CS 232 Homework 2

1. Consider the algorithm encoded as a Java method given below. Assume that the array referred to by vals is square and that the values stored in vals are uniformly distributed:

public static int sumEvenRows(int[][] vals) {

int total = 0;

for (int row=0; row < vals.length; row++) {

if (vals[row][0] % 2 == 0) {

for (int col=0; col < vals[row].length; col++) {

total = total + vals[row][col];

}

}

}

return total;

}

a. Give and briefly justify an Ω bound for the running time of this algorithm.

b. Give and briefly justify an Ο bound for the running time of this algorithm.

c. Give and briefly justify a Θ bound for the average-case running time of this algorithm.

2. Consider the following recursive algorithm implemented as a Java method:

public static boolean isPalindrome(String s) {

if (s.length() == 0) {

return true;

}

else if (s.length() == 1) {

return false;

}

else if (s.charAt(0) != s.charAt(s.length()-1)) {

return false;

}

else {

return isPalindrome(s.substring(1, s.length()-2));

}

}

a. Briefly describe an input that will cause the worst-case performance for this algorithm.

b. Select a basic operation and give a recurrence describing the worst-case running time for this algorithm.

3. Use the technique of expansion to find closed-form solutions for the following recurrences:

a. T(n) = T(n-2) + 3 for n>1 and T(1) = T(0) = 10

b. T(n) = 2 T(n-1) + 1 for n>0 and T(0) = 1

4. Use the formal definitions of Ω and Ο (pg. 64-67) to show that:

a. 15n2+12n+18 is in Ω(n) and in Ο(n2).

b. 5n lg n + 8n + 10 is in Θ(n lg n)

5. Repeat #4b using the formal definition of Θ.

6. Assuming A and B are two algorithms that solve the same problem, indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false:

a. T / F If A ∈ O(n) then A ∈ O(n2).

b. T / F If A ∈ O(n lg n) then A ∈ Ο(lg n).

c. T / F If A ∈ Ω(n lg n) then A ∈ Ω(lg n).

d. T / F If A ∈ Ω(n2) then A ∈ Ο(n).

e. T / F If A ∈ O(n) then A ∈ Ω(lg n).

f. T / F A ∈ Ω(1).

g. T / F If A ∈ Θ(nlg n) then A ∈ Ω(n) ∩ Ο(n2).

h. T / F If A ∈ O(n) it will always be slower than B ∈ O(lg n) when run on the same input.

i. T / F If A ∈ Θ(n) and B ∈ Ω(n2) then there is guaranteed to be an instance of the problem for which A is faster than B.

j. T / F If A ∈ Θ(n) and B ∈ Ω(lg n) then there is guaranteed to be an instance of the problem for which B is faster than A.

k. T / F If A ∈ Ω(nlg n) and B ∈ O(n) then there is guaranteed to be an instance of the problem for which B is faster than A.

l. T / F If A ∈ Θ(n2) and B ∈ Θ(n) then B will always be faster than A.