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Assignment 4 Non-Coding Written Question Answers

Question 1:

1. $O(n^6)$
2. $O(n^4)$
3. $O(n^2)$
4. $O(2^n)$
5. $O\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$

Question 2:

If n is an integer power of 2 (2^n) and $n > 1$

	# of elementary operations		# of times run
def my_function(n):			
if n < 1:	2	*	1
return	1	*	0
while n > 1:	2	*	(n+1)
if n % 2 != 0:	3	*	n
n = 3 * n + 1	3	*	0
else:	1	*	n
n = n / 2	2	*	n
return n	1	*	1

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(n) &= 2+2(n+1)+3n+n+2n+1 \\
 &= 2n+2+n+3n+2n+1+2 \\
 &= 8n+5
 \end{aligned}$$

- The timing of the function $f(n)$ when n is an integer power of 2 and $n > 1$ is $8n+5$, and the big-O complexity is $O(n)$.

Question 3:

The timing of the function in question 2 can not be derived when the integer n is not equal to an integer power of 2 and $n > 1$, due to the nature of the if statement in the while loop. If you end up with an odd number of any size n the modulus 2 of that number will not equal zero. Causing the function to execute the line $n=3*n+1$. This will keep executing until the number is divisible by 2. If the integer n is even, while the modulus will equal 0, you will eventually reach an odd number since the number n is not a power of 2. The if statement will execute increasing the value of the integer n . The if and else blocks will keep executing until a power of 2 is reached. As the only way you can satisfy the while loop and exit is if the number n reaches 1, and the only possible way to do this is continuously dividing by 2 as this is the only operation which reduces the integer n . The only way to reach 1 while continuously dividing by 2 is if the number n is a power of 2. It is impossible to tell how many times the if and else statements will execute until the number n reaches a power of two without the exact number provided. An example is the integer 5 and the integer 9. With the integer 5 the if block executes once until a power of 2 is reached and the else block executes 4 times. With the integer 9 the if block executes 5 times, until a power of 2 is reached and the else block executes 10 times. With such variation in the numbers, it is impossible to tell when the integer n will reach a power of 2 eventually reducing to one making it unable to tell the timing of the function when n is not a power of 2 and $n > 1$.