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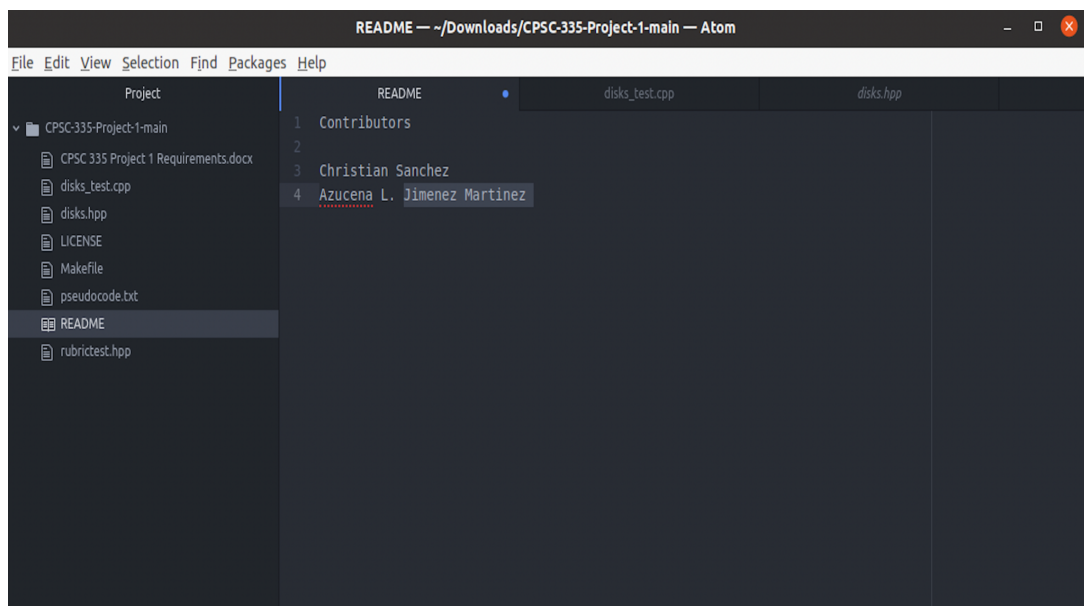
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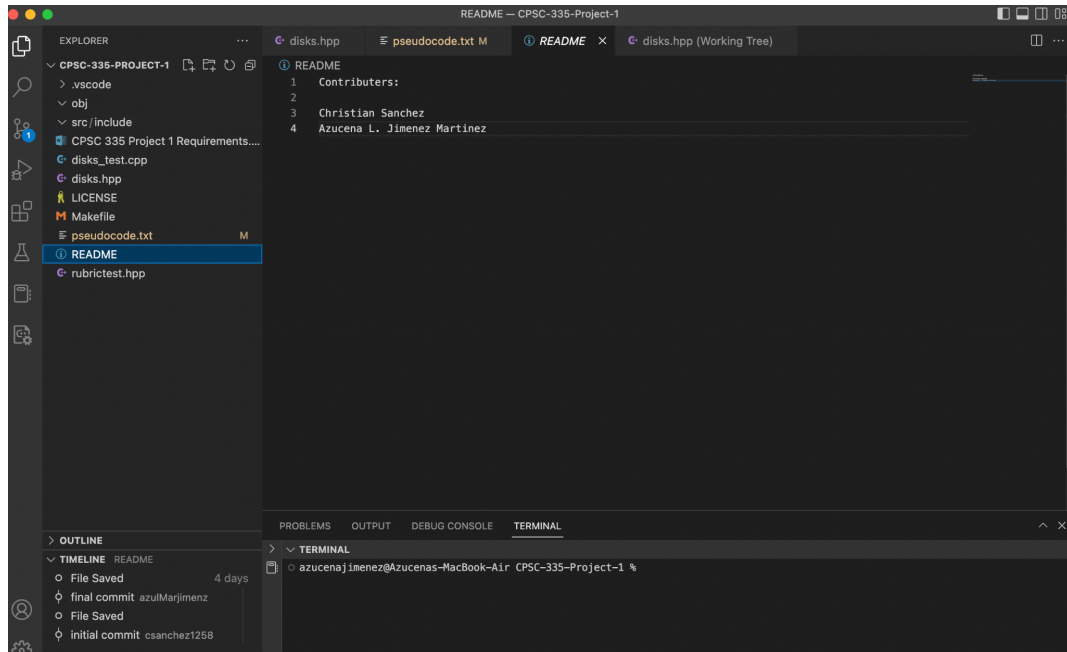
## **CPSC 335 Project 1 - implementing algorithms Submission**

Project 1 was completed using both Tuffix and VS code, therefore screenshot submissions are included for both.

