

Sprout 2020 Algorithm - Week 2

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Problem 1

(1)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{n-1} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3n+1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n-1} = \frac{(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3) * (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n + \frac{1}{3})}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n-1} = 3 * \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n} = 3 * \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n} = 3$$

(2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2+1} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2+1} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

(3)

(1) 先證 $f(n) \in O(2^n) \implies f(n) \in O(2^{n+1})$:

$$\begin{aligned} &\because f(n) \in O(2^n) \\ &\therefore \exists k \geq 0 : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{2^n} = k \\ &\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{n+1}} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)}{2 * \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n} = \frac{k}{2} \quad (\text{仍為一常數}) \\ &\therefore f(n) \in O(2^{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 再證 $f(n) \in O(2^{n+1}) \implies f(n) \in O(2^n)$:

$$\begin{aligned} &\because f(n) \in O(2^{n+1}) \\ &\therefore \exists k \geq 0 : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{2^{n+1}} = k \\ &\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{2^n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)}{\frac{1}{2} * \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{n+1}} = 2 * k \quad (\text{仍為一常數}) \\ &\therefore f(n) \in O(2^n) \end{aligned}$$

由 (1), (2), 得證 $f(n) \in O(2^n) \iff f(n) \in O(2^{n+1})$

(4)

(1) 先證 $f(n) \in O((n+1)!) \implies f(n) \in O(n!)$:

$$\begin{aligned} &\because f(n) \in O((n+1)!) \\ &\therefore \exists k \geq 0 : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{(n+1)!} = k \\ &\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n!} = (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n+1) * \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n!} = (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n) * k \quad (\text{不會收斂為一常數}) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 若令 $f(n) = (n+1)!$, 則:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n+1 = \infty$$

不會收斂為常數, 因此 $f(n) \in O((n+1)!) \implies f(n) \in O(n!)$ 不成立, 得證原命題不成立

(5)

若命題成立, 則:

$$\exists k \geq 0 : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = k \implies \exists j \geq 0 : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{f(n)}}{2^n} = j \quad \cdots \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{f(n)}}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{f(n)-n} = 2^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)-n} = 2^{(k-1)*\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n}$$

取 $f(n) = 2n \implies k = 2$ ，則：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{f(n)}}{2^n} = 2^{(k-1)*\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n} = 2^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n} = \infty$$

不會收斂為常數，與 (1) 矛盾，得證命題不成立

Problem 2

首先可將題目改寫為：

$$f(2^n) = \begin{cases} 1 & , n = 0 \\ 2 * f(2^{n-1}) + 2^{n+1} & , n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

證明 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, f(n) \leq 3n * 2^n$

當 $n = 0$ 時：

$$f(2^0) = 1 < 3 * 1 * 2^1 = 6 \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

當 $n \geq 1$ 時：

$$\begin{aligned} f(2^n) &= 2 * f(2^{n-1}) + 2^{n+1} = 2^2 * f(2^{n-2}) + 2 * 2^{n+1} = \dots \\ &= 2^n + n * 2^{n+1} = (2n + 1) * 2^n \end{aligned}$$

$$3n * 2^n - f(n) = (n - 1) * 2^n \geq 0 \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

由 (1), (2)，得證命題成立

Problem 3

令 $T(f(n))$ 為一棵將 $f(n)$ 作為根節點， n^2 為點權，左右子樹分別為 $T(f(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor))$, $T(f(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil))$ 的樹，令 $T(f(n))$ 中深度為 i 的節點點權總和為 S_i ，總節點數量為 N_T ，最大深度 $D = \lceil \log_2 n \rceil$

由上可得：

$$\begin{aligned} n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{N} &\implies \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor^2 + \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil^2 = \frac{n^2}{2} \\ n = 2k + 1, k \in \mathbb{N} &\implies \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor^2 + \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil^2 = (\frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ f(n) &= \sum_{i=0}^D S_i = (\sum_{i=0}^D \frac{n^2}{2^i}) + \frac{m}{2} = \frac{2^{D+1} - 1}{2^D} * n^2 + \frac{m}{2} \\ 2n^2 - 1 - f(n) &= \frac{n^2}{2^D} - \frac{m}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

其中 m 為非葉節點數量， $n > 1, D > 0$ 時，僅深度為 i ($i < D$) 之節點可能有子節點

由於 $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil = n$ ，故每一組兄弟節點至多有一個點權為奇數，因此：

$$\begin{aligned} m &\leq \frac{(2^D - 1) - 1}{2} + 1 = 2^{D-1}, n \geq 2^{D-1} + 1 \\ \implies 2n^2 - 1 - f(n) &\geq \frac{n^2}{2^D} - 1 - 2^{D-2} \\ &\geq \frac{2^{2D-2} + 2^D + 1}{2^D} - 1 - 2^{D-2} = \frac{1}{2^D} > 0 \quad \dots \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$n = 1$ 時：

$$2 * 1^2 - 1 = 1 \geq n = 1 \implies 1^2 = 1 \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

由 (1), (2)，得證 $f(n) \leq 2n^2 - 1$