# **Laboratory practice No. 2: Big O Notation**

# Miguel Ángel Correa Manrique

Universidad Eafit Medellín, Colombia macorream@eafit.edu.co

# Pablo Buitrago Jaramillo

Universidad Eafit Medellín, Colombia pbuitragoj@eafit.edu.co

# 3) Practice for final project defense presentation

3.1

MERGE SORT		
Size	Time	
	2.444	
10	4.149	
15	5.625	
20	7.323	
25	10.104	
30	12.027	
35	13.827	
40	15.188	
4.	17.289	
50	19.96	
55	22.663	
60	24.934	
6.5	26.312	
70	28.218	
75	30.399	
80	31.968	
85	35.882	
90	38.939	
9.	40.968	
100	42.833	

INSERTION ORT		
Size	Time	
5	0.892	
10	1.268	
15	2.219	
20	3.27	
25	4.394	
30	5.464	
35	6.953	
40	7.817	
45	9.746	
50	13.618	
55	17.979	
60	17.242	
65	18.458	
70	22.226	
75	26.13	
80	32.26	
85	32.555	
90	63.841	
95	42.28	
100	47.318	

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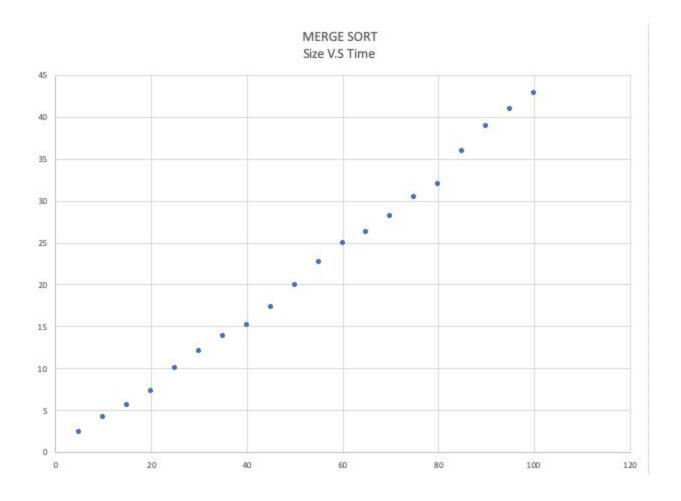
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3.2



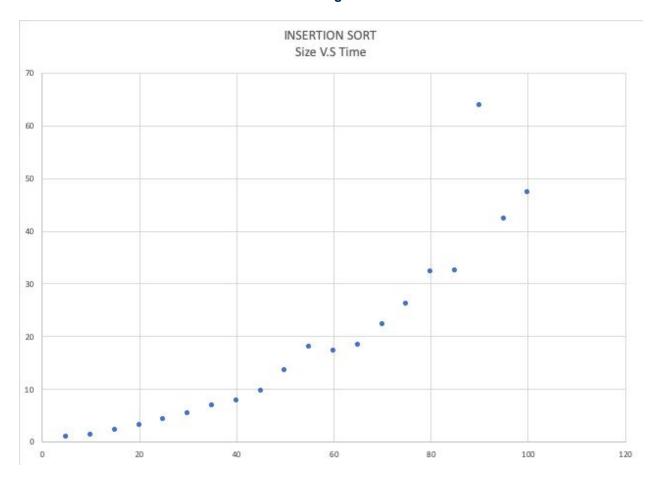
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3.3 Merge Sort algorithm is more efficient than insertion sort in worst general terms, because its time complexity is O(nlogn) whether insertion sort is O(n2), but this changes when it's all about space complexity, since merge sort uses recursive algorithms to perform, it's going to use a lot of memory for itself while increases, in contrast to insertion sort algorithm where its space complexity is constant.

In general merge sort is better, but it requires more memory usage than insertion sort, for little array size or elements almost already sorted insertion sorts is better.

