CSCE 221 Cover Page
Homework #1
Due February 14 at midnight to CSNet

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Please list all sources in the table below including web pages which you used to solve or implement the current homework. If you fail to cite sources you can get a lower number of points or even zero. According to the University Regulations, Section 42, scholastic dishonesty are including: acquiring answers from any unauthorized source, working with another person when not specifically permitted, observing the work of other students during any exam, providing answers when not specifically authorized to do so, informing any person of the contents of an exam prior to the exam, and failing to credit sources used. Disciplinary actions range from grade penalties to expulsion read more: Aggie Honor System Office

Type of sources			
People	Peer TA Helpdesk		
Web pages (provide URL)	stackoverflow.com cplusplus.com	coursehero.com cppreference.com	informit.com
Printed material	Textbook		
Other Sources			

I certify that I have listed all the sources that I used to develop the solutions/codes to the submitted work.

"On my honor as an Aggie, I have neither given nor received any unauthorized help on this academic work."

Your Name Josh Zschiesche Date Feb/14/2015

Type the solutions to the homework problems listed below using preferably LyX/LaTeX program, see the class webpage for more information about its installation and tutorial.

1. (50 points) There are two players. The first player selects a random number between 1 and upperbound (like 32) and the other one (could a computer) needs to guess this number asking a minimum number of questions. The first player responses possible answers to each question are:

   - *yes* – the number is found
   - *lower* – the number to be guessed is smaller than the number in the question
   - *higher* – the number to be guessed is greater than the number in the question

   Hint. The number of questions in this case (range $[1, 32]$) should not exceed 6.

   (a) You should implement in C++ the first interactive version of the problem. Your program must allow the user to guess (with input from keyboard) the solution kept by the computer, and test it with a given upperbound (32) from keyboard and .Note that the "brute force" method is not accepted.

   Input: upperbound_parameter (e.g. 32)
   Output: Starting guess
   Input: 1st_trial_guess_of_player (e.g. 3)
   Ouput: *lower*
   Input: 2nd_trial_guess_of_player (e.g. 2)
   Ouput: *lower*
   ...
   Input: End guess
   Output: number_of_trials (e.g. 4) *This is in its own source file*

   (b) You should implement in C++ the second non-interactive version of the problem to guess the solution with your own algorithm, and test it using the following upperbound from 1 to: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 5
   Be sure that your program throws an exception in case of an invalid dialog entry during the computations.

   Input: upperbound_parameter (e.g. 32)
   Output: Starting guess
   Output: 1st_trial_guess_of_player (e.g. 3)
   Output: *lower*
   Output: 2nd_trial_guess_of_player (e.g. 2)
   Ouput: *lower*
   ...
   Output: End guess
   Output: number_of_trials (e.g. 4) *This is in its own source file*

   (c) Your third version of the program in C++ must allow the user to set a target number, so that you can do controlled testing.

   Input: upperbound_parameter (e.g. 32), target_number (e.g. 5)
   Output: Starting guess
   Output: 1st_trial_guess_of_player (e.g. 3)
   Output: *lower*
   Output: 2nd_trial_guess_of_player (e.g. 2)
   Ouput: *lower*
   ...
   Output: End guess
   Output: number_of_trials (e.g. 4) *This is in its own source file*

   (d) For the report, you need to measure how many guesses the program 2 and 3 takes to find the numbers 2^n and $2^n - 1$ as sample input, not as the only valid input.

i. Tabulate the output results in the form (range, guessed number, number of comparisons required to guess it) in a given range using an STL vector. Plot the number of questions returned by your algorithm when the number to be guessed is selected as $n = 2^k$, where $k = 1, 2, \ldots, 11$. You can use any graphical package (including a spreadsheet).
This is in the excel sspreadsheet

ii. Provide a mathematical formula/function which takes n as an argument, where n is equal to the upper value of the testing ranges, and returns as its value the maximum number of questions for the range $[1, \ldots, n]$. Does your formula match computed output for a given input? Justify your answer.

