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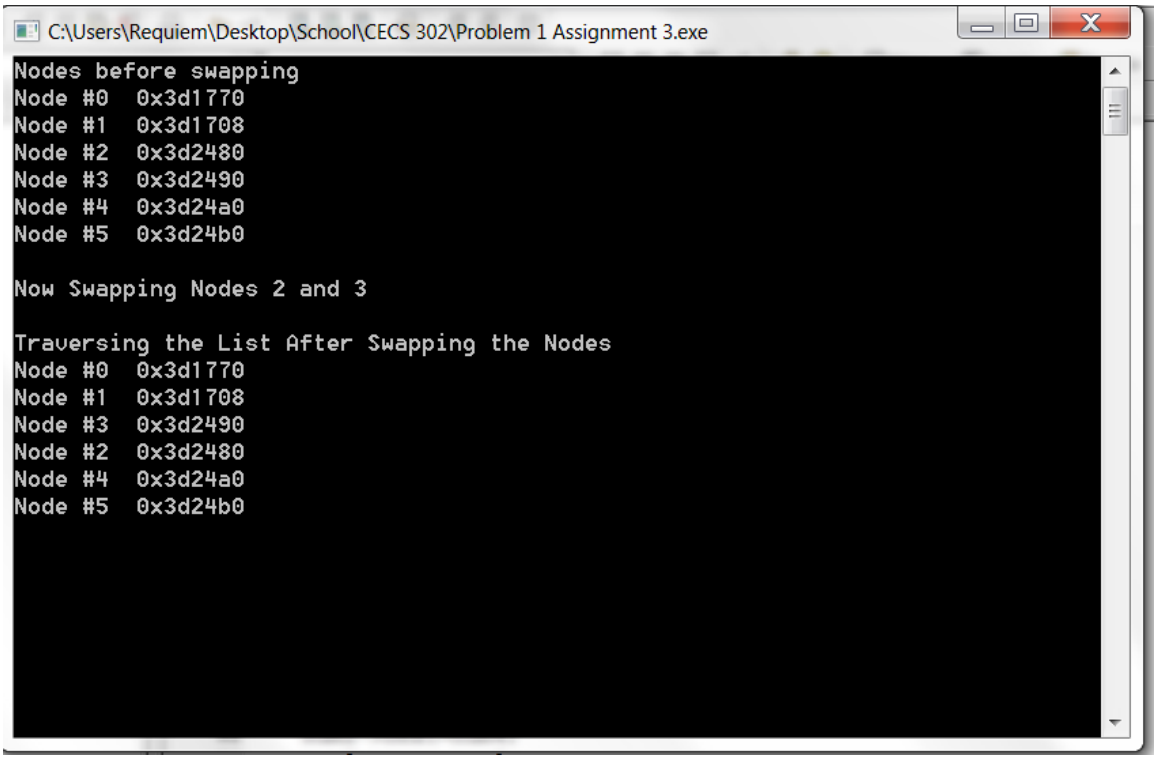
CECS 302 50

