

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

HOMEWORK 0

COSC 6320

Algorithms and Data Structures

Gopal Pandurangan

NAME

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Instructions:

Read the Academic Dishonesty policy posted in Blackboard which is repeated here: All submitted work should be your own. Copying or using other people's work (including from the Web) will result in $-MAX$ points, where MAX is the maximum possible number of points for that assignment. Repeat offense will result in getting a failure grade in the course and reporting to the Chair. If you have any questions regarding any assignment, please contact me. The best way is to ask in Piazza.

By submitting this homework, you affirm that you followed the Academic Dishonest Policy.

Justify your answers. Show appropriate work.

Please write legibly and clearly.

Please start to work on the problems early as these generally require some time.

We prefer you use LaTeX to type your solutions. LaTeX is the standard way to write any mathematical science like computer science and is highly recommended. It is easy to get started using LaTeX, a template file is provided here. An easy way is to use [Overleaf](#).

The exercises below are from the book available under my [homepage](#). Please always use the latest version of the book which is posted at this site, since the book is updated periodically.

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Exercise A.6: Consider the set of the first $2n$ positive integers, i.e., $A = \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$. Take any subset S of $n + 1$ distinct numbers from set A . Show that there are two numbers in S such that one divides the other.

Solution. TYPE SOLUTION HERE. □

Exercise 2.3: Rank the following functions by order of growth; that is, find an arrangement g_1, g_2, \dots of the functions satisfying $g_1 = \mathcal{O}(g_2)$, $g_2 = \mathcal{O}(g_3)$, \dots

$$n^2, \frac{n}{\log n}, n \log n, 1.001^n, \frac{1}{n^2}, \log^{100} n, \frac{1}{\log n}, 4^{\lg n}, n!, n^{\lg \lg n}, n^{1.6}, 2^{\sqrt{\log n}}$$

Note: \lg or \log denotes the base-2 logarithm and that $\log^k n$ denotes $(\log n)^k$.

Solution. TYPE SOLUTION HERE. □

Exercise 2.11: You have the task of heating up n buns in a pan. A bun has two sides and each side has to be heated up separately in the pan. The pan is small and can hold only (at most) two buns at a time. Heating one side of a bun takes 1 minute, regardless of whether you heat up one or two buns at the same time. The goal is to heat up both sides of all n buns in the minimum amount of time. Suppose you use the following recursive algorithm for heating up (both sides) of all n buns. If $n = 1$, then heat up the bun on both sides; if $n = 2$, then heat the two buns together on each side; if $n > 2$, then heat up any two buns together on each side and recursively apply the algorithm to the remaining $n - 2$ buns.

- Set up a recurrence for the amount of time needed by the above algorithm. Solve the recurrence.
- Show that the above algorithm does not solve the problem in the minimum amount of time for all $n > 0$.
- Give a correct recursive algorithm that solves the problem in the minimum amount of time.
- Prove the correctness of your algorithm (use induction) and also find the time taken by the algorithm.

Solution. TYPE SOLUTION HERE □

Exercise 4.1(c): Prove that the following recurrence is $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$. Assume that the base cases of the recurrence is constant, i.e., $T(n) = \Theta(1)$ for $n < c$ for some constant c .

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{5n}{6}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{6}\right) + n$$

Solution. TYPE SOLUTION HERE □

Exercise 4.8: Give a recursive algorithm to compute 2^n (in decimal) for a given integer $n > 0$. Your algorithm should perform only $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ integer multiplications.

Solution. TYPE SOLUTION HERE □

Exercise B.6: A strange number is one whose only prime factors are in the set $\{2, 3, 5\}$. Give an efficient algorithm (give pseudocode) that uses a binary heap data structure to output the n^{th} strange number. Explain why your algorithm is correct and analyze the run time of your algorithm. (Hint: Consider generating the strange numbers in increasing order, i.e., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, etc.,. Show how to efficiently generate the next strange number using a heap).

Solution. TYPE SOLUTION HERE □