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1. Making a copy of the list.

LinkedList: Runtime: $\Omega(n)$. Using an iterator to get each element in a LinkedList.

And copy this element into a new node and add it into a new LinkedList.

There are

n elements in total. So it runs n times which corresponds to $\Omega(n)$.

ArrayList: Runtime: $\Omega(n)$. We can use its index to get an element directly which costs $\Omega(1)$. Copy it into the corresponding position in a new ArrayList which takes

$\Omega(1)$. There are n elements that need to be copied and added, which takes $\Omega(n)$.

2. Adding a value to the end of the list.

LinkedList: Runtime: $\Omega(1)$. Using tail node to get last node. Adding the new node containing new value after the last node and make the tail point at new node. The whole process takes $\Omega(1)$.

ArrayList: Runtime: $\Omega(n)$ (worst case). ArrayList is operated based on array. When the ArrayList is small which needs to grow size, the ArrayList will grow to a twice larger one. And then copy all the elements from the old ArrayList to the new ArrayList. This process takes $\Omega(n)$.

3. Removing the first value from the list.

LinkedList: Runtime: $\Omega(1)$. Making the head point to head.next.next to remove the first node in the LinkedList, which takes $\Omega(1)$.

ArrayList: Runtime: $\Omega(n)$. Using index to get first element and remove it. But all the elements after the first element needs to be shifted forward by one position. The whole process takes $\Omega(n)$.

4. Removing the last value from the list.

LinkedList: Runtime: $\Omega(1)$. Using the tail to get the last node and tail.prev to get the previous node. Remove the last node and make the tail point to tail.prev, which takes $\Omega(1)$.

ArrayList: Runtime: $\Omega(1)$. Using index to get last element and remove it directly.

This takes $\Omega(1)$.

5. Determining whether the list contains some value V.

Worst case is that the value we want to find is at the end of the list.

LinkedList: Runtime: $\Omega(n)$. Using iterator traverses the LinkedList to get the value.

This takes $\Omega(n)$.

ArrayList: Runtime: $\Omega(n)$. Using for loop to traverse the ArrayList to get the value:

This also takes $\Omega(n)$.