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Report Section: UT Network

a) Pseudocode of DP Optimal Run Time

```
For t = 0 to n-1:

R[t][1] = ceil ((x[t] - x[0]) /2)

For j = 2 to k:

For t = 0 to n-1:

Best = positive infinity

For l = 0 to t:

Prev = (l > 0) ? R[i-1][j-1] : 0

Block = ceil ( (x[t] - x[i]) / 2)

Best = min(best, cand)

R[t][j] = best

Return R[n-1][k]
```

b) Pseudocode Set of Status

```
For t = 0 to n-1
  R[t][1] = ceil((c[t] - x[0]) / 2)
  CUT[t][1] = 0
For j = 2 to k:
  For t = 0 to n-1:
     Best = positive infinity
     For I = 0 to t:
         Prev = (I > 0) ? R[i-1][j-1] : 0
         Block = ceil ((x[t] - x[i]) / 2)
         Cand = max (prev, block)
         If cand < best or (cand == best && I > best index):
             Best = cand
             Best Index = i
    R[t][i] = best
    CUT[t][j] = best index
T = n - 1
J = k
C = empty list
While j >= 1:
     i = CUT[t][i]
     c = (x[i] + x[t]) / 2
     Append c to C
     T = I - 1
     J = j - 1
Reverse C to ascending order
Return C
```

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c) Runtime and Space

DP has 3 nested for loops and the split

Each inner step does o(1) work (ceil and max), so the total time is o(n^2 * k)

Programming Assignment #3

- Store two n * k tables, so the space is o(nk) For example:
 - For houses 2,4,6,8 with k=2
 - The optimal response time is 2 achieved by stations 3 and 10