

# CSIT113

# Problem Solving

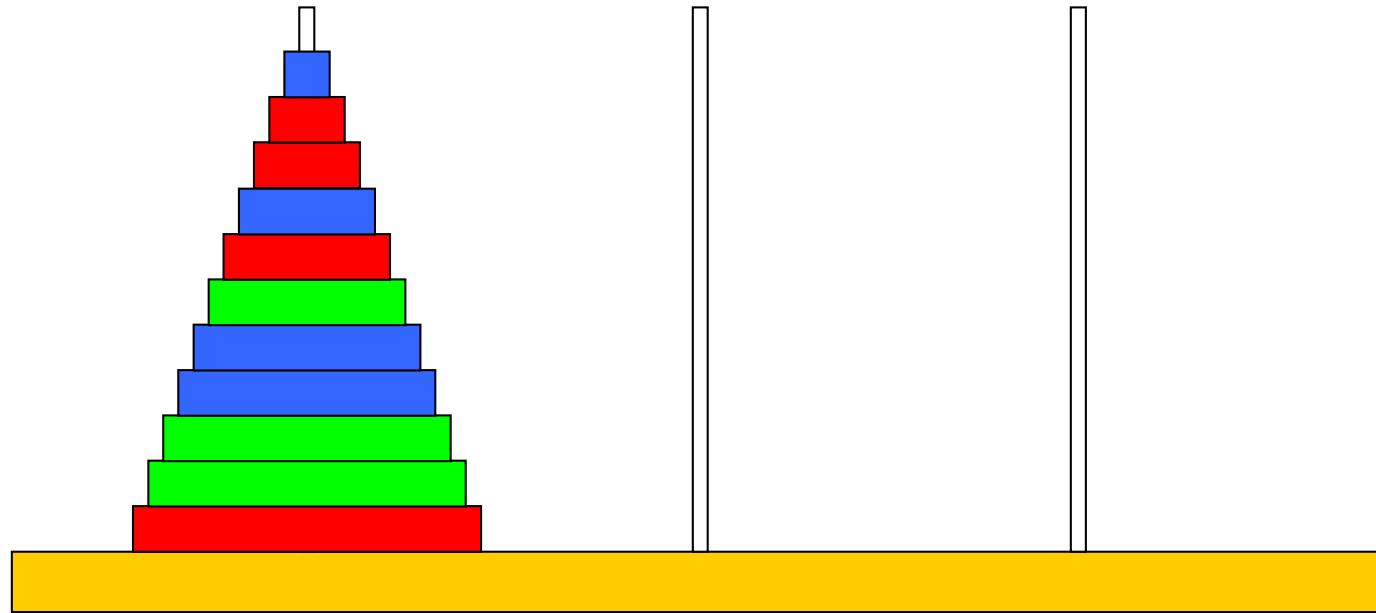
Workshop - Week 7 - Solutions

# Induction

- Consider a “Towers of Hanoi” problem with one extra condition:
  - Each of the disks is coloured randomly either red, green or blue.
- Using the normal rules devise an algorithm to put each colour of disc on its own needle.

