

# University of Waterloo

## CS240 Spring 2024

### Assignment 1

**Due Date: Tuesday, May 21 at 5:00pm**

Please read the following link for guidelines on submission:

<https://student.cs.uwaterloo.ca/~cs240/w24/assignments.phtml#guidelines>

**Each question must be submitted individually to MarkUs as a PDF** with the corresponding file names: a1q1.pdf, a1q2.pdf, ... It is a good idea to submit questions as you go so you aren't trying to create several PDF files at the last minute.

**Late Policy:** Assignments are due at **5:00pm**, with the grace period until 11:59pm.

**Notes:**

- Logarithms are in base 2, if not mentioned otherwise.
- A positive function is a function that takes positive real values.

#### **Problem 1 [3+3+3+3=12 marks]**

Provide a complete proof of the following statements from first principles (i.e., using the original definitions of order notation).

- $27n^7 + 17n^3 \log n + 2024$  is  $O(n^9)$
- $n^2(\log n)^{1.0001}$  is  $\Omega(n^2)$
- $\frac{n^2}{n+\log n}$  is  $\Theta(n)$
- $n^n$  is  $\omega(n^{20})$

#### **Problem 2 [3+3+3=9 marks]**

For each pair of the following functions, fill in the correct asymptotic notation among  $\Theta$ ,  $o$ , and  $\omega$  in the statement  $f(n) \in \sqcup(g(n))$ . Prove the relationship using any relationship or technique that described in class.

- $f(n) = n^2 + 27n \log n + 2024$  versus  $g(n) = n^2 \log n + 2024$
- $f(n) = 10^n + 99n^{10}$  versus  $g(n) = 75^n + 25n^{27}$
- $f(n) = \log \log n$  versus  $g(n) = (\log \log \log n)^8$

### Problem 3 [4+4+4+4=16 marks]

Prove or disprove each of the following statements. To prove a statement, you should provide a formal proof that is based on the definitions of the order notations. To disprove a statement, you can either provide a counter example and explain it or provide a formal proof. All functions are positive functions.

a)  $f(n) \notin o(g(n))$  and  $f(n) \notin \omega(g(n)) \Rightarrow f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$

b)  $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$  and  $h(n) \in \Theta(g(n)) \Rightarrow \frac{f(n)}{h(n)} \in \Theta(1)$

c)  $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n)) \Rightarrow 2^{f(n)} \in \Theta(2^{g(n)})$

d)  $\min(f(n), g(n)) \in \Theta\left(\frac{f(n)g(n)}{f(n)+g(n)}\right)$

### Problem 4 [4+4+4=12 marks]

Analyze the following piece of pseudocode and give a tight ( $\Theta$ ) bound on the running time as a function of  $n$ . Show your work. A formal proof is not required, but you should justify your answer (in all cases,  $n$  is assumed to be a positive integer).

a) 

```
s = 0
for i = 1 to n do
  for j = i to n do
    if i == j then
      k = n
      while k > 0 do
        s = s + 1
        k = k/3
```

b) 

```
s = 2024
for i = 1 to n*n do
  for j = 1 to i*i do
    s = s + 13
```

c) 

```
s = 13
i = 1
while i < 10n do
  j = n^5 // n to the power 5
  while j > i do
    s = s + 7
    j = j - i
  i = i + 10
```

**Problem 5** [2+4=6 marks]

Dr. I. M. Smart has invented a new class of functions, denoted  $O'(f)$ : A function  $f(n)$  is in  $O'(g)$  if there is a constant  $c > 0$  such that  $f(n) \leq cg(n)$  for all  $n \geq 0$ . Assume that all functions are defined on non-negative integers and take positive real values (i.e. the domain is non-negative integers and the range is positive reals).

- a) Prove that  $f(n) \in O'(g(n))$  implies that  $f(n) \in O(g(n))$ .
- b) Prove that  $f(n) \in O(g(n))$  implies that  $f(n) \in O'(g(n))$ .