

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 $a \in \mathbb{N}$).

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

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

- 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 $k = \Theta\left(\frac{n}{n \lg n}\right)$.
- 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
$\lg^k n$	n^ϵ	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
n^k	c^n	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
\sqrt{n}	$n^{\sin n}$	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
2^n	$2^{n/2}$	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
$n^{\lg c}$	$c^{\lg n}$	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
$\lg(n!)$	$\lg(n^n)$	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
A	B	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

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