

EECE.3220: Data Structures

Spring 2019

Homework 1

Due **11:59 PM, Wednesday, 2/20/19 (NO LATE SUBMISSIONS)**

Notes:

- All solutions to this assignment must be electronically submitted to Blackboard.
- You may handwrite your solutions and scan the pages, **but all solutions must be legible and contained in one file**. Archive files are *not* acceptable.
- With the potential for Exam 1 to be on Friday, 2/22, **I will not accept late submissions for this assignment so I can post the solution Thursday, 2/23.**
 - If the exam gets scheduled for the following week, I will relax this requirement and allow late submissions. I'll announce any changes on Blackboard and in class.

1. (25 points) Assume each expression listed below represents the execution time of a program. Express the order of magnitude for each time using big O notation.
 - a. $T(n) = n^3 + 100n \cdot \log_2 n + 5000$
 - b. $T(n) = 2^n + n^{99} + 7$
 - c. $T(n) = \frac{n^2-1}{n+1} + 8 \log_2 n$
 - d. $T(n) = 1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + 2^{n-1}$
2. (75 points + 5 extra credit) For each of the code segments below, determine an equation for the worst-case computing time $T(n)$ (expressed as a function of n , i.e. $2n + 4$) and the order of magnitude (expressed using big O notation, i.e. $O(n)$).
 - a.

```
// Calculate mean
n = 0;
sum = 0;
cin >> x;
while (x != -999)
{
    n++;
    sum += x;
    cin >> x;
}
mean = sum / n;
```

2. (continued) (75 points) For each of the code segments below, determine an equation for the worst-case computing time $T(n)$ (expressed as a function of n , i.e. $2n + 4$) and the order of magnitude (expressed using big O notation, i.e. $O(n)$).

- b. `// Matrix addition`
`for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {`
 `for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {`
 `c[i][j] = a[i][j] + b[i][j];`
 `}`
`}`
- c. `// Matrix multiplication`
`for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {`
 `for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {`
 `c[i][j] = 0;`
 `for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {`
 `c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[k][j];`
 `}`
 `}`
`}`
- d. `// Bubble sort`
`for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {`
 `for (int j = 0; j < n - 1; j++) {`
 `if (x[j] > x[j + 1]) {`
 `temp = x[j];`
 `x[j] = x[j + 1];`
 `x[j + 1] = temp;`
 `}`
 `}`
`}`
- e. `while (n >= 1)`
 `n /= 2;`
- f. (extra credit—5 points)
 `x = 1;`
 `for (int i = 1; i <= n - 1; i++) {`
 `for (int j = 1; j <= x; j++)`
 `cout << j << endl;`
 `x *= 2;`
 `}`

