

Midterm 2 Version 1 Review

July 18, 2020

1. a) 1100100

b) $-\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 3^i$

Notes:

- Balanced Ternary
 - is a way of representing numbers
 - balanced ternary is in base 3, and has values 1,0 or -1

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} d_i \cdot 3^i \text{ where } d_i \in \{0, 1, -1\} \quad (1)$$

c) i. $f(n) \in \Omega(n)$

True (since $n^2 + 10n + 2 \geq cn$)

ii. $g(n) \in \Omega(n)$

False (Let $c = 100, n_0 = 100$. Then $100 \log_2 n < 100n$)

iii. $f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(g(n))$

False ($f(n) = n^2 + 10n + 2$ grows faster than $g(n) = 100 \log_2 n$)

iv. $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$

True (Set $c_1 = -1, c_2 = 1, n_1 = 100$. Then $c_1 f(n) \leq g(n) \leq c_2 f(n)$)

v. $g(n) \in \Theta(\log_3 n)$

True (set $c_1 = -1, c_2 = 1, n_1 = 2$. Then $c_1 g(n) \leq \log_3 n \leq c_2 g(n)$)

vi. $g(n) \in \Theta(\log_3 n)$

False (set $c_1 = -1, c_2 = 1, n_1 = 2$. Then $c_1 g(n) \leq \log_3 n \leq c_2 g(n)$)

vii. $f(n) + g(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$

True (set $c_1 = -2, c_2 = 2, n_1 = 1$. Then $c_1(f(n) + g(n)) \leq f(n) \leq c_2(f(n) + g(n))$)

Notes:

- $g \in \Omega(f) : \exists c, n_o \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_o \Rightarrow g(n) \geq cf(n)$, where $f, g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$
 - $g \in \mathcal{O}(f) : \exists c, n_o \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_o \Rightarrow g(n) \leq cf(n)$, where $f, g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$
 - $g \in \Theta(f) : g \in \mathcal{O}(f) \wedge g \in \Omega(f)$
- or
- $g \in \Theta(f) : \exists c_1, c_2, n_1 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_1 \Rightarrow c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n)$, where $f, g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$

d) $i = 3^{2^k}$

Since

k	0	1	2
i	3	9	81
	3^1	3^2	3^4

e) $k = \lceil \log_3(\log_2 n) - 1 \rceil$

Since

$$i^2 \geq n \quad (1)$$

$$3^{2^k} \geq n^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

$$2^k \geq \log_3(n^{1/2}) \quad (3)$$

$$2^k \geq (1/2) \log_3(n) \quad (4)$$

$$k \geq \log_2((1/2) \log_3(n)) \quad (5)$$

$$\geq \log_2(\log_3(n)) - 1 \quad (6)$$

which gives $k = \lceil \log_2(\log_3(n)) - 1 \rceil$

f) Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume $n \geq 3$.

I will prove $5^n + 50 < 6^n$ by induction.

Base Step ($n = 3$):

Let $n = 3$.

Then,

$$5^3 + 50 = 715 < 6^3 = 216 \quad (1)$$

So, the base case holds.

Inductive Step

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume $(5^n + 50 < 6^n)$.

I need to show $5^{n+1} + 50 < 6^{n+1}$.

Indeed we have

$$5^{n+1} + 50 = 5^n 5 + 50 \quad (2)$$

$$= 5(5^n + 10) \quad (3)$$

$$< 5(5^n + 50) \quad (4)$$

$$< 56^n \quad (5)$$

$$< 66^n \quad (6)$$

$$< 6^{n+1} \quad (7)$$

2. **Negation(expanded):** $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall c_1, c_2, n_1 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, (n \geq n_1) \wedge (c_1 g(n) > f(n)) \vee (f(n) > c_2 g(n))$

Proof. Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

I need to show $an + 1 \notin \Theta(n^3)$. That is, $an + 1 \notin \mathcal{O}(n^3) \vee an + 1 \notin \Omega(n^3)$. In other words, $\forall c, n_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, (n \geq n_0) \wedge (an + 1 > c \cdot n^3)$ or $\forall c_1, n_1 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, (n \geq n_1) \wedge (an + 1 < c_1 \cdot n^3)$.

Let $c_1, c_2, n_1 \in \mathbb{R}^+$, and let $n = \lceil \max(n_1, \sqrt{\frac{2a}{c_1}}, \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{c_1}}) \rceil + 1$.

Then, we can write

$$n = \lceil \max(n_1, \sqrt{\frac{2a}{c_1}}, \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{c_1}}) \rceil + 1 > \sqrt{\frac{2a}{c_1}} \quad (1)$$

$$n^2 > \frac{2a}{c_1} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{c_1 n^3}{2} > an \quad (3)$$

And

$$n = \lceil \max(n_1, \sqrt{\frac{2a}{c_1}}, \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{c_1}}) \rceil + 1 > \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{c_1}} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{c_1 n^3}{2} > 1 \quad (5)$$

Thus, we can conclude

$$\frac{c_1 n^3}{2} + \frac{c_1 n^3}{2} > an + 1 \quad (6)$$

$$c_1 \cdot n^3 > an + 1 \quad (7)$$

□

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 - $g \in \Theta(f) : g \in \mathcal{O}(f) \wedge g \in \Omega(f)$
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- $g \in \Theta(f) : \exists c_1, c_2, n_1 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_1 \Rightarrow c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n)$, where $f, g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$

3. a) I need to evaluate the total number of iterations of loop 2.

The code tells us that per iteration k the value of j increases by 3. That is, $j = 3k$.

Since the