

Midterm 2- Standard 20

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1 Instructions

- The solutions **should be typed**, using proper mathematical notation. We cannot accept hand-written solutions. Here's a short intro to L^AT_EX.
- You should submit your work through the **class Canvas page** only. Please submit one PDF file, compiled using this L^AT_EX template.
- You may not need a full page for your solutions; pagebreaks are there to help Gradescope automatically find where each problem is. Even if you do not attempt every problem, please submit this document with no fewer pages than the blank template (or Gradescope has issues with it).
- You **may not collaborate with other students. Copying from any source is an Honor Code violation. Furthermore, all submissions must be in your own words and reflect your understanding of the material.** If there is any confusion about this policy, it is your responsibility to clarify before the due date.
- Posting to **any** service including, but not limited to Chegg, Discord, Reddit, StackExchange, etc., for help on an assignment is a violation of the Honor Code.
- You **must** virtually sign the Honor Code (see Section 2). Failure to do so will result in your assignment not being graded.

2 Honor Code (Make Sure to Virtually Sign)

Problem 1.

- My submission is in my own words and reflects my understanding of the material.
- I have not collaborated with any other person.
- I have not posted to external services including, but not limited to Chegg, Discord, Reddit, StackExchange, etc.
- I have neither copied nor provided others solutions they can copy.

I agree to the above, Michael Ghattas.

□

3 Standard 20- Quicksort: Analysis

Problem 2. Assume that at each partitioning of a subarray of size n , you always get two subarrays of size 10 and size $n - 11$, respectively. [Note that the pivot is not in either sub-array, so 10 and $n - 11$ are indeed correct.] What would be running time of the resulting QuickSort algorithm? Use a suitable asymptotic notation to represent the running time, and **explain/justify** your answer.

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &\leq T(10) + T(n - 11) + cn \\ &\leq T(10) + [T(10) + T(n - 22) + c(n - 11)] + cn \\ &= 2T(10) + c[n + (n - 11)] + T(n - 22) \\ &\leq 2T(10) + c[n + (n - 11)] + T(10) + T(n - 33) + c(n - 22) \\ &= 3T(10) + c[n + (n - 11) + (n - 22)] + T(n - 33) \\ &\leq kT(10) + c\left[\sum_{i=0}^k (n - 11i)\right] + T(n - 11k) \end{aligned}$$

Base case reached when $n - 11k \leq 1$

i.e $k \approx \frac{n}{11}$

Thus:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{n}{11} \cdot T(10) + c11 \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n}{11}} i \\ &= c'n + c11\Theta\left(\frac{n}{11}\right)^2 \\ &= \Theta(n^2) \end{aligned}$$

So $T(n) \in \Theta(n^2)$

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