

## Week 5 tute solutions:

### Question 1)

What is the computational complexity of this algorithm? Attempt to prove it formally!

$$O(2^n)$$

$$T_1 = 1$$

$$T_2 = 1$$

$$T_N = T_{n-1} + T_{n-2}$$

$$T_N < 2 * T_{n-1}, \text{ given that } T_{N-1} > T_{N-2}$$

$$T_N < 2^2 * T_{n-2}$$

$$T_N < 2^3 * T_{n-3}$$

...

$$T_N < 2^N * 1$$

Hence the complexity of this algorithm is bounded by  $O(2^n)$

Can you write a more efficient version that is NOT iterative, but instead single-recursive (rather than double-recursive as in the version above)?

```
def fib(n):  
    return _fib(n, 0, 1)  
  
def _fib(n, a, b):  
    if n == 0:  
        return b  
    return _fib(n-1, b, a+b)
```

What is the time complexity of such a single-recursive implementation?

$$O(n)$$

### Question 2)

Given the following algorithm:

for i from Lo1 to Hi1

do

for j from Lo2 to Hi2

do

```
body()
end_for
end_for
```

**How many times is body() executed for the following values?**

Lo1=1, Hi1=10, Lo2=i, Hi2=10 --- 55

Lo1=0, Hi1= 9, Lo2=0, Hi2=9 --- 100

Lo1=1, Hi1=n, Lo2=i-2, Hi2=i+2 --- 5n

Lo1=0, Hi1=n, Lo2=i, Hi2=2\*i --- See below.

$T_0 = 1$

$T_1 = T_0 + 2 = 3$

$T_2 = T_1 + 3 = 6$

$T_3 = T_2 + 4 = 10$

$T_3 = T_1 + 3 + 4$

$T_3 = T_0 + 2 + 3 + 4$

$T_3 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4$

Just a sum of natural numbers to  $N + 1$ , so

$T_N = (N + 1)(N + 1 + 1) / 2$

$T_N = (n^2 + 3n + 2) / 2$

### Question 3)

Given an integer  $n$ , body() will be run  $n$  times where  $n > 0$ , and base() will always run once.

function  $r(n)$ , given an integer of  $n > 0$  will make a single call to body() before recursively calling itself with the value of  $n-1$ . As our  $n$  value shrinks by 1 every time our function is recursed,  $n$  will be greater than zero on  $n$  occasions, calling body() on  $n$  occasions. No matter what value  $n$  our function  $r$  is given (even if a negative number), the "else" condition will yield true on exactly one occasion.

Thus,

$r(10), \text{body}() = 10, \text{base}() = 1$

$r(5), \text{body}() = 5, \text{base}() = 1$

$r(1), \text{body}() = 1, \text{base}() = 1$

### Question 5)

**Longest increasing subsequence problem:**

Refer to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ns4LCeeOFS4>

### **Question 6)**

Refer to “*Supplementary Notes to Week 3 Lecture: part 1*” under week 3 tab on Moodle or follow the below link.

[http://moodle.vle.monash.edu/pluginfile.php/5673656/mod\\_resource/content/7/lecture03\\_1.pdf](http://moodle.vle.monash.edu/pluginfile.php/5673656/mod_resource/content/7/lecture03_1.pdf)