Section 03: Asymptotic Analysis

Review Problems

1. Code Analysis

For each of the following code blocks, what is the worst-case runtime? Give a big-$\Theta$ bound.

(a)  
```java
public IList<String> repeat(DoubleLinkedList<String> list, int n) {
    IList<String> result = new DoubleLinkedList<String>();
    for (String str : list) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            result.add(str);
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

(b)  
```java
public void foo(int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 5; j < i; j++) {
            System.out.println("Hello!");
        }
        for (int j = i; j >= 0; j -= 2) {
            System.out.println("Hello!");
        }
    }
}
```

(c)  
```java
public int num(int n){
    if (n < 10) {
        return n;
    } else if (n < 1000) {
        return num(n - 2);
    } else {
        return num(n / 2);
    }
}
```

(d)  
```java
public int foo(int n) {
    if (n <= 0) {
        return 3;
    }
    int x = foo(n - 1);
    System.out.println("hello");
    x += foo(n - 1);
    return x;
}
```
2. Binary Search Trees

(a) Write a method validate to validate a BST. Although the basic algorithm can be converted to any data structure and work in any format, if it helps, you may write this method for the IntTree class:

```java
public class IntTree {
    private IntTreeNode overallRoot;

    // constructors and other methods omitted for clarity

    private class IntTreeNode {
        public int data;
        public IntTreeNode left;
        public IntTreeNode right;

        // constructors omitted for clarity
    }
}
```

Section Problems

3. Recurrences

For each of the following recurrences, use the unfolding method to first convert the recurrence into a summation. Then, find a big-Θ bound on the function in terms of \( n \). Assume all division operations are integer division.

(a) \( T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ T(n/2) + 3 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \)

(b) \( T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ T(n-1) + 2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \)

(c) \( T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 2T(n/2) + n & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \)

(d) \( T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ T(n/3) + 4 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \)

(e) \( T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 2T(n-1) + 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \)

(f) \( T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 2T(n/2) + 100 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \)
4. Modeling recursive functions

(a) Consider the following method.

```java
public static int f(int n) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    int result = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
            result += j;
        }
    }
    return 5 * f(n / 2) + 3 * result + 2 * f(n / 2);
}
```

(i) Find a recurrence $T(n)$ modeling the worst-case runtime of $f(n)$.

(ii) Find a recurrence $W(n)$ modeling the returned integer output of $f(n)$.

(b) Consider the following method.

```java
public static int g(n) {
    if (n <= 1) {
        return 1000;
    }
    if (g(n / 3) > 5) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            System.out.println("Hello");
        }
        return 5 * g(n / 3);
    } else {
        for (int i = 0; i < n * n; i++) {
            System.out.println("World");
        }
        return 4 * g(n / 3);
    }
}
```

(i) Find a recurrence $S(n)$ modeling the worst-case runtime of $g(n)$.

(ii) Find a recurrence $X(n)$ modeling the returned integer output of $g(n)$.

(iii) Find a recurrence $P(n)$ modeling the printed output of $g(n)$.
(c) Consider the following set of recursive methods.

```java
public int test(int n) {
    IDictionary<Integer, Integer> dict = new AvlDictionary<>();
    populate(n, dict);
    int counter = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        counter += dict.get(i);
    }
    return counter;
}

private void populate(int k, IDictionary<Integer, Integer> dict) {
    if (k == 0) {
        dict.put(0, k);
    } else {
        for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
            dict.put(i, i);
        }
        populate(k / 2, dict);
    }
}
```

(i) Write a mathematical function representing the worst-case runtime of test.
You should write two functions, one for the runtime of test and one for the runtime of populate.

(ii) Write a mathematical function \( Y(n) \) representing the returned integer output of test.

5. AVL Trees

(a) Draw an AVL Tree as each of the following keys are added in the order given. Show intermediate steps.

(i)

\{13, 17, 14, 19, 22, 18, 11, 10, 21\}

(ii)

\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}

(b) Identify if the following trees are AVL trees. Explain your answer.

(i) Tree 1

```
    O
   / \
  I   P
 / \   /
C   K   \
  / \  /
 D   \
```


Food for thought

6. AVL trees

What is the minimum number of nodes in an AVL tree, given the following heights? Draw a picture of such a tree. (Reminder: an AVL tree’s height is 0 for a tree with only 1 node in it!)

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 4

7. Algorithm Design

(a) Given a binary search tree, describe how you could convert it into an AVL tree with worst-case time $O(n \log(n))$. What is the best case runtime of your algorithm?

(b) Given an AVL tree, describe how would you do a level order tree traversal. What is the worst-case runtime of your algorithm?
Challenge Problems

8. Recurrences

(a) For the following recurrence, use the unfolding method to first convert the recurrence into a summation. Then, find a big-O bound on the function in terms of \( n \). Assume all division operations are integer division.

\[
T(n) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\
2T(n/3) + n & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

9. Modeling recursive functions

Consider the following recursive function. You may assume that the input will be a multiple of 3.

```java
public int test(int n) {
    if (n <= 6) {
        return 2;
    } else {
        int curr = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n * n; i++) {
            curr += 1;
        }
        return curr + test(n - 3);
    }
}
```

(a) Write a recurrence modeling the worst-case runtime of `test`.

(b) Unfold the recurrence into a summation (for \( n \geq 6 \)).

(c) Simplify the summation into a closed form (for \( n \geq 6 \)).
10. AVL Trees

(a) Is there a relationship between an AVL tree’s height, and its minimum or maximum number of nodes? If so, what is it?

(b) Write a method `isAVLTree` to check if a given tree (which is guaranteed to be a valid BST) is a valid AVL tree. If it helps, you may write this method for this tree class, `HeightTree`, which keeps track of the height of a tree at each node:

```java
public class HeightTree {
    private IntHeightNode overallRoot;
    // constructors and other methods omitted for clarity

    private class IntHeightNode {
        public int data;
        public int height;
        public IntHeightNode left;
        public IntHeightNode right;
        // constructors omitted for clarity
    }
}
```

(c) Now write `isAVLTree` without assuming that the tree is a valid BST.

(d) Now write `isAVLTree` for the `IntTree` class (you may assume again that the tree is guaranteed to be a valid BST).