

## 1 Basic Algorithmic Analysis

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For each of the following function pairs  $f$  and  $g$ , list out the  $\Theta, \Omega, O$  relationships between  $f$  and  $g$ , if any such relationship exists. The log function here denotes the natural logarithm.

1.  $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = x^2 + x$
2.  $f(x) = 5000000x^3, g(x) = x^5$
3.  $f(x) = \log(x), g(x) = 5x$
4.  $f(x) = e^x, g(x) = x^5$  (hint:  $5 > e$ )
5.  $f(x) = \log(5^x), g(x) = x$

## 2 Practice with Runtime

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For each of the following functions, find the Big-Theta expression for the runtime of the function in terms of the input variable  $n$ .

1. For this problem, you may assume that the static method *constant* runs in  $\Theta(1)$  time.

```
public static void thisIsANestedLoop(int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 1) {
        for (int j = 0; j < i; j += 1) {
            System.out.println(i + j);
        }
    }

    for (int k = 0; k < n; k += 1) {
        constant(k);
    }
}
```

2. 

```
public static void thisIsMoreConfusing(int n) {
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i *= 2) {
        for (int j = 0; j < i; j += 1) {
            System.out.println("moo");
        }
    }
}
```

### 3 A Bit with some Bits

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Complete the following method such that it does what it is intended to do: given a list of integers, it returns an integer such that the *i*-th bit of the return value is 1 if and only if more than half of the integers in the list have 1 in the *i*th bit. Keep in mind that Java **ints** are 32 bits long!

Note: the solution to this question isn't very complicated, but it's not short! Try breaking it down into components, and ask your neighbors for help!

```
public static int bitVote(int[] bitList) {  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {           // For each bit index  
  
        for (int k : bitList) {           // For each integer  
  
            }  
  
        }  
  
    }  
  
}
```