

# APS Homework 1: Divide-and-Conquer

## Problem 1: A Fake among 33 Coins

There are  $n = 33$  identical-looking coins. 32 of the coins are genuine and all weigh the same, and 1 coin is fake and weighs slightly less than the genuine coins. Given only a two-pan balance scale (Fig. 1) and the 33 coins, which coin is fake?



Figure 1. A two-pan balance scale.

**Problem 1a:** What is the minimum number of weighings needed to determine with 100% certainty which of the 33 coins is fake in the worst-case scenario?

**Problem 1b:** Describe a Divide-and-Conquer algorithm for determining with 100% certainty which of the 33 coins is fake in the minimum number of weighings.

**Problem 1c:** Generalize the algorithm you provided in *Problem 1b* to work for any arbitrary number of coins  $n > 0$ .

**Problem 1d:** Prove that the algorithm you provided in *Problem 1c* is correct for any  $n > 0$ .

**Problem 1e:** As a function of  $n$ , what is the minimum number of weighings needed to determine with 100% certainty which of the  $n$  coins is fake in the worst-case scenario?

## Problem 2: Binary Search

You are given a list *ints* containing  $n = |\text{ints}| = 8$  integers in ascending order (i.e., 8 integers ordered from smallest to largest). Given an arbitrary integer  $x$ , does *ints* contain  $x$ ? Define a “comparison” to be a procedure that, given 2 integers  $a$  and  $b$ , tells you if  $a > b$ ,  $a < b$ , or  $a = b$ .

**Problem 2a:** What is the minimum number of comparisons needed to determine with 100% certainty if *ints* contains *x* in the worst-case scenario?

**Problem 2b:** Describe a Divide-and-Conquer algorithm for determining with 100% certainty if *ints* contains *x*.

**Problem 2c:** Generalize the algorithm you provided in *Problem 2b* to work for any sorted list of any arbitrary size  $n > 0$ .

**Problem 2d:** Prove that the algorithm you provided in *Problem 2c* is correct for any  $n > 0$ .

**Problem 2e:** As a function of  $n$ , what is the minimum number of comparisons needed to determine with 100% certainty if an arbitrary sorted list of integers contains *x* in the worst-case scenario?