CPS 231 Homework 1

Insertion sort and Growth of Functions

CLRS Chapter 1, 2 and 3, Appendix A

Write and justify your answers on this sheet in the space provided.¹

Exercises (suggested)

- 1. (CLRS 2.1-2) How do you modify the INSERTION SORT procedure to sort into non-increasing instead of non-decreasing order?
- 2. (CLRS 2.2-4) How can we modify almost any algorithm to have a good best-case running time?

Problems (mandatory)

- 1. (CLRS 1.2-2) Suppose we are comparing implementations of insertion sort and merge sort on the same machine. For inputs of size n, insertion sort runs in $8n^2$ steps, while merge sort runs in $64n \log n$ steps. For which values of n does insertion sort beat merge sort?
- 2. (CLRS 1-1) For each function f(n) and time t in the following table, determine the largest size n of a problem that can be solved in time t, assuming that the algorithms to solve the problem takes f(n) microseconds.

| | 1 second | 1 minute | 1 day | 1 month |
|-------|----------|----------|-------|---------|
| n | | | | |
| n^2 | | | | |
| 2^n | | | | |

¹Collaboration is allowed, even encouraged, provided that the names of the collaborators are listed along with the solutions. Write up the solutions on your own.

3. (CLRS 3.1-3) Explain why the statement 'The running time of algorithm A is at least $O(n^2)$ ' is content free.

4. (part of CLRS 3-3) Order the following expressions by their asymptotic growth and justify your answer.

$$2^n, n!, (\log n)!, n^3, e^n, 2^{\log_2 n}, n \log n, 2^{2^n}, n^{\log \log n}$$

5. (CLRS A.1-1) Find a simple formula for $\sum_{k=1}^{n} (2k-1)$.

6. Prove by induction that $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$.

7. (CLRS 3-2) Indicate, for each pair of expressions (A,B) in the table below, whether A is O(), o(), o(), o() or O() of B. Assume $k \geq 1, \epsilon > 0$ and c > 1 are constants. Your answer should be in the form of "yes" or "no" wrtten in each box.

| A | В | 0 | 0 | Ω | ω | Θ |
|-----------------------|----------------|---|---|---|----------|---|
| $\lg^k n$ | n^{ϵ} | | | | | |
| n^k | c^n | | | | | |
| $\overline{\sqrt{n}}$ | $n^{\sin n}$ | | | | | |
| 2^n | $2^{n/2}$ | | | | | |
| $n^{\lg c}$ | $c^{\lg n}$ | | | | | |
| $\lg(n!)$ | $\lg(n^n)$ | | | | | |

8. (part of CLRS 3-4) Let f(n) and g(n) be asymptotically positive functions. Prove or disprove the following:

(a)
$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \Longleftrightarrow g(n) = O(f(n))$$

(b)
$$f(n) + g(n) = \Theta(min(f(n), g(n)))$$