

# Assignment 2

## 1.1 Are either $\lceil \lg n \rceil!$ or $\lceil \lg \lg n \rceil!$ polynomially bounded?

Polynomially bounded means  $f_n = O(n^k)$  for some constant  $k$  (e.g., whether  $f_n \leq c \cdot n^k$  for constants  $c$  and  $k$  as  $n$  approaches  $\infty$ ). For the first function  $\lceil \lg n \rceil!$ , without loss of generality, assume  $n = 2^a$  (where  $a \in \mathbb{N}$ ).

$$\begin{aligned}\lceil \lg n \rceil! &\leq c \cdot n^k \\ \lg(2^a)! &\leq c \cdot (2^a)^k \\ a! &\leq c \cdot 2^{ak}\end{aligned}$$

The statement  $a! \leq c \cdot 2^{ak}$  is a contradiction, as the factorial function  $a!$  is not exponentially bounded. Therefore,  $\lceil \lg n \rceil!$  is not polynomially bounded (via proof by contradiction). For the second function  $\lceil \lg \lg n \rceil!$ , without loss of generality, assume  $n = 2^{2^a}$  (where  $a \in \mathbb{N}$ ).

$$\begin{aligned}\lceil \lg \lg n \rceil! &\leq c \cdot n^k \\ \lg \lg(2^{2^a})! &\leq c \cdot (2^{2^a})^k \\ a! &\leq c \cdot 2^{k \cdot 2^a} \\ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots a &\leq c \cdot (2^{2k} \cdot 2^{4k} \cdot 2^{8k} \cdots 2^{2^a \cdot k})\end{aligned}$$

The statement  $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots a \leq c \cdot (2^{2k} \cdot 2^{4k} \cdot 2^{8k} \cdots 2^{2^a \cdot k})$  is obviously true. Therefore  $\lceil \lg \lg n \rceil!$  is polynomially bounded (via direct proof).

- 1.2 Use induction to prove  $F_i = \frac{\phi^i - \hat{\phi}^i}{\sqrt{5}}$ ; where  $F_i = F_{i-2} + F_{i-1}$ , and  $\phi$  is the golden ratio  $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ .
- 1.3 Show that  $k \lg k = \Theta(n)$  implies  $k = \Theta\left(\frac{n}{n \ln n}\right)$ .
- 1.4 Are either  $2^{n+1}$  or  $2^{2n}$  big- $O$  of  $2^n$ ?
- 1.5 For each pair of functions  $(A, B)$ , indicate whether  $A$  is  $O, o, \Omega, \omega$ , or  $\Theta$  of  $B$ . Assume  $k \geq 1$ ,  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $c > 1$  are constants.

	$A$	$B$	$O$	$o$	$\Omega$	$\omega$	$\Theta$
a.	$\lg^k n$	$n^\epsilon$	yes	yes			
b.	$n^k$	$c^n$	yes	yes			
c.	$\sqrt{n}$	$n^{\sin n}$					
d.	$2^n$	$2^{n/2}$			yes	yes	
e.	$n^{\lg c}$	$c^{\lg n}$	yes		yes		yes
f.	$\lg(n!)$	$\lg(n^n)$	yes		yes		yes

1.6 Order the following functions such that  $f_1 = \Omega(f_2)$ ,  $f_2 = \Omega(f_3)$ , ...,  $f_{29} = \Omega(f_{30})$ , and partition them into equivalence classes such that each function is big- $\Theta$  of each other.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
2^{2^{n+1}} = \Omega(2^{2^n}), & n \lg n = \Omega(2^{\lg n}), \\
2^{2^n} = \Omega((n+1)!), & 2^{\lg n} = \Omega(n), \\
(n+1)! = \Omega(n!), & n = \Omega\left((\sqrt{2})^{\lg n}\right), \\
n! = \Omega(e^n), & (\sqrt{2})^{\lg n} = \Omega(\sqrt{n}), \\
e^n = \Omega(n \cdot 2^n), & \sqrt{n} = \Omega(2^{\sqrt{2} \lg n}), \\
n \cdot 2^n = \Omega(2^n), & 2^{\sqrt{2} \lg n} = \Omega(\lg^2 n), \\
2^n = \Omega\left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n\right), & \lg^2 n = \Omega(\ln n), \\
\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n = \Omega(n^{\lg \lg n}), & \ln n = \Omega(\sqrt{\lg n}), \\
n^{\lg \lg n} = \Omega((\lg n)^{\lg n}), & \sqrt{\lg n} = \Omega(\ln \ln n), \\
(\lg n)^{\lg n} = \Omega((\lg n)!), & \ln \ln n = \Omega(2^{\lg^* n}), \\
(\lg n)! = \Omega(N^3), & 2^{\lg^* n} = \Omega(\lg^* n), \\
N^3 = \Omega(n^2), & \lg^* n = \Omega(\lg * (\lg n)), \\
n^2 = \Omega(4^{\lg n}), & \lg * (\lg n) = \Omega(\lg(\lg * n)), \\
4^{\lg n} = \Omega(\lg(n!)), & \lg(\lg * n) = \Omega\left(n^{\frac{1}{\lg n}}\right), \\
\lg(n!) = \Omega(n \lg n), & n^{\frac{1}{\lg n}}
\end{array}$$