

Homework assignment 4:

Due date: Sunday, September 27, 2020 at 11:59pm

- 1- Suppose a machine on average takes 10^{-8} seconds to execute a single algorithm step. What is the largest input size for which the machine will execute the algorithm in 2 seconds assuming the number of steps of the algorithm is $T(n) =$
 - a. $\log n$
 - b. \sqrt{n}
 - c. n
 - d. n^2
 - e. n^3
 - f. 2^n
- 2- For the machine in the previous example, how long will it take to run the algorithm for an input of size 1,000, assuming the time complexities from the same example?
- 3- An algorithm takes 0.5 seconds to run on an input of size 100. How long will it take to run on an input of size 1000 if the algorithm has a running time that is *linear*? *quadratic*? *log-linear*? *cubic*?
- 4- An algorithm is to be implemented and run on a processor that can execute a single instruction in an average of 10^{-9} seconds. What is the largest problem size that can be solved in *one hour* by the algorithm on this processor if the number of steps needed to execute the algorithm is n , n^2 , n^3 , $\log n$? Assume n is the input size.
- 5- Determine the asymptotic running time for the following piece of code, assuming that n represents the input size.
 - a.

```
sum = 0;
for(i=0; i < n; i++)
    sum++;
```
 - b.

```
sum=0;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    for(j=0; j< n*n;j++)
        sum++;
```
 - c.

```
sum=0;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    for(j=0; j< i;j++)
        sum++;
```

- d. `sum = 0;`
 `for(i=0; i < n; i++)`
 `for(j=0; j < i*i; j++)`
 `for(k=0; k < j; k++)`
 `sum++;`
- e. `sum = 0;`
 `for(i=0; i < n/2; i++)`
 `for(j=0; j < (i*i)/2; j++)`
 `sum++;`
- f. `for(i=0; i < length(a) ; i++)`
 `binary_search(a, a[i]); //key = a[i]`
- g. `for(i=0; i < n; i++)`
 `for(j=0; j < n; j++)`
 `linear_search(a, key); //key is not in array, length(a) == n`

6- What is the *largest* value of n such that an algorithm whose running time is $10n^2$ runs faster than an algorithm whose running time is $50n$ on the same machine?