

# CS4311

## Design and Analysis of Algorithms

Tutorial: Assignment 2

speaker: 劉向瑄(Jenny)

# outline

- Part 1: explaining assignment 2 and some hints
- Part 2: solution of assignment 1

# Question 1

- $1 + 2 + \dots + n = \theta(n^2)$
- there is a trap in the proof!

# Question 1 Hint

- check definition of  $O$ -notation

# Question 2

- insert operation is correct:

after insert operation, both the shape property and heap property should be satisfied

# Question 2 Hint

- We offer a **wrong** proof here:

prove by induction:

Basis: insert  $1$  to a heap which height is  $0$ , after insertion the shape and heap properties are both satisfied

# Question 2 Hint

- We offer a **wrong** proof here:

Inductive step: insert  $l$  to heap whose height is  $k$ , it will be two cases,

(1) the heap height grow up to  $k+1$

(2) the heap height is still  $k$

In both cases,  $l$  will rise until it's parent is smaller than it, that is, nodes in the subtree rooted on  $l$  are all bigger than  $l$ , heap property is satisfied. At the beginning of insert operation, we put inserted data to the proper position(shape property is satisfied!) So the insert operation is correct.

# Question 3

A[1]	A[2]	A[3]	A[4]	A[5]	A[6]	A[7]	A[8]	A[9]	A[10]
3	4	1	2	6	5	10	8	7	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

the  $k$ th smallest number is stored at  $A[j]$

with  $k-d \leq j \leq k+d$

$d$  is a distance parameter  $< n$



# Question 3

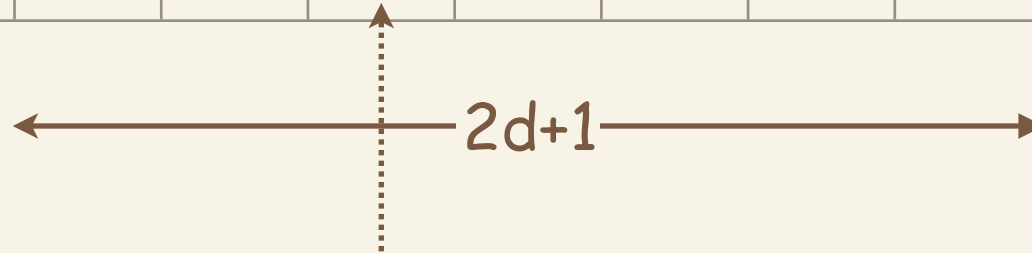
A[1]	A[2]	A[3]	A[4]	A[5]	A[6]	A[7]	A[8]	A[9]	A[10]
3	4	1	2	6	5	10	8	7	9



6th smallest number

# Question 3

A[1]	A[2]	A[3]	A[4]	A[5]	A[6]	A[7]	A[8]	A[9]	A[10]
3	4	1	2	6	5	10	8	7	9



6th smallest number

# Question 3

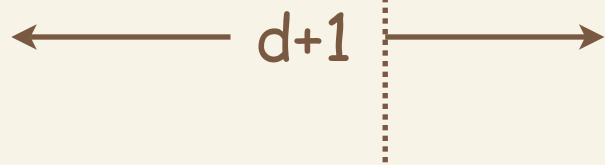
A[1]	A[2]	A[3]	A[4]	A[5]	A[6]	A[7]	A[8]	A[9]	A[10]
3	4	1	2	6	5	10	8	7	9



1st smallest number

# Question 3

A[1]	A[2]	A[3]	A[4]	A[5]	A[6]	A[7]	A[8]	A[9]	A[10]
3	4	1	2	6	5	10	8	7	9



1st smallest number

# Question 3 Hints

- Your task is sorting the nearly sorted sequence and get completely sorted one in  $O(n \log d)$ -time

# Question 3 Hints

- Hint 1:

sort  $n$  data needs  $O(n \log n)$  time

sort  $2n$  data needs  $O(n \log n)$  time, too

merge sort needs  $O(n \log n)$  time whether we merge two subsequences or three for each step

(  $O(n \log_2 n) = O(n \log n)$

$O(n \log_3 n) = O(n \log n)$  )

# Question 3 Hints

- Hint 2: association of  $\log n$ 
  - problem size halved
  - comparison sort
  - extract-min in a heap
  - binary search

# Hint of Hints!

- Our hints are not the only way to solve the questions!
- Solving problems by your own ideas is always highly encouraged!

(but it must be correct, of course)