

Tamir Krief, Iaian Milton, Blessing Abumere COSC 336 9/26/2024

Assignment 3

Exercise 1.

- (a) $T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{4}) + 3$. a = 3, b = 4, f(n) = 3. $n^{\log_4^3}$ vs. 3. $n^{\log_4^3}$ is the winner because f(n) = 3 is a constant function and doesn't grow. Therefore the Theta evaluation for the recurrence is $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_4^3})$.
- (b) $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + 3n$. a = 2, b = 2, f(n) = 3n. $n^{\log_2^2}$ or n vs. 3n. This is a tie because f(n) = 3n has proportional growth to n. Therefore the Theta evaluation for the recurrence is $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$.
- (c) $T(n) = 9T(\frac{n}{3}) + n^2$. a = 9, b = 3, $f(n) = n^2$. $n^{\log_3^9}$ or n^2 vs. n^2 . This is a tie because both functions are equivalent. Therefore the Theta evaluation for the recurrence is $T(n) = \Theta(n^2 \log n)$.

Exercise 2:

- (a) $T(n) = \Theta(2^n)$
- (b) $T(n) = \Theta(n)$
- (c) $\Theta(n \log n)$
- (d) $\Theta(n)$

Programming Task.

Table 1: Programming Task Results

7,3,8,1,5	4
input-3.4.txt	248339
input-3.5.txt	24787869

Results are correcct

```
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Assignment3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         System.err.println(UP_Pairs(new int[]{7, 3, 8, 1, 5}) + " UP pairs in [7, 3, 8, 1, 5]");
System.out.println("input-3.4.txt UP_Pairs: " + UP_Pairs(inputFile("input-3.4.txt")));
System.out.println("input-3.5.txt UP_Pairs: " + UP_Pairs(inputFile("input-3.5.txt")));
    public static int UP_Pairs(int[] arr) {
   if (arr == null) return 0;
         return merge(arr, 0, arr.length);
    }
     ^{st} Modified merge method to return UP pairs
      * @param A the main array
      * @param p left index
      * @param r right index
     * @return UP pair count
    public static int merge(int[] A, int p, int r) {
         if (r - p \le 1) return 0; // No pairs if there's one or zero elements
         int mid = p + (r - p) / 2;
         int pairs = merge(A, p, mid) + merge(A, mid, r);
          // Create left and right subarrays
         int n1 = mid - p;
         int n2 = r - mid;
         int[] L = new int[n1];
         int[] R = new int[n2];
          // Fill left and right arrays
          for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) {
              L[i] = A[p + i];
          for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++) {
              R[j] = A[mid + j];
          // Merge process
         int i = 0, j = 0, k = p;
         while (i < n1 && j < n2) \{
              if (L[i] < R[j]) {
    pairs += n2 - j; // Count remaining elements in R</pre>
                   A[k++] = L[i++];
              } else {
                   A[k++] = R[j++];
          // Copy remaining elements
         while (i < n1) \{
              A[k++] = L[i++];
         while (j < n2) {
              A[k++] = R[j++];
```

```
return pairs;
     }
      * Reads the file and converts it to an int array
     public static int[] inputFile(String filename) {
   try (Scanner input = new Scanner(new FileReader(filename))) {
                // Size is the first number
                final int n = input.nextInt();
                int[] A = new int[n];
                // Reads ints in the file
                for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    A[i] = input.nextInt();</pre>
               return A;
          } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
   System.err.println("File not found: '" + filename + "'");
           return null;
     }
}
```