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Tutorial - 1

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* All the Pseudo Code should be written using non recursive algorithms with proper format.

- 1) $Sum = 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + n$
- 2) Addition of 2 matrices
- 3) $S = 1! + 2! + 3! + \dots + n!$
- 4) $Sum = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \dots + \frac{n}{2}$

For the above Problem 8 write the Pseudocode

- 1) Identify the basic operation
- 2) Find how many no of times the basic operation will be executed?
- 3) What are the Parameter(s) that affect the basic operation execution?
- 4) Find the efficiency of algorithm?

① ALGORITHM Sum of ODD (N) : ↓

// Description :- Find the Sum of first n odd number.
// Input :- Receives an integer N.
// Output :- Return Sum of odd numbers up to N.

Sum = 0

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n and step by 2 ($i = i + 2$) then.

Sum = Sum + i

return Sum

- Addition is the basic operation.
- $(N/2) + 1$ times the basic operation will execute.
- N will affect the basic operation.
- $\sum_{i=1}^{(n/2+1)} 1 = \frac{n}{2} + 1 + 1 = \frac{n}{2} + 1$

$$\approx \frac{n}{2} \approx \frac{1}{2} \times n.$$

$$O * g(n)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}n \leq n.$$

\therefore the order of growth is $O(n)$.

② Addition of two Matrices ↓

ALGORITHM MatricesAddition ($A[0, \dots, n-1, 0, \dots, n-1], B[0, \dots, n-1, 0, \dots, n-1]$)

// Description: Addition of 2 matrices with same order.

// Input: A & B are two matrices

// Output: Returns the Sum matrix

Temp $[0, \dots, n-1, 0, \dots, n-1]$

for $i \leftarrow 0$ to n

for $j \leftarrow 0$ to n

Temp $[i][j] = A[i][j] + B[i][j]$

return Temp $[0, \dots, n-1, 0, \dots, n-1]$

i) Addition

ii) $n \times n$ times n^2

iii) No best, worst, average Condition.

iv) $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 1$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} n = n + n + n + \dots + n \text{ times}$$
$$= n^2$$

\therefore the order of growth is $O(n^2)$

③ ALGORITHM Sum of Factorial (N).

// Description :- Find the Sum of Factorial upto N.

// Input :- Integer N.

// Output :- Return the Sum of Factorial.

fact = 1

Sum = 0

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n

fact = fact * i

Sum = Sum + fact

return Sum

i) Addition & Multiplication.

ii) N times.

iii) No best, avg and worst case.

iv) $\sum_{i=1}^n i = n-1+1 = n$

\therefore the order of growth is $O(n)$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ Sumr} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{2} + \dots + \frac{N}{2}$$

ALGORITHM Sum(N)

// Description :- Find the sum upto n terms of given series.

// Input :- Input n specifying length of series.

// Output :- Return the sum of series.

$$\text{Sumr} = 0$$

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n .

$$\text{Sumr} = \text{Sumr} + (i/2)$$

return Sumr

a) Basic Operation addition and division.

b) Basic Operation Performed n times.

c) No Worst, avg, best case.

$$d) \sum_{i=1}^n i = n - 1 + 1 = n$$

The order of growth is $O(n)$.

$\textcircled{5}$ Let $g(n) = n^2$. What is the relation b/w n^3 , $\frac{1}{2}n \cdot (n-1)$ and $4n^4 + 100n + 5$ using Big Theta and Big Omega Notation.

$\textcircled{6}$ Prove that $3n^3 + 2n^2 = O(n^3)$.

(5)

i) Big theta

$$f(n) = n^2 \in n^3$$

order of growth is $n^2 \in n^3$

which are not equal

$$\therefore n^2 \neq O(n^3)$$

ii) $g(n) = n^2$ $\frac{1}{2}(n)(n-1)$

$$\frac{1}{2}n(n-1) = \frac{1}{2}(n^2 - n)$$

\therefore the order of $g(n)$ is quadratic

$\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$ is also quadratic

$$\therefore n^2 \in \Theta(n^2)$$

iii) $g(n) = n^2 \in 4n^4 + 100n + 5$

Big theta \nmid

- The order of growth of $4n^4 + 100n + 5$ is n^4 .

- order of growth of $g(n)$ is n^2

which is not equal.

$$\therefore n^2 \notin O(n^4)$$

For Big Omega

$$f(n) \geq c * g(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\text{i.e. } n^3 \geq c * n^2$$

which is true.

\therefore the order of growth is $O(n^3)$.

Big Omega \nmid

$$f(n) \geq c * g(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(n^2 - n) \geq 1 * n^2$$

which is true.

\therefore the order of growth is $O(n^2)$.

$$f(n) \geq c * g(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\therefore 4n^4 + 100n + 5 \geq n^2$$

which is true

\therefore order of growth is $O(n^5)$.

⑥

$$3n^3 + 2n^2 \in \Theta(n^3)$$

$$f(n) = 3n^3 + 2n^2 \quad g(n) = n^3$$

\therefore order of growth is n^3 . \therefore order of growth is n^3 .
(Cubic in nature) (Cubic in nature).

As both are equal, order of growth is belong to $O(n^3)$.