

## CS3130 Homework 4

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### Question 1.

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8.2 - 1

Evaluate  $\sum_{k=1}^n \lg k$

Upper Bound  $\lg(n!) = O(n \lg n)$

$\lg(n!) = O(n \lg n)$

$\sum_{k=1}^n \lg k \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \lg n$

$= n \lg n$

Lower Bound  $\lg(n!) = \Omega(n \lg n)$

$\sum_{k=1}^n \lg k = \sum_{k=1}^{n/2} \lg k + \sum_{k=n/2+1}^n \lg k \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n/2} \lg 1 + \sum_{k=n/2+1}^n \lg(n/2)$

$= 0 + n/2 * \lg(n/2)$

$\therefore \lg(n!) = O(n \lg n)$

### Question 2.

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8.3 - 1

$n!/2$

All comparison sort algorithms are at worst  $\Omega(n \lg n)$  or  $n!/2 \leq n! \leq r \leq 2h$

$h \geq \lg(n!/2) = \lg(n!) - 1$

$= \Theta(n \lg n) - 1 = \Theta(n \lg n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$

$= \Theta(n \lg n) - n = \Theta(n \lg n)$

$\therefore$  There is no comparison sort with linear run time for  $n!/2$  of the inputs of array length  $n$

$1/n$

$(1/n) * n! \leq n! \leq r \leq 2^h$

$h \geq \lg(n!/n) = \lg(n!) - \lg n$

$= \Theta(n \lg n) - \lg n = \Theta(n \lg n)$

$\therefore$  There is no comparison sort with linear run time for  $1/n$  of the inputs of array length  $n$

$1/2^n$

$$(1/2^n)n! \leq n! \leq r \leq 2^h$$

$$h \geq \lg(n!/2^n) = \lg(n!) - n$$

$$= \Theta(n \lg n) - n = \Theta(n \lg n)$$

$\therefore$  There is no comparison sort with linear run time for  $1/2^n$  of the inputs of array length  $n$

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**Question 3.**

3. Find the lower and upper boundaries for the height of a 2-3-4 tree with  $n$  nodes.

The upper bound of the height is every node having two children and the lower bound would be the height of a tree with every node having four children

$$\text{Upper } 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^h \geq n \rightarrow \lg n$$

$$\text{Lower } 4^0 + 4^1 + 4^2 + \dots + 4^h \geq n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \lg n$$

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**Question 4.**

4. Assume that at some point of a construction, a 2-3-4 tree has only  $m$  3-nodes. How many different red-black trees will correspond to that tree?

For a 2-3-4 tree with 3 nodes, there are anywhere between 3 and 12 values, which will result in red-black trees with 3 to 12 nodes, meaning there are 9 different red-black trees that the 2-3-4 tree can correspond to.