- 3.4 No, since insertion sort has a time complexity of O(n<sup>2</sup>), its processing is going to be slower by every time the array increases on quadratic time complexity.
- 3.5 For big arrays, it would be the case that if the array is given almost already arrange could perform faster than merge sort, considering a good case scenario of course, because merge sort will continue performing no matter what, take a look to the code and the condition arr[j-1] > arr[j] presented at the second for loop.

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```
18 void insertionSort(int arr[], int n){
19
         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
20
21
              for(int j = i; j > 0 && arr[j-1] > arr[j]; j--){
22
23
                    int temp = arr[i];
24
25
                    arr[i] = arr[i-1];
26
27
                    arr[j-1] = temp;
28
29
30
              }
31
32
         }
33
34 }
```

Also, as we mentioned merge sort will use more memory space than insertion sort.

# 3.6 CodingBat. Array3. MaxSpan.

Consider the leftmost and righmost appearances of some value in an array. We'll say that the "span" is the number of elements between the two inclusive. A single value has a span of 1. Returns the largest span found in the given array.

So, to understand how this algorithm works lets begin with the two ints that are created: "span" is the max span that we will return at the end of the process, it will have to be actualized multiple times; "aux" is an auxiliary int that we will compare with "span" for its later update; then we have the first *for* loop that will go through all the positions in *nums* (the integer array) using an *i* int, this is

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because we need to find and compare the biggest *span* for each of the different values that the array could have, so this first loop will allow us to update "span" taking into account every possible value; then we have the second *for* loop that will go through all the positions in the array using a *j* int, at this point, every time that the value in the array located in the *i* index is equal to the value in the array located in the *j* index means that we found a *span* so we need to store the span's size, for that we will say that "aux" is equal to the difference between *j* and *i* plus one -we are assuming that each of this iterators represents an index, so this calculation will give us the *span* size, but in consequence that the first index is '0' and not '1' we need to add one to the size to get the real *span* size-; every time the second loop ends its iterations we will update "span" using the *Math.max()* function between "span" and "aux", as "aux" is the max *span* for the value in the *i* index we need to make this update for each iterator that the first loop makes so we can get the maximum of all the *span* that the array contains. Lastly we will return "span", at this point it has been updated all the possible times and represents the max *span* in the array.

# 3.7 **Array2**:

## A. isEverywhere

```
14
        public boolean isEverywhere(int[] nums, int val) {
15
16
              if(nums.length == 0 \parallel nums.length == 1) return true; // C
17
18
              if(nums[0] == val) \{ //C
19
20
                    for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i = i + 2){ //n/2 + 1 -> O(n)
21
22
                   if(nums[i]!= val) return false; //n/2 * C
23
24
25
26
                    return true; // C
27
28
              else if(nums[1] == val){ //C}
29
30
                    for(int i = 1; i < nums.length; i = i + 2)\{ \frac{1}{n/2} - O(n) \}
31
32
                   if(nums[i]!= val) return false; //n/2 * C
33
34
35
36
                    return true; //C
37
38
               }
```

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```
39
40 return false; //C
41
42 }
```

• The time complexity of this algorithm is O(n) because of the rule of the fastest growing term, where n/2 + 1 steps represents a time complexity of O(n).

#### B. zeroFront

```
45
         public int[] zeroFront(int[] nums) {
46
47
              int[] arr = new int[nums.length]; // C -> O(1)
48
49
              int k = 0; // C \rightarrow O(1)
50
51
              for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) if(nums[i] == 0){ //n+1 -> O(n)
52
                    arr[k] = 0; //n * C
53
                    k++; //n * C
54
55
              }
56
57
              for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) if(nums[i] != 0){ //n+1 -> O(n)
58
                    arr[k] = nums[i]; //n * C
                    k++; //n * C
59
60
              }
61
62
              return arr; //C
63
64
        }
```

• The time complexity as above is O(n) since the for produces n+1 steps, it is going to grow on linear terms.

