

# Exercise Sheet 3

## COMS10007 Algorithms 2019/2020

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Reminder:  $\log n$  denotes the binary logarithm, i.e.,  $\log n = \log_2 n$ .

### 1 Proofs by Induction

Prove the following statements by induction:

1. For every integer  $n \geq 0$ , the following holds:

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}.$$

2. For every  $n \geq 1$ , the following holds:

$$11^n - 6 \text{ is divisible by } 5.$$

3. Consider the following sequence:  $s_1 = 1, s_2 = 2, s_3 = 3$ , and  $s_n = s_{n-1} + s_{n-2} + s_{n-3}$ , for every  $n \geq 4$ . Prove that the following holds:

$$s_n \leq 2^n.$$

### 2 Loop Invariant

Prove that the stated invariant holds throughout the execution of the loop (using the Initialization, Maintenance, Termination approach discussed in the lectures):

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**Algorithm 1** Algorithm  $\mathcal{A}$

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**Require:** Array  $A$  of length  $n$  ( $n \geq 2$ )

```
1:  $S \leftarrow A[0] - A[1]$ 
2: for  $i \leftarrow 1 \dots n - 2$  do
3:    $S \leftarrow S + A[i] - A[i + 1]$ 
4: end for
5: return  $S$ 
```

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**Invariant:**

At the beginning of iteration  $i$ ,  $S = A[0] - A[i]$  holds.

What does the algorithm compute?

### 3 Insertionsort

What is the runtime (in  $\Theta$ -notation) of Insertionsort when executed on the following arrays of lengths  $n$ :

1.  $1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, n-1, n$
2.  $n, n-1, n-2, \dots, 2, 1$
3. The array  $A$  such that  $A[i] = 1$  if  $i \in \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, \dots\}$  (i.e., when  $i$  is a power of two) and  $A[i] = i$  otherwise.

### 4 Runtime Analysis

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**Algorithm 2**

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**Require:** Integer  $n \geq 2$

```
 $x \leftarrow 0$   
 $i \leftarrow n$   
while  $i \geq 2$  do  
   $j \leftarrow \lceil n^{1/4} \rceil \cdot i$   
  while  $j \geq i$  do  
     $x \leftarrow x + 1$   
     $j \leftarrow j - 10$   
  end while  
   $i \leftarrow \lfloor i/\sqrt{n} \rfloor$   
end while  
return  $x$ 
```

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Determine the runtime of Algorithm 3 in  $\Theta$ -notation.