Course: Algorithm **Prof. Prem Nair**

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Homework: Lab 2

1. Question 1 – Comparing Algorithm

Write pseudo code for the following algorithms:

 Algorithm 1: Create a new array consisting of even numbers only. Then use nested loops to solve the problem using the newly created array of even numbers only

```
findLargestDistance(A, n)
Input array A of n integers
Output largest distance of two even elements

maxDistance \leftarrow INT<sub>MINVALUE</sub>

for i \leftarrow 0 to n - 1 do

if A[i] modulo 2 == 0 then

evens. append(A[i])

evenLength \leftarrow evens. LENGTH

for i \leftarrow 0 to evenLength - 2 then

if maxDistance < Absolute(evens[i] - evens[j]) then

maxDistance \leftarrow Absolute(evens[i] - evens[j])

return maxDistance
```

- Algorithm 2: Use a nested loop to solve the problem without creating an extra array

```
findLargestDistance(A, n)
Input array A of n integers
Output largest distance of two even elements

maxDistance \leftarrow INT<sub>MINVALUE</sub>

for i \leftarrow 0 to n - 2 then

if A[i]\%2! = 0 then

continue

for j \leftarrow i + 1 to n - 1 then

if A[j]\%2! = 0 then

continue

if maxDistance < Absolute(A[i] - A[j]) then

maxDistance \leftarrow Absolute(A[i] - A[j])

return maxDistance
```

- Algorithm 3: Use one loop. Find max and min of even integers. Compute max – min

```
findLargestDistance(A, n)
Input \ array \ A \ of \ n \ integers
Output \ largest \ distance \ of \ two \ even \ elements
max \leftarrow INT_{MAXVALUE}
min \leftarrow INT_{MINVALUE}
for \ i \leftarrow 0 \ to \ n-1 \ then
if \ A[i]\%2 == 0 \ then
if \ max < A[i] \ then
max \leftarrow A[i]
if \ min > A[i] \ then
min \leftarrow A[i]
return \ max - min
```

As we can easily determine the worst-case time complexity:

Algorithm 1 & 2 is $O(n^2)$

Algorithm 3 is O(n)

This is consistent because in W1D1 Algorithm 1 & 2 time to finish is getting bigger when the size of input array is getting bigger. While Algorithm 3 is not.

W1D1: We can know which algorithm is better by practical experiment

W1D2: We can know which algorithm is better based on its time complexity

2. Question 2 – Complete the table:

10, 1	0(1)
$\log n$, $\log^2 n$, $\ln n$, $n^{1/2} \log n$, $n^{1/3} \log n$	$O(\log n)$
$n^{1/k} (k>3)$	$O(n^{1/k})$
$n^{1/2}, n^{1/3}$	O(n)
nlogn, logn ⁿ	$O(\operatorname{nlog} n)$
n^3 , n^2 , n^k	$O(n^k)$
2 ⁿ , 3 ⁿ	$O(2^n)$
n!	O(n!)
n ⁿ	$O(n^n)$