# Homework #4

# **CSE 7350**

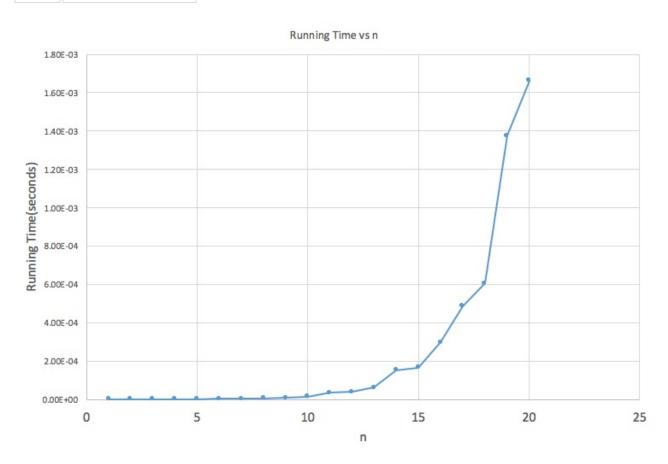
# **Erik Gabrielsen**

#### 1. Recursive Fibonacci

```
def fib_rec(n)
   n <= 1 ? 1 : fib_rec( n - 1 ) + fib_rec( n - 2 )
end</pre>
```

N	Running Time
1	2.0e-06
2	1.0e-06
3	1.0e-06
4	1.0e-06
5	2.0e-06
6	2.0e-06
7	3.0e-06
8	4.0e-06
9	1.3e-05
10	1.2e-05
11	1.9e-05
12	2.9e-05
13	9.4e-05
14	0.000129

N	Running Time
15	0.000124
16	0.000232
17	0.000355
18	0.000559
19	0.000886
20	0.001376

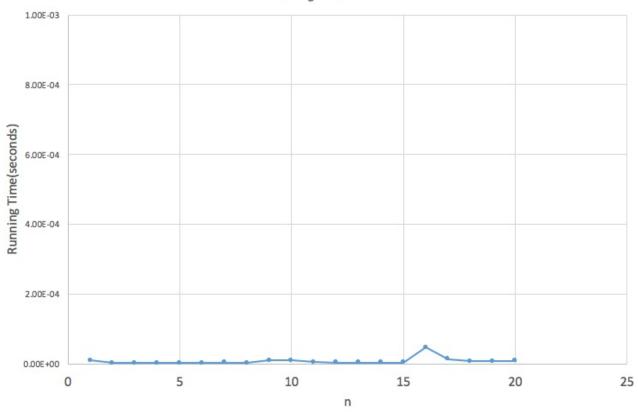


#### 2. Fibonacci Continued

#### **Iterative Fibonacci**

```
def fib_it(n, sequence=[1])
  n.times do
    current_number, last_number = sequence.last(2)
    sequence << current_number + (last_number or 0)
  end
  sequence.last
end</pre>
```

Running Time
1.2e-05
3.0e-06
2.0e-06
3.0e-06
3.0e-06
3.0e-06
4.0e-06
3.0e-06
7.0e-06
7.0e-06
5.0e-06
5.0e-06
1.0e-05
6.0e-06
6.0e-06
6.0e-06
6.0e-06
7.0e-06
6.0e-06
8.0e-06



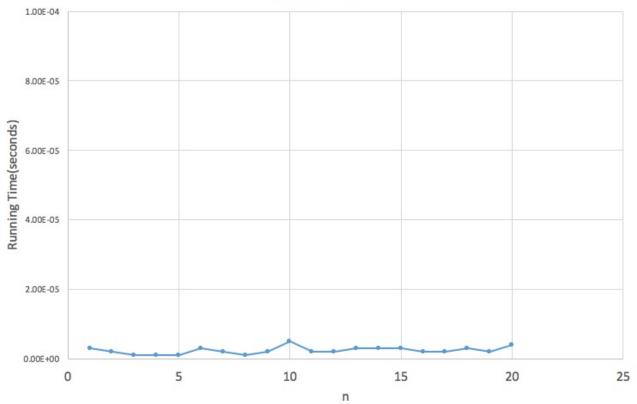
#### **Table lookup**

end

N	Running Time
1	3.0e-06
2	2.0e-06
3	1.0e-06
4	1.0e-06
5	1.0e-06
6	3.0e-06
7	2.0e-06