Assignment 3

10/20/14

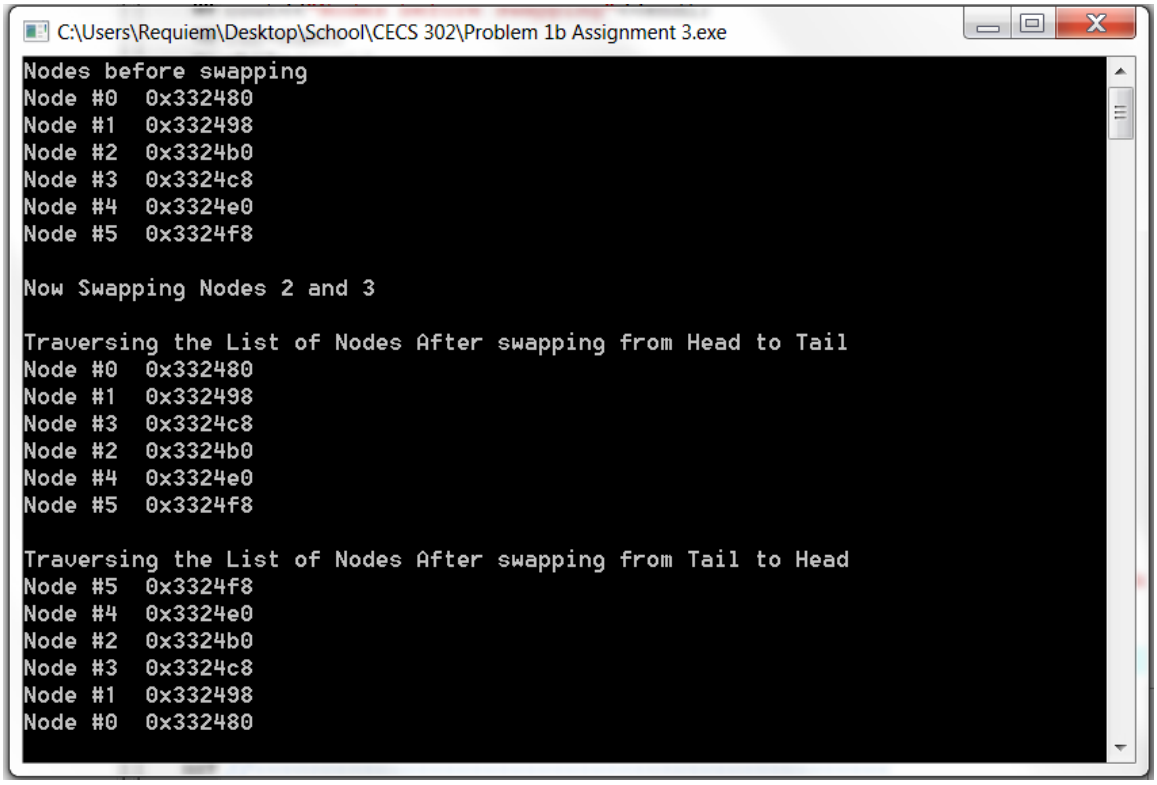
3.2 Swap two adjacent elements by adjusting only the links (and not the data) using:

a. Singly linked list




```
79 //-----------------------------------------------
80 //List Nodes Before Swap
81 cout<<"Nodes before swapping"<<endl;
82 cur=num0;
83 while(cur){
84            cout<<"Node #"<<cur->number<<"  "<<cur<<endl;
85            cur=cur->next;
86            }
87 //-----------------------------------------------
88 //Swat Adjacent Nodes
89 cout << endl;
90     cout << "Now Swapping Nodes 2 and 3" << endl;
91     //temp->next=num1->next;
92     num1->next=num3;
93     num2->next=num4;
94     num3->next=num2;
95
96
97 //-----------------------------------------------
98 //List Nodes After Swap
99 cur=num0;
100 while(cur){
101            cout<<"Node #"<<cur->number<<"  "<<cur<<endl;
102            cur=cur->next;
103            }
104
105 //-----------------------------------------------
```

b.) Doubly Linked List after swapping I use a loop to traverse the list from both Head to Tail and Tail to Head to show that all the pointers are working properly.