### Tuffix



## Visual Studio Code:



```
azucenajimenez@Azucenas-MacBook-Air CPSC-335-Project-1 % ./disks_test
disk_state still works: passed, score 1/1
sorted_disks still works: passed, score 1/1
disk_state::is_initialized: passed, score 3/3
disk_state::is_sorted: passed, score 3/3
alternate, n=4: passed, score 1/1
alternate, n=3: passed, score 1/1
alternate, other values: passed, score 1/1
lawnmower, n=4: passed, score 1/1
lawnmower, n=3: passed, score 1/1
lawnmower, other values: passed, score 1/1
TOTAL SCORE = 14 / 14
```

## The alternate algorithm - Pseudocode listing + Step count + Proof

```
-----
Algorithm that sorts disks using the Alternate Algorithm
-----

Alternate:

int numOfSwap = 0 // 1tu
disk_state state = before // 1tu
for i = 0 to n do // n+1 times
    for j = 0 to n-1 do // n times
        if (Left == Dark && Right == light) // 3tu
            swap(Left_Disk, Right_Disk) // 1tu
            ++numOfSwap // 1tu
    end
```

```

*****
Step Count calculation
*****
if statement s.c = 3+1+1+max(2,0) = 7tu
S.C = (n+1)(n) * (3+1+1+max(2,0))
    = n^2 + n * 7
    = 7n^2 + n

*****
Proof by limits
*****
7n^2 + n ∈ O(n^2)

lim as n -> infinity 7n^2/n^2 -> 7
lim as n -> infinity n/n^2 -> 0

7+0 = 7
7 ≥ 0 so, by the limit theorem 7n^2 + n ∈ O(n^2)

```

## The lawnmower algorithm - Pseudocode listing + Step count + Proof

```

-----
Algorithm that sorts disks using the Lawnmower Algorithm
-----

Lawnmower:

    int numOfSwap = 0                                //1tu

    for i = 0 in n/2 do:                             //(n/2)+1 tu
        b_swap = false                               // 1tu
        for k = 0 in n do:                           //n+1 tu
            if k+1 != n do:                           //2tu
                if(k == DISK_DARK && k+1 == DISK_LIGHT) //4tu
                    swap(k,k+1)                       //1tu
                    b_swap = true                     // 1tu
                    numOfSwap++                       //1tu
            for j = n down to 0 do: (0-n/-1) + 1 =    //n+1tu
                if j != 0 1tu
                    if(j == DISK_LIGHT && k-1 == DISK_DARK) //4tu
                        swap(k,k-1)                   //1tu
                        b_swap = true                 //1tu
                        numOfSwap++                   //1tu

            if(!(b_swap))                             //1tu
                break

        endif
    endif

```

```

*****
Step Count calculation
*****

1 + (n/2)+1( 1+n+1( 2+max ( 4+max(3,0) ),0)) + n+1( 1+max ( ( 4+max(3,0) ),0 )) ) + 1
1 + n/2 + 1(1+n+1 (2+4+3)+ n+1(1+3+3) + 1)
1 + n/2 + 1(1+n+1(9) + n+1(7)+ 1)
1 + n/2 + 1(1+n+9 + n+7 + 1)
1 + n/2 + 1(n+10 + n+8)
n/2 + n + n + 19
n/2 + 2n + 19

*****
Proof by limits
*****

n/2 + 2n + 19 ∈ O(n^2)

(n/2)/n^2 + 2n/n^2 + 19/n^2

lim as n -> infinity 1/2n + 2/n + 19/n^2

0 + 0 + 0 = 0 ; L >= 0, so n/2 + 2n + 19 ∈ O(n^2)

```

(pseudocode + step counts + proofs are written inside the pseudocode.txt file)

### **.gitignore file explanation:**

```

*****
Why use .gitignore?
*****
.gitignore is useful when working with a git repository. We can add files within our .gitignore to
ignore files that we do not want to commit to our repository and avoid file clutter. Files such as the
.docx and .out files are not needed in our pushes so we can exclude those files. We are leaving our
.txt file just in case you need the information still.

```

(This explanation is also found in the pseudocode.txt file)