3. An electric car that runs on batteries must be periodically recharged for a certain number of hours. The battery technology in the car requires that the charge time not be interrupted.

The cost for charging is based on the hour(s) during which the charging occurs. A rate table lists the 24 one-hour periods, numbered from 0 to 23, and the corresponding hourly cost for each period. The same rate table is used for each day. Each hourly cost is a positive integer. A sample rate table is given below.

Hour	Cost	
0	50	
1	60	
2	160	
3	60	
4	80	
5	100	
6	100	
7	120	

Hour	Cost
8	150
9	150
10	150
11	200
12	40
13	240
14	220
15	220

Hour	Cost	
16	200	
17	200	
18	180	
19	180	
20	140	
21	100	
22	80	
23	60	

The class BatteryCharger below uses a rate table to determine the most economic time to charge the battery. You will write two of the methods for the BatteryCharger class.

```
public class BatteryCharger
   /** rateTable has 24 entries representing the charging costs for hours 0 through 23. */
  private int[] rateTable;
   /** Determines the total cost to charge the battery starting at the beginning of startHour.
        @param startHour the hour at which the charge period begins
                 Precondition: 0 \le \text{startHour} \le 23
        @param chargeTime the number of hours the battery needs to be charged
                 Precondition: chargeTime > 0
        @return the total cost to charge the battery
    * /
  private int getChargingCost(int startHour, int chargeTime)
      /* to be implemented in part (a) */
   / * * Determines start time to charge the battery at the lowest cost for the given charge time.
        @param chargeTime the number of hours the battery needs to be charged
                 Precondition: chargeTime > 0
        @return an optimal start time, with 0 \le \text{returned value} \le 23
  public int getChargeStartTime(int chargeTime)
      /* to be implemented in part (b) */
   // There may be instance variables, constructors, and methods that are not shown.
}
```

(a) Write the BatteryCharger method getChargingCost that returns the total cost to charge a battery given the hour at which the charging process will start and the number of hours the battery needs to be charged.

For example, using the rate table given at the beginning of the question, the following table shows the resulting costs of several possible charges.

Start Hour of	Hours of Charge	Last Hour of	Total Cost
Charge	Time	Charge	
12	1	12	
0	2	1	110
22	7	4 (the next day)	550
22	30	3 (two days later)	3,710

Note that a charge period consists of consecutive hours that may extend over more than one day. Complete method getChargingCost below.

\* **Precondition**: 0 ≤ startHour ≤ 23
\* @param chargeTime the number of hours the battery needs to be charged

\* Precondition: chargeTime > 0

\* @return the total cost to charge the battery

private int getChargingCost(int startHour, int chargeTime)

(b) Write the BatteryCharger method getChargeStartTime that returns the start time that will allow the battery to be charged at minimal cost. If there is more than one possible start time that produces the minimal cost, any of those start times can be returned.

For example, using the rate table given at the beginning of the question, the following table shows the resulting minimal costs and optimal starting hour of several possible charges.

Hours of Charge Time	Minimum Cost	Start Hour of Charge	Last Hour of Charge
1	40	12	12
		0	1
2	110	or	
		23	0 (the next day)
7	550	22	4 (the next day)
30	3,710	22	3 (two days later)

Assume that getChargingCost works as specified, regardless of what you wrote in part (a). Complete method getChargeStartTime below.

```
/ ** Determines start time to charge the battery at the lowest cost for the given charge time.
```

\* /

public int getChargeStartTime(int chargeTime)

<sup>\* @</sup>param chargeTime the number of hours the battery needs to be charged

<sup>\*</sup> **Precondition**: chargeTime > 0

<sup>\* @</sup>return an optimal start time, with  $0 \le \text{returned value} \le 23$