

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. a) \quad T(n) &= T(n-1) + 3230n \\
 &= T(n-2) + 3230(n-1) + 3230n \\
 &= \vdots \\
 &= T(1) + 3230(n + n-1 + \dots + 2) \\
 &= 3230 \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{O(n^2)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Using master theorem

$$a=7, b=2 \Rightarrow n^{\log_b a} \neq n^{2.8073} \quad f(n) = n^3$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \text{ for } \epsilon = 0.1 > 0$$

$$T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{7}{8}n^3 \leq cn^3 \text{ for } c = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \underline{\underline{O(n^3)}}$$

c)

Using master theorem

$$a=1, b=2 \Rightarrow n^{\log_b a} = n^0 \quad f(n) = \lg n + 1$$

$$f(n) = O(n^0 \lg^1 n)$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \underline{\underline{O(\lg^2 n)}}$$

d)

$$T(n) = \underline{\underline{O(\lg n)}}$$

e)

let X be the RV representing number of bins with 3 balls.

X_i be indicator RV such that $X_i = 1$ if i th bin has 3 balls, 0 otherwise

$$E[X_i] = P(X_i = 1) = P(i\text{th bin has 3 balls}) = \binom{n}{3} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-3}$$

Expected fraction

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[\frac{X}{n}\right] &= \frac{1}{n} E[X] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot \binom{n}{3} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-3} \\ &= \binom{n}{3} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3 \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{n-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As } n \rightarrow \infty \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{3} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3 \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{n-3} &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{e} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6e}}} \end{aligned}$$

f)

At each stage, $P[X = x_1] = \prod_{k=2}^n \frac{k^2 - 1}{k^2}$

After $k = n-2$ $P[X > x_1] = \prod_{k=2}^{n-2} \frac{k^2 - 1}{k^2}$

k	2	3	4	5	6	7
	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{14}{24}$	$\frac{20}{35}$

→ after $k=2$
numerator + 2
denominator = $k^2 - 1$

$$k = n-2 \Rightarrow \frac{2+4+6+\dots+n-2}{n-2-1} = \frac{204210}{2021^2 - 1} = \frac{2023}{4044}$$