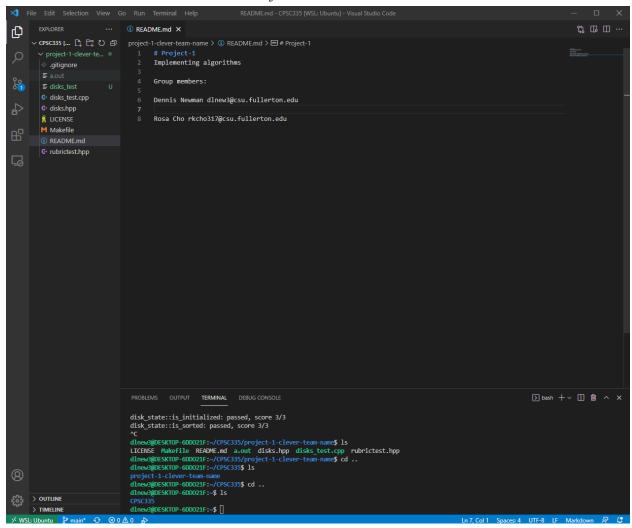
Project 1 Submission



Pseudocode

Lawnmower sort:

```
int swaps = 0;
                                                                              //1 step
for (int i = 0; i < disks.size() / 4; i++)
                                                                              //n/2 times
       for (int j = 0; j < disks.size() - 2; j++)
                                                                              //n-1 times
               if(disks[j] == LIGHT && disks[j+1] == DARK){
                                                                              //4 steps
                       temp = disks[i];
                                                                              //1 step
                       disks[j] = disks[j+1];
                                                                              //2 steps
                       disks[j+1] = temp;
                                                                              //2 steps
                                                                              //1 step
                       swaps++;
       for (int k = disks.size() - 1; k > 0; k--)
                                                                              //n-1 times
               if (disks[k] == DARK && disks[k-1] == LIGHT){
                                                                              //4 steps
                       temp = disks[k];
                                                                              //1 step
                       disks[k] = disks[k-1];
                                                                              //2 steps
                       disks[k-1] = temp;
                                                                              //2 steps
                       swaps++;
                                                                              //1 step
       }
}
S.C. = 1 + (n/2 * ((n-1) * (4 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 1)) * ((n-1) * (4 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 1)))
       = 1 + (10n^3 - 200n^2 + 100n)/2 = f(n)
f(n) is O(n^3) if f(n) \le cn^3 for some n \ge n_0:
       Let c = 156 (1 + 10/2 + 200/2 + 100/2). If 1 + (10n^3 - 200n^2 + 100n)/2 \le cn^3 for some n
>= n_0, then:
               1/n^3 + (10n^3 - 200n^2 + 100n)/2n^3 \le 156
                               Or:
               1/n^3 + 5 - 100/n + 50/n^2 \le 156, which is true for n \ge 1.
Therefore, the Big-O condition holds for n \ge n_0 = 1 and c \ge 156.
```

Alternate Sort:

```
int swaps = 0;
                                                                              //1 step
for (int i = 0; i < disks.count() / 2; i++){
                                                                              //n times
        for (int k = i; k < disks.count()-1; k+=2){
                                                                              //(n - 1 - i)/2 times
                 if (disks[k] == LIGHT && disks[k+1] == DARK) { //4 steps}
                          temp = disks[k];
                                                                              //1 step
                          disks[k] = disks[k+1];
                                                                              //2 step
                          disks[k+1] = temp;
                                                                              //2 step
                                                                              //1 step
                          swaps++;
        }
}
S.C. = 1 + \sum_{(i=0 \to n)} * \sum_{(i=i \to (n-1)/2)} * 10
        = 1 + (\sum_{(i=0 \to n)} (10n-10) - \sum_{(i=0 \to n)} (10i) - \sum_{(i=0 \to n)} (10i)
        = 1 + (\Sigma_{i=0 \to n)}((10n-10)(n+1) - \Sigma_{i=0 \to n)}(10n(n+1))/2 + \Sigma_{i=0 \to n)}10(n+1)))
        = 1 + (10n^2 + 10n - 10n - 10) - (10n^2 + 10n)/2 + 10n + 10)
        = 1 + ((10n^2 - 10) - (5n^2 + 5n) + 10n + 10)
        = 1 + (10n^2 - 5n^2 - 5n + 10n + 10 - 10)
        = 1 + (5n^2 + 5n)
        =5n^2+5n+1=g(n)
g(n) is O(n^2) if g(n) \le cn^2 for some n \ge n_0:
        Let c = 11 (5 + 5 + 1). If 5n^2 + 5n + 1 \le 11n^2 for some n \ge n_0, then:
        5n^2/n^2 + 5n/n^2 + 1/n^2 \le 11
        5 + 5/n + 1/n^2 \le 11, which is true for all n \ge 1.
Therefore, the Big-O condition holds for n \ge n_0 = 1 and c \ge 11.
```