CS473 ASSIGNMENT-1

Boran Yildirim

Yigit Bediskan

February 2018

1

- (a) **Loop Invariant:** gcd(a,b) = gcd(x,y) and x >= 0 and y >= 0
- (b) *Initialization:* At the beginning of the first iteration x is still equal to a, and y is still equal to b, therefore,

$$gcd(a,b) = gcd(x,y)$$
 and $x >= 0$ and $y >= 0$

Maintanence: Assume that at the beginning of the ith iteration,

$$gcd(a,b) = gcd(x,y)$$
 and $x >= 0$ and $y >= 0$

In the *i*th iteration, if (x > y), then $x_1 = x - y$, x_1 is positive, and $gcd(x_1, y) = gcd(a, b)$, because any number that divides x and y also divides x - y, else if (x < y), then $y_1 = y - x$, y_1 is positive, and $gcd(x, y_1) = gcd(a, b)$, because any number that divides x and y also divides y - x.

(c) **Termination:** The loop terminates when x = y. At this point, since gcd(a,b) = gcd(x,y) and x >= 0 and y >= 0 Thus the procedure returns x.

```
(a) Require: A, B, n i \leftarrow 0 j \leftarrow n-1 while i < n and j > 0 do tmp \leftarrow A[i] + B[j] if tmp == x then return FOUND else if tmp > x then j \leftarrow j-1 else if tmp < x then i \leftarrow i+1 end if end while
```

(b)

(c) Loop Invariant: At the beginning of each iteration of the while loop,

$$i + j = n - 1$$

Initialization: At the beginning of the first iteration,

$$i = 0$$
 and $j = n - 1$,
therefore $i + j = n - 1$

Maintenance: Assume that at the beginning of the ith iteration,

$$i+j=n-1$$

In the *i*th iteration, if x is grater than (A[i] + B[j]) then i is incremented by 1, else if x is less than (A[i] + B[j]) then j is decremented by 1, thus i + j does not change and remains equal to n - 1 at the beginning of the (i + 1)th iteration.

(a)	n	Insertion Sort	Merge Sort
	2^4	1e-06	6e-06
	2^{8}	4.9e-05	3.4e-05
	2^{12}	0.012053	0.0006336
	2^{16}	3.03937	0.012187
	2^{20}	∞	0.259265

(b)	n	Insertion Sort	Merge Sort
	2^4	1e-06	6e-06
	2^{8}	9.7e-05	2.2e-05
	2^{12}	0.028046	0.00036
	2^{16}	6.31218	0.009998
	2^{20}	∞	0.138445