

# DSA Homework #2 Reference Solution

April 11, 2014

## 2.1

---

**Algorithm 1** My algorithm

---

```
(1) 1: function BinSearch(recordarrayarr, integerlen, integervalue)
    2:   left  $\leftarrow$  0, right  $\leftarrow$  len
    3:   ans  $\leftarrow$  -1
    4:   while left < right do
    5:     mid  $\leftarrow$   $\lfloor \frac{left+right}{2} \rfloor$ 
    6:     if arr[mid] = value then
    7:       ans  $\leftarrow$  mid, left  $\leftarrow$  mid + 1
    8:     else if arr[mid] > value then
    9:       right  $\leftarrow$  mid
   10:    else if arr[mid] < value then
   11:      left  $\leftarrow$  mid + 1
   12:    if ans = -1 then return NOTFOUND
   13:    return arr[ans]
```

---

- (2) They will appear in the same relative order, because that the new element will always be sorted to the end of the elements with the same value due to the while condition  $A[j] > cur$  in the code.

## 2.2

- (1) For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $f(n) = \lceil g(n) \rceil \leq g(n) + 1 \leq g(n) + g(n)/\epsilon = (1 + 1/\epsilon)g(n)$  since  $g(n) \geq \epsilon$ .
- (2) There exist  $n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $c_1, c_2 > 0$  such that for  $i = 1, 2$  and  $n \geq n_i$ ,  $f_i(n) \leq c_i g_i(n)$ . Then, for  $n \geq \max\{n_1, n_2\}$ ,  $f_1(n)f_2(n) \leq c_1 c_2 g_1(n)g_2(n)$ .

- (3) Let  $n_0 = 1$  and  $c = c'$ . Then,  $f(n) \leq cg(n)$  for all  $n \geq n_0$ .
- (4) There exist  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $c > 0$  such that  $f(n) \leq cg(n)$  for  $n \geq n_0$ . Let  $c' = \max_{n <= n_0} \{f(n)/g(n), c\}$ . Then, if  $n < n_0$ , we have  $f(n) = f(n)/g(n) \cdot g(n) \leq c'g(n)$ , and if  $n \geq n_0$ ,  $f(n) \leq cg(n) \leq c'g(n)$ .
- (5) The Horner's method requires  $n$  times of addition and  $n$  times of multiplication, so the total number of arithmetic operations this method executes is  $2n = O(n)$ .
- (6) If  $f(n) = n \bmod 2$  and  $g(n) = 1 - (n \bmod 2)$ , then neither  $f(n) = O(g(n))$  or  $g(n) = O(f(n))$  is true.
- (7) Let  $f(n) = 1/n$  and suppose that  $f(n) = O(f(n)^2)$ . Then, there exists  $c > 0$  such that  $f(n) \leq cf(n)^2$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , i.e.,  $n \leq c$  for all  $n$ , a contradiction.