

## 1 Basic Algorithmic Analysis

For each of the following function pairs  $f$  and  $g$ , list out the  $\Theta, \Omega, O$  relationships between  $f$  and  $g$ , if any such relationship exists. For example,  $f(x) \in O(g(x))$ .

1.  $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = x^2 + x$
2.  $f(x) = 5000000x^3, g(x) = x^5$
3.  $f(x) = \log(x), g(x) = 5x$
4.  $f(x) = e^x, g(x) = x^5$
5.  $f(x) = \log(5^x), g(x) = x$

## 2 Practice with Runtime

For each of the following functions, find the Big-Theta expression for the runtime of the function in terms of the input variable  $n$ .

1. For this problem, assume that the static method *constant* runs in  $\Theta(1)$  time.

```
public static void bars(int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 1) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < i; j += 1) {  
            System.out.println(i + j);  
        }  
    }  
  
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k += 1) {  
        constant(k);  
    }  
}
```

2. 

```
public static void barsRearranged(int n) {  
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i *= 2) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < i; j += 1) {  
            System.out.println("mooove");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### 3 A Bit with some Bits

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Complete the following method. When given a list of integers, `bitVote` returns an integer such that the  $i^{\text{th}}$  bit of the return value is 1 if and only if more than half of the integers in the list have 1 in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  bit. Keep in mind that Java **ints** are 32 bits long!

For example, if `bitList` was `[1,3]`, then in binary this would be  $[(01)_2, (11)_2]$  (with 30 more zeros in front of each number), and the result would be  $(01)_2 \implies 1$ , since the right-most digit was 1 for more than half the numbers, but the second-from-the-right digit was not 1 for more than half the numbers.

Note: the solution to this question isn't very complicated, but it's not short! Try breaking it down into components, and ask your neighbors for help!

```
public static int bitVote(int[] bitList) {

    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {                // For each bit index

        for (int k : bitList) {                    // For each integer

            }

        }

    }
```