

# INFO2050 - Advanced computer programming

## Exercise session 2: Recurrence and summation

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### Exercise 1

Find an analytic solution for:

(a)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2k+1)x^{2k}$  (with  $|x| < 1$ );

(b)  $\sum_{i=x}^y (2i+1)$ ;

(c)  $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{j}{j+2}\right)^i$ .

(d)  $\sum_{k=0}^n k^2 4^k$  (tips: use the perturbation method)

### Exercise 2

Find an analytic solution for:

$$T(0) = 2$$

$$T(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} T(n-1-p)T(p) \quad \forall n > 0$$

### Exercise 3

Find an analytic solution for:

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$nT(n) = (n-2)T(n-1) + 2 \quad \forall n > 1$$

## Exercise 4

Find an analytic solution for:

$$\begin{aligned}T(1) &= 13 \\ T(n) &= 2T(n/8) + 21n \quad \forall n > 1\end{aligned}$$

## Exercise 5

Consider the following recurrence (where  $n > 1$  is a power of 3):

$$\begin{aligned}T(1) &= 0 \\ T(n) &= 6T(n/3) + 2n\end{aligned}$$

- Without solving the recurrence, show that  $T(n) \in O(n^2)$  (tips: refer to the *master theorem*).
- Find an analytic solution.

## Exercise 6

For each of the following pseudo-codes, determine what is doing the algorithm and its asymptotic complexity (be precise with the notations).

```
CODE1(n)
1  if n ≤ 1
2    return n
3  else
4    return CODE1(n - 1) + CODE1(n - 1)
```

```
CODE2(n)
1  if n == 0
2    return ""
3  else
4    tmp = CODE2(n/2)
5    if n%2 == 0
6      return tmp + tmp
7    else
8      return tmp + tmp + "x"
```

```
CODE3(A, k)
1  for i = 1 to A.length
2    if A[i] == k
3      return i
4  return -1
```

## Bonus

### Bonus 1

In a machine learning applicaiton, we would like to extract contiguous substrings from a reference string  $A$  of length  $n$ . How many substrings of length  $k$ , at most  $k$  and between lengths  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are there ? How many in total ?

### Bonus 2

The first Euler project (<https://projecteuler.net>) does not require a computer:

*“If we list all the natural numbers below 10 that are multiples of 3 or 5, we get 3, 5, 6 and 9. The sum of these multiples is 23. Find the sum of all the multiples of 3 or 5 below 1000.”*