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I pledge my honor that I have abided by the Stevens Honor System.

Point values are assigned for each question. Points earned: \_\_\_\_ / 100, = \_\_\_\_ %

1. Find an upper bound for . Write your answer here: \_\_O(n4)\_\_\_\_\_ (4 points)

Prove your answer by giving values for the constants and . Choose the smallest integral value possible for . (4 points)

c = 2

n0 = 4

1. Find an asymptotically tight bound for . Write your answer here: \_\_θ(n3)\_\_\_\_\_ (4 points)

Prove your answer by giving values for the constants , , and . Choose the tightest integral values possible for and . (6 points)

c1 = 2

c2 = 3

n0 = 2

1. Is Circle your answer: yes / no. (2 points)

If yes, prove your answer by giving values for the constants and . Choose the smallest integral value possible for . If no, derive a contradiction. (4 points)

cn2 ≤ 3n - 4 ≤ 3n

cn2 ≤ 3n

c ≤ 3/n

n ≤ 3/c

This is a contradiction since n2 is not a lower bound for n ≤ 3/c.

1. Write the following asymptotic efficiency classes in **increasing** order of magnitude.

, , , , , , , , (2 points each)

O(1), O(lg n), O(n), O(n lg n), O(n2), O(n2 lg n), O(n3), O(2n), O(n!), O(nn)

1. Determine the largest size *n* of a problem that can be solved in time *t*, assuming that the algorithm takes *f(n)* milliseconds. *n* must be an integer. (2 points each)
2. *f(n)* = , *t* = 1 second \_\_1000\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. *f(n)* = , *t* = 1 hour \_\_\_204094\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. *f(n)* = , *t* = 1 hour \_\_\_1897\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. *f(n)* = , *t* = 1 day \_\_\_442\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. *f(n)* = , *t* = 1 minute \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Suppose we are comparing two sorting algorithms and that for all inputs of size the first algorithm runs in seconds, while the second algorithm runs in seconds. For which integral values of does the first algorithm beat the second algorithm? \_\_\_\_2 through 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4 points)

Explain how you got your answer or paste code that solves the problem (2 point):

I graphed the two functions and observed the intersection points. From there I checked for the range where 4n3 was more efficient and took less time to complete. This was the range between 2 and 6, inclusive.

1. Give the complexity of the following methods. Choose the most appropriate notation from among , , and . (8 points each)

**int** function1(**int** n) {

**int** count = 0;

**for** (**int** i = n / 2; i <= n; i++) {

**for** (**int** j = 1; j <= n; j \*= 2) {

count++;

}

}

**return** count;

}

Answer: \_\_\_(n \* log2n)\_\_\_\_\_\_

**int** function2(**int** n) {

**int** count = 0;

**for** (**int** i = 1; i \* i \* i <= n; i++) {

count++;

}

**return** count;

}

Answer: \_\_(n1/3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**int** function3(**int** n) {

**int** count = 0;

**for** (**int** i = 1; i <= n; i++) {

**for** (**int** j = 1; j <= n; j++) {

**for** (**int** k = 1; k <= n; k++) {

count++;

}

}

}

**return** count;

}

Answer: \_\_\_(n3)\_\_\_\_\_\_

**int** function4(**int** n) {

**int** count = 0;

**for** (**int** i = 1; i <= n; i++) {

**for** (**int** j = 1; j <= n; j++) {

count++;

**break**;

}

}

**return** count;

}

Answer: \_\_\_(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_

**int** function5(**int** n) {

**int** count = 0;

**for** (**int** i = 1; i <= n; i++) {

count++;

}

**for** (**int** j = 1; j <= n; j++) {

count++;

}

**return** count;

}

Answer: \_\_\_(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_