Range [1..n]	True answer n	# guesses/comparison	Result of formula in (c)
[1,1]	1	1	0
[1,2]	2	2	2
[1,4]	4	3	3
[1,8]	8	4	4
[1,16]	16	5	5
...			
[1,2048]	2048	12	12

iii. How can you modify your formula/function if the number to be guessed is between 1 and N, where N is not an exact power of two? Test your program using input in ranges starting from 1 to $2^k - 1$, $k = 2, 3, \ldots 11$.

Range [1..N]	True answer N	# guesses/comparison	Result of formula in (d)
[1,1]	1	1	1
[1,3]	3	2	3
[1,7]	7	3	4
[1,15]	15	4	5
[1,31]	31	5	5
...			
[1,2047]	2047	11	12

(e) Use Big-O asymptotic notation to classify this algorithm. *The Algorithm runs in O(log(n)) time as Log base 2 of (n) = all of (My graphs don't show this because I couldn't figure out how to format them but I used wolfram to double check)*

Submit for grading an electronic copy of your code and solutions to the questions above.

Points Distribution

(a) (b) (5 pts) # guesses in a table; (5 pts) A plot in the report; (15 pts) Program code using STL vector and exception

(c) (5 pts) A math formula of n; (5 pts) Formula results compared to # guesses

(d) (5 pts) A math formula of N; (5 pts) Program code (and the second table)

(e) (5 pts) A big-O function

Submit an electronic copy of your code and results of all your experiments for grading.

2. (15 points) Write a C++ function using the STL string which can determine if a string s is a palindrome, that is, it is equal to its reverse. For example, "racecar" and "gohangasalamiimalasagnahog" are palindromes. Provide 7 test cases, including: the empty string, 4 string which are palindromes and two string which are not palindromes. Write the running time function in terms of n, the length of the string, and its big-O notation to represent the efficiency of your algorithm. Submit an electronic copy of your code and results of all your experiments for grading. *This is in its own source file. To run all of my files simply type g++-std=c++11 file.cpp and use ./a.out*

3. (10 points) Write a function (in pseudo code) which takes as an input an object of `vector` type and removes an element at the rank `k` in the constant time, O(1). Assume that the order of elements does not matter. *I) swap element at rank k II) delete last element*

4. (10 points) **(R-4.39 p. 188)** Al and Bob are arguing about their algorithms. Al claims his $O(n\log n)$-time method is always faster than Bob's $O(n^2)$- time method. To settle the issue, they perform a set of experiments. To Al's dismay, they find that if $n < 100$, the $O(n^2)$-time algorithm runs faster, and only when $n \geq 100$ is the $O(n\log n)$-time one better. Explain how this is possible.
Al's algorithm is a quadratic algorithm meaning that the run time is proportional to the square of the input. Al's algorithm will do well under low inputs simply by intuitive mathematics under the worst case scenario, as 100^2 = 10000 and Bob's will do better under higher inputs simply because of the mathematics as Nlog(N) will not grow as fast as N^2 at larger and larger numbers of input.

5. (15 points) Find the running time functions and classify the algorithms using Big-O asymptotic notation presented in the exercise 4.4, p. 187.

```
Algorithm Ex1(A):
  Input: An array A storing n ≥ 1 integers.
  Output: The sum of the elements at even cells in A.
s ← A[0]
for i ← 2 to n − 1 by increments of 2 do
   s ← s + A[i]
return s
F(n) = ((n/2)-1), O(n)

Algorithm Ex2(A):
   Input: An array A storing n ≥ 1 integers.
   Output: The sum of the prefix sums in A.
s ← 0
for i ←0 to n − 1 do
   s ← s + A[0]
   for j ← 1 to n do
      s ← s + A[j]
return s
F(n) = (4*n^2+1), O(n^2)

Algorithm Ex2(A):
   Input: An array A storing n ≥ 1 integers.
   Output: The sum of the prefix sums in A.
s ← 0
for i ←0 to n − 1 do
   s ← s + A[0]
   for j ← 1 to i do
      s ← s + A[j]
return s
F(n) = (n^2)-n+2, O(n^2)
```