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CSE 122
HW3
Part 1

1. Find the running time $T(n)$ of:

```
for i = 3 to n - 5
    x = 5 * i
```

Cost	#
C1	n-6
C2	n-7

$$T(n) = C1(n-6) + C2(n-7)$$

$$T(n) = n(C1 + C2) - 6C1 - 7C2$$

2. Find the running time $T(n)$ of:

```
for i = 2 to n - 1
    i = i * i
    break
```

Cost	#
C1	1
C2	1
C3	1

$$T(n) = C1 + C2 + C3$$

$$T(n) = 1$$

However since there is a break statement technically $T(n) = c$.

3. Find the running time $T(n)$ of:

```

for k = 1 to n - 1
    max = a[k]
    for j = k + 1 to n
        a[j] = a[j] * max
    a[k] = a[j]

```

Cost	#
C1	n
C2	n-1
C3	$[(n(n+1)/2)]-1$
C4	$n(n-1)/2$
C5	n-1

$$T(n) = C1(n) + C2(n-1) + C3([(n(n+1)/2)]-1) + C4(n(n-1)/2) + C5(n-1)$$

$$T(n) = C1n + C2n - C2 + C3((n^2+n)/2) - C3 + C4(n^2-n)/2 + C5n - C5$$

$$T(n) = n(C1+C2+C5) + (C3+C4)((n^2+n)/2) - C2 - C5 - C3$$

4. Make sure to show your work for this problem on how you came up with the count for each line. Find the running time $T(n)$ of:

```

for i = 1 to n
    for j = 1 to i
        for k = 1 to j
            x = i * j * k

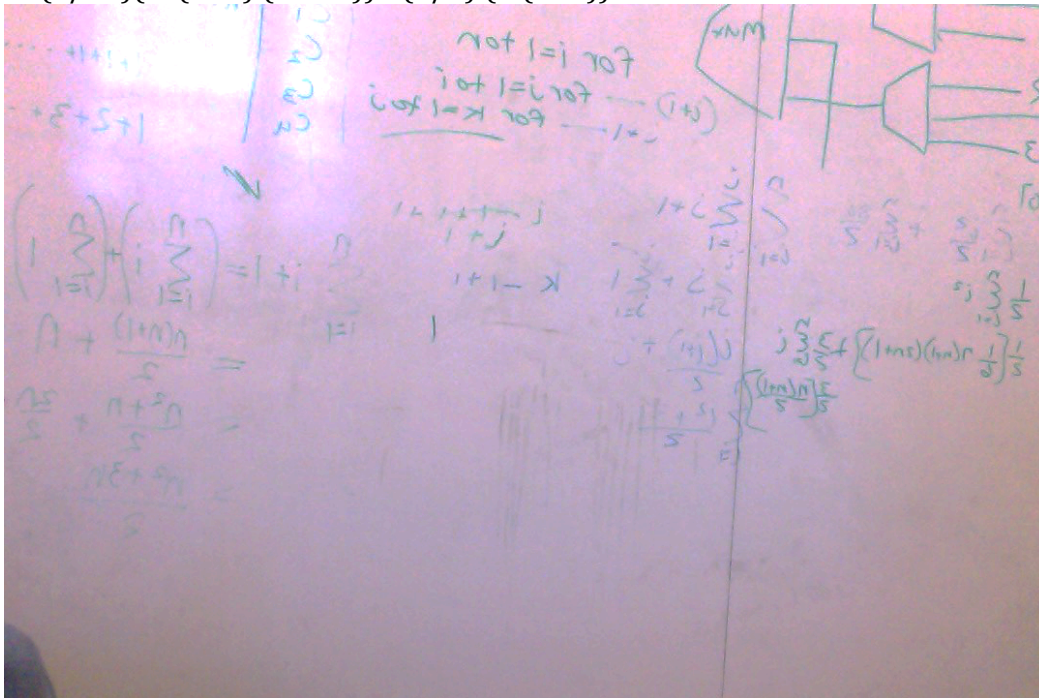
```

line	#
C1	n+1
C2	$(n^2+3n)/2$
C3	$(\frac{3}{4})(n(1+n)) + (1/12)(n(1+n)(1+2n))$
C4	$(1/12)(n(1+n)(1+2n)) + (1/4)(n(1+n))$

Hmmm show our work... ill give it a try

C1 $((n-1)+1)+1$ $((n)+1)$	C2 Sum of $i=1$ to n Of $i+1$ $= N(n+1)/2 + n$ $= (n^2+3n)/2$
C3 Sum from $I=1$ to n of the sum of $j=1$ to I of $j+1$ $= i(i+1)/2 + i$ $= (i^2+3i)/2$	C4 Sum from $I=1$ to n of the sum of $j=1$ to I of j $= i(i+1)/2$ $= (i^2+i)/2$

$$T(n) = C1(n+1) + C2((n^2+3n)/2) + C3((3/4) (n (1+n)) + (1/12)(n (1+n) (1+2n))) + C4(1/12)(n (1+n) (1+2n)) + (1/4) (n (1+n))$$



5. Define $f(n) = o(g(n))$ to mean that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$

Show that $\log n = o(n^\epsilon)$ for any $\epsilon > 1$. Hint: use l'Hospital's Rule. Show your work and type your answer.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\log n) / (n^\epsilon)}{(1/n) / \epsilon n^{\epsilon-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\epsilon n^{\epsilon-1}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1/n^\epsilon = 0 \\ &\text{since } \epsilon > 1 \end{aligned}$$