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These problems were given on exams for this course. Some older problems did not make use of generics in Java, but generic implementations are now required in this course.

Problem 1 Give useful Θ estimates for the following functions $t(n)$.

- (a) $t(n) = 5\log_2(n^2) + (\log_2(n))^2 + \log_4(n) + (\log_2(100))^3$.
- (b) $t(n)$ satisfies $t(n) = 2t(n/2) + n$.
- (c) $t(n)$ satisfies $t(n) = 4t(n/3) + n$.
- (d) $t(n)$ is the running time of the following function:

```
public static void shuffle(int []x, int a, int b, int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i+=2) {
        int temp = x[a + i];
        x[a + i] = x[b + i];
        x[b + i] = temp;
    }
}
```

- (e) $t(n)$ is the running time of the following function that calls shuffle from (d):

```
public static void multiShuffle(int []x, int a, int n) {
    if (n == 0) return;
    multiShuffle(x, a, n/2);
    multiShuffle(x, a + n/4, n/2);
    multiShuffle(x, a + n/2, n/2);
    shuffle(x, a, a + n/2, n/2);
}
```

Problem 2 Give useful O -estimates of the run times of the following methods:

- (a) The method *addHead* for a singly linked list that has size n .
- (b) An efficient method to calculate the power x^n (consider the run time as a function of n , the time should be considered as being proportional to the total number of additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions performed).
- (c) An efficient method to sort an array of n numbers into order.

For (d) and (e), consider the following recursive function, in which A represents an integer constant:

```
int f(int n) {
    if (n <= 0) return 1;
    int ans = f(n/2) * 2;
    for (int i = 1; i<= n; i++)
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
            ans += i / j;
    for (int k = 1; k < A; k++)
        ans -= f(n/2 - k);
    return ans;
}
```

- (d) In the case where $A = 3$ estimate the run time of $f(n)$.
- (e) In the case where $A = 4$ estimate the run time of $f(n)$.

Problem 3 Give useful O estimates for the run times of the following methods.

(a) *removeMin* for a *PriorityQueue* storing n items in a heap implementation.

(b) *preOrder* for a general *Tree* storing n items.

(c) *get* for a chained *HashTable* storing n items with load factor λ .

(d) A recursive method f that processes n input items by: sorting the items (efficiently), makes two recursive calls to process $n/2$ items, computes the products of all pairs of input items and finally makes two further recursive calls to process $n/2$ items.