

Project 1: Implementing Algorithms

Group members

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Pseudocode for lawnmower

```
def sort_lawnmower() {
    int swap = 0

    for i = 0 to (n+1)/2 step 1 do
        for j = 0 to 2n - 1 step 1 do
            if(get(j) == DISK_DARK && get(j+1) == DISK_LIGHT)
                then swap(j)
                swap++
            endif
        endfor
        for j = 2n - 1 to 0 step -1 do
            if(get(j) == DISK_LIGHT && get(j - 1) == DISK_DARK)
                then swap(j-1)
                swap++
            endif
        endfor
    endfor

    return(swap)
}
```

Pseudocode for Alternate

```
def sort_alternate() {  
    int swap = 0  
  
    for i = 0 to n + 1 do  
        for j = i % 2 to 2n - 1 step 2 do  
            if(get(j) == DISK_DARK && get(j+1) == DISK_LIGHT)  
                then swap(j)  
                swap++  
            endif  
        endfor  
    endfor  
  
    return(swap)  
}
```

Step Count for lawnmower

```
def sort_lawnmower() {  
    int swap = 0 // 1 tu  
  
    for i = 0 to (n+1)/2 step 1 do // [(n+1)/2 - 1 = (n-1)/2]  
        // ((n-1)/2 - 0/1) + 1 = (n+1)/2 times  
        for j = 0 to 2n - 1 step 1 do // [2n-1 - 1 = 2n-2]  
            // ((2n-2 - 0/1) + 1 = 2n - 1 times)  
            if(get(j) == DISK_DARK && get(j+1) == DISK_LIGHT) // 14 tu  
                then swap(j) // 9 tu  
                swap++ // 1 tu  
            endif  
        endfor  
        for j = 2n - 1 to 0 step -1 do // [0 - 1 = -1/-1 = 1]  
            // ((1 - (2n-1)/-1) + 1 = 2n - 1 times)  
            if(get(j) == DISK_LIGHT && get(j-1) == DISK_DARK) // 14 tu  
                then swap(j-1) // 10 tu  
                swap++ // 1 tu  
            endif  
        endfor  
    endfor  
  
    return(swap)  
}
```

```
void swap(size_t left_index) {  
    assert(is_index(left_index)); // 3 tu  
    auto right_index = left_index + 1; // 2 tu  
    assert(is_index(right_index)); // 3 tu  
    std::swap(_colors[left_index], _colors[right_index]); // 1 tu  
}
```

Total: 3 + 2 + 3 + 1 = 9 tu

```
bool is_index(size_t i) const {  
    return (i < total_count()); // 2 tu  
}
```

```
size_t total_count() const {
```

```

    return _colors.size(); // `1 tu
}

```

```

disk_color get(size_t index) const {
    assert(is_index(index));          // 3 tu
    return _colors[index];
}

```

$$\begin{aligned}
 SC &= 1 * (n+1)/2 * [(2n-1) * (14 + 9 + 1)] * [(2n-1) * (14 + 10 + 1)] \\
 &= 1 * (n+1)/2 * ([(2n-1) * 24] + [(2n-1) * (25)]) = 1 * (n+1)/2 * [48n-24 + 50n-25] \\
 &= (n+1)/2 * [98n-49] = 49n^2 + 49n/2 - 49/2
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof

$$49n^2 + 49n/2 - 49/2 \in O(n^2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/g(n) = L$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (49n^2 + 49n/2 - 49/2)/(n^2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (49n^2/n^2) + (49n/2/n^2) + (49/2/n^2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 49 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 49n^{3/2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 49n^{2/2}$$

$$49 + 0 + 0 = 49$$

$$49 \geq 0 \text{ therefore } 49n^2 + 49n/2 + 49/2 \in O(n^2)$$

Step Count for Alternate

```
def sort_alternate() {  
    int swap = 0 // 1 tu  
  
    for i = 0 to n + 1 step 1 do  
        for j = i % 2 to 2n - 1 step 2 do  
            if(get(j) == DISK_DARK && get(j+1) == DISK_LIGHT) // 14 tu  
                then swap(j) // 9 tu  
                swap++ // 1 tu  
            endif  
        endfor  
    endfor  
  
    return(swap)  
}
```

$$S.C = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{2n-2} \{step\ 2\} 24 = 24 * [(2n - 2 - 0/2) + 1] * [(n - 0/1) + 1] = 24 * (n) * (n+1) = 24n * (n+1) = 24n^2 + 24n$$

Proof

$$24n^2 + 24n \in O(n^2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/g(n) = L$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (24n^2 + 24n)/n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 24 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 24/n$$

$$24 + 0 = 24$$

Since it is a constant and it's greater than 0, therefore $24n^2 + 24n \in O(n^2)$

The image shows a Windows 10 desktop environment. The primary application is a code editor, likely Visual Studio Code, displaying a C++ header file named 'disks.hpp'. The code defines a 'disk_state' enum, a 'disk_color' enum, and a 'disk_state' class. A terminal window is open in the foreground, showing the output of a 'make' command and a test run. The terminal output indicates that the program passed all tests and achieved a total score of 14 out of 14. The desktop background is a dark blue Windows 10 logo wallpaper. The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons including File Explorer, Edge, and several instances of the code editor and terminal.

The screenshot shows a virtual machine window titled "Tuxfix 2019 Edition r2 (running) - Oracle VM VirtualBox". Inside the VM, a terminal window is open, displaying the contents of a file named "README.md". The file content is as follows:

```

1 # 335-project-1
2 Implementing algorithms
3
4 Group members:
5
6 Andrew Lau - andrewlau2019@csu.fullerton.edu
7
8 Tommy Le - tommyle@csu.fullerton.edu
9

```

The terminal window has a menu bar with "File", "Machine", "View", "Input", "Devices", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom of the terminal shows the file path: "~/Desktop/CPSC 335/Project 1/README.md" and the line number: "6/14". The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with various icons and the system clock displaying "12:34 AM 10/1/2021".