

CS344: Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms

Homework 3

Group Members: Stephen Kuo, Derek Mui

2.4) Suppose you are choosing between the following three algorithms:

- Algorithm *A* solves problems by dividing them into five subproblems of half the size, recursively solving each subproblem, and then combining the solutions in linear time.
- Algorithm *B* solves problems of size n by recursively solving two subproblems of size $n - 1$ and then combining the solutions in constant time.
- Algorithm *C* solves problems of size n by dividing them into nine subproblems of size $n/3$, recursively solving each subproblem, and then combining the solutions in $O(n^2)$ time.

Answer:

- $T(n) = 5 * T(n/2) + cn$.
Applying master theorem $a = 2$, $b = 5$, $f(n) = c n$, $\text{degree}(f(n)) = 1$
Since $\log_2 5 > 1$, $T(n) = O(n^{\log_a b}) = O(n^{\log_2 5})$
- $T(n) = 2T(n - 1) + c$. $\therefore T(n) = O(2^n)$
- $T(n) = 9T(\frac{n}{3}) + cn^2$.
Applying master theorem $a = 3$, $b = 9$, $f(n) = cn^2$, $\text{degree}(f(n)) = 2$
Since $\log_3 9 = 2$, $T(n) = O(n^2 \log n)$

Time complexity of the third algorithm is the best. \therefore choose algorithm C

2.5) Solve the following recurrence relations and give a Θ bound for each of them.

Answer:

2.14) You are given an array of n elements, and you notice that some of the elements are duplicates; that is, they appear more than once in the array. Show how to remove all duplicates from the array in time $O(n \log n)$

Answer: Simply sort the elements of the array using merge sort in $O(n \log n)$ time and then remove the duplicate elements by traversing the sorted array.

2.25) ?

Answer:

2.28) The *Hadamard matrices* H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots are defined as follows:

- H_0 is the 1 X 1 matrix [1]
- for $k > 0$, H_k is the $2^k \times 2^k$ matrix

$H_k =$ WILL FINISH WRITING UP THIS THING LATER

Show that if v is a column vector of length $n = 2^k$, then the matrix-vector product $H_k v$ can be calculated using $O(n \log n)$ operations. Assume that all the numbers involved are small enough that basic arithmetic operations like addition and multiplication take unit time.

Answer: For any column vector u of length n , let u_1 denote the column vector of length $n/2$ consisting of the first $n/2$ coordinates of u . Similarly, let u_2 be the vector of the remaining coordinates. Note that:

$$(H_k v)_1 = H_{k-1} v_1 + H_{k-1} v_2 = H_{k-1} (v_1 + v_2)$$

and

$$(H_k v)_2 = H_{k-1} v_1 - H_{k-1} v_2 = H_{k-1} (v_1 - v_2)$$

Recursion 1: Shows that we can find $H_k v$ by calculating $v_1 + v_2$ and $v_1 - v_2$ and recursively computing $H_{k-1}(v_1 + v_2)$ and $H_{k-1}(v_1 - v_2)$

Recursion 2: Only need to compute two subproblems, $H_{k-1} v_1$ and $H_{k-1} v_2$

Lastly, combining the solutions of the two subproblems using addition and subtraction, both taking $O(n)$ time.

3.5) The *reverse* of a directed graph $G = (V, E)$ is another directed graph $G^R = (V, E^R)$ on the same vertex set, but with all edges reversed; that is, $E^R = \{(v, u) : (u, v) \in E\}$

Give a linear-time algorithm for computing the reverse of a graph in adjacency list format.

Answer:

```
1 for each edge  $(v, u) \in E$   
2   do reverse  $(v, u)$  to get  $(u, v)$ 
```

The algorithm runs in time $O(n)$ because it does a constant amount of work for each of the $O(n)$ edges. We simply look at each element of the edge list in our adjacency list representation and swap the vertices.

3.31) ?

Answer:

3.43) ?

Answer: