

CS240 Fundamentals

Complete the following problems without a calculator. You will need to know all these concepts for this class!

1. Functions

Given this function:  $T(n) = 5 + n^2$

(a) What are the values of:  $T(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $T(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $T(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(b) Consider an arbitrary value, c. What is:  $T(c) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $T(c + 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. Algebra

(a) Simplify the following:  $\frac{n^2 + 3n}{n^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $\frac{T(n)}{n} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  ↙ (from problem 1)

(b) Solve the following inequalities (find the range of values of x that satisfies the inequality):

$x + 5 < 8$       This is true when:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$x^2 - 4 \geq 0$       This is true when:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. Powers of 2

(a) Write the powers of 2 starting from  $2^0$  to  $2^{10}$ . The first three have been completed for you. (You can use a calculator here.)

| $2^0$ | $2^1$ | $2^2$ | $2^3$ | $2^4$ | $2^5$ | $2^6$ | $2^7$ | $2^8$ | $2^9$ | $2^{10}$ |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| 1     | 2     | 4     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |          |

(b) Solve the following:  $\log_2 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $\log_2 512 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $\log_2 2^{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) Now solve these:  $2^{\log_2 1701} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $2^{\log_2 x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. Graphs

Fill in the blanks to match each function to the line that best represents its growth (graph is not shown exactly to scale):

Possible functions:

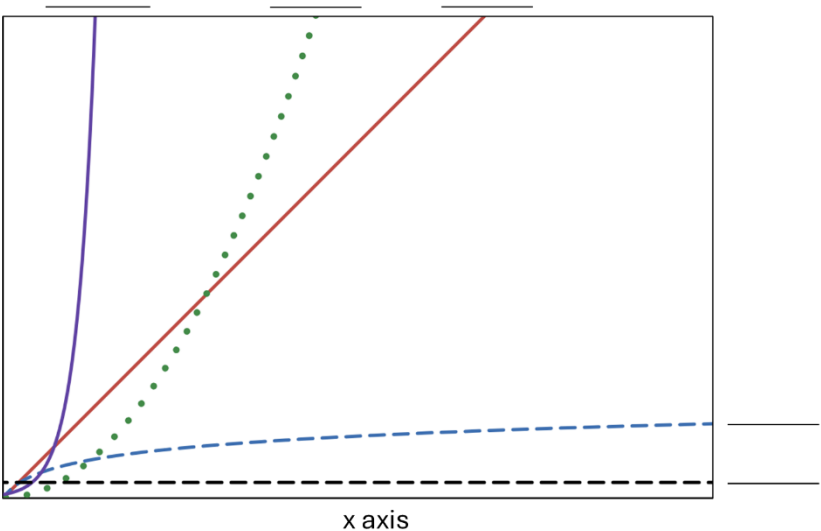
A(x) = x

B(x) = log<sub>2</sub> x

C(x) = x<sup>2</sup>

D(x) = 4

E(x) = 2<sup>x</sup>



## 5. Code Tracing and Counting

Consider the following code, which prints out a number of A's.

```
public static void printAs(int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        System.out.print("A");  
        System.out.print("A");  
    }  
}
```

(a) Trace through the code for `printAs(5)`. How many A's get printed? \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Let's say that  $A(n)$  is a function that represents the number of A's that gets printed for a given input,  $n$ .

Trace through the code for the following inputs and determine:

$A(1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_       $A(2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_       $A(3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_       $A(4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Generalize. Write a function  $A(n)$  with respect to any value of  $n$  that properly represents the number of A's that gets printed when calling `printAs`:

$A(n) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. More Counting

Consider the following code, which prints out a number of B's.

```
public static void printBs(int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
            System.out.print("B");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

(a) Trace through the code for `printBs(2)`. How many B's get printed? \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Write a function that represents the number of B's printed for a given input:

$B(n) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Even More Counting (yes this is a fundamental part of the class)

Consider the following code, which prints out a number of C's.

```
public static void printCs(int n) {  
    System.out.print("C");  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        System.out.print("C");  
    }  
}
```

Write a function that represents the number of C's printed for a given input:

$C(n) =$  \_\_\_\_\_