

CPSC 335 Project 1  
Justin Jhern  
[justinjhern@csu.fullerton.edu](mailto:justinjhern@csu.fullerton.edu)

### Algo 1 Lawnmower Pseudocode

# Input: a positive integer  $n$  and a list of  $2n$  disks of alternating colors light-dark, starting with light

# Output: a list of  $2n$  disks, the first  $n$  disks are light, the next  $n$  disks are dark, and an integer  $m$  representing the number of swaps to move the dark ones after the light ones.

```
#
# for i = 0 to ceil(n/2) times do
#   for int j = 0 to 2n do
#     if L[j] is dark and L[j+1] is black:
#       swap L[j] with L[j+1]
#   for int j = 2n-1 to 0 do step -j
#     if L[j] is white and L[j-1] is black:
#       swap L[j-1] with L[j]
#   if !hasswap break;
```

### Algo 2 Alternate Pseudocode

# Input: a positive integer  $n$  and a list of  $2n$  disks of alternating colors light-dark, starting with light

# Output: a list of  $2n$  disks, the first  $n$  disks are light, the next  $n$  disks are dark, and an integer  $m$  representing the number of swaps to move the dark ones after the light ones.

```
#
# for i=0 to n + 1
#   if i%2 == 0
#     for j = 0 to 2n step 2
#       if L[j] is dark and L[j+1] is light
#         swap L[j] and L[j+1]
#   else
#     for j = 1 to 2n-2 step 2
#       if L[j] is dark and L[j+1] is light
#         swap L[j] and L[j+1]
```

---

## Lawnmower algorithm step count

---

```

sorted_disks sort_lawnmower(const disk_state &before) {
    int numOfSwap = 0; // record # of step swap          1 tu
    disk_state after = before;                          1 tu
    size_t n = after.total_count() / 2;                2 tu
    for (int i = 0; i < std::ceil((int)n / 2); ++i) {    n/2-0 + 1
        bool hasSwap = false;                          1 tu
        for (size_t j = 0; j < 2 * n - 1; ++j) {        2*n-1 -0 +1
            if (after.get(j) == DISK_DARK && after.get(j + 1) == DISK_LIGHT) { 4 tu
                after.swap(j);                          -
                hasSwap = true;                          1
                numOfSwap++;                             1
            }
        }
        for (size_t j = 2 * n - 1; j > 0; --j) {        (0-(2n-1)/-1) + 1
            if (after.get(j) == DISK_LIGHT && after.get(j - 1) == DISK_DARK) { 4 tu
                after.swap(j - 1);                      1 tu
                hasSwap = true;                          1 tu
                numOfSwap++;                             1 tu
            }
        }
        if (!hasSwap) {                                don't know if !
            counts as one time unit - won't count
            break;
        }
    }
    return sorted_disks(disk_state(after), numOfSwap);
}

```

---

## Inner two loops

---

```

for (size_t j = 0; j < 2 * n - 1; ++j) {              2*n-1 -0 +1
    if (after.get(j) == DISK_DARK && after.get(j + 1) == DISK_LIGHT) { 4 tu
        after.swap(j);                                -
        hasSwap = true;                              1
        numOfSwap++;                                  1
    }
}

```

$(2 * n - 1 - 0 + 1) * (4 + 2)$   
 $2n * 6$   
 $12n$

for (size_t j = 2 * n - 1; j > 0; --j) {	$(0 - (2n - 1) / -1) + 1$	
if (after.get(j) == DISK_LIGHT && after.get(j - 1) == DISK_DARK) {	4 tu	
after.swap(j - 1);	1 tu	
hasSwap = true;		1 tu
numOfSwap++;	1 tu	
}		
}		

$((0 - (2n - 1) / -1) + 1) * 7$   
 $((-2n - 1) / -1 + 1) * 7$   
 $(2n + 2) * 7$   
 $14n + 14$

all together  
 $14n + 14 + 12n$   
 $= 26n + 14$

---

Inner loops and outer loop

---

for (int i = 0; i < std::ceil((int)n / 2); ++i)  $\text{ciel}(n/2) - 0 + 1$

$((n + 1) / 2 + 1) (26n + 14)$  changing  $\text{ciel}$  to  $n + 1/2$  since its effectively the same thing in code  
 $(n/2 + 3/2)(26n + 14)$

