

COP3502 1/18/24

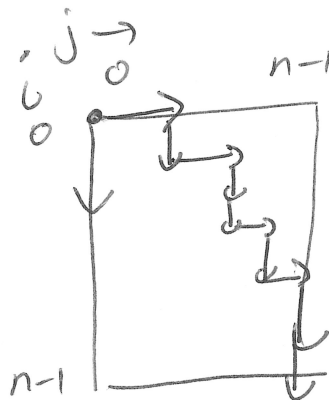
look at some more code segments

recursion  $\rightarrow$  Recurrence Relations

Analysis Problems - past find.

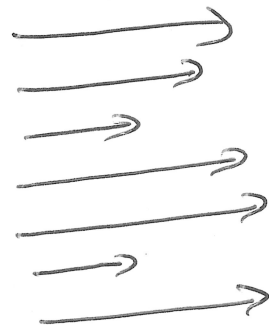
```
i=0, j=0;
while (i < n) {
    while (j < n && array[i][j] == 1)
        j++;
    i++;
}
```

$O(n)$



```
i=0;
while (i < n) {
    j=0;
    while (j < n && array[i][j] == 1)
        j++;
    i++;
}
```

$O(n^2)$



```
int* isprime = calloc(n, sizeof(int));
for (int i=2; i <= n; i++) isprime[i] = 1;
for (int i=2; i <= n; i++)
    for (int j=2*i; j <= n; j+=i)
        isprime[j] = 0;
return isprime;
```

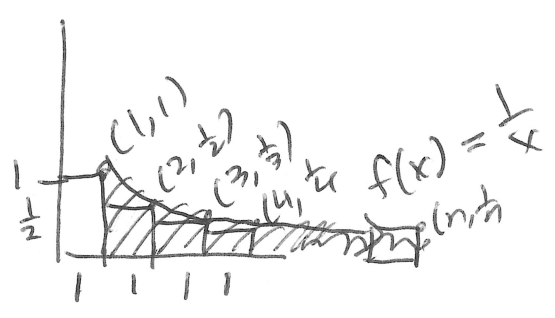
<del>2</del>	3	<del>4</del>	5
<del>6</del>	7	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>
11	<del>12</del>	13	<del>14</del>
<del>15</del>	17	<del>18</del>	<del>19</del>
<del>20</del>	<del>21</del>	23	<del>24</del>

$$\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{3} + \frac{n}{4} + \dots + \frac{n}{n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{n}{i} = n \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i} \leq n \ln n$$

$$H_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

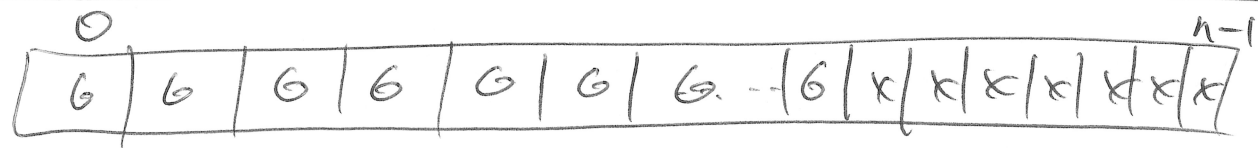
$$O(n \ln n)$$



$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \leq \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \ln x \Big|_1^n$$

$$= \boxed{\ln n}$$



n boxes  
 ask does box k have a gold coin?  
 after getting 2 NO responses must correct ans  
 total # of gold coins.  
 Run-time = # Questions you ask.