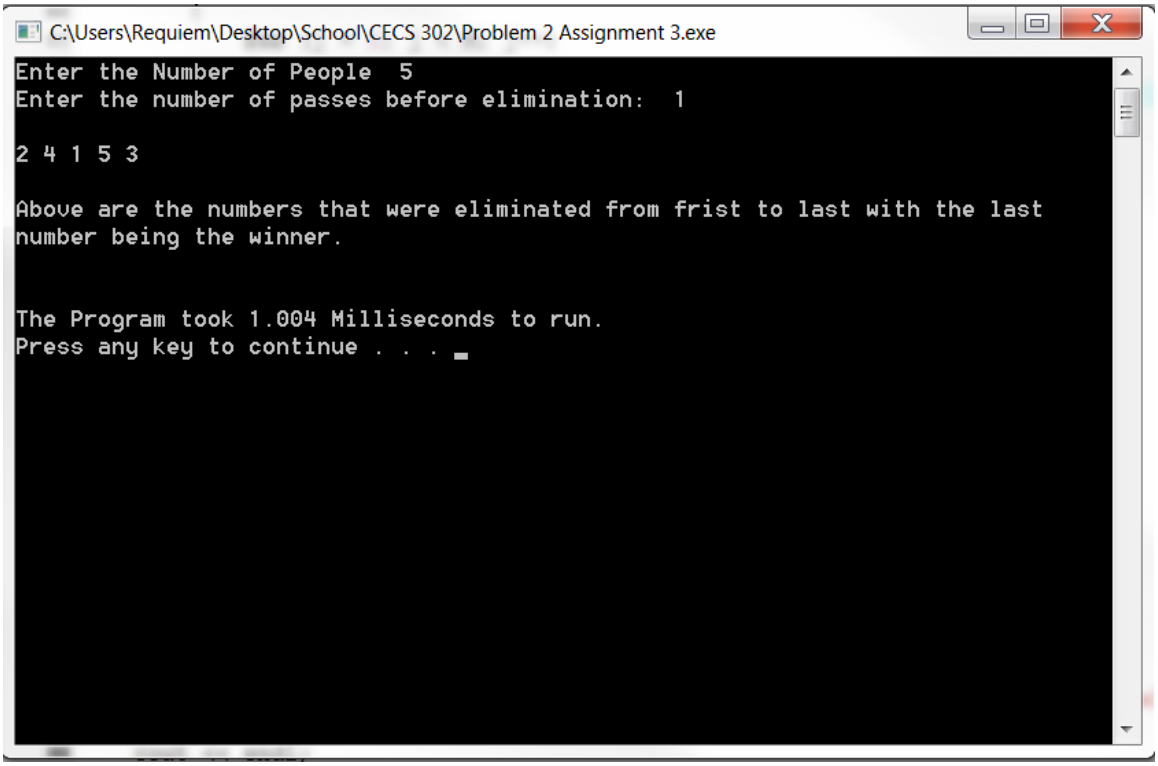
```
88 //List Nodes Before Swap
89 cout<<"Nodes before swapping"<<endl;
90 cur=num0;
91 while(cur){
92            cout<<"Node #"<<cur->number<<"  "<<cur<<endl;
93            cur=cur->next;
94            }
95 //-----------------------------------------------
96 //Swat Adjacent Nodes
97 cout << endl;
98     cout << "Now Swapping Nodes 2 and 3" << endl;
99     //temp->next=num1->next;
100    num1->next=num3;
101    num2->next=num4;
102    num3->next=num2;
103    num2->prev=num3;
104    num3->prev=num1;
105    num4->prev=num2;
106
107
108 //-----------------------------------------------
109 //List Nodes After Swap
110 cout<<"\nTraversing the List of Nodes After swapping from Head to Tail"<<endl;
111 cur=num0;
112 while(cur){
113           cout<<"Node #"<<cur->number<<"  "<<cur<<endl;
114           cur=cur->next;
115           }
116
117 //-----------------------------------------------
118 cout<<"\nTraversing the List of Nodes After swapping from Tail to Head"<<endl;
119 cur=num5;
120 while(cur){
121                  cout<<"Node #"<<cur->number<<"  "<<cur<<endl;
122                  cur=cur->prev;
123                 }
124 //-----------------------------------------------
```

3.6 The Josephus problem is the following game: N people, numbered 1 to N, are sitting in a circle. Starting at person 1, a hot potato is passed. After M passes, the person holding the hot potato is eliminated, the circle closes ranks, and the game continues with the person who was sitting after the eliminated person picking up the hot potato. The last remaining person wins. Thus, if M=0 and N=5, players are eliminated in order, and player 5 wins. If M=1 and N=5, the order of the elimination is 2, 4, 1, 5.

