

# Algorithms and Data Structures Coursework

## Questions 4-6

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### 1 Question 4

a)  $f(x) + g(x)$  is  $o(f(x) \times g(x))$

For a function to be little-o of another function,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a(x)}{b(x)} = 0$$

In our case,

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) + g(x)}{f(x)g(x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{f(x)}{f(x)g(x)} + \frac{g(x)}{f(x)g(x)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{g(x)} + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

This is not always equal to zero, for instance when  $f(x) = 1$  it is equal to 1.

$\therefore$  The statement is false.

b)  $2^x \times x^2$  is  $o(2.1^x)$

Considering the limit as x tends to infinity

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x \times x^2}{2.1^x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{2.1} \right)^x \times x^2 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  The statement is true.

c)  $x^2 \times \log x$  is  $O(x^2)$

Assume that there are constants  $k$  and  $C$  such that  $x^2 \times \log x \leq C \times x^2$  when  $x \geq k$ .

Then  $\log x \leq C$  when  $x \geq k$

But  $\log x$  increases monotonically, a contradiction.

$\therefore$  the statement is false.

d)  $x^2 \times \log x$  is  $O(x^3)$

$$f(x) = x^2 \times \log x$$

For  $x > 0$ ,  $\log x < x$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^2 \times \log x \leq x^2 \times x = x^3$$

For the statement to be true,  $x^3 \leq C \times x^3$

$C = 1, k = 0$  is a valid witness pair that makes this true.

$\therefore$  The statement is true.

e)  $7x^5$  is  $O(12x^4 + 5x^3 + 8)$

If  $f(x) = O(12x^4 + 5x^3 + 8)$ , then there must be a valid witness pair  $C$  and  $k$  such that

$$7x^5 \leq C(12x^4 + 5x^3 + 8) \text{ for } x \geq k$$

$$\frac{7x^5}{12x^4 + 5x^3 + 8} \leq C$$

$C$  is not a constant here so the statement is false.

## 2 Question 5

a)  $T(n) = 64T(n/8) - n^2 \times \log n$

$$\log_b a = 2, f(n) = -n^2 \times \log n$$

The master theorem cannot be applied in this instance, since  $f(n)$  is not positive.

b)  $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + \frac{n}{\log n}$

$$\log_b a = 2, f(n) = \frac{n}{\log n} = n \times \log^{-1} n$$

This is case 1 of the master theorem, so  $T(n) = \theta(n^2)$

c)  $T(n) = 2^n T(n/2) + n^n$

The master theorem cannot be applied here since coefficient of  $T(n/2)$  is not a constant.

d)  $T(n) = 3T(n/4) + n \times \log n$

$$\log_b a = 0.792, f(n) = n \times \log n$$

This is looking like case 3 of the master theorem, though we need to check the regularity condition:

$$\frac{3n}{4} \times \log n / 4 \leq cn \log n$$

This is true for  $c = 1$ .

$$\therefore T(n) = \theta(n \times \log n)$$

e)  $T(n) = 3T(n/3) + n^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\log_b a = 1, f(n) = n^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

This is case 1 of the master theorem,  $\therefore T(n) = \theta(n)$

### 3 Question 6

b) With a regular single-pivot quicksort, the worst-case occurs when the pivot is the maximum or minimum value in the array. When this occurs, partitioning only removes one item from consideration, minimising the advantages of the 'divide-and-conquer' approach. For a multi-pivot quicksort, the worst-case would be when all selected pivots are maxima or minima compared to the remaining non-pivot elements. This would result in only

$k$  elements being removed from consideration on the partition, which is the minimum possible when there are  $k$  pivots. The selection of the pivot determines which inputs result in this worst-case. In my algorithm, the first  $k$  elements of the array are selected as pivots, so I will describe the input based on this. Given an input array of size  $n$ , the worst-case occurs when for every "block" of  $k$  elements, it contains the  $x$  smallest and  $y$  largest elements of the array from the start of the "block" until the end.  $x$  and  $y$  can take any positive value as long as  $x + y = k$ . This input ensures that any partition only removes  $k$  elements from consideration, minimising the advantage of divide-and-conquer.