

# University of Waterloo

## CS 341 Winter 2025

### Written Assignment 1

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**Due Date: Friday, January 23 at 11:59pm to Crowdmark**

**All work submitted must be the student's own.**

- Make sure to read the Assignments section on the course webpage for instructions on submission and question expectations (“Instructions for Assignments”):  
<https://student.cs.uwaterloo.ca/~cs341/#Assignments>

### Question 1 [12 marks] Asymptotic Notation

For each pair of functions  $f(n)$  and  $g(n)$ , fill in the correct asymptotic notation among  $\Theta$ ,  $o$ , and  $\omega$  in the statement  $f(n) \in \_\_ (g(n))$ . If none of these are appropriate, state “None apply”. Formal proofs are not necessary, but provide brief justifications for all of your answers. (The default base in logarithms is 2.)

- a)  $f(n) = n^3(\log n)^2$  vs.  $g(n) = n^2(\log n)^3$
- b)  $f(n) = n^{341} + 2024^n$  vs.  $g(n) = n^{240} + 2025^n$
- c)  $f(n) = 3^{\log_9 n}$  vs.  $g(n) = n^{1/4} + \sqrt{n} + \log n$
- d)  $f(n) = (\log n)^{\log n}$  vs.  $g(n) = n^2$
- e)  $f(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n 2^i$  vs.  $g(n) = 3^n$
- f)  $f(n) = n^3$  vs.  $g(n) = (\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil - \frac{n}{2})n^3$

### Question 2 [12 marks] Recursion Tree

Solve the following recurrence relation, use the recursion tree method. Express your solution in terms of a  $\Theta$  bound on  $T(n)$ . Show your work clearly.

- Draw the final tree showing at least 4 levels (including the root and leaves). Show the work done at each node (do not simply give a total for the level).
- Give a mathematical expression for the sum of work in the recursion tree identifying the work done in the base cases and the recursive cases (leave this as a summation) - an induction proof is not required.

- Simplify the expression (show your work) to give a closed form and derive a  $\Theta$  bound on  $T(n)$ .

Note: You may assume that  $n$  is a power of 3. You may use the Master Theorem to verify your result.

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 4, & n = 1, \\ 5T(n/3) + n\sqrt{n}, & n > 1. \end{cases}$$

### Question 3 [12 marks] (Lucky) Guess and Check

Use induction to verify the following recurrence with the corresponding guess:

- a)  $T(n) = 3T(\lfloor n/3 \rfloor) + 2n$  for  $n > 2$  and  $T(n) = 1$  for  $n \leq 2$   
Guess:  $T(n) \in O(n \log n)$ .
- b)  $T(n) = 3T(\lfloor n/3 \rfloor) + 10$  for  $n > 2$  and  $T(n) = 2$  for  $n \leq 2$   
Guess:  $T(n) \in O(n)$

Clearly indicate the following components: Basis, Induction Hypothesis, Induction Step and Concluding Statement. You should also clearly label where you are using the induction hypothesis in the induction step.

Hint: You may use the fact that  $\lfloor n/3 \rfloor \leq (n/3)$  to simplify the floors away.

### Question 4 [10 marks] Divide and Conquer I

- a) Researchers are often ranked by their  $h$ -index which is the maximum integer  $h$  such that the researcher has at least  $h$  papers that have been cited at least  $h$  times. Suppose Professor X has written  $n$  papers and paper  $i$  has been cited  $a_i$  times and you have the papers sorted with  $a_1 > a_2 > \dots > a_n$ . Design a  $O(\log n)$  time divide-and-conquer algorithm to find Professor X's  $h$ -index.
- b) Suppose you have two sorted arrays  $A$  and  $B$  each containing  $n$  numbers. Design a divide-and-conquer algorithm to find the median of all the  $2n$  numbers in  $O(\log n)$  time.

### Question 5 [10 marks] Divide and Conquer II

Suppose you are given a set  $S$  of  $n$  points in the plane where each point is labelled either “red” or “blue”. We want to count the number of pairs  $(r, b)$  where  $r$  is a red point in  $S$  and  $b$  is a blue point in  $S$ , such that  $r$  dominates  $b$ . Here, we say that  $r$  dominates  $b$  if  $r$  has larger x-coordinate and larger y-coordinate than  $b$ . Design a divide-and-conquer algorithm that divides the points in half using the median x-coordinate and solves this problem in  $O(n \log n)$  time. Analyze the runtime of your algorithm.

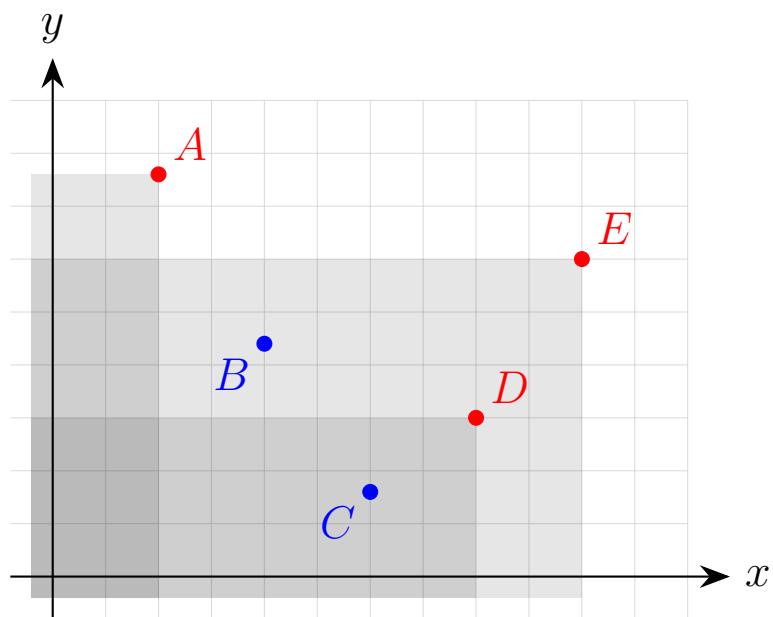


Figure 1: An instance with red points  $\{A, D, E\}$  and blue points  $\{B, C\}$  where  $E$  dominates  $B$  and  $C$  (and  $D$ , technically, but  $D$  is red),  $D$  dominates  $C$ , and  $A$  dominates nothing.