## CS 300 Midterm (2010-03-26)

Name:

Student Number: 20070764

1. (5 pts × 10 = 50 pts) Give T(True) or F(False) for each of the following statements. Justify your answers.

(1) Sorting 6 elements with a comparison sort requires at least 10 comparisons in the worst case.

True, 6749 element 2739 7450 BELLE 6! TIZIOID SOFTIME 이들은 모두 구방하더야한다. 6!= 720인데, 이번의 비교로는 29=512기자/분이다. (여기서 2는 <1>의 위에 정보) 그러그를 참소10번, (21°=1024)의 비교를 TO OILLE VEILL SUPPRICE

(2) Checking if there is a pair of non-equal elements in an array with n numbers requires  $\Omega(n \log n)$  time.

한방이라도 서로 다른가원다면 · True Olos · 현 모두 같은 값의 array가 OHUCH true OICH. 모두같은 같인지를 보려면, A[0] (array의 첫번째 값) 과 SHUM HIRSTON 모두 본위지보면 된다. C-like language 로본

boolean Chk (int \*A, int n) {

int a = A[0] i

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

if (a = A[0])

return true; >O(1) } O(n) OLDZ not S(n logh) (3) Every array sorted in decreasing order is also a Max-Heap.

True. Max-Heaper 27/2 "parent 7+ child 74/29 SE child bet 30." otch. array 72 MH parentel index & 3% children 2501. decreasing orders Sorting 5(0) 91200 ALLA DE 310 (A(1)) = 1< (1-1)+j+1 00 03 LIFILIE K-ary heap el 1 744 childer 3th. (K>1), (120) · Max-Heap



(4) Radix sort works correctly even if insertion sort is used as its auxiliary sort instead of counting sort.

True. RADIX SOFTE TO THE YEARING SOFTING OF THE YELD, auxiliary sorts 어떤 sorts 사용하였는가 하는것은 running time 이만 망하는 글뿐 Correctnesson Olay of 34 State in sertion sort comparision sorts अस समुद्धा अलेक्सिया Sating रे रे श्रेण सिश्यारिया counting soft प्रम यस्त्रियागण Cluthing sorts 7182 E sorte Telest

(5) The minimum element in a max-heap containing n elements can be found in  $O(\lg n)$  time.

False mortheap? "parent = The now miller it of any ter" off of Childer केरेकाल मार्थि हैं मेरेकार अन्य प्रेंग छत. हे parenter रोगा छन Childle THPOHP 장은값은 기원수 있다. 그러면 minimum element를 찾기위해서는 प्याद कि प्रहा रिवर्ड सेवर केरी प्रेशम निर्देश के केरिया कि कि निर्देश मिर्ट

(6) An adversary can present an input of n distinct numbers to RANDOMIZED-

SELECT that will force it to run in  $\Omega(n^2)$  time. Talse

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(7) The decision-tree model lower bound on comparison sorting can be used to prove that the number of comparisons needed to build a heap of n elements is  $\Omega(n \lg n)$  in the worst case.

False,

Build heap? 
$$\frac{\lfloor l_{g}n \rfloor}{h=0} \left( \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right) O(h) = O\left( \frac{\lfloor l_{g}n \rfloor}{h=0} \frac{h}{2^{h}} \right) = O(n)$$

$$(: b = \frac{h}{2h} = \frac{h}{(-\frac{1}{2})^2} = 2)$$

04 R(nlantol ofuct

(8) One can sort n integers between 1 and m in time O(n lognm). 

RADIX SORTER PLANNING time은 O(d(n+k))로 d는 油田 水井, k生 子は 単紀 中 (は2年)のに、integer章 모두 の2年2日 中 22日 本日日 k=nの見け、ココロ は中日 ndol 見け、nd= (xm) の日子 d= ((lognm) のフ, integer를 n2年3日 サアとろはと つらいはないののののでは、 integer를 n2年3日 サアとろはと つらいはないのでは、 integerでは O(lognm) の日子 を O(n lognm) の日子 を O(

(9) The sum of the smallest  $\sqrt{n}$  elements in an unsorted array of n distinct numbers can be found in O(n) time.

Smallest Inelements True

SELECT In the smallest value, PARTITION with pivot that value. Stop

Inth

OI SICH. I & AGJUST ACID THAI CHELDESCH. OITH SELECT > O(n)

OLINI + O(IN) = O(N) old.