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9	2.0e-06
10	5.0e-06
11	2.0e-06
12	2.0e-06
13	3.0e-06
14	3.0e-06
15	3.0e-06
16	2.0e-06
17	2.0e-06
18	3.0e-06
19	2.0e-06
20	4.0e-06





# 3. Longest Common Subsequence

	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M	N	0	P	Q	R	S
1			Α	С	Т	G	Α	Α	С	Т	С	Т	G	Т	G	С	Α	С	Т
2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	T	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	G	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	A	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	С	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
7	T	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
8	С	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
9	A	0	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
10	G	0	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
11	С	0	1	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
12	Α	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	9	9
13	С	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	10	10
14	Α	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	10	10
15	Α	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	10	10
16	Α	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	10	10
17	Α	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	10	10
18	Α	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	10	10
19	Α	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	10	10
20	С	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	10

The longest common subsequence is TGACTCGCAC.

## 4. Dice

Value	Dice 1	Dice 2	Dice 3
0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0
2	2	3	0
3	2	6	9
4	1	7	24
5	0	7	39
6	0	6	41
7	0	5	39

Value	Dice 1	Dice 2	Dice 3
8	0	2	34
9	0	0	22
10	0	0	9

- a. How many of the rolls will sum to the value of 6: 41
- b. How many of the rolls will sum to the value of 7: 39
- c. How many of the rolls will sum to the value of 8: 34
- d. How many of the rolls will sum to the value of 9: 22
- e. How many of the rolls will sum to the value of 10: 9

### 5. Extended Euclidian Algorithm

Α	В	Q	R	alpha	beta
				1	0
12103	9889	1	2214	0	1
9889	2214	4	1033	1	-1
2214	1033	2	148	-4	5
1033	148	6	145	9	-11
148	145	1	3	-58	71
145	3	48	1	67	-82
3	1	3	0	-3274	4007
1	0	_	-	9889	-12103

Since 4007\*9889 + (-3274)\*12103 = 1 then,

4007\*9889 = (3274)\*12103 + 1 and therefore,

 $4007*9889 = 1 \mod 12103$ 

So  $1/9889 = 4007 \mod 12103$ 

### 6. 0-1 Knapsack

The correct solution would be to take Job 1 and Job 3 for Processor 1 which would take up the full 10 seconds.

	Job 1	Job 2	Job 3	Job 4
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	4	4	4	4
5	4	5	5	5
6	4	5	6	6
7	4	5	6	7
8	4	5	6	7
9	4	9	9	9
10	4	9	10	10

### Appendix - Code for 1 & 2

```
## Adapted from Rosetta Code
def fib_rec(n)
  n \le 1 ? 1 : fib_rec(n-1) + fib_rec(n-2)
end
def fib_it(n, sequence=[1])
  n.times do
    current_number, last_number = sequence.last(2)
    sequence << current_number + (last_number or 0)</pre>
  end
  sequence.last
end
fib = Hash.new do |f, n|
  f[n] = if n \le -2
           (-1)**(n + 1) * f[n.abs]
         elsif n <= 1
         else
           f[n - 1] + f[n - 2]
         end
end
```

```
nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30]

nums.each do |n|
    start_time = Time.now
    fib_rec(n)
    end_time = Time.now
    # puts n

start_time = Time.now
# fib_it(n)
    puts fib[10]
    end_time = Time.now
# puts end_time - start_time
end
```