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1. Consider the example of a binary counter shown in the lecture. Suppose the counter has 6 bits and starts with all 0s initially. Select all true facts about the problem of repeatedly incrementing the counter 64 times.

1 / 1 point

Let us represent the counter's bits as: [b5, b4, b3, b2, b1, b0] with b5 as the most significant bit and b0 as the least significant bit.

Select all the true facts from the list below.

- [x] The most significant bit b5 is modified exactly twice during the 64 increment operations.

Correct
It is modified once after the first 32 operations and second during the very last increment that resets it back to 0.

- [x] In the worst case, a single increment can cause all 6 bits to change in value.

Correct

- [x] The least significant bit is changed in every iteration either from a 0 -> 1 or from a 1 -> 0, and therefore modified 64 times in total.

Correct

- [x] The amortized cost of each increment operation is that of performing approximately 2 bit changes whereas the worst case for any single operation can involve as many as 6 bits changing.

Correct

- [x] The total number of cumulative bit modifications for all 64 increments is given by 2 + 4+ 8 + …+ 64 =126 in total.

Correct

- [x] Bit b_i is modified $2^{(6-i)}$ times, for $i = 0, \ldots, 5$.

Correct

- [x] On the average over all 64 increments, each increment operation modifies less than 2 bits.

Correct

- [x] After the 64 increment operations are done, the counter resets back to all 0s.

Correct

2. Consider the example of a binary counter shown in the lecture, where we will perform decrements as well as increments. Select the correct facts from the list below.

0.5 / 1 point

To decrement a binary counter with bits $[b_{n-1}, \ldots, b_1, b_0]$, we work as follows:

1. Scan from b0 to the left until we encounter the rightmost bit b_i that is a 1.

1.1 If no 1 bit is encountered, then the counter has all 0s, simply convert it to all 1s.

1.2 Otherwise, flip the rightmost 1 bit to 0 and make all the 0 bits to its right 1s.

Note how this is similar to the increment algorithm we looked at in the lecture and the book.

Answer questions about the amortized complexity of a binary counter that we can both increment and decrement.

- [ ] The words case amortized complexity is Θ(n)
- [ ] Starting from the initial counter 00..0, if we kept alternating between decrement and increment, each operation will cost n bit flips
- [ ] The very same amortized analysis we used for increment can now be used to prove that the amortized complexity of increment and decrement is bounded by 2.
- [x] The worst case complexity of a decrement operation can be as much as n bits since decrementing 000..0 yields the value 111…1

Correct
Correct

You didn't select all the correct answers

3. Let D be a data structure we are designing with some operations $o_1, \ldots, o_n$. We will always start from an initial data structure D_0. To enable amortized analysis, we design a potential function $P(D)$ for a given data structure instance D such that $P(D_0) = 0$.

1 / 1 point

Select all the true facts from the list below.

- ( ) The value of potential function $P(D)$ for a data structure D obtained through a sequence of operations starting from D_0 can be negative.
- ( ) The amortized cost of an operation is given by the change in potential function as a result of the operation.
- (•) The amortized cost of an operation is given by the actual cost of the operation plus the change in potential function as a result of the operation.
- ( ) Amortized analysis using potential function guarantees that sequence of data structure operations, the sum of amortized costs of each operation is a **lower bound** to the sum of the actual cost of the operations.

Correct