## C. bigDiff

```
public int bigDiff(int[] nums) {
    int max = nums[0]; //O(1)
    int min = nums[0]; //O(1)

for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) // O(n)
    {
        max = Math.max(max, nums[i]); //n*C
        min = Math.min(min, nums[i]); //n*C</pre>
```

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```
return max - min; //C
```

The asymptotic complexity of "bigDiff" algorithm is O(n), will grow in linear terms

#### D. has12

```
public boolean has12(int[] nums) {
        boolean one = false; //O(1)
        boolean two = false; //O(1)
        for(int i=0; i<nums.length; i++)\{ //n+1 -> O(n) \}
                if(nums[i] == 1){ //n*C}
                        one = true; //n*C
                        for(int j = i; j<nums.length; j++){ //O(n)*n \rightarrow O(n^2)
                        if(nums[j] == 2) two = true;
                }
        return (one && two); //O(1)
```

The asymptotic complexity of "has12" algorithm is O(n^2), will grow in second grade polynomial terms

#### E. fizzBuzz

```
public String[] fizzBuzz(int start, int end) {
        String[] array = new String[end - start]; //O(1)
        for(int i = start; i<end; i++){ //O(n)
                if(i%3 == 0 && i%5 == 0) array[i-start] = "FizzBuzz"; //n*C
                else if(i%3 == 0) array[i-start] = "Fizz"; //n*C
                else if(i%5 == 0) array[i-start] = "Buzz"; //n*c
                else array[i-start] = String.valueOf(i); //n*C
        return array;
}
```

The asymptotic complexity of "fizzBuzz" algorithm is O(n), will grow in linear terms

# Array3:

#### A. Fix34

```
9
        public int[] fix34(int[] nums) {
10
```

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```
11
             int[] arr = new int[nums.length]; // C
12
13
             int counter = 0; //C
14
15
             for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++){ //(n+1)*C -> O(n)
16
                   if(nums[i] == 3){ //n*C}
17
                        arr[i] = 3;//n*C
18
                        if(i < nums.length-1){ // n*C
19
                             arr[i+1] = 4; //n*C
20
                             counter = counter + 2; //n*C
21
                        }
22
                   }
23
             }
24
25
             int[] gar = new int[nums.length-counter]; //C
26
27
             counter = 0; //C
28
             for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) if(nums[i] != 3 && nums[i] != 4){ //n+1 -> O(n)
29
                   gar[counter] = nums[i]; //n*C
30
                   counter++; //n*C
31
             }
32
33
34
             counter = 0; //C
35
36
37
             for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++){ //(n+1)*C -> O(n)
38
39
                   if(arr[i] == 0){ //n* C}
40
                        arr[i] = gar[counter]; //n*C
41
                        counter++; //n*C
42
43
                   }
44
45
46
             }
47
48
             return arr; //C
49
50
51
        }
```

 Because of the fastest growing term, this exercise has a time complexity of O(n) for our solution.

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## **B.** countClumps

```
54
        public int countClumps(int[] nums) {
55
56
             if(nums.length == 0) return 0; //C
57
58
             int x = nums[0]; //C
59
             boolean ad = true; //C
60
             int c = 0; //C
61
62
63
64
             for(int i = 0; i < nums.length-1; i++)\{(n+1)^*C -> O(n)\}
65
66
                   if(x==nums[i+1] && ad){//n*C
67
                        c++;//n*C
68
                        ad = false; //n*C
69
70
                   } else if(x!=nums[i+1]) { //n*C
71
                        x = nums[i+1]; //n*C
72
                        ad = true; //n*C
73
74
                  }
75
76
77
78
79
             return c; //C
80
81
        }
```

Since this problem executes n+1 times its time complexity is O(n)

# C. squareUp

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```
88
89
              for(int i = n*n-1; i >= 0; i--){ //(w+1)*C -> O(n)
90
91
                   if((i+1)\%n == 0 \&\& i!=n*n-1){ //C*w}
92
                         m--; //C*w
93
                         x = 1; //C*w
94
                   }
95
96
                   if(x > m){//C*w}
97
98
                         arr[i] = 0; //C*w
99
100
                    } else {
101
102
                         arr[i] = x; //C*w
103
                         x++; //C*w
104
105
                    }
106
107
               }
108
109
               return arr; //C
110
111
         }
```

• O(n) time complexity, because it executes w+1 times, those times translated to linear behavior, notice that the new array size is n\*n, then w = n\*n.

#### D. canBalance

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• O(n^2) time complexity for "canBalance" algorithm, because it executes O(n) time complexity n times, those time translated to a grade two polynomial behavior.

## E. maxSpan

