

# CS 624: Analysis of Algorithms

## Spring 2026 Assignment 1

Due: Feb. 15, 2026, on Gradescope

1. This question is based on Appendix C in CLRS, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, question C.1-11 (page 1183). Argue that for any integers  $n \geq 0, j \geq 0, k \geq 0$  and  $j + k \leq n$ :

$$\binom{n}{j+k} \leq \binom{n}{j} * \binom{n-j}{k}$$

Provide both an algebraic proof and an argument based on a method for choosing  $j + k$  items out of  $n$ . Give an example in which equality does not hold.

2. Given the following function:  $t_n = 3t_{n-1} + 4t_{n-2}$ , where  $t_0 = 0$  and  $t_1 = 1$ . Find an explicit term for  $t_n$  using generating functions.
3. Prove the correctness of the following algorithm for evaluating a polynomial

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

at a number  $x$ :

---

**Algorithm 1** Horner(a,x)

---

```
p = a_n
for i = n - 1 to 0 do
    p := p · x + a_i
end for
return p
```

---

This algorithm, as you probably know, is called *Horner's method*. You can use induction on the loop invariant using initiation, maintenance and termination.

4. Prove that if  $f = O(g)$  and  $g = O(h)$  then  $f = O(h)$ .
5. Give asymptotic tight bounds for  $T(n)$  for each of the recurrences. Justify your answers.

(a)  $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^3$

(b)  $T(n) = T(8n/11) + n$

(c)  $T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n^2$

(d)  $T(n) = 7T(n/2) + n^2 \log n$

(e)  $T(n) = 2T(n/4) + \sqrt{n}$

6. Problem 4.2 in Lecture notes 1 (page 7).
7. Problem 4.1 in Lecture notes 2 (page 13).
8. Let  $\{f_n : n = 0, 1, \dots\}$  be the Fibonacci sequence (where by convention  $f_0 = 0$  and  $f_1 = 1$ ).

- (a) This question is based on material from lecture notes 2. Show that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nf_n}{2^{n-1}} = 20$ . Do this by using a generating function as shown in the last section of the Lecture 2 notes, and differentiating. **Hint:** The derivative of  $\frac{x}{1-x-x^2}$  is  $\frac{1+x^2}{(1-x-x^2)^2}$ .
- (b) Show why (in the same way as you proved the first part of this problem) you might think that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nf_n = 2$ . Then show why this could not possibly be true (it doesn't have to be a long answer, but it has to be convincing).