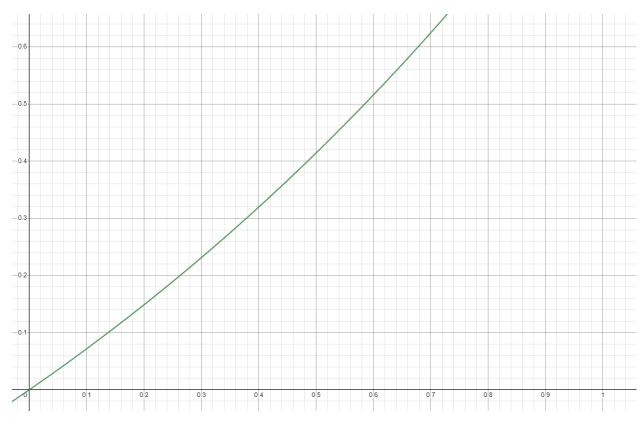
## Saul Ruiz Saul385@csu.fullerton.edu Project 2 335 Crane Problem Himani Tawade 5/14/23

https://github.com/Saul385/Crane-Problem/tree/main

## **Exhaustive Pseudo:**

```
function crane unloading exhaustive(setting)
  assert setting.rows() > 0 and setting.columns() > 0 // Grid
non-empty
                      2tu
  max_steps <- setting.rows() + setting.columns() - 2
                                                             3tu
  assert max steps < 64
                                 1tu
  best <- create path(setting)</pre>
                                 1tu
  new path <- create path(setting)</pre>
                                       1tu
  all paths <- [new path]
                                 1tu
  for steps in range(0, max steps+1)
                                            2tu
     if best.final row() + 1 = setting.rows() and best.final column() + 1
= setting.columns()
                           4tu
       break
     new paths <- [] 1tu
                                       1tu
     swap(new paths, all paths)
     while not new paths.empty()
       current path <- move last element(new paths)</pre>
                                                             1tu
       if current path.final row() + 1 = setting.rows() and
current path.final column() + 1 = setting.columns()
                                                             1tu
```

```
if best.total cranes() < current path.total cranes() 1tu
                                          1tu
            best <- current path
       else
         if current path.is step valid(STEP DIRECTION EAST) 1tu
            next path <- copy path(current path)</pre>
                                                         1tu
            next_path.add_step(STEP_DIRECTION_EAST)
                                                              1tu
            all paths.push back(next path)
                                               1tu
         if current_path.is_step_valid(STEP_DIRECTION_SOUTH)
1tu
            next path <- copy path(current path)</pre>
                                                    1tu
            next_path.add_step(STEP_DIRECTION_SOUTH)
                                                              1tu
            all paths.push back(next path)
                                               1tu
  return best
end function
For loop and while loop
SC = (n * 6tu) + (2^n) = max(7n + 2^n) =
O(2^n)
```



## Dyn Algo Pseudo:

```
function crane_unloading_dyn_prog(setting)
  best <- create path(setting)</pre>
                                  1tu
  assert setting.rows() > 0
                                  1tu
  assert setting.columns() > 0
                                        1tu
  my_grid <- create_2d_array(setting.rows() + 1, setting.columns() +
1)
  current_cell <- undefined 1tu
  for i in range(0, setting.rows() + 1) n
     for j in range(0, setting.columns() + 1)
                                                m
        if i = 0 or j = 0
                            2tu
          my_grid[i][j] <- 0 1tu
        else
          if i = 1 and j = 1
                                  2tu
```

```
my grid[i][j] <- 1
                               1tu
        else
          my grid[i][i] <- 0
                               1tu
        current cell <- setting.get(i - 1, j - 1)
                                                1tu
        if current cell = CELL BUILDING
                                                 1tu
          my grid[i][i] <- -1
                               1tu
        else
          if current cell = CELL CRANE
                                                1tu
             my grid[i][i] <- my grid[i][j] + 1
                                                2tu
          max <- max(my_grid[i - 1][j], my_grid[i][j - 1]) 1tu
          my grid[i][j] <- my grid[i][j] + max
max steps <- setting.rows() + setting.columns() - 2
                                                        2tu
x <- setting.rows()
y <- setting.columns()
directions <- []
for i in range(0, max steps) n
  if my_grid[x - 1][y] = -1 and my_grid[x][y - 1] = -1
                                                            4tu
     y < -y - 1
                    2tu
     x < -x - 1
                    2tu
  else if my grid[x][y] = -1
     y < -y - 1
                    2tu
     break
  else if my grid[x - 1][y] >= my grid[x][y - 1] and x = 1 5tu
     directions.append(STEP DIRECTION SOUTH)
     x < -x - 1
                    2tu
  else if y!= 1
                    1tu
     directions.append(STEP_DIRECTION_EAST)
```

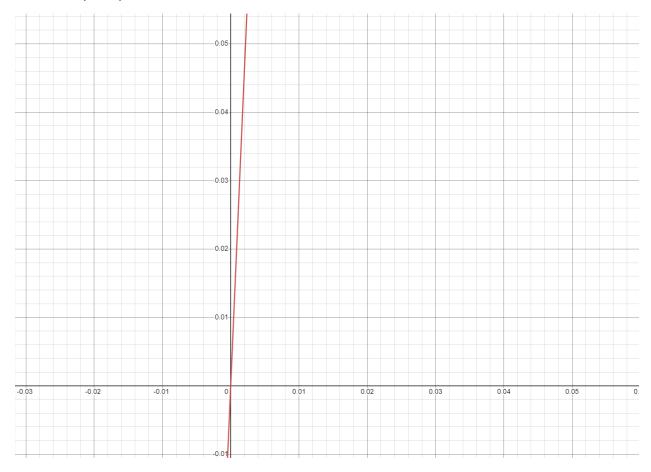
```
y <- y - 1

size <- directions.length()

for i in range(size, 0, -1) n
    current_direction <- directions.back()

if best.is_step_valid(current_direction) tu
    best.add_step(current_direction) tu
    directions.pop_back() tu
    return best
end function

for(for) + for + for
SC: (n + 9tu, n + 8tu, n + 3tu) = 3^N + 21tu
Time:O(3^n)
```



## Question

- 1. Is there a noticeable difference in the performance of the two algorithms? Which is faster and by how much? Does this surprise you? Yes there is a difference between the 2 where the dynamic algo is faster than the Exhaustive Algo. The big O notations support this.
- 2. Are your empirical analyses consistent with your mathematical analyses? Justify your answer? Yes it is consistent with my mathematical analyses considering how the graphs are and which one is actually faster.
- 3. Is this evidence consistent or inconsistent with hypothesis 1? Justify your answer.
  - Yes the evidence is consistent with hypothesis 1. The exhaustive search algo isnt as fast the polynomial-time dynamic algo with  $O(n^2) < O(m + 2^n)$ .
- 4. Is this evidence consistent or inconsistent with hypothesis 2? Justify your answer.

?