

1 Algorithm Analysis

Some Useful Formulas:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \dots + N = \frac{N(N + 1)}{2}$$

$$1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + N = 2N - 1$$

$$2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^N = 2^{N+1} - 1$$

$$a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^n ar^{i-1} = a \frac{1 - r^n}{1 - r}$$

Give the worst-case order of growth of the runtime in $\Theta(\cdot)$ notation as a function of N . Your answer should be simple with no unnecessary leading constants or summations.

(a) $\Theta(\underline{\hspace{2cm}})$

```
static int recursion(int N) {
    int x = 0;
    if (N < 1000) {
        for (int i = 0; i <= N * N * N; i++) {
            x++;
        }
        return x;
    }
    for (int i = 1; i <= N / 2; i++) {
        x++;
    }
    return x + 2 * recursion(N / 2);
}
```

2 Array Resizing

We implement Queue ADT using **ArrayQueue3** that **add** and **remove** methods work as expected. However, when we try to **add** a new element into the full Queue, we will make a new array with size of **size+1** and copy every element over.

- (a) What are the valid runtime bound of **add** in each case? (choose **ALL** that apply)
- Best case:
- $\Omega(1)$ $\Theta(1)$ $O(1)$
 $\Omega(\log N)$ $\Theta(\log N)$ $O(\log N)$
 $\Omega(N)$ $\Theta(N)$ $O(N)$
- Worst Case:
- $\Omega(\log N)$ $\Theta(\log N)$ $O(\log N)$
 $\Omega(N)$ $\Theta(N)$ $O(N)$
 $\Omega(N^2)$ $\Theta(N^2)$ $O(N^2)$
- Overall:
- $\Omega(1)$ $\Theta(1)$ $O(1)$
 $\Omega(\log N)$ $\Theta(\log N)$ $O(\log N)$
 $\Omega(N)$ $\Theta(N)$ $O(N)$
 $\Omega(N^2)$ $\Theta(N^2)$ $O(N^2)$
- (b) If **ArrayQueue3** starts empty with an array of size 4, give a sequence of 6 operations that would perform the worst runtime (e.g., **add/remove/add/remove/add/remove** is a sequence of operations):
- (c) What could be improved on **ArrayQueue3** to improve overall performances? (one sentence should be enough.)

3 Algorithm Analysis (Optional)

(a) $\Theta(\text{_____})$

```
static void addItUp(int N) {
    int x = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= N; i *= 2) {
        for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
            x++;
        }
        if (i % 2 == 1) {
            for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
                x++;
            }
        }
    }
    System.out.println(x);
}
```