CS 111 ASSIGNMENT 1

due Thursday, January 24

CS/MATH111 ASSIGNMENT 1

due Thursday, January 24 (8AM))

Individual assignment: Problems 1 and 2. Group assignment: Problems 1,2 and 3.

Problem 1: (a) Give the exact formula (as a function of n) for the number of times "bingo" is printed by Algorithm BINGOPRINT below. First express it as a summation formula and justify it. Then simplify it to obtain a closed-form expression. Show your derivation.

(b) Give the asymptotic value of the number of "bingo"s using the Θ -notation. Include a brief justification. You will need a formula for the sum of consecutive squares that you can find on the internet.

Algorithm BINGOPRINT (n: integer)

for
$$i \leftarrow 1$$
 to $2n + 1$ do
for $j \leftarrow 1$ to $i^2 + 2i$ do
print("bingo")

Solution 1:

The summation formula for the BINGOPRINT algorithm is: $\sum_{j=1}^{2n+1} j^2 + 2j$ Because the function goes into

the first forloop 2n+1 times. The function then runs through the 2nd forloop j^2+2j times for every outer

loop iteration. We know...
$$\sum_{j=1}^{2n+1} j^2 + 2j = \sum_{j=1}^{2n+1} j^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{2n+1} 2j$$

So...
$$\sum_{j=1}^{2n+1} j^2 = \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2)(2(2n+1)+1)}{6}$$
 And... $2 * \sum_{j=1}^{2n+1} j = (2n+1)(2n+2)$

Which gives us...
$$\frac{(4n^2 + 6n + 2)(4n + 3)}{6} * (4n^2 + 6n + 2)$$

That simplifies down to.... $\frac{8n^3}{3} + 10n^2 + \frac{31n}{3} + 3$ Which is our closed form expression of the answer.

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We know that
$$\frac{8n^3}{3} + 10n^2 + \frac{31n}{3} + 3 \ge \frac{8n^3}{3} + 10n^3 = \frac{38n^3}{3}$$
 for all $n \ge 2$

So...
$$\frac{8n^3}{3} + 10n^2 + \frac{31n}{3} + 3 = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$$
 with $c = \frac{38n^3}{3}$

We know that
$$\frac{8n^3}{3} + 10n^2 + \frac{31n}{3} + 3 \le \frac{8n^3}{3}$$

So...
$$\frac{8n^3}{3} + 10n^2 + \frac{31n}{3} + 3 = \Omega(n^3)$$
 with $c = \frac{8n^3}{3}$

Therefore the asymptotic notation is as follows... $\frac{8n^3}{3} + 10n^2 + \frac{31n}{3} + 3 = \theta(n^3)$

Problem 2: Use mathematical induction to prove that $3^n \ge n2^n$ for $n \ge 0$. (Note: dealing with the base case may require some thought.)

Solution 2:

Base Case:

For n = 0, $3^0 \ge 0 * 2^0$ holds true For n = 1, $3^1 \ge 1 * 2^1$ holds true For n = 2, $3^2 \ge 2 * 2^2$ holds true

Induction Step:

Assume for n=k, that: $3^k \ge k * 2^k$ is true

Now we must prove that $3^{(k+1)} \ge (k+1) * 2^{(k+1)}$ is also true

$$3^{(k+1)} = 3^k + 2 * (3^k)$$

Expanding the right side of the inequality gives us...

$$3^k + 2 * (3^k) \ge k * 2^{(k+1)} + 2^{(k+1)}$$

By expanding the " $2^{(k+1)}$ " terms...

$$3^k + 2 * (3^k) \ge k * 2^k * 2 + 2^k * 2$$

Factoring out a "2"....

$$3^k + 2 * (3^k) > 2(k * 2^k + 2^k)$$

We can multiply the right side by "1/2" because any number multiplied by "1/2" will make it smaller, so our inequality will still hold.

$$3^k + 2 * (3^k) \ge k * 2^k + 2^k$$

If both each term on the left is greater than each term on the right, then the sum of the terms on the left will be greater than the sum of the terms on the right, For all $n \ge 0$

 $3^k \ge k * 2^k$ Is true because of our inductive assumption

 $2*(3^k) \ge 2^k$ Is obviously true for all $n \ge 0$

End of Proof

Problem 3: Give the asymptotic values of the following functions, using the Θ -notation:

(a)
$$9n^2 + n^3/2 + 29n + 13$$

(b)
$$\sqrt{n} + 7\log^5 n + 2n\log n$$

(c)
$$1 + n^3 \log^3 n + 21n^2 \log^4 n$$

(d)
$$\log^7 n + n2^n + 13n\log^9 n$$

(e)
$$n^5 3^n + 4^n$$

Justify your answer. Here, you don't need to give a complete rigorous proof. Give only an informal explanation using asymptotic relations between the functions n^c , $\log n$, and c^n .

Submission. To submit the homework, you need to upload the pdf file into ilearn by 8AM on Thursday, January 24, and turn-in a paper copy in class.

Reminders. Remember that only IATEX papers are accepted. Also, remember to turn in your signed academic integrity statement. You can scan it and submit via ilearn, turn it in in class, or slip it under my office door.