

## Quiz 2

True and False questions: Answer True or False to each question below. Answer true only if it is true as stated with no additional assumptions. Adding a short explanation will give you partial credit even if your answer is wrong. All questions have equal points. Other questions give on line answer.

First provide your Name and ID \*

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Given  $N! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot N$  Take  $\log T(N) = \log(N!)$  and prove  $T(N)$  in  $O(N \log N)$  \*

$T(N) = \log(N!) = \log(1) + \log(2) + \dots + \log(N)$  has  $N$ -term smaller than  $N \log(N)$  the sum of the last one..QED.

True/False:  $\sum_{i=1}^N i^k$  in  $O(N^k)$

False. The sum of power as explained in class is  $O(N^{k+1})$ . Even try case  $k = 0$  which give  $N$ .

True/False: Given  $T(N) = 2 T(N/2) + 1/N$  implies  $T(N) = O(N)$

True by Master equation first term on RHS work for  $T(N) = c N$  and  $1/N$  is negligible

True/False:  $\sum_{i=1}^N N/i$  in  $O(N)$

False:  $\sum_{i=1}^N N/i = N \sum_{i=1}^N 1/i = O(N \log N)$  -- See sum of  $1/i$  in class slides..

True/False: Given an array of positive  $N$  integers  $a[k]$  with  $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$  Sorting  $a[k]$  in ascending order maximizes  $\sum_k (k a[k])$

True. Consider two terms at  $k_{\text{small}} < k_{\text{large}}$  and two values  $a_{\text{small}} < a_{\text{large}}$ . A little algebra shows that  $k_{\text{small}} a_{\text{small}} + k_{\text{large}} a_{\text{large}} > k_{\text{small}} a_{\text{large}} + k_{\text{large}} a_{\text{small}}$ . (See class slides!) So swapping into sorted order always make the sum larger. Q.E.D

This form was created inside of Boston University.

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