

## Exercises EMGMT: Algorithmic Analysis

**Note:** All logarithms have base 2.

1. What is the sum of all even numbers from 0 to  $2n$ , for any integer  $n > 0$ ?
2. Count the number of primitive operations that are performed in each of the two algorithms below.

(a) **Algorithm** arrayMax( $A, n$ ):

**Input:** An array  $A$  storing  $n \geq 1$  integers.

**Output:** The maximum element in  $A$ .

```
currentMax  $\leftarrow$  A[0]
for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n - 1$  do
  for  $j \leftarrow i$  to  $n - 1$  do
    if A[ $i$ ] > A[ $j$ ] then
      if A[ $i$ ] > currentMax then
        currentMax  $\leftarrow$  A[ $i$ ]
return currentMax
```

(b) **Algorithm** weird( $A, n$ ):

**Input:** An array  $A$  storing  $n \geq 1$  integers.

**Output:** An array  $F$  storing  $n \geq 1$  integers.

```
for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$  do
  F[ $i$ ]  $\leftarrow$  0
   $j \leftarrow i$ 
  while  $j \leq n$  do
    for  $k \leftarrow 0$  to 4 do
      F[ $i$ ]  $\leftarrow$  F[ $i$ ] + A[ $j + k$ ]
     $j \leftarrow 2 \cdot j$ 
return F
```

3. For each of the items below, find the smallest  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that for all  $n \geq n_0$ :

(a)  $n^3$  is greater than  $4n^2 + 60n$ ,

(b)  $8n \log(n)$  is smaller than  $2n^2$ ,

(c)  $2^n$  is greater than  $n^4$ .

4. Give a  $c > 0$  and an integer  $n_0 \geq 1$  such that, for all  $n \geq n_0$ :

(a)  $40n^2 + 120 \leq cn^3$ ,

(b)  $16n \log(n^2) \leq cn^2$ ,

(c)  $\frac{1}{10}2^n \geq cn^4$ .

5. Give a function  $f(n)$  such that  $22n^4 \log(n) + 130 \log^2(n)$  is  $\Theta(f(n))$ .

6. Order the following functions by asymptotic growth rate:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 4n \log(n) + 2n & 2^{10} & 2^{\log(n)} \\ 3n + 100 \log(n) & 4n & 2^n \\ n^2 + 10n & n^3 & n \log(n) \end{array}$$

7. Prove:

(a)  $2n^3 + 9n^2$  is  $O(n^3)$

(b)  $(n \log n)/8$  is  $\Omega(n \log n)$

(c)  $2^{n+2} - n$  is  $\Theta(2^n)$

8. Prove or disprove: if  $d(n)$  is  $O(f(n))$ , then  $ad(n)$  is  $O(f(n))$ , for any constant  $a > 0$ .

9. Prove or disprove: if  $d(n)$  is  $O(f(n))$  and  $e(n)$  is  $O(g(n))$ , then  $d(n) - e(n)$  is  $O(f(n) - g(n))$ .

10. What are the running times of the algorithms in exercises 2(a) and 2(b) in big-Oh-notation?