

### Lawnmower Algorithm Pseudocode:

n = number of disks

numSwaps = number of swaps

```
for i = 0 to n - 1 do    // n-1 - 0 + 1 = n
    j = 1 // 1 tu
    bool back = false // 1 tu
    while(j >= 1) // 2 * ((2n - 1) * 10)
        if diskArray[j - 1] == black && diskArray[j] != black // 4 tu
            swap(diskArray[j-1], diskArray[j]) // 1 tu
            numSwaps++ // 1 tu
        if j == 2n-1 // 2 tu
            back = true // 1 tu
        if back
            j-- // 1 tu
        else
            // max(1, 1)
            j++ // 1 tu
    #endwhile
#endfor
return diskArray
```

Proof:

$$2n + (n(2((2n-1) * 10)))$$

$$2n + (n(2(20n-10)))$$

$$2n + (n(40n-20))$$

$$2n + (40n^2-20n)$$

$$40n^2 - 18n$$

$$f(n) = 40n^2 - 18n$$

$$g(n) = n^2$$

$$40n^2 - 18n \leq c \cdot n^2, n > n_0$$

$$\text{Let } c = 58, n_0 = 1$$

$$40n^2 - 18n \leq 58n^2, n > 1 \text{ or } 40n^2 - 18n \leq 40n^2 + 18n^2, n > 1$$

This is trivially true.

Alternate Algorithm:

```
swaps = 0 //1
for (i = 0 to n) //n + 1
    startValue = i % 2 //2
    for(j = startValue to 2n, step 2) //n
        If (j + 1 <= n) //2
            If (arr[j] == black && arr[j + 1] == white) //4
                temp = arr[j + 1] //2
                arr[j + 1] = arr[j] //2
                arr[j] = temp //1
                swaps++ //1
            endif
        endif
    endfor
endfor
return(arr, swaps)
```

$1 + 2*(n+1) + (n + 1)12n$   
 $1 + 2n + 2 + 12n^2 + 12n$   
 $12n^2 + 14n + 3$

$f(n) = 11n^2 + 14n + 3$   
 $g(n) = n^2$   
 $12n^2 + 14n + 3 \leq c*n^2, n > n_0$

Let  $c = 29$      $n_0 = 1$   
 $12n^2 + 14n + 3 \leq 29n^2, n > 1$  or  $12n^2 + 14n + 3 \leq 12n^2 + 14n^2 + 3n^2, n > 1$   
This is trivially true.

