

## ORDER OF ALGORITHMS

Determine the order of the following algorithms:

Question 1:

```
int answer(int n)
{
    if (1 == n) return 2;
    else return 2 * answer (n - 1);
}
```

a.  $O(1)$    b.  $O(\log n)$    c.  $O(n)$    d.  $O(n^2)$    e.  $O(2^n)$    Answer = \_\_\_\_\_

Briefly justify your answer:

Question 2:

Assume the following definitions apply in question 2:

```
final int N = 100;

boolean[][] data = new boolean[N][N];

void invert(boolean[][] data)
{
    for (int row = 0; row < N; row++)
        for (int col = 0; col < N; col++)
            data[row][col] = (0 == data[row][col]);
}
```

a.  $O(1)$    b.  $O(\log n)$    c.  $O(n)$    d.  $O(n^2)$    e.  $O(2^n)$    Answer = \_\_\_\_\_

Briefly justify your answer:

### Question 3:

```
/*
  This program finds the most frequently occurring value in a list of numbers stored
  in a text file, shortnum.txt. If there are multiple answers, the algorithm will
  find only one of them. The integers in the file range from 1..M, and there are N
  values in the file.
*/
import chn.util.*;

public class TestOrder
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        final int M = 100;
        FileInput inFile;
        int largestCount = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
        int count, number, mode = 0;

        for (int loop = 1; loop <= M; loop++)
        {
            inFile = new FileInput("shortnum.txt");
            count = 0;
            while (inFile.hasMoreTokens())
            {
                number = inFile.readInt();
                if (loop == number)
                    count++;
            }
            if (count > largestCount)
            {
                largestCount = count;
                mode = loop;
            }
            inFile.close();
        }
        System.out.println("mode = " + mode);
    }
}
```

How many times will the statement, **if** (loop == number) be executed?

a. N    b. M    c.  $N^2$     d.  $M^2$     e.  $N \times M$                       Answer = \_\_\_\_\_

Briefly justify your answer:

Question 4:

Assume the following definitions apply in Question 3:

```
final int N = 100;

int[] list = new list[N];

void reverse (int[] numbers)
{
    int temp;

    for (int loop = 0; loop <= (N-1)/2; loop++)
    {
        temp = numbers [loop];
        numbers [loop] = numbers [N-loop-1];
        numbers [N-loop-1] = temp;
    }
}
```

a.  $O(1)$    b.  $O(\log n)$    c.  $O(n)$    d.  $O(n^2)$    e.  $O(2^n)$

Answer = \_\_\_\_\_

Briefly justify your answer: