For example, if A = (3,3,1,0,2,0,1), we iteratively compute the furthest we canadvance to as 0,3,4,4,4,6,6,7, which reaches the last index, 6. The furthest we can advance from index i is * 2 points

- (●) furthestReachSoFar = Math.max(furthestReachSoFar , i + A.get(i));
- ( ) furthestReachSoFar = Math.max(furthestReachSoFar , i + A.get(i++));
- ( ) furthestReachSoFar = Math.max(furthestReachSoFar++ , i + A.get(i));

: Let A be the array and n its length. —iterate through A,testing if A[i] equals A[i + 1], and, if so,shift all elements at and after i+ 2 to the left by one. Time Complexity is ____. If 2 points

- ( ) O(n)
- (●) O(n*n)
- ( ) O(1)

For example, suppose the input array is (12,11,13,9,12,8,14,13,15). Then the most profit that can be made with a single buy and sell by Day i (inclusive) is F = (0,0, 2, 2,3,3,6,6,7).Write the code to generate the F ArrayList of profits. * 3 points

Math.max (max profit, a.get(i),minimum so far);

As an example, if n = 10, the candidate array is initialized to(F,F, T, T, T, T, T, T, T, T), where T is true and F is false. (Entries 0 and 1 are false, since 0 and 1 are not primes.) We begin with index 2. Since the corresponding entry is one, we add 2 to the list of primes, and sieve out its multiples.The array is now (F,F,T,T,F, F, F,T,F,T,F) 3 points

if(isPrime.get(2); Prime.add(2); for (j=2;j<=10;j+=2){ isPrime.set(j,false);}

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