```
public int maxSpan(int[] nums) {
        int span = 0; I/O(1)
       int aux = 0; //O(1)
       for(int i=0; i<nums.length; i++)\{ //O(n) \}
               for(int j=0; j<nums.length; j++){ //O(n^2)
                       if(nums[j] == nums[i]) aux = (j-i)+1 //O(n^2);
               span = Math.max(span, aux); //O(n)
       }
        return span; //O(1)
}
```

O(n^2) time complexity for "maxSpan" algorithm, because it executes (n-1)\*n times, those time translated to a grade two polynomial behavior.

#### 3.8

Note: We measured the time complexity in a non rigorous way, for example when we said that O(n) time complexity n times is  $O(n^2)$ , we are not just simply multiplying, it is the result from our analysis, since you have a linear grow and it is executed n times its behavior is going to be quadratic.

Variable	Meaning
n	Numbers of elements in an array, note that is also used to define the linear or quadratic grow into the Big-O notation.
С	Constant operations, its cost.
w	Numbers of elements in an array.

## 4) Practice for midterms

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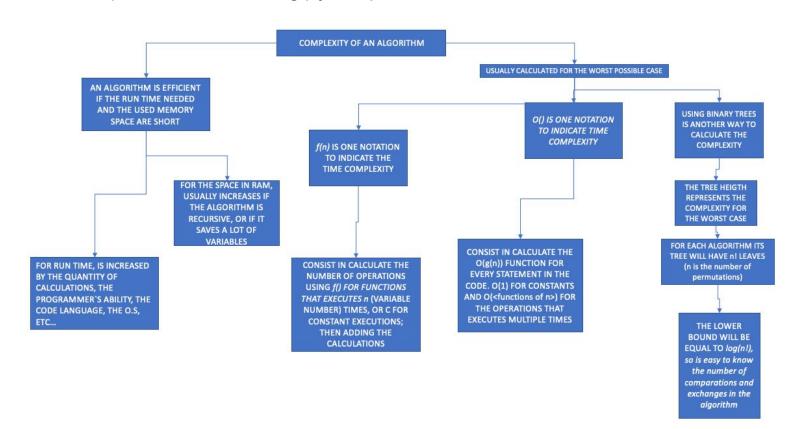
**4.1** *c* O(*n*+*m*) **4.2** d O(m\*n) **4.3** b O(ancho) **4.4** b O(n<sup>3</sup>) **4.5** d O(n²)  $4.6 \ a \ T(n-1) + C$ 4.7  $4.7.1 \quad T(n) = T(n-1) + C$ 4.7.2 O(n) **4.8** a Esta ejecuta T(n) = T(n-1) + C4.9 c Ejecuta más de n\*m pasos **4.10** Ejecuta menos de nlogn pasos **4.11** Ejecuta T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + C pasos **4.12** c O(m\*n\*logn+n\*m²+n²\*log(n)+m³ 4.13 c 2T(n/2) + n**4.14**  $O(n^3 + nlog(log(m)) + m*sqrt(m)$ 

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# 5) Recommended reading (optional)



# 6) Team work and gradual progress (optional)

## 6.1 Meeting minutes

Member	Date	Done	Doing	To do
Miguel	27/08/2019	Insertion Sort Algorithm on C++ implemented.	Merge Sort Algorithm on C++.	Worksheet, points 2, 3, 4 and 6
Miguel	28/08/2019	2 : Array2 Exercises 3 : Array3	Merge Sort Algorithm on C++.	Worksheet point 6.

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		Exercises on JAVA implemented.	Worksheet point 3 and 4.	
Miguel	28/08/2019	All answered on point 4. Merge Sort on C++ implemented.	Worksheet point 3.	Worksheet point 6.
Miguel	29/08/2019	Time complexity calculated for Miguel point 3 exercises.	Worksheet point 6.	
Pablo	31/08/2019		3 : Array2 Exercises 2 : Array3 Exercises on JAVA.	Worksheet point 3 (graphs and maxSpan explanation) and 5.
Pablo	31/08/2019	3 : Array2 Exercises 2 : Array3 Exercises on JAVA implemented.	Worksheet point 3 (graphs and maxSpan explanation).	Worksheet point 5.
