Worksheet 17 Solution

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Question 1

a. We need to determine $|\mathcal{I}_n|$.

The problem tells that the values in inputs are either 1 or 0, and we know $\mathcal{I}_n$ represents all possible inputs of size n containing binary values.

After watching lecture videos, and reading notes, I do not yet understand the details of how to evaluate the $\mathcal{I}_n$, but from the pattern below

$$[0], [1], [1, 0], [0, 1], [1, 1], [0, 0], [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1], [0, 1, 0], [1, 0, 0], [1, 1, 0], [1, 0, 1], [0, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1]$$

we can see the inputs of size 1 have 2 different inputs, the inputs of size 2 have 4 different inputs, and the inputs of size 3 have 8 different inputs.

Using this pattern, I can make an educated guess that $|\mathcal{I}_n| = 2^n$.

Notes:

- The idea of average-case analysis is that some data structures and algorithms have poor worst-case performance but perform well in vast majority of others.
- Average-case analysis looks at running time on sets of inputs
- Average case: $AVG_{func}(n) = avg\{\text{runtime of func(x)} \mid x \in \mathcal{I}_n\}$
- Worst case: $WC_{func}(n) = max\{\text{runtime of func(x)} \mid x \in \mathcal{I}_n\}$

b.

n	i	Sets	$\|S_{n,i}\|$
2	0	$\{[0]\}$	1
2	0	$\{[0, 1], [0, 0]\}$	2
2	1	$\{[1, 0]\}$	1
3	0	$\{[0, 1, 1], [0, 0, 1], [0, 0, 0]\}$	3
3	1	$\{[1, 0, 1], [1, 0, 0]\}$	2
3	2	$\{[1, 1, 0]\}$	1

By the pattern outlined above, we can deduce that $|S_{n,i}| = n - i$.