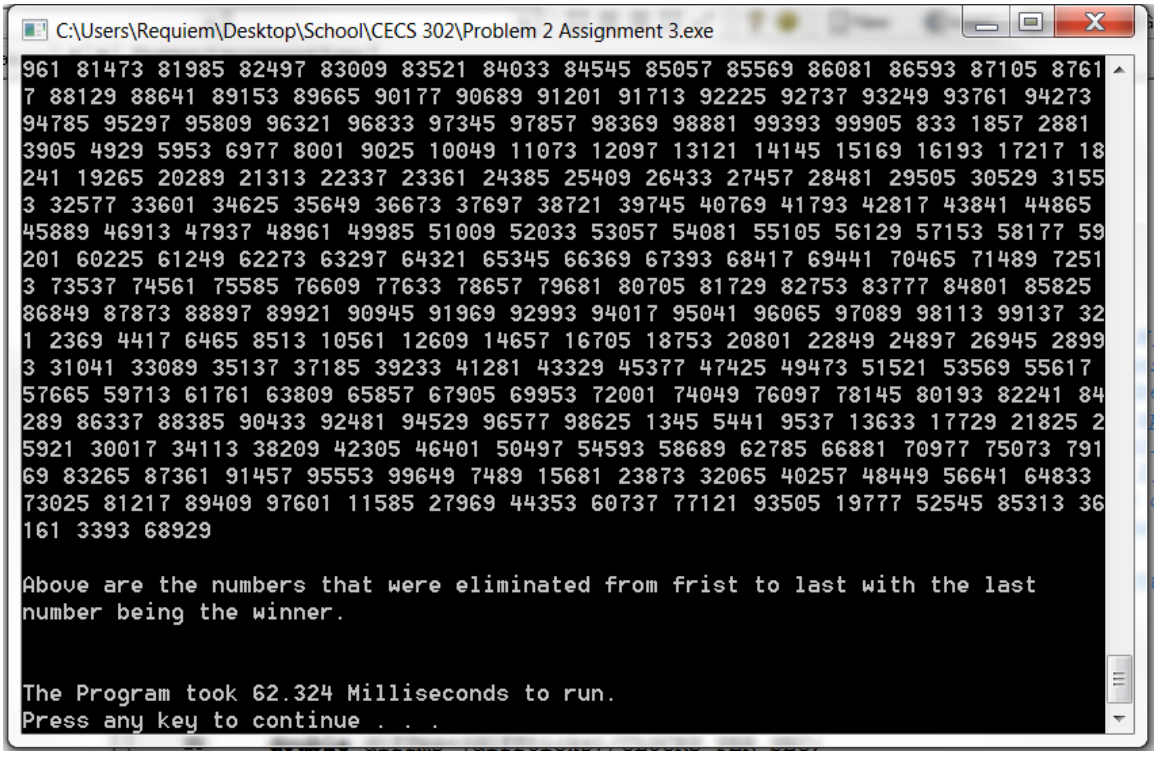
a.) Write a program to solve the Josephus problem for general values of M and N. Try to make your program as efficient as possible. Make sure you dispose of cells.

b.) What is the running time of your program.

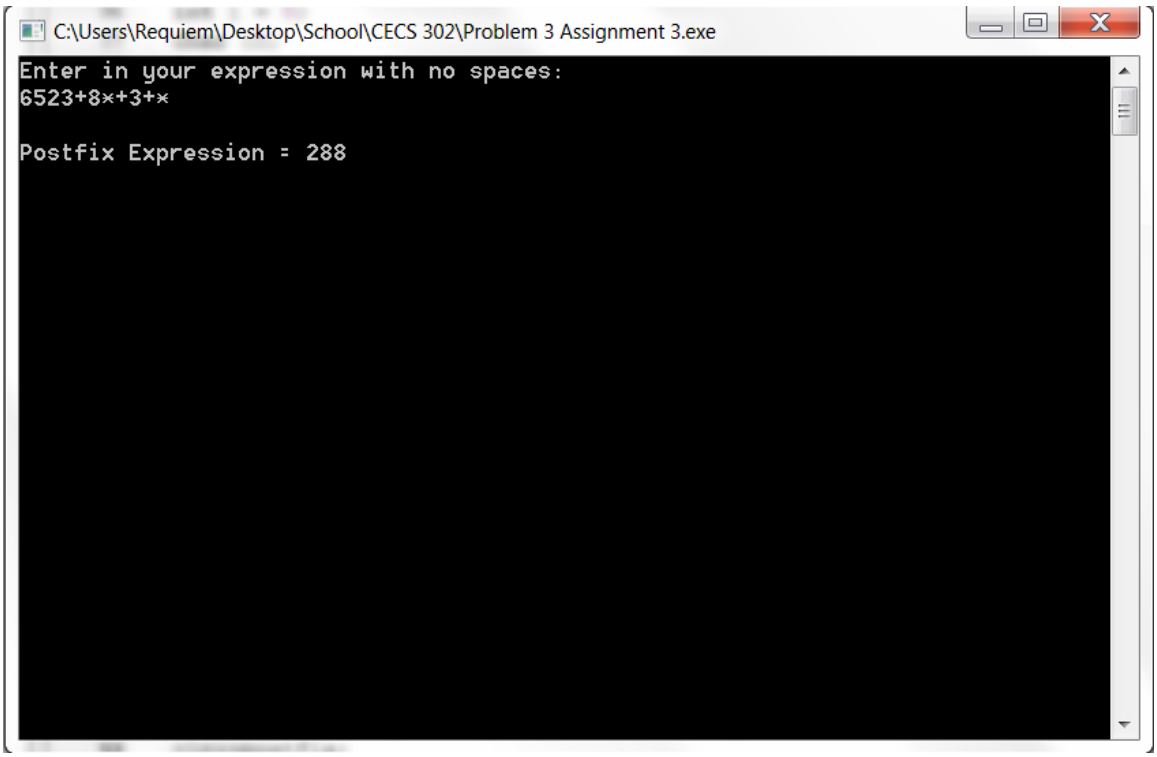
c.) If M=1, what is the running time of your program? How is the actual speed affected by the delete routine for large values of N (N > 100,000)?

