# Additional problems and exercices

No credit, No due date

You are encouraged to work on the following exercises

If you have any questions ask the instructor during office hours

### Exercise 0.

Do the Exercides of the textbook for the chapters/sections covered in class. The more you do of them the more you practice.

### Exercise 1.

Calculate the following sum for any  $x \neq 1$ 

$$x + 2x^{2} + 3x^{3} + \ldots + nx^{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ix^{i}$$

(*Hint:* Consult the appendix (Appendix A) on page 1060.

### Exercise 2.

Show that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \Theta(n^3)$$

What are the values of  $c_1, c_2$  and  $n_0$ ? Justify your answer.

### Exercise 3.

TRUE or FALSE?

- 1.  $\lg(n!) = O(n^2).$
- 2.  $n + \sqrt{n} = O(n^2)$ .
- 3.  $n^2 + \sqrt{n} = O(n^2)$ .
- 4.  $n^3 + 2\sqrt{n} = O(n^2)$ .
- 5.  $1/n^3 = O(\lg n)$ .
- 6.  $n^2 \sin^2(n) = \Theta(n^2)$ . (sin is the well-known trigonometric function).

## Exercise 4.

Prove the following.

1. 
$$(n-10)^2 = \Theta(n^2)$$
.  
2.  $n^4 + 10n^3 + 100n^2 + 1890n + 98000 = \Omega(n^4)$ .  
3.  $n^4 + 10n^3 + 100n^2 + 1890n + 98000 = \Omega(n^2)$ .  
4.  $n^4 - 10n^3 - 100n^2 - 1890n + 100000 = O(n^4)$   
5.  $n^2 - 20n - 20 = \Omega(n)$ .  
6.  $n^2 + 20n = O(n^2)$ .