Pablo	01/09/2019	Worksheet point 3 (graphs).	Worksheet point 3 (maxSpan explanation).	Worksheet point 5.
Pablo	01/09/2019	Worksheet point 3 (maxSpan explanation).	Worksheet point 5.	
Pablo	01/09/2019	Worksheet point 5.		
Miguel	01/09/2019	Worksheet point 6.		

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# **6.2** History of changes of the code

commit 61143c7d71c31ef82f8d3b69371f2525ff5759e2 (HEAD master. origin/master, origin/HEAD) Nerge: b9b816c cf3f83a | | Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co> | Date: Sun Sep 1 12:49:11 2019 -0500 Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin' | \* commit cf3f83a5f8d905d475ff7bccec915c7866692bae Author: pablo4buitrago <52968548+pablo4buitrago@users.noreply.github.com> Date: Sat Aug 31 22:36:53 2019 -0500 Update Array3.java Added missing exercises I \* commit 0fffb6ca78bedfa22d0d8b8cda8eac482fdd3685 Author: pablo4buitrago <52968548+pablo4buitrago@users.noreply.github.com Date: Sat Aug 31 21:41:29 2019 -0500 Update Array2.java Added the missing execises \* | commit b9b816cf5638be50ea59d179c1a2beb5ed493496 // Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co> Date: Sun Sep 1 12:48:08 2019 -0500 forgot to comment @return Void on insertionSort and helper method \* commit 5e800aabfd5ea238a03f92284554bd370d78ba5e I \* commit cf3f83a5f8d905d475ff7bccec915c7866692bae Author: pablo4buitrago <52968548+pablo4buitrago@users.noreply.github.com> Date: Sat Aug 31 22:36:53 2019 -0500 Update Array3.java Added missing exercises

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I \* commit 0fffb6ca78bedfa22d0d8b8cda8eac482fdd3685 Author: pablo4buitrago <52968548+pablo4buitrago@users.noreply.github.com> Date: Sat Aug 31 21:41:29 2019 -0500 Update Array2.java Added the missing execises \* | commit b9b816cf5638be50ea59d179c1a2beb5ed493496 // Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co> Date: Sun Sep 1 12:48:08 2019 -0500 forgot to comment @return Void on insertionSort and helper method commit 5e800aabfd5ea238a03f92284554bd370d78ba5e Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co> Date: Wed Aug 28 23:00:35 2019 -0500 documentation done documentation done commit e7965eaced2d1470268f9223fc1774f7b700a431 Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co> Date: Wed Aug 28 20:18:03 2019 -0500 point 1 solved, c++ is great \* commit ce4871632d61b8c1dcb8ef723decd95563bcd81c Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co> Date: Wed Aug 28 12:42:04 2019 -0500 still wrong, have to manage memory C++ problems commit d3bba97eaa995ba9d4543e5f54716d9fafbe68b2 Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co> Date: Wed Aug 28 12:40:17 2019 -0500 3 Exercise committed, my part commit c3afe7a66c4139245c749814024b9171532f02fc