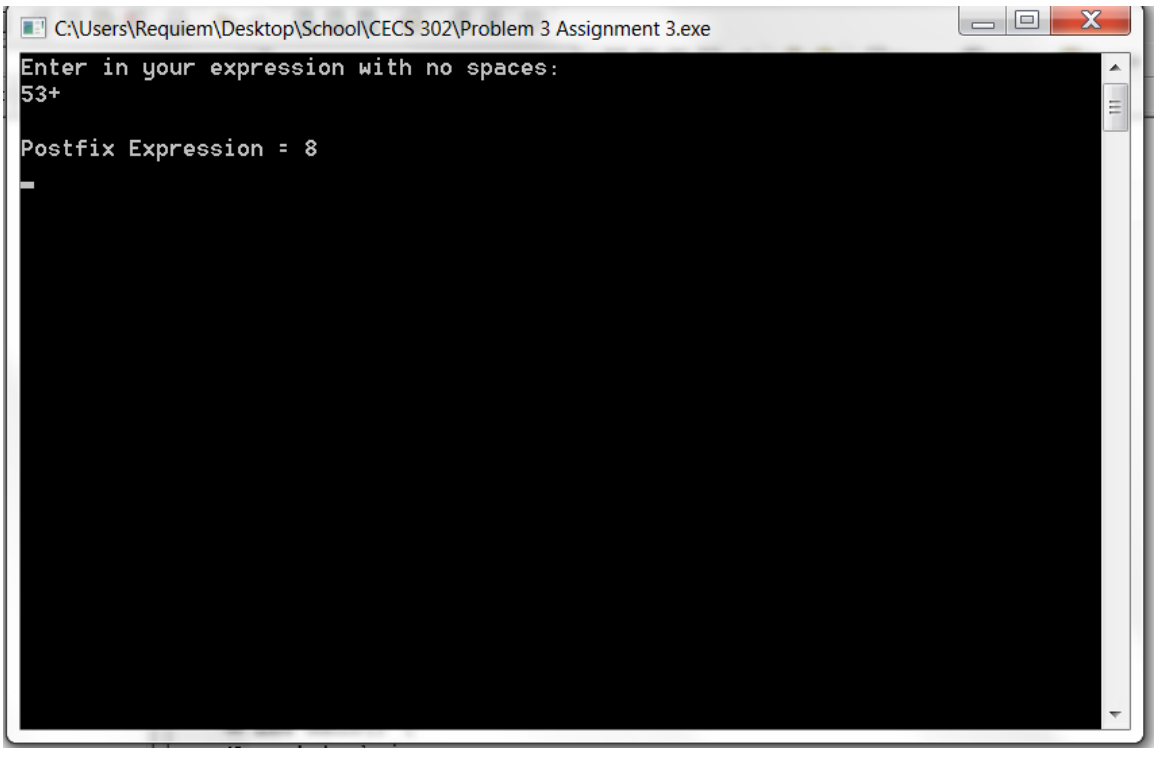


c.) M=1, N=100,000 Takes much longer due to recursion.



3.22 Write a program to evaluate a postfix expression





4.) Starting with my code for a single linked list defined in SLList.h and implemented in SLList.cpp, do the following:

1.) Write an additional method called push_back (type someItem) that will add someItem to the end of the list.

2.) Write your own main that demonstrates the use of every public method.

3.) Compare append with push_back for large number of points and try to obtain some empirical estimates using the timing functions I discussed in chapter 2 in MaxSubSum example which is posted on blackboard.