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Point values are assigned for each question.

 $3n \ge cn^2$

3 ≥ cn $3/c \ge n$

1. Find an upper bound for $f(n) = n^4 + 10n^2 + 5$. Write your answer here: $\frac{0(n^4)}{2}$ (2 points)

Prove your answer by giving values for the constants c and n_0 . Choose the smallest integral value possible for c. (2 points)

$$c = 2; n0 = 4$$

2. Find an asymptotically tight bound for $f(n) = 2n^2 - n$. Write your answer here: $\frac{\theta(n^2)}{(2n^2)}$ points)

Prove your answer by giving values for the constants c_1 , c_2 , and n_0 . Choose the tightest integral values possible for c_1 and c_2 . (3 points)

$$c1 = 1; c2 = 2; n0 = 1$$

3. Is $3n - 4 \in \Omega(n^2)$? Circle your answer: yes /(no.)(1 point)

If yes, prove your answer by giving values for the constants c and n_0 . Choose the smallest integral value possible for c. If no, derive a contradiction. (2 points) $3n-4 \ge cn^2$

```
From the computation shown, a contradiction arises when n is determined to be
bounded by 3/c if we assume that it is an element of the given efficiency class.
```

4. Write the following asymptotic efficiency classes in increasing order of magnitude. $O(n^2)$, $O(2^n)$, O(1), $O(n \lg n)$, O(n), O(n!), $O(n^3)$, $O(\lg n)$, $O(n^n)$, $O(n^2 \lg n)$ (1 point each)

```
0(1)
       O(lg n)
                  O(n) O(n * lg n) O(n^2) O(n^2*lg n)
                                                       O(n^3) O(2^n)
                                                                         O(n^n)
                                                                                   O(n!)
```

5. Determine the largest size n of a problem that can be solved in time t, assuming that the algorithm takes f(n) milliseconds. (1 point each)

b.
$$f(n) = n \lg n, t = 1 \text{ hour } \frac{204,095}{n}$$

d.
$$f(n) = n^3$$
, $t = 1$ day 442

e.
$$f(n) = n!, t = 1 \text{ minute}$$

6. Suppose we are comparing two sorting algorithms and that for all inputs of size n the first algorithm runs in $4n^3$ seconds, while the second algorithm runs in $64n \lg n$ seconds. For which integral values of n does the first algorithm beat the second algorithm? $n \geq 7$; $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ (2 points)

Explain how you got your answer or paste code that solves the problem (1 point):

```
i = 2
while 4*i**3 < 64*i*math.log*i, 2):
    i += 1
print i</pre>
```

7. Give the complexity of the following methods. Choose the most appropriate notation from among O, Θ , and Ω . (3 points each)

```
int function1(int n) {
     int count = 0;
     for (int i = n / 2; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
         for (int j = 1; j <= n; j *= 2) {
              count++;
    return count;
Answer: \frac{\theta(nlg(n))}{\theta(nlg(n))}
int function2(int n) {
     int count = 0;
     for (int i = 1; i * i * i <= n; i++) {
         count++;
    return count;
Answer: \underline{\theta} ( \sqrt[3]{(n)} )
int function3(int n) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
         for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {</pre>
              for (int k = 1; k <= n; k++) {</pre>
                   count++;
              }
         }
    return count;
Answer: \theta(n^3)
int function4(int n) {
     int count = 0;
     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
         for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {</pre>
              count++;
              break;
         }
    return count;
}
Answer: \theta(n)
```