

## Lecture 2

### 3.1-1

Let  $f(n)$  and  $g(n)$  be asymptotically nonnegative functions. Using the basic definition of  $\Theta$ -notation, prove that  $\max(f(n), g(n)) = \Theta(f(n) + g(n))$ .

trivially : 46

### 3.1-4

Is  $2^{n+1} = O(2^n)$ ? Is  $2^{2n} = O(2^n)$ ?

$$2^{n+1} = 2 * 2^n = O(2^n)$$

$$2^{2n} = 4^n \text{ IS NOT } O(2^n)$$

**2 By Getting rid of the asymptotically insignificant parts of the expressions, give a simplified asymptotic tight bounds (theta notation) for the following running times. Here  $k \geq 1, e > 0, c > 1$  are constants**

- 1.  $0.001n^2 + 70000n$   
 $\Theta(n^2)$
- 2.  $2^n + n^{10000}$   $\theta(2^n)$
- 3.  $n^k + c^n$   $\theta(c^n)$  Because any exponential function dominates any polynomial function.
- 4.  $\lg^k n + n^e$   $\theta(n^e)$
- 5.  $2^n + 2^{n/2}$   $\theta(2^n)$
- 6.  $n \lg c + c^{\lg n}$   $\theta(c^{\lg n}) = \theta(n^{\lg c})$  because  $n^{\lg c} = c^{\lg n}$

**Exercise 2.1** Consider the following algorithm:

```
DoSomething( $n:int$ ): $int$ 
1   $A:int[1..n]$ 
2  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
3      do  $A[i] \leftarrow i$ 
4   $i \leftarrow n$ 
5  while  $i > 1$  do
6       $x \leftarrow A[1]$ 
7      for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $n - 1$ 
8          do  $A[j] \leftarrow A[j + 1]$ 
9       $A[n] \leftarrow x$ 
10      $i \leftarrow \lceil i/2 \rceil$ 
11 return  $A[1]$ 
```

**What is DoSomething(8)? What is the (asymptotic) running time of DoSomething?**

Lines number	Algorithm	cost	times
1	$A : \text{int}[1..n]$	$c1 = 0$	
2	$\text{for } i \leftarrow 1 \text{ to } n$	$c2$	$n$
3	$\text{do } A[i] \leftarrow i$	$c3$	$n-1$
4	$i \leftarrow n$	$c4 = 0$	
5	$\text{while } i > 1 \text{ do}$	$c5$	$\sum_{j=2}^n t_j$
6	$x \leftarrow A[1]$	$c6$	$\sum_{j=2}^n t_j - 1$
7	$\text{for } j \leftarrow 1 \text{ to } n - 1$	$c7$	$n + \text{noget af det ovenstående?}$
8	$\text{do } A[j] \leftarrow A[j + 1]$	$c8$	$n - 1$
9	$A[n] \leftarrow x$	$c9$	$\sum_{j=2}^n t_j - 1$
10	$i \leftarrow \lfloor i/2 \rfloor$	$c10$	$\sum_{j=2}^n t_j - 1$
11	$\text{return } A[1]$	$c11 = 0$	

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Svar =  $O(n * \lg * n)$

**Exercise 2.2 - Consider the following algorithm:**

```

FILLTABLE( $A:\text{int}[1..n,1..n]$ )
1  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$  do
2      for  $j \leftarrow i$  downto 1 do
3           $A[j, i - j + 1] \leftarrow i$ 
4           $A[n - j + 1, n - i + j] \leftarrow i$ 

```

**Assume that A is with size 8x8, how does A look like after FillTable(A)? What is the (asymtotic) running time of FillTable?**

Runtime =  $O(n^2)$