CSCE 2211 Spring 2024 Applied Data Structures Assignment #3

Dr. Amr Goneid

Date: Mon Mar 4, Due: Mon Mar 11, 2024

Solve the following problems and report the solutions in soft form on the current document using Microsoft Office Word or a MathType editor.

1. (15 Points)

For the following code segments, find the worst case number of operations T(n) and the complexity of the segment in terms of the Big-O

Code Segment	Operations to count	T(n)	Big-O
i = 1; while (a[i-1] <= a[i] && i < n) i++;	Comparisons		
k = 1; for (i = 1; i <= n/2; i++) for (j = 1; j <= n; j += 2) k *= 2;	Multiplications		
k = 0; for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++) for (j = i+1; j < n; j++) k *= 3;	Multiplications		
for $(i = 0; i < n; i++)$ for $(j = 0; j < n; j++)$ if $(a[i,j] != a[j,i]) a[j,i] = a[i,j];$	Array Element Accesses []		
<pre>double Foo (double a[], double x, int n) { double y =a[0]; double p = 1; for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) { p = p * x; y = y + a[i] * p; } return y; }</pre>	Double arithmetic operations		

2. (10 points)

Find the Big-O for the following number of operations:

No. of Operations	<i>O</i> ()
$T(n) = 10n + 2n\log n + 5\sqrt{n}\log n$	
$T(n) = 2^n + n^2 + n!$	
$T(n) = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n + 1} + 20\log n^3$	
$T(n) = 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 2^{n-1}$	

3. (15 points)

A 2-D array A[0..n-1][0..n-1] represents a binary image of n by n pixels. An element of A is either "0" representing a black pixel or "1" representing a white pixel. The following algorithm receives the image A and produces another binary image B of the same size

ALGORITHM Enigma (A , B, n) { for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) B[i][j] = (A[j][i] + 1) % 2; }

- What does this algorithm do?
- Find the number of arithmetic operations *T*(*n*) done for a given (*n*).
- What is the Big-O complexity of the algorithm in terms of (*n*).

4. (15 points)

Consider the following two algorithms:

```
ALGORITHM Fun (a[], int s, int e)
{
    int m = s;
    for j = s+1 to e
        if (a[j] < a[m]) m = j;
    return m;
}
ALGORITHM Process (a[0..n-1], int n)
{
    for i = 0 to n-2 {
        m = Fun (a, i, n-1);
        t = a[i]; a[i] = a[m]; a[m] = t; }
}
```

- What are the objectives of these two functions?
- Find the number of <u>array element comparisons</u> T(n) done by a call of *Fun* (*a*, *s*, *e*), and by a call of *Process*(*a*,*n*) as a function of (n).
- What are the corresponding Big-O complexities in terms of (n)?

5. (15 points)

For an array of size (n > 1), suppose algorithm (A) takes $n (log n)^2$ microseconds to process the array and algorithm (B) takes $16 n^{1/2} log n$ microseconds to do the same job:

- For what values of (n) does program (A) take less time than (B)?
- For each of these algorithms, what will be the time spent to process an array of size $n = 2^{10}$?

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6. (15 points)

Consider a randomly ordered array *X*[0..*n*-1] of floating point numbers and the following algorithm

```
ALGORITHM BFCP (X, n)
```

```
{

y = \infty;

for i = 1 to n - 1 do

for j = i + 1 to n do

z = |X[i] - X[j]|

if (z < y) { y = z; K = i; L = j;}

return y, K, L;

}
```

- What does this algorithm do?
- Find the number of comparisons *T*(*n*) done for a given (*n*).
- What is the Big-O complexity of the algorithm in terms of (*n*).

7. (15 points)

Consider the following two functions:

```
int Fun1 (int n)
{
    if (n == 1) return 0; else return (1 + Fun1 (n/2));
}
int Fun2 (int n)
{
    int L = 0;
    while (n > 1) { n = n/2; L++; }
    return L;
}
```

• Trace the two functions for n = 1, 2, 4, 8. To do this, build a table containing (n), the returned value from each function for that (n), and the total number of <u>integer</u> <u>arithmetic</u> operations T(n) needed to achieve the result.

n	Fun1(n)	T1(n)	Fun2(n)	T2(n)
1				
2				
4				
8				

- What is the complexity (Big-O) of each function?
- What are the objectives of these two functions and in what way do they differ?