

# CS 161 Fall 2017: Section 1

## Asymptotic Analysis

For each of the following functions, prove whether  $f = O(g)$ ,  $f = \Omega(g)$ , or both ( $f = \Theta(g)$ ). (For example, by specifying some explicit constants  $n_0, c > 0$  (or  $n_0, c_1, c_2$  in the case that  $f = \Theta(g)$ ) such that the definition of Big-Oh, Big-Omega, or Big-Theta is satisfied.)

- |     |                              |                   |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) | $f(n) = n \log(n^3)$         | $g(n) = n \log n$ |
| (b) | $f(n) = 2^{2n}$              | $g(n) = 3^n$      |
| (c) | $f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log i$ | $g(n) = n \log n$ |

## Recurrence Relations

Recall the Master theorem from lecture:

**Theorem 0.1.** Given a recurrence  $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + O(n^d)$  with  $a \geq 1$ , and  $b > 1$ , and  $T(1) = \Theta(1)$ , then

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(n^d \log n) & \text{if } a = b^d \\ O(n^d) & \text{if } a < b^d \\ O(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{if } a > b^d \end{cases}$$

What is the Big-Oh runtime for algorithms with the following recurrence relations?

- (a)  $T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n^2)$
- (b)  $T(n) = 4T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n)$
- (c)  $T(n) = 2T(\sqrt{n}) + O(\log n)$

## Divide and Conquer: Majority Element

Suppose we are given an array,  $A$ , of length  $n$ , with the promise that there exists some number,  $x$ , that occurs at least  $n/2 + 1$  times in the array. Additionally, we are only allowed to check whether two elements are equal (no comparisons).

- (a) Complete the following pseudo-code for a divide-and-conquer algorithm that returns the majority element of  $A$ . Feel free to assume that the  $n$  is a power of 2.

```
MajorityElement(Input: array A of length n)
If n = 1, return A[1]
Else
  Let m1 = MajorityElement(A[1:n/2])
  Let m2 = MajorityElement(A[n/2+1:n])
```

- (b) Give a brief but formal proof of the correctness of your algorithm. Again, feel free to assume  $n = 2^s$  for some integer  $s$ . [Hint: induction on  $s$ !]
  
- (c) Express the runtime of your algorithm via a recurrence relation, and solve the relation to give the asymptotic (Big-Oh) runtime of your algorithm.