$= 13n^2 + 46n + 21$

---

Total

---

$13n^2 + 46n + 21 + 4$

Step Count =  $13n^2 + 46n + 25$

---

Proof by limit theorem

---

$f(n)$  exists in  $O(n^2)$   
 $13n^2 + 46n + 25$  exists in  $O(n^2)$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (13n^2 + 46n + 25) / n^2$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 13 + 46/n + 25/n^2$   
 as  $n \rightarrow \infty$   $f(n)$  approaches 0  
 exists

---

Proof by definition

---

$$f(n) \leq cn^2$$

$$13n^2 + 46n + 25 \leq c n^2$$

$$c = 13 + 46 + 25 = 84$$

$$n=2$$

$$13n^2 + 46n + 25 \leq 84 * n^2$$

$$169 \leq 336$$

---

## Alternate sort step count

---

```
int numOfSwap = 0;
1 tu
disk_state after = before;                                1 tu
size_t n = after.total_count() / 2;                       2 tu
if (n == 0) return sorted_disks(disk_state(after), numOfSwap); 1 tu
for (int i = 0; i < (int)n + 1; ++i) {                     n+1-0+1
    if (i % 2 == 0) {                                     2 tu + max(
        for (size_t j = 0; j < n * 2; j = j + 2) {         (2n-0)/2+1
            if (after.get(j) == DISK_DARK && after.get(j + 1) == DISK_LIGHT) { 4 tu
                after.swap(j);
                numOfSwap++;                                1 tu
            }
        }
    } else {
        for (size_t j = 1; j < n * 2 - 2; j = j + 2) {     (2n-2)/2-1+1
            if (after.get(j) == DISK_DARK && after.get(j + 1) == DISK_LIGHT) { 4 tu
                after.swap(j);
                numOfSwap++;                                1 tu
            }
        }
    }
}
return sorted_disks(disk_state(after), numOfSwap);
}
```

---

## Inner loops

---

```
for (size_t j = 0; j < n * 2; j = j + 2) {                 (2n-0)/2+1
    if (after.get(j) == DISK_DARK && after.get(j + 1) == DISK_LIGHT) { 4 tu
        after.swap(j);
        numOfSwap++;                                        1 tu
    }
}

for (size_t j = 1; j < n * 2 - 2; j = j + 2) {             (2n-2)/2-1+1
    if (after.get(j) == DISK_DARK && after.get(j + 1) == DISK_LIGHT) { 4 tu
        after.swap(j);
        numOfSwap++;                                        1 tu
    }
}
```

$$(2n-0)/2+1 * (5)$$

$$n+1(5)$$

$$5n+5$$

$$(2n-2)/2-1+1 * (5)$$

$$n-1 * (5)$$

$$5n-5$$

---

If statement

---

$$\text{if } (i \% 2 == 0) \text{ 2 tu}$$

$$2 \text{ tu} + \max(5n+5, 5n-5)$$

$$2 + 5n+5$$

$$5n+7 \text{ tu}$$

---

Outer Loop

---

$$\text{for } (\text{int } i = 0; i < (\text{int})n + 1; ++i) \{ \quad \quad \quad n+1-0+1$$

$$(n+2)(5n+7)$$

$$5n^2 + 17n + 14$$

---

Total

---

$$5n^2 + 17n + 14 + 5$$

$$\text{Step Count} = 5n^2 + 17n + 19$$

---

Proof by limit theorem

---

$$f(n) \text{ exists in } O(n^2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (5n^2 + 17n + 19)/n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5 + 17/n + 19/n^2$$

$$\text{as } n \rightarrow \infty f(n) \text{ goes to } 0$$

$$\text{exists}$$

---

Proof by definition

---

$$f(n) \leq cn^2$$

$$c = 5 + 17 + 19 \quad n=2$$

$$5n^2 + 17n + 19 \leq 41n^2$$

$$73 \leq 164$$

works

---

## Screenshots

---





