[0..m-1], t[0..n-1])
    for i ← 0 to n - m do
        j ← 0
        while j < m and p[j] = t[i + j] do
            j ← j + 1
        if j = m then
            return i
    return -1
```

t	t h e r e _ n e e d _ n o t _ b e _ a n y
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
p	n e e d l e
	0 1 2 3 4 5

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 21$$

Question 19

19. Assume we have a text consisting of one million zeros. For each of these patterns, determine how many character comparisons the brute-force string matching algorithm will make:

(a) 010001 (b) 000101 (c) 011101

Solution:

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	999,993	999,994	999,995	999,996	999,997	999,998	999,999

0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5

(a) 2×999995 comparisons

0	0	0	1	0	1
0	1	2	3	4	5

(b) 4×999995 comparisons

0	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	2	3	4	5

(c) 2×999995 comparisons



Question 20

20. Give an example of a text of length n and a pattern of length m , which together constitute a worst-case scenario for the brute-force string matching algorithm. How many character comparisons, as a function of n and m , will be made for the worst-case example. What is the value of m (the length of the pattern) that maximises this function? i.e. What is the worst case pattern length?

Solution:

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
0	1	2	999,993	999,994	999,995	999,996	999,997	999,998	999,999									
0	0	0	0	0	0	1																							
0	1	2	3	4	5																								

The worst case happens when

- Text(length n): consisting of the same character c repeated n times
- Pattern(length m): consisting of $m - 1$ occurrences of c , followed by a single character different from c .

In this case

- the outer loop is traversed $n - m + 1$ times
- each time, m character comparisons are made before failure is detected.
- Altogether we have $(n - m + 1)m = (n + 1)m - m^2$ comparisons.
- When $2m \approx n$, this has its maximal value where $n + 1 - 2m = 0$. (assume n is extremely large)

Question 21

21. The *assignment problem* asks how to best assign n jobs to n contractors who have put in bids for each job. An instance of this problem is an $n \times n$ *cost matrix* C , with $C[i, j]$ specifying what it will cost to have contractor i do job j . The aim is to minimise the total cost. More formally, we want to find a permutation $\langle j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n \rangle$ of $\langle 1, 2, \dots, n \rangle$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^n C[i, j_i]$ is minimized. Use brute force to solve the following instance:

	Job 1	Job 2	Job 3	Job 4
Contractor 1	9	2	7	8
Contractor 2	6	4	3	7
Contractor 3	5	8	1	8
Contractor 4	7	6	9	4

Permutation	Cost
1,2,3,4	$9+4+1+4 = 18$
1,2,4,3	$9+4+8+9 = 30$
1,3,2,4	$9+3+8+4 = 24$
1,3,4,2	$9+3+8+6 = 26$
1,4,2,3	$9+7+8+9 = 33$
1,4,3,2	$9+7+1+6 = 23$
2,1,3,4	$2+6+1+4 = 13$
2,1,4,3	$2+6+8+9 = 25$
:	

The minimal cost is 13, for permutation $\langle 2, 1, 3, 4 \rangle$.

Question 22

22. Give an instance of the assignment problem which does not include the smallest item $C[i, j]$ of its cost matrix.

	Job 1	Job 2
Contractor 1	1	2
Contractor 2	2	4

The minimal cost is 4, for permutation $\langle 2, 2 \rangle$ which doesn't include the smallest item 1.



Question 17

17. One possible way of representing a polynomial

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$$

is as an array A of length $n + 1$, with $A[i]$ holding the coefficient a_i .

- Design a brute-force algorithm for computing the value of $p(x)$ at a given point x . Express this as a function $\text{PEVAL}(A, n, x)$ where A is the array of coefficients, n is the degree of the polynomial, and x is the point for which we want the value of p .
- If your algorithm is $\Theta(n^2)$, try to find a linear algorithm.
- Is it possible to find an algorithm that solves the problem in sub-linear time?

```
function peval(A, n, x)
    result ← 0.0
    for i ← n downto 0 do
        summand ← 1.0
        for j ← 1 to i do
            summand ← x * summand
        result ← result + A[i] * summand
    return result
```

Complexity: $O(n^2)$

```
function peval(A, n, x)
    result ← A[n]
    for i ← n-1 downto 0 do
        result ← result*x + A[i]
    return result
```

$$\begin{aligned} & 7 * x^4 + 3 * x^3 + 4 * x^2 - x - 5 \\ &= x * (x * (x * (7x + 3) + 4) - 1) - 5 \end{aligned}$$

Complexity: $O(n)$

(C)

We cannot solve the problem in less than linear time, because we clearly need to access each of the $n + 1$ coefficients.



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Next Week:

Graphs, trees, graph traversal and allied algorithms(BFS, DFS).

Thank you !





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