

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 $k = \Theta\left(\frac{n}{n \lg n}\right)$.
- 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

- 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.

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

The equivalence classes are as follows: $\{n^{\lg \lg n}\}$