CSCI2100: Regular Exercise Set 3

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Problem 1. Prove $\log_2(n!) = \Theta(n \log n)$.

Solution. Let us prove first $\log_2(n!) = O(n \log n)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\log_2(n!) &= \log_2(\Pi_{i=1}^n i) \\
&\le \log_2 n^n \\
&= n \log_2 n \\
&= O(n \log n).
\end{aligned}$$

Now we prove $\log_2(n!) = \Omega(n \log n)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\log_2(n!) &= \log_2(\Pi_{i=1}^n i) \\
&\ge \log_2(\Pi_{i=n/2}^n i) \\
&\ge \log_2(n/2)^{n/2} \\
&= (n/2) \log_2(n/2) \\
&= \Omega(n \log n).
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof.

Problem 2. Let $f(n)$ be a function of positive integer n. We know:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(1) &= 1 \\
f(n) &\le 2 + f(\lceil n/10 \rceil).
\end{aligned}$$

Prove $f(n) = O(\log n)$. Recall that $\lceil x \rceil$ is the ceiling operator that returns the smallest integer at least x.

Solution 1 (Expansion). Consider first n being a power of 10.

$$\begin{aligned}
f(n) &\le 2 + f(n/10) \\
&\le 2 + 2 + f(n/10^2) \\
&\le 2 + 2 + 2 + f(n/10^3) \\
&\dots \\
&\le 2 \cdot \log_{10} n + f(1) \\
&= 2 \cdot \log_{10} n + 1 = O(\log n).
\end{aligned}$$

Now consider n that is not a power of 10. Let n' be the smallest power of 10 that is greater than n. We have:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(n) &\le f(n') \\
&\le 2 \log_{10} n' + 1 \\
&\le 2 \log_{10}(10n) + 1 \\
&\le O(\log n).
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 2 (Master Theorem). Let α, β, and γ be as defined in the Master Theorem (see the tutorial slides of Week 4). Thus, we have $\alpha = 1, \beta = 10$, and $\gamma = 0$. Since $\log_\beta \alpha = \log_{10} 1 = 0 = \gamma$, by the Master Theorem, we know that $f(n) = O(n^\gamma \log n) = O(\log n)$.

Solution 3 (Substitution). We aim to prove that $f(n) \le 1 + \alpha \log_2 n$ for some constant α to be chosen later. Let $\beta \ge 1$ be another constant that will also be decided later.

Base case ($n \le \beta$). For every $n \in [1, \beta]$, we need

$$f(n) \le 1 + \alpha \log_2 n \tag{1}$$

The above definitely holds when $n = 1$. For $n \in [2, \beta]$, we will need

$$\alpha \ge \frac{f(n) - 1}{\log_2 n}. \tag{2}$$

Inductive case. Assuming $f(n) \le 1 + \alpha \log_2 n$ for all $n \le t - 1$ where $t \ge \beta + 1$, we want to prove $f(t) \le 1 + \alpha \log_2 t$.

We will consider only

$$\beta \ge 2 \tag{3}$$

such that $t \ge 3$ and, hence, $\lceil t/10 \rceil \le (t/10) + 1 \le t/2$. With this, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &\le 2 + f(\lceil t/10 \rceil) \\ &\le 3 + \alpha \log_2 \lceil t/10 \rceil \\ &\le 3 + \alpha \log_2 (t/2) \\ &= 3 + \alpha \log_2 t - \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

To complete the inductive argument, we need the above to be at most $1 + \alpha \log_2 t$, namely:

$$\alpha \ge 2. \tag{4}$$

To satisfy (2)-(4), we set $\beta = 2$ and $\alpha = \max\{2, (f(2) - 1)/\log_2 2\} = \max\{2, f(2) - 1\}$.

Problem 3. Let $f(n)$ be a function of positive integer n. We know:

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 1 \\ f(n) &\le 2 + f(\lceil 3n/10 \rceil). \end{aligned}$$

Prove $f(n) = O(\log n)$. Recall that $\lceil x \rceil$ is the ceiling operator that returns the smallest integer at least x.

Solution 1 (Expansion).

