

## ASSIGNMENT 4: COMP2711H

FALL 2015

Q1 Assume that the equation

$$x^\ell - c_1x^{\ell-1} - c_2x^{\ell-2} - \dots - c_{\ell-1}x - c_\ell = 0$$

has distinct roots  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_\ell$ , where all  $c_i$  are real numbers and  $c_\ell \neq 0$ .

Define a sequence  $(s_i)_{i=0}^\infty$  by

$$s_i = \alpha_1 r_1^i + \alpha_2 r_2^i + \dots + \alpha_\ell r_\ell^i \text{ for integers } i \geq 0,$$

with initial conditions  $s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{\ell-1}$ , where  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_\ell$  are constants.

Show that the sequence  $(s_i)_{i=0}^\infty$  satisfies the following linear recurrence relation:

$$s_i = c_1 s_{i-1} + c_2 s_{i-2} + \dots + c_\ell s_{i-\ell} \text{ for all } i \geq \ell.$$

(15 marks)

Q2 Solve the following linear recurrence relation

$$s_i = 6s_{i-1} - 11s_{i-2} + 6s_{i-3} \text{ for all } i \geq 3$$

with initial conditions  $s_0 = 2$ ,  $s_1 = 5$  and  $s_2 = 15$ .

(15 marks)

Q3 Solve the following linear recurrence relation

$$s_i = 4s_{i-1} - 4s_{i-2} \text{ for all } i \geq 2$$

with initial conditions  $s_0 = -2$  and  $s_1 = 2$ .

(15 marks)

Q4 Let  $(s_i)_{i=0}^\infty$  be a sequence with least period  $\ell$ .

(a) Show that the sequence has a linear homogeneous recurrence relation. (5 marks)

(b) Find a linear homogeneous recurrence relation of degree as small as possible for the sequence. (You need to write down the linear recurrence relation of the sequence explicitly.) (10 marks)

Q5 Let  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  be real numbers and  $a_n \neq 0$ . Prove that

$$x^n \text{ is } O(a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0).$$

(15 marks)

Q6 Define a sequence  $(s_i)_{i=1}^\infty$  recursively as follows:

$$s_i = 2s_{\lfloor i/2 \rfloor} + i, \quad i \geq 2$$

with the initial condition  $s_1 = 0$ . Use strong mathematical induction to prove that  $s_n$  is  $O(n \log_2 n)$  (recall that sequences are in fact functions defined on the set of nonnegative integers). (15 marks)

Q7 Show that

$$f(n) := \frac{2n}{3} + \frac{2n}{3^2} + \frac{2n}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{2n}{3^n}$$

is  $\Theta(n)$ .

(10 marks)