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Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Wed Aug 28 12:34:31 2019 -0500

Array2 section added

\* commit 439c5c77fd67713e48bf5101f7cd53799680c8e9

Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Sun Aug 25 16:29:31 2019 -0500

Taller08 solved on C++ with all optional points

commit 8d4f837a4c692eb050728f233923a555b4830dba

Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Sun Aug 25 15:17:07 2019 -0500

Taller08 solved on c++, but without optional points

\* commit f299b7e1d10a44b8290a044a97d729ff1c82bc7e

Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Sun Aug 25 12:39:13 2019 -0500

Taller08 point 1 solved

\* commit 329d210b035923e52f8d8bfb2e4a090d0cda2351

Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Sun Aug 25 00:00:37 2019 -0500

/ Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Sun Sep 1 12:48:08 2019 -0500

forgot to comment @return Void on insertionSort and helper method

#### \* commit 5e800aabfd5ea238a03f92284554bd370d78ba5e

Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Wed Aug 28 23:00:35 2019 -0500

documentation done

\* commit e7965eaced2d1470268f9223fc1774f7b700a431

| Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Wed Aug 28 20:18:03 2019 -0500

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point 1 solved, c++ is great

\* commit ce4871632d61b8c1dcb8ef723decd95563bcd81c

Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Wed Aug 28 12:42:04 2019 -0500

still wrong, have to manage memory C++ problems

\* commit d3bba97eaa995ba9d4543e5f54716d9fafbe68b2

Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Wed Aug 28 12:40:17 2019 -0500

3 Exercise commited, my part

\* commit c3afe7a66c4139245c749814024b9171532f02fc

Author: miguelmque <macorream@eafit.edu.co>

Date: Wed Aug 28 12:34:31 2019 -0500

Array2 section added

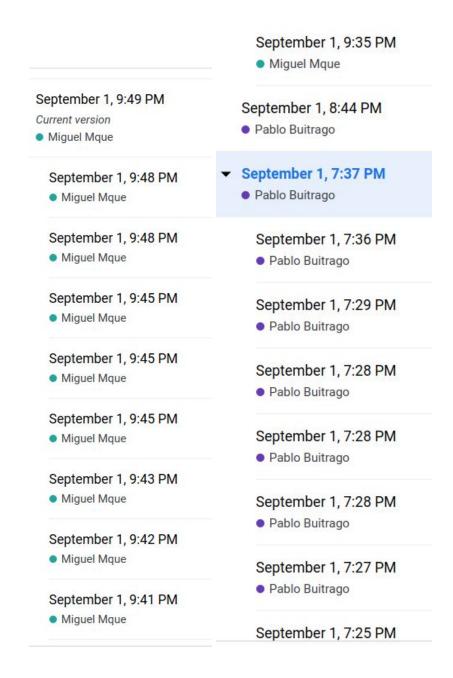


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# 6.3 History of changes of the report



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Pablo Buitrago	<ul> <li>Pablo Buitrago</li> </ul>
September 1, 7:25 PM  Pablo Buitrago	September 1, 7:12 PM  Pablo Buitrago
September 1, 7:23 PM  Pablo Buitrago	September 1, 7:09 PM  Pablo Buitrago
September 1, 7:21 PM  Pablo Buitrago	September 1, 7:09 PM  Pablo Buitrago
September 1, 7:20 PM  Pablo Buitrago	September 1, 7:09 PM  Pablo Buitrago
September 1, 7:19 PM  Pablo Buitrago	September 1, 7:08 PM  Pablo Buitrago
