

Assignment 2 Assessment:

I copied the method directly from my program, it might be easier to read in Eclipse. I will summarize the final analysis:

Run time for the method: line 67-77: $O(1)$, 78-80: $O(n)$, 88-121: $O(nm)$, 123-135 $O(n)$.

Final math: $C(\text{all the constant time operations}) + O(n) (2 \text{ loops}) + O(mn) = O(n + nm)$.

The result of my analysis is that my day method should have a big O of $(n + mn)$.

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67-77:  $O(1)$ , 78-80:  $O(n)$ , 88-121:  $O(nm)$  123-135  $O(n)$ .
    * Final math:  $C(\text{all the constant time operations}) + 2O(n) (2 \text{ loops}) + O(mn) = O(n + nm)$ .

/**
    * Method to complete a breeding cycle. Update's mostFit to the Genome
    with lowest fitness
    * score. Re-populates myPop with the 50 most fit Genome's of the
    previous day's cycle.
    * Creates new Genome's to bring the total of myPop back to 100 using 2
    options: clone a
    * random Genome and mutate it, clone a random genome and crossover
    with another random
    * Genome and mutate the result.
    *
    * Run time for method: line 67-77:  $O(1)$ , 78-80:  $O(n)$ , 88-121:  $O(nm)$ 
    123-135  $O(n)$ .
    * Final math:  $C(\text{all the constant time operations}) + 2O(n) (2 \text{ loops}) + O(mn) = O(n + nm)$ .
    */
    public void day() {
        //Declare a random to use in the method.
        Random rand = new Random();

        //Declare an array of MAX_POP size to hold the top Genome's and
        newly created Genome's.
        final Genome[] temp = new Genome[MAX_POP];

        /*
        * Create a temporary PriorityQueue to hold the top 50 best
        Genome's. Transfer the
        * top 50 back to myPop.
        *
        * Run time is the size of the target minimum population:  $O(n)$ .
        */
        for (int i = 0; i < MIN_POP; i++) {
            temp[i] = myPop.remove();
        }

        /*
```

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        * Re-populate the queue.
        *
        * Run time for the for loop is: 87-100: O(1), 101 O(m), 102-114:
O(1), 115: O(m), 116: O(m),
        * 117-121: O(1). Final math: C + (O(n) x 3O(m)) = O(nm).
        */
for (int i = MIN_POP; i < MAX_POP; i++) {

    //Make a 'coin' to flip and randomly choose one of the 2
options.

    final int coin = rand.nextInt(2);

    //Flip the coin.
    if (coin == 0) {
        /*
        * Pick random index within the bounds of 0 to i - 1.
Create a new Genome by cloning
        * the Genome at the random index. Mutate the new
Genome. Add it to temp at index i.
        */
        final int index = rand.nextInt(i - 1);
        final Genome target = new Genome(temp[index]);
        target.mutate(); //O(m).
        temp[i] = target;
        //Enable S.O.P for test cases.
        System.out.println("We are Mutating!");
    } else {
        /*
        * Pick 2 random index's and clone the Genome's at
those indexes. Crossover the first
        * Genome with the second and then mutate the result.
Add the result to temp at
        * index i.
        */
        final int index1 = rand.nextInt(i - 1);
        final int index2 = rand.nextInt(i - 1);
        final Genome parentMom = new Genome(temp[index1]);
        final Genome parentDad = new Genome(temp[index2]);
        parentMom.crossover(parentDad); //O(m)
        parentMom.mutate(); //O(m)
        temp[i] = parentMom;
        //Enable S.O.P for test cases.
        System.out.println("We are Crossing Over!");
    }
}

/*
* First run fitness on each Genome in temp to update the fitness
score for that Genome,
* then transfer the Genome into myPop.
*
* Run time for a for loop is O(n).
*/
myPop = new PriorityQueue<Genome>();

for (int i = 0; i < MAX_POP; i++) {
    temp[i].fitness();
}

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        myPop.add(temp[i]);  
    }  
}
```