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Introduction to Algorithms (CSC 3130-02)

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## Stacks and Queues

### 1. Stacking

1. Push (8) - Stack: [8]
2. Push (2) - Stack: [8, 2]
3. Pop () - Removes 2, Stack: [8]
4. Push (Pop () \* 2)
  - Pop () removes 8, Stack: []
  - $8 * 2 = 16$
  - Push (16) - Stack: [16]
5. Push (10) - Stack: [16, 10]
6. Push (Pop () / 2)
  - Pop () removes 10, Stack: [16]
  - $10 / 2 = 5$
  - Push (5) - Stack: [16, 5]
7. Final Stack: [16,5] (5 is on the top of the stack)

### 2. Queuing

1. Push (4) - Queue: [4]
2. Push (Pop () + 4)

- Pop () removes 4, Queue: []
  - $4 + 4 = 8$
  - Push (8) - Queue: [8]
3. Push (8) - Queue: [8, 8]
  4. Push (Pop () / 2)
    - Pop () removes 8, Queue: [8]
    - $8 / 2 = 4$
    - Push (4) - Queue: [8,4]
  5. Pop () removes 8, Queue: [4]
  6. Pop () removes 4, Queue: []
  7. Final Queue: [] (empty)

## 7. Algorithm Analysis

4) The time complexity of this algorithm is  $O(n)$  because the loop runs  $n$  amount of times, where  $n$  is the length of the string that is the input. The space complexity of this algorithm is  $O(n)$  because the worst case is if the input is all open brackets, then we will need to store them in a stack, which means that the stack will hold  $n$  amount of elements.

5) The time complexity of this algorithm is  $O(n)$  because since we have push/pop, at most, we should go through a string twice, which would be  $O(2n)$ , but we can get rid of the slowest growing term, the 2, and it would simplify to  $O(n)$ . The space complexity of this algorithm is  $O(n)$  because the countStack stores repetitive counts, while stringStack stores substrings. For the worst case, the input is an entirely nested bracket, which would push  $n$ , the number of elements, on the stack.

6) The time complexity of this algorithm is  $O(n)$  because we have to iterate through each character of the stack, which is the length of the array. At most, each character will be pushed/popped once. The space complexity of this algorithm is  $O(n)$  the StringBuilder stores the results, which is the length of the array, and if you have a full parenthesis input, then it would store operators, which is  $n$  amount of elements.