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &\le 2 + f(n_1) \quad \text{(define } n_1 = \lceil (3/10)n \rceil) \\ f(n) &\le 2 + 2 + f(n_2) \quad \text{(define } n_2 = \lceil (3/10)n_1 \rceil) \\ f(n) &\le 2 + 2 + 2 + f(n_3) \quad \text{(define } n_3 = \lceil (3/10)n_2 \rceil) \\ &\dots \\ f(n) &\le \underbrace{2 + 2 + \dots + 2}_{h \text{ terms}} + f(n_h) \quad \text{(define } n_h = \lceil (3/10)n_{h-1} \rceil) \\ &= 2h + f(n_h). \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

So it remains to analyze the value of h that makes n_h small enough. Note that we do *not* need to solve the precise value of h; it suffices to prove an upper bound for h. For this purpose, we reason as follows. First, notice that

$$\lceil 3n/10 \rceil \leq (4n/10) \tag{6}$$

when $n \geq 10$ (prove this yourself).

Let us set h to be the smallest integer such that $n_h < 10$ (this implies that $n_{h-1} \geq 10$ and $n_h \geq (4/10)n_{h-1} \geq 4$). We have:

$$\begin{aligned} n_1 &\leq (4/10)n \\ n_2 &= \lceil (3/10)n_1 \rceil \leq (4/10)n_1 \leq (4/10)^2 n \\ n_3 &\leq (4/10)^3 n \\ &\ldots \\ n_h &\leq (4/10)^h n \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the value of h cannot exceed $\log_{\frac{10}{4}} n$ (otherwise, $(4/10)^4 \cdot n < 1$, making $n_h < 1$, which contradicts the fact that $n_h \geq 4$). Plugging this into (5) gives:

$$f(n) \leq 2 \log_{\frac{10}{4}} n + f(10) = O(\log n). \quad \text{(think: why?)}$$

Solution 2 (Master Theorem). Let α, β, and γ be as defined in the Master Theorem. Thus, we have $\alpha = 1, \beta = 10/3$, and $\gamma = 0$. Since $\log_\beta \alpha = \log_{10/3} 1 = 0 = \gamma$, by the Master Theorem, we know that $f(n) = O(n^\gamma \log n) = O(\log n)$.

Solution 3 (Substitution). We aim to prove that $f(n) \leq 1 + \alpha \log_2 n$ for some constant α to be chosen later. Let $\beta \geq 1$ be another constant that will also be decided later.

Base case ($n \leq \beta$). For $n = 1$, $f(n) \leq 1 + \alpha \log_2 n$ always holds. For every $n \in [2, \beta]$, we need

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &\leq 1 + \alpha \log_2 n \\ \Leftrightarrow \alpha &\geq \frac{f(n) - 1}{\log_2 n}. \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Inductive case. Assuming $f(n) \leq 1 + \alpha \log_2 n$ for all $n \leq t - 1$ where $t \geq \beta + 1$, we want to prove $f(t) \leq 1 + \alpha \log_2 t$.

We will consider only

$$\beta \geq 4 \tag{8}$$

such that $t \geq 5$ and, hence, $\lceil 3t/10 \rceil \leq (3t/10) + 1 \leq t/2$. With this, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &\leq 2 + f(\lceil 3t/10 \rceil) \\ &\leq 3 + \alpha \log_2 \lceil 3t/10 \rceil \\ &\leq 3 + \alpha \log_2 (t/2) \\ &= 3 + \alpha \log_2 t - \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

To complete the inductive argument, we need the above to be at most $1 + \alpha \log_2 t$, namely:

$$\alpha \geq 2. \tag{9}$$

To satisfy (7)-(9), we set $\beta = 4$ and $\alpha = \max\{2, f(2) - 1, \frac{f(3)-1)}{\log_2 3}, \frac{f(4)-1}{2}\}$.

Problem 4. Let $f(n)$ be a function of positive integer n. We know:

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 1 \\ f(n) &\leq 2n + 4f(\lceil n/4 \rceil). \end{aligned}$$

Prove $f(n) = O(n \log n)$.

Solution 1 (Expansion). Consider first n being a power of 4.