AGJETT AGJETT AGJETT ACID STOP

MARTITION > O(n)

Sum ACO: (In-I) > O(IN)

(SELECT & 57H median & worst-case O(n))

(10) The collection  $\mathcal{H} = \{ h_1, h_2, h_3 \}$  of hash functions is universal, where the three hash functions map the universe  $\{A, B, C, D\}$  of keys into the range  $\{0, 1, 2\}$  according to the following table:

0 03

Universal

_	$\boldsymbol{x}$	$h_1(x)$	$h_2(x)$	$h_3(x)$	True	
	A	1	0	2		
	$\boldsymbol{B}$	O	1	2	N	
	C	0	0	2 0	Xis: hi(i)=hz(j)2+0104.	
	D	1	1	0	C . ~	(12
					$X_{AB} = \frac{\#\{h_3\}}{\#\{h_1,h_2\}h_2} = \frac{1}{3}$	XBC=#2h.y = }
					XAC= # {hz} = }	XBD= # {h, h, h, h, h, } = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
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3,		for all	X,5 E	{ A,B,C	(1,03, xxy, { h(x)=h(y)}	$\left  \frac{1}{x} \right  = \frac{171}{m}$
		u nell				

BIHO list's QUECK

Ao: 비교후 한번 다른 다른원보다 크지않은 워소

A: 원리 (비교한정 없음)

A. : 비교후 딱 한번 다른 원생다 큰 원소

A : 4421

母 \$ HIPPE 干证이 跨時 하나는 더型 해는 더 큰 7년으로 간꾸한다.

1) (Aol=0, IAil=0 (社会; 01章2 IAd=0名版4.)

→ AON서 뒤붙을라 이교 ...

1A.1 ≥ 2

→ A, 내부에서 비료에서 된 녀석을 A2이 당단 ...

1A.1>1

1A.1>1

A 에 덧붙리 를 제 ...

1A.1>1

191) A1=1, A01>1

> A. 내목에서 바다에 코너석은 A.에 넣는다

1 (v) (A1=1, (A0)=1, |A1 ≥2

→ A에서 독개로 원 비교님 작은병 Ao, 코건 A, 이 넣는다.

V) |A1=1, |Ad=1, |A1=1

- → Actornackter Apple Hoster A71=면 A= A≥이넣고 Artico A.EL HOTOIN 型港A, M 21年次 AOM 经长已
- vi) [A 1=1, [Ao]=1, [A]=0

→ A.e. をはす second smallest.

到午期号 9万时 仓岭 3石田町 A是 CON 田园的小 N=2K21时 K到四日路 2号次至 日午 A。可,包括 A.可以起 A.내부에서 K-1회 비교에서 된 것은 A.C.도 잃는다. 이제 A.의 되는 ZK-17H, CHIM ZK-2회실사하이 큰 것은 Azol 일는다. |Ao|=|A1|=1, |A|=0 으로 3를, 호호片는 K+(K-1)+(zk-z)= 4K-3 = zn-3호1 n= 2141 0121 मा कार्य के का कार्य कार्य



(7 pts) Modify Quicksort to run in O(n lg n) time in the worst case, assuming
that all elements are distinct. (You may use any procedure that you have learned
in class)

5개씩되고 각 묶음에서 median을 찾는다. 이 [5] 기사의 median 공이서 또다니 median을 찾고, 이값을 pivot와으로 사용한다.

이 많은 nol 충분히콘(대 \_ 뉴보다 크다. DI 만은 다른한쪽 partition (콘쪽) 은 귀보니 구 보다 작용 인이한다.

worst rase:  $T(n) \leq O(n) + T(\frac{n}{4}) + T(\frac{3}{4}n)$ 

"  $T(n) = \omega(n) \text{ old} \qquad T(2) + T(2n) \ge T(2n+\alpha) + T(2n-\alpha) \quad (\alpha > 0)$ SELECT 5-median pivot 2 and partition and another.

T(n) = O(n|gh)o|z+ ò|Dd zhbstitutun methd?

