

Algorithms

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Part I

Fundamentals

Chapter 1

Summary of topics

- You can run algorithms to study their properties
- You can put them to good use immediately in applications
- Programming constructs(building blocks), software libraries(programming concepts), and operating systems used to implement programs make up our programming model
- To understand this model let us first talk about statements
- Here are the different types of statements:
 - Declarations: create specific type of variables and name with identifiers
 - Assignments: associate data type with variable
 - Conditionals: provide change in execution flow
 - Loops: more profound change in execution flow, repeat block multiple times
 - Call and returns relate static methods
- arrays store a sequence of values
 - to initialize an array declare array name and type, create the array
initialize the values
 - Default values are set to zero, you initialize them through a for loop

- Static methods: can be declared without the name of the method, declare class name
 - Here's an example static method:
`public static sqrt(double c)`
- properties of methods
 - Methods can be overloaded
 - methods have a single return value but can have multiple return statements
 - A method can have side effects
- Recursion: method will call itself
- External Libraries: imported statements (ex: `java.lang.*`)

1.1 Subheading

Chapter 2

Data Abstraction

- hello
- this
- $e = mc^2$
- This is displaystyle:

$$e = mc^2$$

Chapter 3

Bags, Queues, and Stacks

Chapter 4

Analysis of Algorithms

Chapter 5

Case Study: Union-Find

Part II

Sorting

Chapter 6

Elementary Sorts

Chapter 7

Merge Sort