

- (1) (Analyzing nested loops) (10 points) Prove a  $\Theta$ -bound on the running time of the following procedure as a function of  $n$ . In your analysis, do *not* use an exact formula for  $\sum_i i$  or  $\sum_i i^2$ .

```

function F(n) begin
  array A[1:n, 1:n]
  for i := 1 to n do
    A[i, i] := 0
  for l := 2 to n do
    for i := 1 to n - l + 1 do begin
      j := i + l - 1
      A[i, j] := ∞
      for k := i to j - 1 do
        A[i, j] := min{A[i, j], A[i, k] + A[k + 1, j] + ijk}
      end
    end
  end
  return A[1, n]
end

```

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \Theta(1) = \Theta\left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} 1\right) = \Theta(n)$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq k \leq j-1} \Theta(1) = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq i+l-1} 1 = \Theta(i+l-2-i+1) = \Theta(l-1) = \Theta(l)$$

```

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      for k := i to j - 1 do
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      end
    end
  end
  return A[1, n]
end

```

$$\left. \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n-l+1} \Theta(l) \right\} \Theta(l) = \Theta \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n-l+1} l = \Theta(l(n-l+1-1+1)) = \Theta(l(n-l+1)) = \Theta(l(n-l))$$

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```

$$\left. \sum_{2 \leq l \leq n} \Theta(l(n-l)) \right\} \Theta(l(n-l)) = \Theta \sum_{2 \leq l \leq n} l(n-l)$$

$$\rightarrow \Theta\left(\sum_{2 \leq l \leq n} l(n-l)\right) = \Theta\left(\sum_{2 \leq l \leq n} ln - \sum_{2 \leq l \leq n} l^2\right) = \Theta\left(n \sum_{2 \leq l \leq n} l - \frac{n^3}{3} + \cancel{\Theta(n^2)}\right)$$

$$= \Theta\left(n\left(\frac{n^2}{2} + \cancel{\Theta(n)}\right) - \frac{n^3}{3}\right) \rightarrow \Theta\left(\frac{n^3}{2} - \frac{n^3}{3}\right) = \Theta\left(\frac{n^3}{6}\right) = \boxed{\Theta(n^3)}$$