
DSC 40B - Discussion 03

Problem 1.

Solve the following recurrence relations.

a) $T(n) = T(n-1) + n$
 $T(0)=0$

b) $T(n)=4T(n/4) + n$
 $T(1)=1$

Problem 2.

Determine the recurrence relation describing the time complexity of each of the recursive algorithms below.

a) `def fact(n):
 if(n <= 1)
 return 1
 else
 return n*fact(n-1)`

b) `def max_arr(arr):
 if(len(arr) == 1):
 return arr[0]
 mid = len(arr)//2
 left_max = max_arr(arr[:mid])
 right_max= max_arr(arr[mid:])
 if(left_max>right_max):
 return left_max
 else:
 return right_max`

Problem 3.

Determine whether each piece of code is correct or incorrect.

a) `def max_arr(arr):
 max1 = arr[0]
 max2 = max_arr(arr[1:])
 if(max1 > max2):
 return max1
 else:
 return max2`

b) `def fib(n):
 if (n==1):
 return 1
 return fib(n-1)+fib(n-2)`

Problem 4.

Given a sorted array of distinct integers $A[1 \dots n]$, give an algorithm to find out whether there is an index i for which $A[i] = i$. Analyze the time complexity of the algorithm.
(Hint : There is a solution that runs in better than linear $\Theta(n)$ time!)

Problem 5.

We'll consider an array of **Trues** and **Falses** to be sorted if all of the **Falses** come before any of the **Trues**, like in `[False, False, True, True, True]`.

The function `find_first_true(arr, start, stop)` is a generalization of the binary search we saw in lecture. It accepts a sorted array of **Trues** and **Falses** and returns the index of the first **True** (if there is one) within `arr[start:stop]`; if the array contains all **Falses**, it returns `stop`.

```
def find_first_true(arr, start, stop):
    if stop - start == 1:
        if arr[start]:
            return start
        else:
            return stop

    if arr[middle]:
        return find_first_true(arr, start, middle)
    else:
        return find_first_true(arr, middle, stop)
```

Modify this function so that it takes in a sorted array of floats and a number a and returns the index of the first element that is $\geq a$.