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &\leq 2n + 4f(n/4) \\ &\leq 2n + 4(2n/4 + 4f(n/4^2)) \\ &\leq 2n + 2n + 4^2 f(n/4^2) \\ &= 2 \cdot 2n + 4^2 f(n/4^2) \\ &\leq 2 \cdot 2n + 4^2 \cdot (2(n/4^2) + 4f(n/4^3)) \\ &= 3 \cdot 2n + 4^3 f(n/4^3) \\ &... \\ &= (\log_4 n) \cdot 2n + n \cdot f(1) \\ &= (\log_4 n) \cdot 2n + n = O(n \log n). \end{aligned}$$

Now consider that n is not a power of 4. Let n' be the smallest power of 4 that is greater than n. This implies that $n' < 4n$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &\leq f(n') \\ &\leq (\log_4 n') \cdot 2n' + n' \\ &< (\log_4(4n)) \cdot 8n + 4n = O(n \log n). \end{aligned}$$

Solution 2 (Master Theorem). Let α, β, and γ be as defined in the Master Theorem. Thus, we have $\alpha = 4, \beta = 4$, and $\gamma = 1$. Since $\log_\beta \alpha = \log_4 4 = 1 = \gamma$, by the Master Theorem, we know that $f(n) = O(n^\gamma \log n) = O(n \log n)$.

Solution 3 (Substitution). We aim to prove that $f(n) \leq 1 + \alpha n \log_2 n$ for some constant α to be chosen later. Let $\beta \geq 1$ be another constant that will also be decided later.

Base case ($n \leq \beta$). For $n = 1$, it always holds that $f(1) \leq 1 + \alpha n \log_2 n$. For every $n \in [2, \beta]$, we need

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &\leq 1 + \alpha n \log_2 n \\ \Leftrightarrow \alpha &\geq \frac{f(n) - 1}{n \log_2 n}. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Inductive case. Assuming $f(n) \leq 1 + \alpha n \log_2 n$ for all $n \leq t - 1$ where $t \geq \beta + 1$, we want to prove $f(t) \leq 1 + \alpha t \log_2 t$.

We will consider only

$$\beta \geq 4 \tag{11}$$

such that $t \geq 5$ and, hence, $t/4 + 1 \leq t/2$. With this, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(t) &\leq 2t + 4(1 + \alpha \lceil t/4 \rceil \log_2 \lceil t/4 \rceil) \\
&\leq 4 + 2t + 4\alpha(t/4 + 1) \log_2(t/4 + 1) \\
&\leq 4 + 2t + 4\alpha(t/4 + 1) \log_t(t/2) \\
&= 4 + 2t + (\alpha t + 4\alpha)(\log_2 t - 1) \\
&\leq 4 + 2t + (\alpha t + 4\alpha) \log_2 t - \alpha t - 4\alpha \\
&\leq 4 + 2t + \alpha t \log_2 t + 4\alpha \log_2 t - \alpha t - 4\alpha
\end{aligned}$$

To complete the inductive argument, we need the above to be at most $1 + \alpha t \log_2 t$, namely:

$$3 + 2t + 4\alpha \log_2 t \quad \leq \quad \alpha t + 4\alpha \tag{12}$$

We will make sure

$$\beta \quad \geq \quad 2^8. \tag{13}$$

Under the above condition, for any $t \geq \beta$, it holds that $\log_2 t \leq t/8$. To ensure (12), we require:

$$\begin{aligned}
3 + 2t + 4\alpha(t/8) &\leq \alpha t + 4\alpha \\
\Leftrightarrow 3 + 2t + \alpha t/2 &\leq \alpha t + 4\alpha \\
\Leftrightarrow 3 + 2t &\leq \alpha t/2 + 4\alpha \\
(\text{as } t \geq \beta \geq 2^8) \Leftarrow 5 &\leq \alpha. \qquad (14)
\end{aligned}$$

To satisfy (10), (11), (13), and (14), we set $\beta = 2^8$ and $\alpha = \max\{5, \frac{f(2)-1}{2}, \frac{f(3)-1}{3\log_2 3}, ..., \frac{f(2^8)-1}{2^8 \cdot 8}\}$.

Problem 5 (Bubble Sort). Let us re-visit the sorting problem. Recall that, in this problem, we are given an array A of n integers, and need to re-arrange them in ascending order. Consider the following *bubble sort* algorithm:

1. If $n = 1$, nothing to sort; return.
2. Otherwise, do the following in ascending order of $i \in [1, n-1]$: if $A[i] > A[i+1]$, swap the integers in $A[i]$ and $A[i+1]$.
3. Recurse in the part of the array from $A[1]$ to $A[n-1]$.

Prove that the algorithm terminates in $O(n^2)$ time.

As an example, support that A contains the sequence of integers $(10, 15, 8, 29, 13)$. After Step 2 has been executed once, array A becomes $(10, 8, 15, 13, 29)$.

