CS201 Homework 5

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1 Book Problems

1.1 Exercise 4.4

Using the definition of Big O, show that:

- 1. $6n^2 + 3$ is $O(n^2)$ $6n^2 + 3 \le 6n^2 + 3n^2$ for $n \ge 1$ $6n^2 + 3 \le 9n^2$ for $n \ge 1$ Therefore, $6n^2 + 3$ is $O(n^2)$ with c = 9, N=1, $g(n) = n^2$
- 2. $n^2 + 17n + 1$ is $O(n^2)$ $n^2 + 17n + 1 \le n^2 + 17n^2 + 1n^2$ for $n \ge 1$ $n^2 + 17n + 1 \le 19n^2$ for $n \ge 1$ Therefore, $n^2 + 17n + 1$ is $O(n^2)$ with c = 19, N=1, $g(n) = n^2$
- 3. $5n^3 + 100n^2 n 10$ is $O(n^3)$ $5n^3 + 100n^2 - n - 10 \le 5n^3 + 100n^3 - n^3 - 10n^3$ for $n \ge 1$ $5n^3 + 100n^2 - n - 10 \le 94n^3$ for $n \ge 1$ Therefore, $5n^3 + 100n^2 - n - 10$ is $O(n^3)$ with c = 94, N = 1, $g(n) = n^3$
- 4. $3n^2 + 2^n$ is $O(2^n)$ $3n^2 + 2^n \le 2^{n+2}$ for n > 4 $2^{n+2} = 4 * 2^n$ $3n^2 + 2^n \le 4 * (2^n)$ Therefore, $3n^2 + 2^n$ is $O(2^n)$ for c = 4, N = 4, $g(n) = 2^n$

1.2 Exercise 4.9

1. Show that $7n^2 + 5n$ is not O(n).

Proof by contradiction: Let us assume $7n^2 + 5n \le c * n$ – Divide by n $7n + 5 \le c$ as $n \Rightarrow \infty, c \ge \infty$ which is impossible.

1.3 Exercise 4.12

What is the order of this algorithm?

This algorithm is $O(n^2)$, as the first 2 loops require n operations in the worst case, while the final loop requires a constant of 10 or O(1)

1.4 Exercise 4.17

Consider four programs - A, B, C, & D. If each program requires 10 seconds to solve a problem of size 1000, estimate the time required by each program for a problem of size 2000:

```
t = k * n; 10 = k * 1000; k = 1/100;

A O(logn)

.076 seconds.

B O(n)

20 seconds.

C O(n^2)

40,000 seconds.

D O(2^n)

1.15 * 10^{600} seconds.
```

1.5 Exercise 4.18

Suppose that you have a dictionary whose words are not sorted in alphabetical order. As a function of the number, n, of words, what is the time complexity of searching for a particular word in this dictionary?

The time complexity is O(n) as in the worst case, the algorithm would have to search the entire array (n items) to the end to find the word.

1.6 Hydra Write-up

1. Using Big O notation, predict the time requirement for this algorithm in terms of the number n of characters in the initial string.

I estimate that my program will take O(n!) time. My program creates the child strings (from 'slaying' the larger string) by iterating over each letter of the string, which is O(n) time. My program must then remove the slain head and add these child strings, which is only O(1) time. Then, my program must do nearly n! operations, as the initial string will break down factorialy, creating n! additional strings in the array. This aspect of the program takes by far the most time, and thus is the g(n) my program will trend toward.

2. Time the actual execution of the program for various values of n, and write a chart with your results. (You need not create a plot, simply a series of n / time pairs will do) For the timing, remove output statements from your program, as simply printing to the screen actually eats up a lot of time.

```
james@Kirsten:~/CS201$ time java Hydra
This is the monster you are facing: HYDRA
         0m0.066s
real
user
         0 \text{m} 0.058 \, \text{s}
         0m0.009 s
sys
james@Kirsten:~/CS201$ time java Hydra 00000
This is the monster you are facing: 00000
real
         0 \text{m} 0.066 \, \text{s}
user
         0 \text{m} 0.057 \, \text{s}
         0\mathrm{m}0.009\,\mathrm{s}
sys
james@Kirsten:~/CS201$ time java Hydra 000000000000
000000000000000
This is the monster you are facing: 000000000000000
0000000000000
         0m4.316s
real
         0 \text{m} 4.509 \, \text{s}
user
sys
         0 \mathrm{m} 0.304 \, \mathrm{s}
james@Kirsten:~/CS201$ time java Hydra 000000000000
This is the monster you are facing: 00000000000000
real
         293m37.079s
user
         309 \text{m} 28.920 \text{ s}
         1m56.856s
sys
```