

COMP2119 Introduction to Data Structures and Algorithms

Assignment 1 - Recursion, Mathematical Induction and Algorithm Analysis

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1 Asymptotic Bounds

$n^\pi, \pi^n, n^n, \log n, \pi^{\log n}, n^{\log \pi}, \frac{n}{\log \pi}, \frac{n}{\log n}, \frac{n}{\log \log n}, \log \frac{n}{\log n}, \pi^{\log(2n)}, n^{\log 2\pi}, \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (i+1)}, 1910n! + 316n^n$

2 Recurrence Relations

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a) } T(n) &= T(n-1) + 3 \quad \text{for } n > 0 \\
 &= T(n-2) + 3 + 3 \quad \text{for } n > 1 \\
 &= \dots \\
 &= T(0) + 3n \quad \text{for } n > 1 \\
 &= 3n \quad \text{for } n > 1 \\
 \therefore T(n) &= \Theta(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b) Assume that } n &\text{ is a power of 3, i.e. } n = 3^k \text{ for } k \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ and } \log_3 n = k, \\
 \therefore T(n) &= 3T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n \quad \text{for } n \neq 1 \\
 &= 3\left(3T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + \frac{n}{3}\right) + n \quad \text{for } n \geq 9 \\
 &= 9T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + n + n \quad \text{for } n \geq 9 \\
 &= \dots \\
 \therefore T(n) &= 3^k T\left(\frac{n}{3^k}\right) + k * n \\
 &= 3^k T(1) + k * n \\
 &= 0 + k * n \\
 &= kn \\
 &= n * \log_3 n \\
 \therefore T(n) &= \Theta(n \log n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c) Assume that } n &\text{ is a power of 3, i.e. } n = 3^k \text{ for } k \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ and } \log_3 n = k, \\
 \therefore T(n) &= 4T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + 1 \\
 &= \\
 \therefore T(n) &= \Theta()
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(d) Assume that } n &\text{ is a power of 2, i.e. } n = 2^k \text{ for } k \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ and } \log_2 n = k, \\
 \therefore T(n) &= nT\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n - 1 \\
 &= \\
 \therefore T(n) &= \Theta()
 \end{aligned}$$

3 Mathematical Induction

(a) Let $f(n)$ be the predicate " $1 * 2^1 + 2 * 2^2 + 3 * 2^3 + \dots + n * 2^n = (n - 1)2^{n+1} + 2$ " for $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

For $n = 1$, L.H.S. $= 1 * 2^1$

$$= 2$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = (1 - 1)2^{1+1} + 2$$

$$= 2$$

\therefore L.H.S. $=$ R.H.S.

$\therefore f(1)$ is true.

4 Algorithm Design