T(n)≤ c·n|g·n

(為)  $T(n) \leq O(n) + cn \cdot \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{n}{4} + cn \cdot \frac{3}{4} \log \frac{3}{4} n$   $= cn \log n - \frac{1}{2} cn - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \log \frac{3}{4} cn + can$   $= cn \log n - \left( c_2 - \frac{1}{2} c - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \log \frac{4}{5} c \right) n$   $= cn \log n - \left( c_2 - \frac{1}{2} c - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \log \frac{4}{5} c \right) n$ 

≤ · Cnlogn

i. worst-case (nlogn)

4. (7 pts) You use a hash function h to hash n distinct keys into an array T of length m. Assuming simple uniform hashing, what is the expected number of collisions? Justify your answer.

$$=\frac{1}{m},\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=i+1}^{m}1}=\frac{1}{m}\cdot nC_2=\frac{1}{m},\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

5. (7 pts) Let A[1..n] be an array of n distinct numbers. If i < j and A[i] > A[j], then the pair (i, j) is called an *inversion* of A. Suppose that the elements of A form a uniform random permutation of <1, 2, ..., n>. Use indicator random variable to compute the expected number of inversions.

ACITH ACINITY ILL HAND & FET OICH. (: random)

X, 3 ACIDER ACINI-DOINGER EMERGE inversion of EATE

$$E[X] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E[X_{i}] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{i} \cdot (i-k)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{1$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{n(n-1)}{4}\right)}_{//}$$

$$\frac{h^2}{4} + \frac{h}{4} - \frac{h}{2}$$

6. (7 pts) Use a substitution method to solve the following recurrence.

$$T(n) = 4 T(n/3) + n$$

$$T(n) = O(n^{\log_3 4}) \text{ CEZ THZORL}.$$

$$T(n) \leq C_1 n^{\log_3 4} + C_2 n$$

$$\leq C_2 (\frac{n}{3}) + n$$

$$\leq C_3 (\frac{n}{3}) + n$$

$$\leq C_4 (\frac{n}{3}) + n$$

$$= C_4 n^{\log_3 4} + (1 + \frac{4}{3}C_3) n$$

$$= C_4 n^{\log_3 4} + C_2 n + (1 + \frac{1}{3}C_2) n$$

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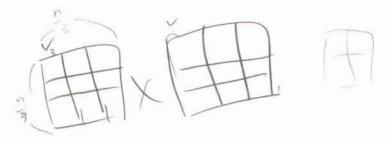
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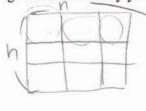
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$$\leq C_5 n^{\log_3 4} + C_5 n^{\log_3 4} + (1$$

(35) 
$$C_1 n^{10} y^{14} - 3 n = 4 C_1 \cdot (\frac{n}{3})^{10} y^{14} = C_1 n^{10} y^{14} - 3 n$$



7. (7 pts) What is the largest k such that if you can multiply  $3\times3$  matrices using k multiplications (not assuming commutativity of multiplication), then you can multiply  $n\times n$  matrices in time  $o(n^{\lg 7})$ ? What would the running time of this algorithm be? Justify your answers.



$$T(n) = 9 \cdot T(\frac{n}{3}) + k$$
If  $T(n) < c \cdot n! 3^{7}$ 

$$T(n) < 9 \cdot C \cdot \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^{og^{7}} + K$$

$$= 9 \cdot C \cdot n^{\log^{7}} - 9 \cdot C \cdot 3^{-\log^{7}} + K$$

$$= ( \circ (n^{\log^{7}}) )$$

$$= ( \circ (n^{\log^{7}}) )$$

$$T(3) = C \cdot 3^{19^7} < K$$

8. (8 pts) Suppose that you are given a sequence of n elements to sort. The input sequence consists of n/k subsequences, each containing k elements. The elements in a given subsequence are all smaller than the elements in the succeeding subsequence and larger than the elements in the preceding subsequence. Thus, all that is needed to sort the whole sequence of length n is to sort the k elements in each of the n/k subsequences. Show an  $\Omega(n \lg k)$  lower bound on the number of comparisons needed to solve this variant of the sorting problem. (Hint: It is not rigorous to simply combine the lower bounds for the individual subsequences.)

1

우리는 각 Subject 가장 Sorting 만하다 된다. @ 크롱에 대장 @
그들은 각각 ①(Klgk) time Oil Sorting 된다.

i Hamsubsegence Nowhile Ciklykziótal.

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马 多机刨 lower bound f 1(hlgk)olth





