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**ECE D**

### **Question 1: Reverse a List**

Problem Statement:

Given an array of integers, reverse the given array in place using an index and loop rather than a built-in function. Example arr = [1, 3, 2, 4, 5]

Return the array [5, 4, 2, 3, 1] which is the reverse of the input array.

Function Description

Complete the function reverseArray in the editor below. reverseArray has the following parameter(s):

int arr[n]: an array of integers Return

int[n]: the array in reverse order

Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 100$

$0 < arr[i] \leq 100$

Input Format For Custom Testing

The first line contains an integer, n, the number of elements in arr.

Each line i of the n subsequent lines (where  $0 \leq i < n$ ) contains an integer, arr[i].

Sample Input For Custom Testing

5

1

---

3

2

4

5

Sample Output

5 4 2 3 1

Explanation

The input array is [1, 3, 2, 4, 5], so the reverse of the input array is [5, 4, 2, 3, 1].

```
35 int* reverseArray(int arr_count, int *arr, int *result_count) {  
36     *result_count = arr_count;  
37     for(int i = 0; i<arr_count/2; i++){  
38         int temp =arr[i];  
39         arr[i] = arr[arr_count-i-1];  
40         arr[arr_count-i-1] = temp;  
41     }  
42     return arr;  
43 }  
44 }  
45 }
```

|   | Test  | Expected              | Got                   |   |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ✓ | int arr[] = {1, 3, 2, 4, 5};<br>int result_count;<br>int* result = reverseArray(5, arr, &result_count);<br>for (int i = 0; i < result_count; i++)<br>printf("%d\n", *(result + i)); | 5<br>4<br>2<br>3<br>1 | 5<br>4<br>2<br>3<br>1 | ✓ |

Question 2:

Maximize the Value

Rearrange an array of integers so that the calculated value U is maximized. Among the

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arrangements that satisfy that test, choose the array with minimal ordering. The value of U for an array with n elements is calculated as:

$U = \text{arr}[1] \times \text{arr}[2] \times (1 \div \text{arr}[3]) \times \text{arr}[4] \times \dots \times \text{arr}[n-1] \times (1 \div \text{arr}[n])$  if n is odd (or)

$U = \text{arr}[1] \times \text{arr}[2] \times (1 \div \text{arr}[3]) \times \text{arr}[4] \times \dots \times (1 \div \text{arr}[n-1]) \times \text{arr}[n]$  if n is even

The sequence of operations is the same in either case, but the length of the array, n, determines whether the calculation ends on arr[n] or (1÷arr[n]). Arrange the elements to maximize U and the items are in the numerically smallest possible

order.

Example: arr = [5, 7, 9, 21, 34]

To maximize U and minimize the order, arrange the array as [9, 21, 5, 34, 7] so  $U = 9 \times 21 \times (1 \div 5) \times 34 \times (1 \div 7) = 183.6$ . The same U can be achieved using several other orders, e.g. [21, 9, 7, 34, 5] =  $21 \times 9 \times (1 \div 7) \times 34 \times (1 \div 5) = 183.6$ , but they are not in the minimal order.

Function Description: Complete the function rearrange in the editor below. rearrange has the

following parameter(s): int arr[n]: an array of integers

Returns: int[n]: the elements of arr rearranged as described

Constraints:  $1 \leq n \leq 105$ ,  $1 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 109$

Input Format For Custom Testing: The first line contains an integer, n, the number of elements in arr.

Each line i of the n subsequent lines (where  $1 \leq i \leq n$ ) contains an integer, arr[i].

Sample Input For Custom Testing

STDIN Function

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4 → arr[] size n = 4

1 → arr = [1, 2, 3, 4]

2

3

---

4

### Sample Output

2

3

1

4

### Explanation

$U = 2 \times 3 \times (1 \div 1) \times 4 = 24$ . All other arrangements where  $U = 24$  are numerically higher than this array, e.g.  $[2, 3, 1, 4] < [3, 4, 1, 2]$ .

```
29 char* cutThemAll(int lengths_count, long *lengths, long minLength) {
30     long t=0, i =1;
31     for(int i=0; i<=lengths_count-1; i++){
32         t += lengths[i];
33     }
34     do{
35         if(t-lengths[lengths_count-i-1] < minLength){
36             return "Impossible";
37         }
38         i++;
39     }while(i<lengths_count-1);
40     return "Possible";
41 }
42
43
```

|   | Test  | Expected   | Got        |   |
|---|---|------------|------------|---|
| ✓ | long lengths[] = {3, 5, 4, 3};<br>printf("%s", cutThemAll(4, lengths, 9)) | Possible   | Possible   | ✓ |
| ✓ | long lengths[] = {5, 6, 2};<br>printf("%s", cutThemAll(3, lengths, 12))   | Impossible | Impossible | ✓ |