Problem 1. Let \( x \) be a real value. Define \( \lfloor x \rfloor \) to be the largest integer that does not exceed \( x \). For example, \( \lfloor 2.5 \rfloor = 2 \), whereas \( \lfloor 3 \rfloor = 3 \).

Suppose that you are given an integer \( n \geq 2 \) in (a register of) the CPU. Write an algorithm to compute the value of \( \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor \) in no more than \( 100 \log_2 n \) time.

Problem 2. The following figure shows an input to the dictionary search problem.

Describe how binary search works using the input.

Problem 3 (Predecessor Search). Let us first define the notion of predecessor. Let \( S \) be a set of integers. Given an integer \( v \), the predecessor of \( v \) in \( S \) is the largest integer in \( S \) that is at most \( v \). For example, suppose \( S = \{3, 14, 15, 26, 32, 40\} \). The predecessor of 25 is 15, while that of 26 is 26.

Consider the following problem. You are given a set \( S \) of \( n \) integers, which are stored at memory cells 1, 2, ..., \( n \) in ascending order. The value of \( n \) is given in the CPU, and so is an integer \( v \). The following shows an example with \( n = 16 \) and \( v = 35 \).

Describe an algorithm to find the predecessor of \( v \). Your algorithm should have running time at most \( 100 + 100 \log_2 n \).

Problem 4 (Prefix Counting). Consider the following problem. You are given a set \( S \) of \( n \) integers, which are stored at memory cells 1, 2, ..., \( n \) in ascending order. The value of \( n \) is given in the CPU, and so is an integer \( v \). The following shows an example with \( n = 16 \) and \( v = 35 \).
Describe an algorithm to find the number of integers in $S$ that are at most $v$. In the above example, for instance, you should return 5. Your algorithm should have running time at most $100 + 100 \log_2 n$.

**Problem 5 (The 3-Sum Problem).** Consider the following problem. The input $S$ consists of $n$ integers, which are given at memory cells 1, 2, ..., $n$, arranged in ascending order. The value of $n$ is given in the CPU. So is a value $v$. The following shows an example with $n = 16$ and $v = 150$.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>52</th>
<th>55</th>
<th>59</th>
<th>65</th>
<th>68</th>
<th>69</th>
<th>81</th>
<th>86</th>
<th>94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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Describe an algorithm to determine whether $S$ has 3 numbers that sum up to $v$. In the above example, the answer is “yes” because $150 = 40 + 45 + 65$. Your algorithm should have running time at most $100 + 100 \cdot n^3 \log_2 n$. 