

## Assignment 2

Take home: 04/23/2012

Submit: 04/30/2012

### Exercise 2.1. (4+4)

*From Monte Carlo to Las Vegas*

- Let  $0 < \epsilon_2 < \epsilon_1 < 1$  be given constants. Let an algorithm  $A$  output a correct solution with probability at least  $1 - \epsilon_1$ .

State a sufficient and constant number  $k$  of repetitions of  $A$  such that it outputs at least one correct solution with probability at least  $1 - \epsilon_2$ .

- Let algorithm  $A$  run in expected time  $T(n)$  and output a correct solution with probability at least  $p$ . Let furthermore  $A'$  be an algorithm that checks the correctness of  $A$ 's output in worst-case time  $T'(n)$ .

State an algorithm that always outputs a correct solution and that runs in expected time  $\frac{T(n)+T'(n)}{p}$ .

### Exercise 2.2. (8)

*Bounding the worst case runtime of a Monte Carlo algorithm*

Let  $A$  be a Monte-Carlo algorithm, i.e. a two-sided error algorithm, that either accepts or rejects an input and that decides incorrectly with probability at most  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  $A$  runs in *expected* time  $T(n)$ .

State an algorithm  $B$  that uses  $A$  as a subroutine, that runs in *worst-case* time at most  $c \cdot T(n)$  where  $c$  is a constant and that decides incorrectly with probability at most  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

*Hint:* Markov's inequality.

### Exercise 2.3. (6+2)

*Randomized, hierarchical majority decisions*

Consider a complete ternary tree  $T$ . Each leaf has depth  $d$  and each internal node has exactly three children.  $T$  has  $n = 3^d$  leaves, each labelled with either 0 or 1. An internal node is supposed to get the label of the majority of its children. We seek the label of  $T$ 's root.

- Describe a randomized algorithm that computes the root's label such that the number of inspected leaf labels is as small as possible. Analyze the expected number of inspected leaf labels.
- What is the minimum number of inspected leaf labels for any nondeterministic algorithm?