- Strategy 0: Go every box in order  $O(n)$
- Strategy 1: Go every other  $\rightarrow O(n)$
- Strategy 2-4: Also  $O(n)$  (1st guess  $n+1, \frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{3}, \dots$ )
- Strategy 5: 1, 3, 6, 10 (1-based) triangular #s.  
 most yes = k

$$\frac{k(k+1)}{2} = n$$

$$k(k+1) = 2n$$

$$k^2 + k - 2n = 0$$

$$k = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4(1)2n}}{2} \sim \frac{\sqrt{8n}}{2} = O(\sqrt{n})$$

until  
1st no

$$\frac{k(k-1)}{2} \quad \text{to} \quad \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \quad \text{diff } k$$

$O(\sqrt{n})$  before 2nd no

$O(\sqrt{n})$

Guess:  $\sqrt{n}, 2\sqrt{n}, 3\sqrt{n}, \dots, \sqrt{n} \times \sqrt{n}$

1	2	3	...	n
10				✓
				20 ✓
				30 ✓
				...
61	62	63	...	69 70 n x
				100

$\sqrt{n}$  multiples  $\sqrt{n}$

$\sqrt{n}$  more

$O(\sqrt{n})$

Sqrt Decomposition

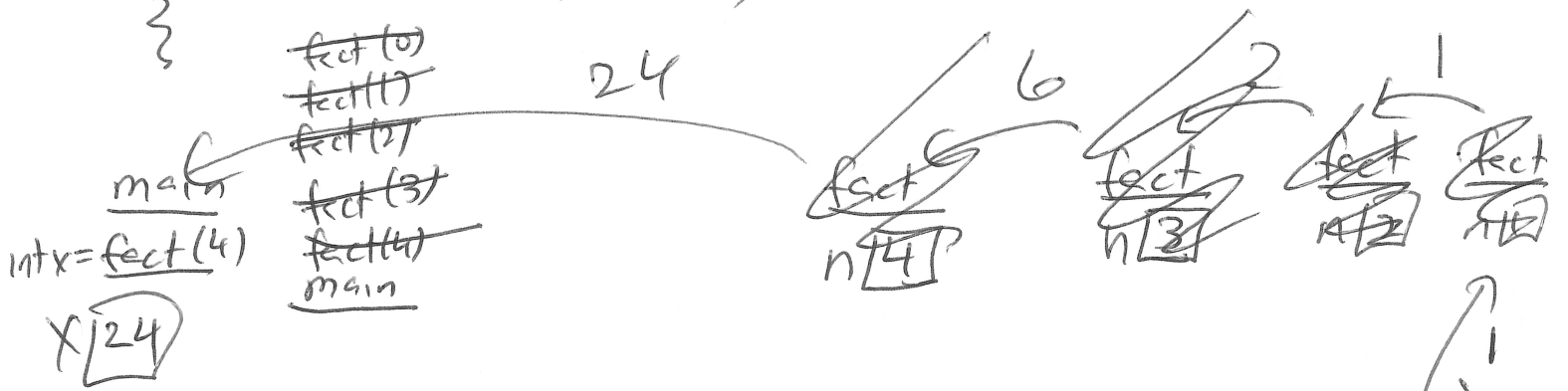
$$n! = (1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times (n-1)) \times n$$

$$\boxed{n! = (n-1)! \times n} \quad \boxed{0! = 1}$$

```

int fact(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return 1;
    return n * fact(n-1);
}

```



let  $T(n)$  = runtime of fact(n)

1.  $O(1)$
2.  $T(n-1)$

$$T(n) = O(1) + T(n-1)$$

$$T(n) = \boxed{T(n-1) + 1} \quad \text{1st iter}$$

$$= T(n-2) + 1 + 1$$

$$= \boxed{T(n-2) + 2} \quad \text{2nd iter}$$

$$= T(n-3) + 1 + 2$$

$$= \boxed{T(n-3) + 3} \quad \text{3rd iter}$$

$$T(n-1) = T(n-2) + 1$$

$$T(n-2) = T(n-3) + 1$$

After  $k$  iterations we have

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + k$$

Let  $k=n$  and plug in

$$T(n) = T(n-n) + n$$

$$= T(0) + n$$

$$= \boxed{1+n} \quad O(n)$$

(let  $n-k=0$  because I know  $T(0)$ ,  $\Rightarrow k=n$ .)

known pt

$$\boxed{T(0) = 1}$$

# Fall 2023 C1

$n, k$  - input

gen all strings AsBs of length  $n$

for each count if it ever has at least  $k$  Bs in a row.

run-time going through 1 string is  $O(n)$ .