Solution. Let $f(n)$ be the worst-case running time of bubble sort when A has n elements. From Step 1, we know:

$$f(1) \quad = \quad O(1).$$

From Steps 2-3, we know:

$$f(n) \quad \leq \quad f(n-1) + O(n).$$

Solving the recurrence (by the expansion method) gives $f(n) = O(n^2)$.

Problem 6* (Modified Merge Sort). Let us consider a variant of the merge sort algorithm for sorting an array A of n elements (we will use the notation $A[i..j]$ to represent the part of the array from $A[i]$ to $A[j]$):

- If $n = 1$ then return immediately.
- Otherwise set $k = \lceil n/3 \rceil$.
- Recursively sort $A[1..k]$ and $A[k+1..n]$, respectively.
- Merge $A[1..k]$ and $A[k+1..n]$ into one sorted array.

Prove that this algorithm runs in $O(n \log n)$ time.

Solution. Let $f(n)$ be the worst case time of the algorithm on an array of size n. We have the following recurrence:

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &\leq c' \\ f(n) &\leq f(\lceil n/3 \rceil) + f(\lceil 2n/3 \rceil) + c \cdot n \end{aligned}$$

where $c > 0$ and $c' > 0$ are constants.

We will prove that $f(n) \leq 1 + \alpha \cdot n \log_2 n$ for some constant α to be decided later. Let $\beta \geq 1$ be another constant that will also be decided later.

Base case ($n \leq \beta$). For $n = 1$, $f(n) \leq c' + \alpha \cdot n \log_2 n$ always holds. For $n \in [2, \beta]$, we require:

$$f(n) \leq c' + \alpha \cdot n \log_2 n.$$

This means:

$$\alpha \geq \max_{n=2}^{\beta} \frac{f(n) - c'}{n \cdot \log_2 n} \tag{15}$$

Inductive case. Assuming $f(n) \leq c' + \alpha \cdot n \log_2 n$ for all $n \leq t - 1$ where $t \geq \beta + 1 \geq 2$, we want to prove $f(t) \leq c' + \alpha \cdot t \log_2 t$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &\leq f(\lceil t/3 \rceil) + f(\lceil 2t/3 \rceil) + c \cdot t \\ \text{(by inductive assumption)} &\leq c' + \alpha \lceil t/3 \rceil \log_2 \lceil t/3 \rceil + c' + \alpha \lceil 2t/3 \rceil \log_2 \lceil 2t/3 \rceil + ct \end{aligned}$$

For all $t \geq 2$, we have $\lceil t/3 \rceil \leq t/2$ and $\lceil 2t/3 \rceil \leq t$. Furthermore, for any real number x, $\lceil x \rceil < x + 1$. Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &\leq 2c' + \alpha(t/3 + 1) \log_2(t/2) + \alpha(2t/3 + 1) \log_2 t + ct \\ &= 2c' + \alpha(t/3 + 1)((\log_2 t) - 1) + \alpha(2t/3 + 1) \log_2 t + ct \\ &= 2c' + \alpha t \log_2 t - t(\alpha/3 - c) - \alpha + 2\alpha \log_2 t \end{aligned}$$

To complete the inductive argument, we want:

$$\begin{aligned} 2c' + \alpha t \log_2 t - t(\alpha/3 - c) - \alpha + 2\alpha \log_2 t &\leq c' + \alpha t \log_2 t \\ \Leftrightarrow \alpha(t/3 - 2\log_2 t + 1) &\geq ct + c' \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

We consider

$$\beta \geq 128 \tag{17}$$

under which $t \geq \beta + 1 \geq 129$ and, hence, $t/6 > 2\log_2 t$. Equipped with this, we get from (16):

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha & \geq & \frac{ct + c'}{t/3 - 2\log_2 t + 1} \\ \Leftarrow & \alpha & \geq & \frac{2\max\{c, c'\} \cdot t}{t/3 - 2\log_2 t} \\ \Leftarrow & \alpha & \geq & \frac{2\max\{c, c'\} \cdot t}{t/3 - t/6} \\ & & = & 12\max\{c, c'\} \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Therefore, by choosing any β satisfying (17) and any α satisfying (15) and (18), we have a working argument to show that $f(n) \leq c' + \alpha \cdot n \log_2 n$.