

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 ∞). 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 ϕ is the golden ratio $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

1.3 Show that $k \lg k = \Theta(n)$ implies $k = \Theta\left(\frac{n}{\lg n}\right)$.

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, Ω, ω , or Θ of B . Assume $k \geq 1, \epsilon > 0, c > 1$ are constants.

	A	B	O	o	Ω	ω	Θ
a.	$\lg^k n$	n^ϵ	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

The main idea here is that (in terms of growth rate), $f_n = \Omega(g_n)$ means $f_n \geq c \cdot g_n$, $f_n = \omega(g_n)$ means $f_n > c \cdot g_n$, $f_n = O(g_n)$ means $f_n \leq c \cdot g_n$, $f_n = o(g_n)$ means $f_n < c \cdot g_n$, and $f_n = \Theta(g_n)$ means $f_n = c \cdot g_n$.

To demonstrate whether something is big-something of something, you perform algebraic manipulations on the respective aforementioned inequalities (e.g., isolate the constant c) and observe whether the inequality holds.

Also note that big- Ω precludes little- o and big- O precludes little- ω (if $f_n = O(g_n)$, then $f_n = \omega(g_n)$ is false, and vice-versa).

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- Θ of each other.

Note that $f_1 = \Omega(f_2)$ means $f_1 \leq f_2$ (in terms of growth). Therefore, the order of functions $f_1 = \Omega(f_2)$, $f_2 = \Omega(f_3)$, ..., $f_{29} = \Omega(f_{30})$ is as follows:

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

An equivalence class is a set containing elements that all adhere to some property. In this case, the elements are functions f , and the property is that each function is big- Θ of every other function in the set. The functions above can be partitioned into the following equivalence classes:

$$\{n^{\lg \lg n}, (\lg n)^{\lg n}\}, \{n^2, 4^{\lg n}\}, \{\lg(n!), n \lg n\}, \{2^{\lg n}, n\}, \{(\sqrt{2})^{\lg n}, \sqrt{n}\},$$

$$\{\lg^* n, \lg^*(\lg n)\}, \left\{n^{\frac{1}{\lg n}}, 1\right\}.$$