```
void radixSort(int *arr, int n, int max) {
  for (i = 0; i < max; i++) { 3
  int i, j, m, p = 1, index, temp, count = 0; 2
     m = pow(10, i+1);
     p = pow(10, i); 5
     for(j = 0; j < n; j + +) {
        temp = arr[j]%m;
                           //find index
        index = temp/p;
        pocket[index].push_back(arr[j]);
     count = 0;
     for(j = 0; j<10; j++) {3
        //delete from linked lists and store to array
        while(!pocket[j].empty()) {
           arr[count] = *(pocket[j].begin());
           pocket[j].erase(pocket[j].begin());
           count++;
        }
```

F(n): 3+6+5+2(12 N+150)

= 12 N +166

O grande:

O(n+max) es decir tiene un comportamiento lineal O(n)

Loop invariant:

J<n

```
int costominimo(int N, int M, int x[], int y[], int largox, int largoy){

int pos X = 0;
int pos Y = 0;
int cost min = 0;

if (largox! = (N-1) | | largoy! = (M-1)) {

cout < "lnput invalido" < endl;
cout < "Las listas superan los limites permitidos." < endl;
return o;

for (int i = 0; i < (largox + largoy); i + +) {

if ((x[pos X] > = y[pos Y]) && (pos X < (N-1))) {

cost min = cost min + (x[pos X] * (pos Y + 1)) } // (pos Y + 1) son las piezas pos X + +;

else { //cout < "pos Y: " < x[pos X] < endl;
cost min = cost min + (y[pos Y] * (pos X + 1)) } // (pos X + 1) son las piezas pos Y + +;

cost min = cost min + (y[pos Y] * (pos X + 1)) } // (pos X + 1) son las piezas pos Y + +;

cout < "\nCost o minimo de corte: " < cost min < endl;
return cost min:
```

```
F(n): 3+6+1(4 N+6+5+1+5+1) + 1
```

=4N+29

O grande:

O(largox + largoy) es decir tiene un comportamiento lineal O(n)

Loop invariant:

i<(largox+largoy)