# of strings -  $2^n$

$$O(n \times 2^n)$$

$n=3$

AAA

AAB

ABA

ABB

BAA

BAB

BBA

BBB

8

# Summer 2023 C1

1st 3 lines =  $O(n)$  mem

4<sup>th</sup> line =  $T(\frac{n}{2})$  memory

$$T(n) = T(\frac{n}{2}) + n$$

$$= T(\frac{n}{4}) + (\frac{n}{2} + n)$$

$$= T(\frac{n}{8}) + (n + \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{4})$$

$$T(\frac{n}{2}) = T(\frac{n}{4}) + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$T(\frac{n}{4}) = T(\frac{n}{8}) + \frac{n}{4}$$

$$\underline{\underline{T(1) = 1}}$$

After  $k$  iterations,

$$T(n) = T(\frac{n}{2^k}) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{n}{2^i}$$

$$\text{let } \frac{n}{2^k} = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2^k \Rightarrow k = \log_2 n$$

$$T(n) = T(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 n - 1} \frac{n}{2^i}$$

$$\leq T(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^i} = 1 + n(2) = \boxed{O(n)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum} &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Spring 2023

$O(\max(M, N))$

loop runs  $M$  or  $N$  times, whichever is larger due to the OR.

Fall 2021

Let  $T(n)$  = no. of recursive function on array size  $n$ .

$$T(n) = 1 + T(n-1) + 1 + T(n-1) + 1 + T(n-1)$$

$$T(n) = 3T(n-1) + 1, \quad T(1) = 1$$

$$= 3(3T(n-2) + 1) + 1$$

$$= 9T(n-2) + (3+1)$$

$$= 9(3T(n-3) + 1) + (3+1)$$

$$= 27T(n-3) + (9+3+1)$$

$$T(n-1) = 3T(n-2) + 1$$

After  $k$  iterations, we have

$$= 3^k T(n-k) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 3^i$$

let  $n-k=1 \Rightarrow k=n-1$

$$T(n) = 3^{n-1} T(n-(n-1)) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} 3^i$$
$$= 3^{n-1} (1) + \frac{3^{n-1} - 1}{2}$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{2} (3^{n-1}) = O(3^n)$$

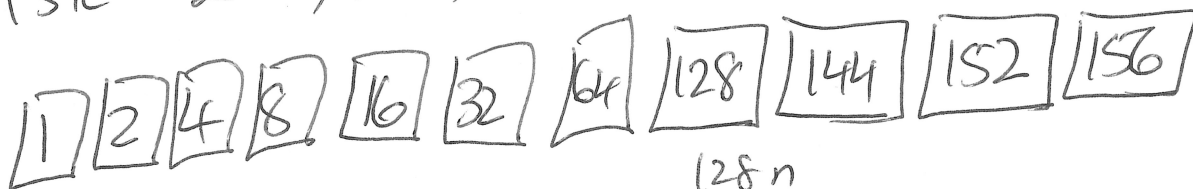
Summer 2020

find  $n$ . Ask is there a room  $2^k$  spots forward?  
Minimize worst case # questions.

Ask  $2^0, 2^1, 2^2, 2^3, \dots, 2^m$  (1st no)

$$n \geq 2^m, n < 2^{m+1}$$

Ask  $2^{m-1}, 2^{m-2}, 2^{m-3}, \dots, 2^0$



$$2^{m+1} > n > 2^m$$

$$\text{runtime} = O(m)$$

$$2^{m-1} \leq n$$

$$m-1 \leq \log_2 n$$

$$m \leq 1 + \log_2 n$$

$$m = O(\log n)$$

$$128n$$

$$64n$$

$$32n$$

$$16n$$

$$8n$$

$$4n$$

$$2n$$

$$1n$$