September 1, 7:18 PM  Pablo Buitrago	September 1, 7:07 PM  Pablo Buitrago
September 1, 7:16 PM  Pablo Buitrago	September 1, 7:05 PM  Pablo Buitrago
September 1, 7:15 PM  Pablo Buitrago	September 1, 7:05 PM  Pablo Buitrago
September 1, 7:15 PM  Pablo Buitrago	September 1, 7:05 PM  Pablo Buitrago

## PhD. Mauricio Toro Bermúdez

Professor | School of Engineering | Informatics and Systems Email: mtorobe@eafit.edu.co | Office: Building 19 – 627



 Pablo Buitrago September 1, 6:54 PM Pablo Buitrago September 1, 6:49 PM Pablo Buitrago September 1, 6:48 PM Pablo Buitrago September 1, 6:47 PM September 1, 5:53 PM Pablo Buitrago Pablo Buitrago September 1, 6:46 PM September 1, 5:52 PM Pablo Buitrago Pablo Buitrago September 1, 6:45 PM September 1, 5:18 PM Pablo Buitrago Pablo Buitrago September 1, 6:43 PM September 1, 5:17 PM Pablo Buitrago Pablo Buitrago Miguel Mque September 1, 6:42 PM Pablo Buitrago September 1, 5:16 PM Pablo Buitrago September 1, 6:40 PM Pablo Buitrago September 1, 5:15 PM

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Phone: (+57) (4) 261 95 00 Ext. 9473



Vigilada Mineducación

 August 29, 1:11 AM Pablo Buitrago Miguel Mque September 1, 5:15 PM August 29, 1:10 AM Pablo Buitrago Miguel Mque September 1, 5:13 PM August 29, 1:09 AM Pablo Buitrago Miguel Mque September 1, 5:13 PM August 29, 1:05 AM Pablo Buitrago Miguel Mque September 1, 5:12 PM August 29, 1:04 AM Pablo Buitrago Miguel Mque September 1, 5:11 PM August 29, 1:04 AM Pablo Buitrago Miguel Mque September 1, 5:10 PM August 29, 1:02 AM Pablo Buitrago Miguel Mque September 1, 5:10 PM August 29, 1:02 AM Pablo Buitrago Miguel Mque September 1, 5:01 PM August 29, 1:00 AM Pablo Buitrago Miguel Mque September 1, 5:00 PM August 29, 1:00 AM Pablo Buitrago Minuel Maue

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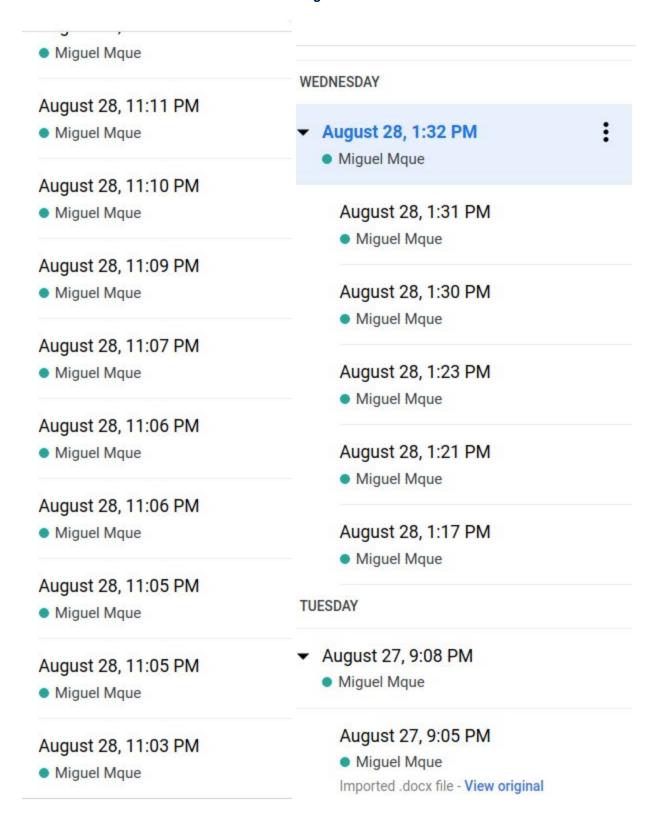


Miguel Mque	<ul> <li>Miguel Mque</li> </ul>
August 28, 11:30 PM	August 28, 11:17 PM
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August 28, 11:29 PM	August 28, 11:16 PM
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August 28, 11:23 PM	August 28, 11:15 PM
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August 28, 11:22 PM	August 28, 11:14 PM
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August 28, 11:21 PM	August 28, 11:14 PM
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August 28, 11:21 PM	August 28, 11:14 PM
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August 28, 11:20 PM	August 28, 11:13 PM
Miguel Mque	Miguel Mque
August 28, 11:18 PM	August 28, 11:12 PM
Miguel Mque	Miguel Mque

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