

Algorithms and Datastructures Winter Term 2024 Exercise Sheet 2

Due: Wednesday, November 13th, 2pm

Exercise 1: \mathcal{O} -notation

(9 Points)

Prove or disprove the following statements. Use the *set definition* of the \mathcal{O} -notation (lecture slides week 2, slides 11 and 12).

(a)
$$2n^3 + 4n^2 + 7\sqrt{n} \in \mathcal{O}(n^3)$$
 (1 Point)

(b)
$$n \cdot \log_3(n) \in \omega(n \cdot \log_5(n))$$
 (2 Points)

(c)
$$2^n \in o(n!)$$

(d)
$$2\log_2(n^2) \in \Omega((\log_2 n)^2)$$
 (2 Points)

(e)
$$\max\{f(n), g(n)\} \in \Theta(f(n) + g(n))$$
 for non-negative functions f and g . (2 Points)

Exercise 2: Sorting by asymptotic growth

(4 Points)

Sort the following functions by their asymptotic growth. Write $g <_{\mathcal{O}} f$ if $g \in \mathcal{O}(f)$ and $f \notin \mathcal{O}(g)$. Write $g =_{\mathcal{O}} f$ if $f \in \mathcal{O}(g)$ and $g \in \mathcal{O}(f)$ (no proof needed).

\sqrt{n}	2^n	n!	$\log(n^3)$
3^n	n^{100}	$\log(\sqrt{n})$	$(\log n)^2$
$\log n$	$10^{100}n$	(n+1)!	$n \log n$
$2^{(n^2)}$	n^n	$\sqrt{\log n}$	$(2^n)^2$

Exercise 3: Stable Sorting

(7 Points)

A sorting algorithm is called stable if elements with the same key remain in the same order. E.g., assume you want to sort the following tuples with respect to their integer key:

- (a) Give an example that shows that QuickSort is not stable. (2 Points)
- (b) Describe a method to make any *comparison-based* sorting algorithm stable, without changing the asymptotic runtime. Explain. (5 Points)