

15.6 Exercises

Doing more practices is the best way to gain intuition when it comes to asymptotics!

Factual

1. Prove that $\Theta(\log_2 n) = \Theta(\log_3 n)$.
2. What is the runtime of the following function?

```
public static int f(int n) {  
    if (n <= 1) {  
        return 0;  
    }  
    return f(n - 1) + f(n - 1) + f(n - 1);  
}
```

> Problem 1

> Problem 2

Procedural

1. Find the runtime of running `print_fib` with for arbitrarily large n .

```

public void print_fib(int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        System.out.println(fib(i));
    }
}

public int fib(int n){
    if (n <= 0) {
        return 0;
    } else if (n == 1) {
        return 1;
    } else {
        return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
    }
}

```

2. Do the above problem again, but change the body of the for loop in `print_fib` to be:

```

System.out.println(fib(n));

```

3. Find the runtime of the function `f` on an input of size `n`, given the `createArray` function as described below:

```

public static void f(int n) {
    if (n == 1) {
        return;
    }
    f(n / 2);
    f(n / 2);
    createArray(n);
}

public int[] createArray(int Q) {
    int[] x = new int[Q];
    for (int i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {
        x[i] = i;
    }
    return x;
}

```

4. [Problem 8](#) from the Spring 2018 Midterm 2
5. [Problem 4](#) from the Spring 2017 Midterm 2

› Problem 1

› Problem 2

› Problem 3

› Problem 4

› Problem 5

Metacognitive

1. What would the runtime of `modified_fib` be? Assume that `values` is an array of size `n`. If a value in an `int` array is not initialized to a number, it is automatically set to 0.

```
public void modified_fib(int n, int[] values) {  
    if (n <= 1) {  
        values[n] = n;  
        return n;  
    } else {  
        int val = values[n];  
        if (val == 0) {  
            val = modified_fib(n-1, values) + modified_fib(n-2, values);  
            values[n] = val;  
        }  
        return val;  
    }  
}
```

› Problem 1

Next

16. ADTs and BSTs

Last updated 1 year ago

