

1. Explain asymptotic notation with example. [4]
2. Applying quick sorting method for following element: 75 55 60 50 85 [3]
3. Find complexity for recurrences [3]
 - a. $T(n) = T(n-1) + n$
 - b. $T(n) = T(n/3) + T(2n/3) + n$

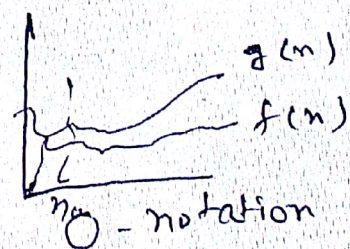
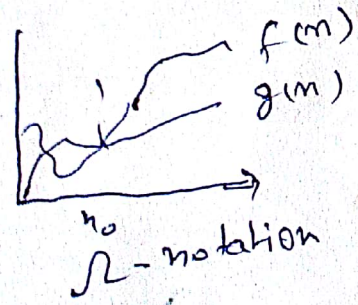
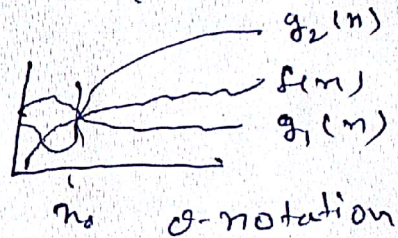
Answer

Ramprasad
 15/02/18
 (Ramprasad got)

Ans: 1. Θ -notation
 $c_1 g_1(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g_2(n)$

O -notation
 $f(n) \leq c g(n)$

Ω -notation
 $c g(n) \leq f(n)$



Ans: 2

STEP 1: 75 55 60 50 85
 STEP 2: 75 55 60 50 | 85
 PIVOT
 PIVOT
 $75 > 50$
 interchange.
 50 55 60 75 85
 sorted

Date 15/02/18

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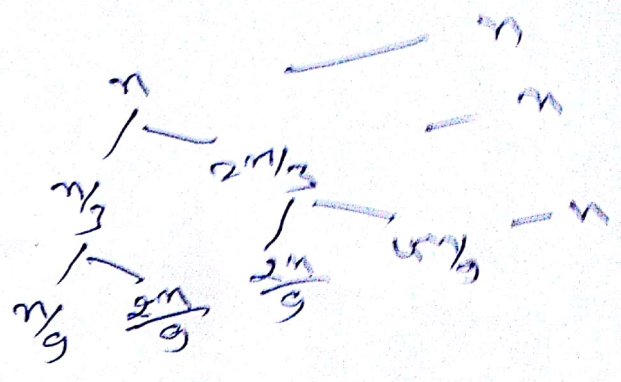
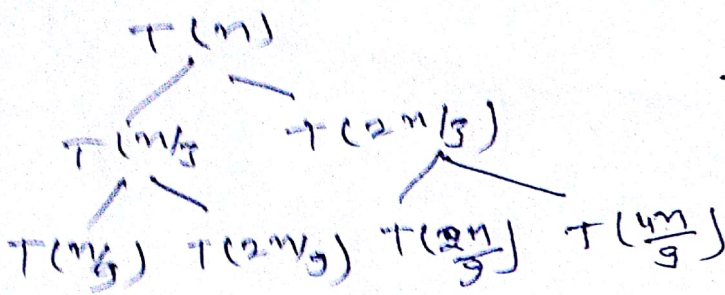
Rampasad
 15/02/18
 (Rampasad jai)

Answer: 3

(a) $T(n) = T(n-1) + n$
 $= [T(n-2) + (n-1)] + n$
 $= [T(n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1)] + n$
 For $k < n$ $T(n-k) + (n-k) + \dots + (n-k) + n$
 $= T(n-k) + \sum_{k=1}^n (n-k)$
 $= T(n-k) + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
 If $n=k \Rightarrow T(0) + \frac{n^2 - n^2}{2}$
 $= 1 + \frac{n^2 - n}{2}$
 So max n power = n^2

(b) $T(n) = T(n/3) + T(2n/3) + n$
 $a=1, b=3/2, c=1$
 $\log_{3/2} 1 = 0$
 Case 2: master method
 $n^2 > n^{0+1} \Rightarrow c=1$
 So $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

Answer is b



The height of tree $n (2/3)^k \leq 1$

$$n \leq (3/2)^k$$

$$k \geq \log_{3/2} n$$

$$T(n) \approx n \log_{3/2} n = \Theta(n \log n)$$