

CMSI 282 Problem Set #1
Due January 29, 2009

1) Prove:

a) $\log_b a = 1 / (\log_a b)$

b) $\log_c a = (\log_c b) (\log_b a)$

c) $\log_b(xy) = (\log_b x) + (\log_b y)$

d) $a^{\log b} = b^{\log a}$

e) for any integer $n \geq 0$, $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = n(n+1)(2n+1) / 6$

2) Which of these recurrences can be classified using the Master Theorem?

a) $T_a(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2T_a(n-1) + (n-2)$

b) $T_b(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2T_b(n/3) + (n-2)$

c) $T_c(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 3T_c(n/2) + 5n^2$

d) $T_d(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2T_d(n-1) + 3T_d(n-2)$

e) $T_e(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 5 \text{ else } 16T_e(n/3) + 5n^3$

3) Classify these recurrences using big-theta notation. In each case, indicate how you arrived at your conclusion (e.g., MASTER THEOREM, or, REPEATED SUBSTITUTION, etc.):

a) $T_a(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } T_a(n-1) + (n-1)$

b) $T_b(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2T_b(n/3) + (n-2)$

c) $T_c(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 3T_c(n/2) + 5n^2$

d) $T_d(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 16T_d(n/3) + 5n^2$

e) $T_e(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 16T_e(n/3) + 5n^3$

f) $T_f(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 16T_f(n/4) + 5n^4$

g) $T_g(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 3T_g(n/2) + 5$

- h) $T_h(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 16T_h(n/2) + 5n^4$
- i) $T_i(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } T_i(n/3) + 2$
- j) $T_j(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 3T_j(n/2)$
- k) $T_k(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } T_k(n/2)$
- l) $T_l(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 10 \text{ else } nT_l(n/2)$
- m) $T_m(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 10 \text{ else } 16T_m(n/16)$
- n) $T(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2T(n-1) + 1$
- o) $T_o(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } T_o(n-1) + n^2$ (hint: see problem 1d, above)
- p) $T_p(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2T_p(n/2) + n^{1.5}$
- q) $T_q(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 10 \text{ else } 16T_q(n/16) + n$
- r) $T_r(n) = \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 10 \text{ else } 16T_r(n/17) + n$