

Worksheet 13 Review

March 31, 2020

Question 1

a. Since the loop starts from $i = 0$ and ends at $i = n - 1$. The loop has

$$n - 1 - 0 + 1 = n \tag{1}$$

iterations.

Since each iteration runs 5 steps, the loop has total cost of

$$5 \cdot n = 5n \tag{2}$$

steps.

Because we know $i = 0$ at line 2 has cost of 1, we can conclude that the algorithm has total cost of $5n + 1$ steps.

Correct Solution:

Because we know the loop starts from $i = 0$ and ends at $i = n - 1$ with i increasing by 5 per iteration, we can conclude the loop has

$$\left\lceil \frac{n}{5} \right\rceil \tag{3}$$

iterations.

Since each iteration takes constant time, the loop has runtime of $\Theta(n)$

Notes:

- How does professor begin a proof after 'We will prove that...' or at the beginning of each case/parts?
- Noticed professor doesn't provide a detailed explanation for the number of iterations.
- Realized the goal of this problem is to determine the exact cost and runtime of each loop.

There are $\lceil \frac{n}{5} \rceil$ iterations. ...

- b. Because we know the loop starts at $i = 4$ and ends at $i = n - 1$ with i increasing by 1 per iteration, we can conclude that the loop has

$$\lceil n - 14 + 1 \rceil = n - 4 \quad (1)$$

iterations.

Since each iteration takes a constant time, we can conclude that the loop has runtime of $\mathcal{O}(n)$.

Correct Solution:

Because we know the loop starts at $i = 4$ and ends at $i = n - 1$ with i increasing by 1 per iteration, we can conclude that the loop has **at most**

$$\lceil n - 14 + 1 \rceil = n - 4 \quad (1)$$

iterations.

Since each iteration takes a constant time, we can conclude that the loop has runtime of $\Theta(n)$.

Notes:

- Noticed professor doesn't count $i = 4$ or $i = 0$ in question 1.a to the total cost of algorithm. But in later parts of the question, the two are considered. I wonder if the line with constant runtime should always be accounted for, or if it can be ignored in certain circumstances. If latter, when can the constants be ignored?
- c. Since the loop starts at $i = 0$ and ends at $i = n - 1$ with i increasing by $\frac{n}{10}$ per iteration, we can conclude that the loop has at most

$$\left\lceil \frac{(n - 1 - 0 + 1)}{\frac{n}{10}} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{n \cdot 10}{n} \right\rceil \quad (1)$$

$$= 10 \quad (2)$$

iterations.

Since each iteration takes constant time, we can conclude that the loop has runtime of $\Theta(1)$.

- d. For the case where $n^2 \leq 20$, it's omitted because we are assuming the value of n is asymptotically large.

For the case where $n^2 > 20$, because we know the loop runs from $i = 20$ to $i = n^2 - 1$ with i increasing by 3 per iteration, we can conclude that the loop has at most

$$\left\lceil \frac{n^2 - 1 - 20 + 1}{3} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{n^2 - 20}{3} \right\rceil \quad (1)$$

iterations.

Since the loop takes constant time per iteration, the loop has total runtime of $\Theta(n^2)$.

- e. Since we are considering asymptotic runtime or the case where n is very large, the case where $n^2 \leq 20$ will be omitted.

For the case where $n^2 > 20$, because we know the first loop runs from $i = 20$ and ends at $i = n^2 - 1$ with i increasing by 3 per iteration, we can conclude that the first loop runs

$$\left\lceil \frac{n^2 - 1 - 20 + 1}{3} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{n^2 - 20}{3} \right\rceil \quad (1)$$

iterations

For the second loop, because we know the loop runs from $j = 0$ to $j = n - 1$ with j increasing by 0.01 per iteration, we can conclude that the second loop runs at most

$$\left\lceil \frac{n - 1 - 0 + 1}{\frac{1}{100}} \right\rceil = \lceil 100 \cdot n \rceil \quad (2)$$

$$= 100 \cdot n \quad (3)$$

iterations

Since each iteration takes a constant time in both of the loops, the total runtime of the loops in this algorithm is

$$\Theta \left(\left\lceil \frac{n^2 - 20}{3} \right\rceil + 100 \cdot n \right) = \Theta(n^2) \quad (4)$$

Correct Solution:

For the case where $n^2 \leq 20$, it's omitted because we are assuming the value of n is asymptotically large.

For the case where $n^2 > 20$, because we know the loop runs from $i = 20$ to $i = n^2 - 1$ with i increasing by 3 per iteration, we can conclude that the loop has at most

$$\left\lceil \frac{n^2 - 1 - 20 + 1}{3} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{n^2 - 20}{3} \right\rceil \quad (1)$$

iterations.

Since the loop takes constant time per iteration, the loop has total runtime of $\Theta(n^2)$.

Since we are considering asymptotic runtime or the case where n is very large, the case where $n^2 \leq 20$ will be omitted.

For the case where $n^2 > 20$, because we know the first loop runs from $i = 20$ and ends at $i = n^2 - 1$ with i increasing by 3 per iteration, we can conclude that the first loop runs

$$\left\lceil \frac{n^2 - 1 - 20 + 1}{3} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{n^2 - 20}{3} \right\rceil \quad (1)$$

iterations

Since the first loop takes a constant time per iteration, we can conclude the first loop has runtime of $\Theta(n^2)$.

For the second loop, because we know the loop runs from $j = 0$ to $j = n - 1$ with j increasing by 0.01 per iteration, we can conclude that the second loop runs at most

$$\left\lceil \frac{n - 1 - 0 + 1}{\frac{1}{100}} \right\rceil = \lceil 100 \cdot n \rceil \quad (2)$$

$$= 100 \cdot n \quad (3)$$

iterations

Since the first loop takes a constant time per iteration, we can conclude the second loop has runtime of $\Theta(n)$.

Since $n \in \Theta(n^2)$, the total runtime of algorithm is $\Theta(n^2)$.

Notes:

- Noticed professor computes the theta of each loop, and then compare to choose the biggest theta. Professor calls it **one version of the “sum” Big-Oh/Omega/Theta theorem**.
 - Ah. this is also how \in in $n \in \Theta(n)$ is used.

Question 2

a. It follows from the fact $i_k = i \cdot 2$ that we can conclude

$$i_3 = 8$$

$$i_4 = 16$$

$$i_k = 2^k$$

Question 3

Question 4