Assignment 3

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1 Question 1:

Please see attached files. (main.cpp, Horspool.cpp, KMP.cpp, Karp-Rabin.cpp)

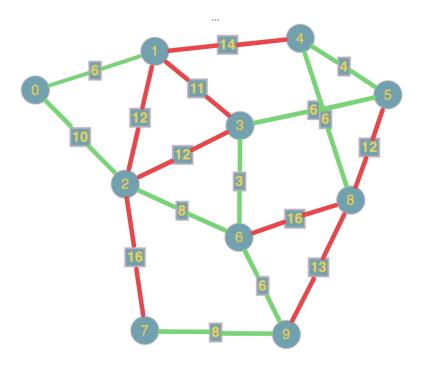
2 Question 2:

Adjacency Matrix:										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	∞	6	10	∞						
1	6	∞	12	11	14	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
2	10	12	∞	12	∞	∞	8	16	∞	∞
3	∞	11	12	∞	∞	6	3	∞	∞	∞
4	∞	14	∞	∞	∞	4	∞	∞	6	∞
5	∞	∞	∞	6	4	∞	∞	∞	12	∞
6	∞	∞	8	3	∞	∞	∞	∞	16	6
7	∞	∞	16	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	8
8	∞	∞	∞	∞	6	12	16	∞	∞	13
9	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	6	8	13	∞

Using Prim.cpp we get the following edge list:

Edge	Weight	Total Cost
$0 \rightarrow 1$	6	6
$0 \rightarrow 2$	10	16
$6 \rightarrow 3$	3	19
$5 \rightarrow 4$	4	23
$3 \rightarrow 5$	6	29
$2 \rightarrow 6$	8	37
$9 \rightarrow 7$	8	45
$4 \rightarrow 8$	6	51
$6 \rightarrow 9$	6	57

Using the following edge list generated from Prim.cpp we get the following minimal spanning tree:



3 Question 3

Please go to the next page to see the Pseudocode for Question 3.

When a node is deleted from a heap, the other nodes must be rearranged in order to continue to meet the requirements of a heap (the data value at the root of a heap is larger than all of its children). Therefore, an algorithm that finds and deletes the element of the smallest value in a heap also needs to rearrange the surrounding nodes in order for the remaining data structure to continue to be classified as a heap. The siftdown algorithm accomplishes just this. The siftdown algorithm moves a new data item in a child branch down to the correct location in the heap in order to re-establish the heap. The algorithm must first identify the smallest element in the heap, remove that element from the heap, and then use the siftdown algorithm to re-establish the conditions of the heap. The time efficiency of the following algorithm is O(n).

Algorithm 1 deleteNode

```
if (heap is empty) then
     {f return} false
else
     size \leftarrow size of(arr)/size of(arr[0])
     N \leftarrow size(heap)
     minElement \leftarrow heap[\frac{N}{2}] for i \leftarrow \frac{n}{2+1}until \ n \ \mathbf{do}
           min\bar{Element} \leftarrow min(minElement, heap[i])
     end for
     for i \leftarrow 1 until n do
          if (heap[i] = minElement) then
                M \leftarrow i
                heap[i] \leftarrow heap[M]
           end if
     end for
     \begin{array}{l} \textbf{for } i \leftarrow m \ unitl \ \frac{2}{n} \ \textbf{do} \\ \textbf{if } (heap[2 \times i] > heap[(2 \times i) + 1] \ and \ heap[2 \times i] > heap[i]) \ \textbf{then} \end{array}
                swap(heap[i], heap[2 \times i])
                i \leftarrow (2 \times i) + 1
           else if (heap[2 \times i] < heap[(2 \times i) + 1] and heap[(2 \times i) + 1] > heap[i])
then
                swap(heap[i], heap[(2 \times i) + 1])
                i \leftarrow (2 \times i) + 1
           else
                break
           end if
     end for
     n \leftarrow n-1
end if
```

Algorithm 2 correctHeap

```
index \leftarrow 1
while (index < size) do
siftdown(heap, index)
index + +
end while
```

Algorithm 3 siftdown

```
leftchildindex \leftarrow root \times 2 + 1
right child index \leftarrow root \times 2 + 2
if (leftchildindex <= last) then
   leftkey \leftarrow heap[leftchildindex].key
   if (rightchildindex \le last) then
       rightkey \leftarrow heap[rightchildindex].key
   else
       rightkey \leftarrow leftkey - 1
   end if
   if (leftkey > rightkey) then
       largerchildkey \leftarrow leftkey
       larger child index \leftarrow left child index
       largerchildkey \leftarrow rightkey
       largerchildindex \leftarrow rightchildindex
    end if
   if (heap[root].key < largerchildkey) then
       swap(heap, root, largerchildindex)
        siftdown(heap, largerchildindex, last)
    end if
end if
```

I declare that all material in this assessment task is my work except where there is clear acknowledgment or reference to the work of others. I further declare that I have complied and agreed to the CMU Academic Integrity Policy at the University website. http://www.coloradomesa.edu/student-services/documents

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