

1 Question 2

a)

We will prove that this deterministic algorithm has competitive ratio $\frac{1}{\sqrt{B}}$.

Consider case 1, $M \geq T$. In this case, the algorithm will always accept a bid D such that $T = \sqrt{B} \leq D \leq M$ as such a bid will always appear in the sequence and the algorithm will accept the first one it sees. The optimal algorithm would pick M . Then, the ratio between this algorithm and the OPT is $\frac{ALG}{OPT} = \frac{D}{M}$. In the worst case, we minimize this ratio by considering the largest M and smallest D to get a lower bound of $\frac{\sqrt{B}}{B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{B}}$.

Consider case 2, $M < T$. In this case, the algorithm will pick the last bid D such that $1 \leq D \leq M < T = \sqrt{B}$. The optimal algorithm would pick $M < \sqrt{B}$. Then, the ratio between this algorithm and OPT is $\frac{ALG}{OPT} = \frac{D}{M}$. In the worst case, we minimize the ratio by considering the largest M and the smallest D to get a lower bound of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{B}-1} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{B}}$. Take $\frac{1}{\sqrt{B}}$ as the lower bound. (Note that in the case where $B = 1$, then $\frac{1}{\sqrt{B}} = 1$ still satisfies as the lower bound).

Thus, in both possible cases, we see that the ratio between the algorithm's performance to that of the optimal algorithm is $\frac{ALG}{OPT} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{B}}$. Thus, $ALG \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{B}}OPT$ and the algorithm is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{B}}$ -competitive.

b)

We will prove that the expected competitive ratio is at least $\frac{1}{2 \log B}$. Consider M such that it is $2^k \leq M < 2^{k+1}$ for any $k \in [1-1, 2-1, 3-1, \dots, \lfloor \log B+1 \rfloor - 1]$. Now, we can look at two cases based on the randomly chosen threshold. For a given k , either $T = 2^{i-1} \leq 2^k$ for some $i \in [1, 2, \dots, \lfloor \log B+1 \rfloor]$ or $T > 2^k = 2^{i-1}$.

In case 1, the randomly chosen i can only take on the following values: $i \in [1, 2, k+1]$. Any greater value of i would surpass the bound 2^k . Since we are choosing i at random from $\lfloor \log B+1 \rfloor$ values, the probability of each i would be $\frac{1}{\lfloor \log B+1 \rfloor}$.