

# Assignment 1

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1. (a) 1.  $f = O(g)$ . Since  $g(n) = n^{\log_2 5}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0 < \infty$
2.  $f = \Theta(g)$ . Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 100 \in (0, \infty)$ .
3.  $f = \Omega(g)$ . Since  $f(n) = e^{\log n \log \log n}$ ,  $g(n) = e^{\log n - \log \log n}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \infty > 0$ .
4.  $f = O(g)$ . Since  $f(n) = e^{\log n \log \log n}$ ,  $g(n) = e^{\log n \log_2 n}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0 < \infty$ .
5.  $f = O(g)$ . Since  $f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^k \leq n * n^k = g(n)$  for any  $n > n_0 = 1$ ,  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \leq 1 < \infty$ .

(b) Obviously:

$$\frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \begin{cases} n+1, & n \text{ is odd,} \\ \frac{1}{n+1}, & n \text{ is even} \end{cases}.$$

Suppose  $f = O(g)$  is true. Then there exists  $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}^+$  such that  $\frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \leq c$  for any  $n > n_0$ . But  $\forall n = 2k+1$ , where  $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \infty$ , which causes a contradiction.

2. The running time of solving all size-1 problem is:

$$a^{\log_b n} \cdot O(1) = O(n^{\log_b a})$$

The total combining is:

$$c \cdot (n^d \log^w n) + ca \cdot \left( \left( \frac{n}{b} \right)^d \log^w \frac{n}{b} \right) + \cdots + ca^k \left( \left( \frac{n}{b^k} \right)^d \log^w \frac{n}{b^k} \right) + \cdots + a^{\log_b n} \cdot c$$

Since  $\log^w \frac{n}{b^k} \leq \log^w n$ , The simplification is:

$$T(n) \leq cn^d \log^w n (1 + \frac{a}{b^d} + \cdots + (\frac{a}{b^d})^{\log_b n})$$

Thus  $T(n) = O(n^d \log^w n) (1 + \frac{a}{b^d} + \cdots + (\frac{a}{b^d})^{\log_b n})$ .

if  $\frac{a}{b^d} < 1$ ,  $T(n) = O(n^d \log^w n)$ ;

if  $\frac{a}{b^d} = 1$ ,  $T(n) = O(n^d \log^w n) (\log_b n + 1) = O(n^d \log^{w+1} n)$ ;

if  $\frac{a}{b^d} > 1$ , the final term conquers the sum.  $T(n) \leq c \cdot a^{\log_b n} = O(n^{\log_b a})$ .

3. (a)
  1. Construct set  $C = A \cup B$ , thus  $|C| = n$ . Then sort  $C$  in descending order by merge sort, which causes  $O(n \log n)$  time.
  2. Iterate through sorted  $C$  from head to end and let  $m = |B|$ ,  $res = 0$  at first, which causes  $O(n)$  time.
  3. For each vector  $i$  in sorted  $C$ , if  $i \in A$ ,  $res = m + res$ ; If  $i \in B$ ,  $m = m - 1$ .
  4. print  $res$ .

It's time complexity is  $T(n) = O(n \log n) + O(n) = O(n \log n)$ .

- (b)  $\text{count}(A, B)$ : Use median-of-medians to find the median of  $x$ 's value from  $A \cup B$ , denoted  $x_0$ ;

Then divide  $A$  and  $B$  into four parts:

$$A_1 = \{(x, y) | x \leq x_0, (x, y) \in A\}$$

$$A_2 = \{(x, y) | x > x_0, (x, y) \in A\}$$

$$B_1 = \{(x, y) | x \leq x_0, (x, y) \in B\}$$

$$B_2 = \{(x, y) | x > x_0, (x, y) \in B\}$$

Then we compare  $A_2$  and  $B_1$ 's  $y$ 's value. Use descending order sort  $A_2 \cup B_1$  and iterate their  $y$ 's value. As it is claimed in (a), it takes  $O(n \log n)$  time.

Finally we recursively divide  $A_2 B_2$  and  $A_1 B_1$  as we did above. Thus it turns  $T(n)$  into  $2T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n \log n)$ .

According to 2 we can claim that the total time complexity is:

$$T(n) = O(n \log^2 n) = O(n^{1.1})$$

- (c) We discuss about  $d = 3$  situation.

As the same above, we find the median of the first dimension and divide  $A \cup B$  into two parts; Then for  $A_2$  and  $B_1$ , we only need to consider them in 2 dimensions.

Thus its time complexity is:

$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n \log^{d-1} n) = O(n \log^d n)$$

4. (a) Since  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + bc & b(a+d) \\ c(a+d) & bc + d^2 \end{bmatrix}$ , the computation of  $A^2$  requires to compute  $a^2, d^2, bc, b(a+d), c(a+d)$ .
- (b) In (a) we find that  $bc, b(a+d), c(a+d)$  is not the square of a  $n \times n$  matrix, thus it can not be computed in 5 multiplications.
- (c) 1.  $AB + BA = (A + B)^2 - A^2 - B^2$ , thus it takes  $3S(n) + O(n^2)$  to compute.
2.  $AB + BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & XY \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .
3. Since reading the numbers takes  $O(n^2)$  time,  $c > 2$ . Then  $3S(2n) + O(n^2) = 3O((2n)^c) + O(n^2) = O(n^c)$ .
5. It takes me about 8 hours to finish the assignment. The difficulty is 4 according to me. I discussed with my roommates, they are Wang Kun and Li Haochen.