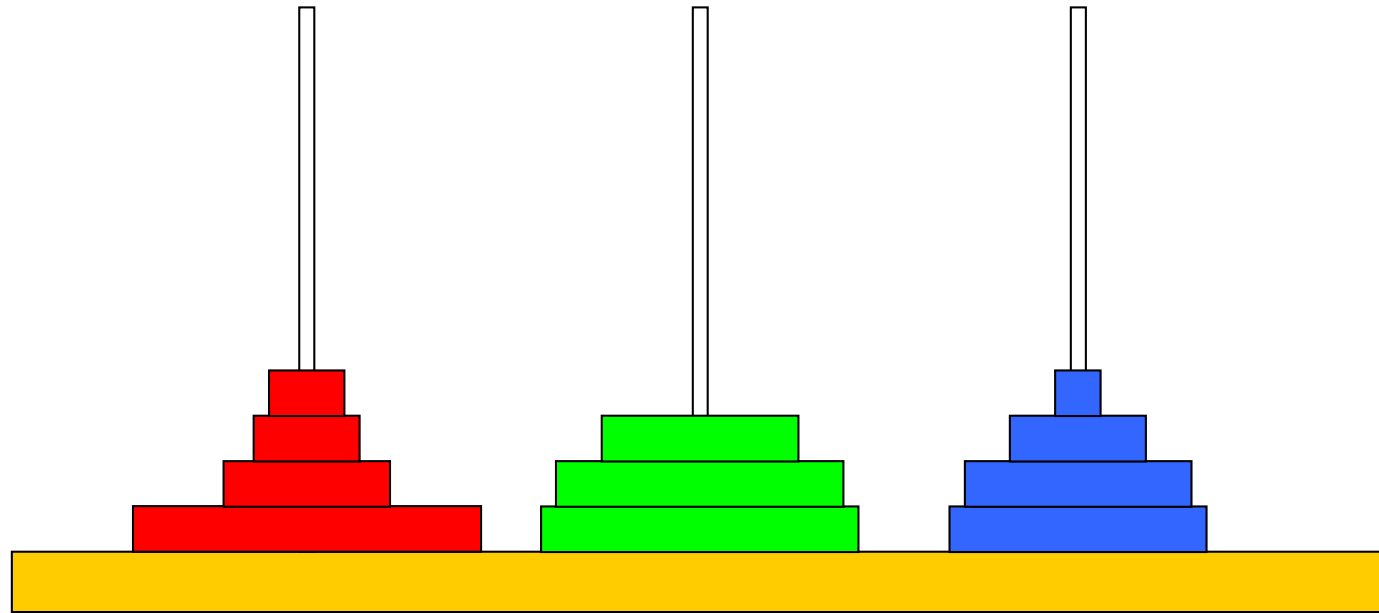
# Induction

- Start: there are 11 disks



# Induction

- Finish:





# Induction

- You must still obey all the standard rules:
  1. Only one disc may be moved at a time
  2. Discs may only be placed on needles
  3. A larger disc may never be placed on a smaller disc
- You may assume that you have  $H_{k,d}$  and  $\langle k,d \rangle$  already defined.
  - $H_{k,d}$  be the sequence of moves required to move the  $k$  smallest discs in direction  $d$
  - $\langle k,d \rangle$  represents a single move of disk  $k$  in direction  $d$ .

# Details of small cases

- Let us analyze the notation further:

- $H_{1,a} := \langle 1, a \rangle$  (1 step)

- $H_{1,c} := \langle 1, c \rangle$

- $H_{2,a} := \langle 1, c \rangle; \langle 2, a \rangle; \langle 1, c \rangle$  (3 steps)

- $H_{2,c} := \langle 1, a \rangle; \langle 2, c \rangle; \langle 1, a \rangle$

- $H_{3,a} := \langle 1, a \rangle; \langle 2, c \rangle; \langle 1, a \rangle; \langle 3, a \rangle; \langle 1, a \rangle; \langle 2, c \rangle; \langle 1, a \rangle$  (7 steps)

- $H_{3,c} := \langle 1, c \rangle; \langle 2, a \rangle; \langle 1, c \rangle; \langle 3, c \rangle; \langle 1, c \rangle; \langle 2, a \rangle; \langle 1, c \rangle$

# Linking to the smaller problem (recursion)

- Note the possibility of recursion with the given definitions:

- $H_{1,a} = \langle 1, a \rangle$  1 step
- $H_{2,c} = \langle 1, a \rangle; \langle 2, c \rangle; \langle 1, a \rangle$  3 steps
- $H_{3,a} = \langle 1, a \rangle; \langle 2, c \rangle; \langle 1, a \rangle; \langle 3, a \rangle; \langle 1, a \rangle; \langle 2, c \rangle; \langle 1, a \rangle$  7 steps

- The above can be also written as:

- $H_{1,a} = \langle 1, a \rangle$  1 step
- $H_{2,c} = H_{1,a}; \langle 2, c \rangle; H_{1,a}$   $2 \times 1 + 1 = 3$  steps
- $H_{3,a} = H_{2,c}; \langle 3, a \rangle; H_{2,c}$   $2 \times 3 + 1 = 7$  steps

# Number of steps

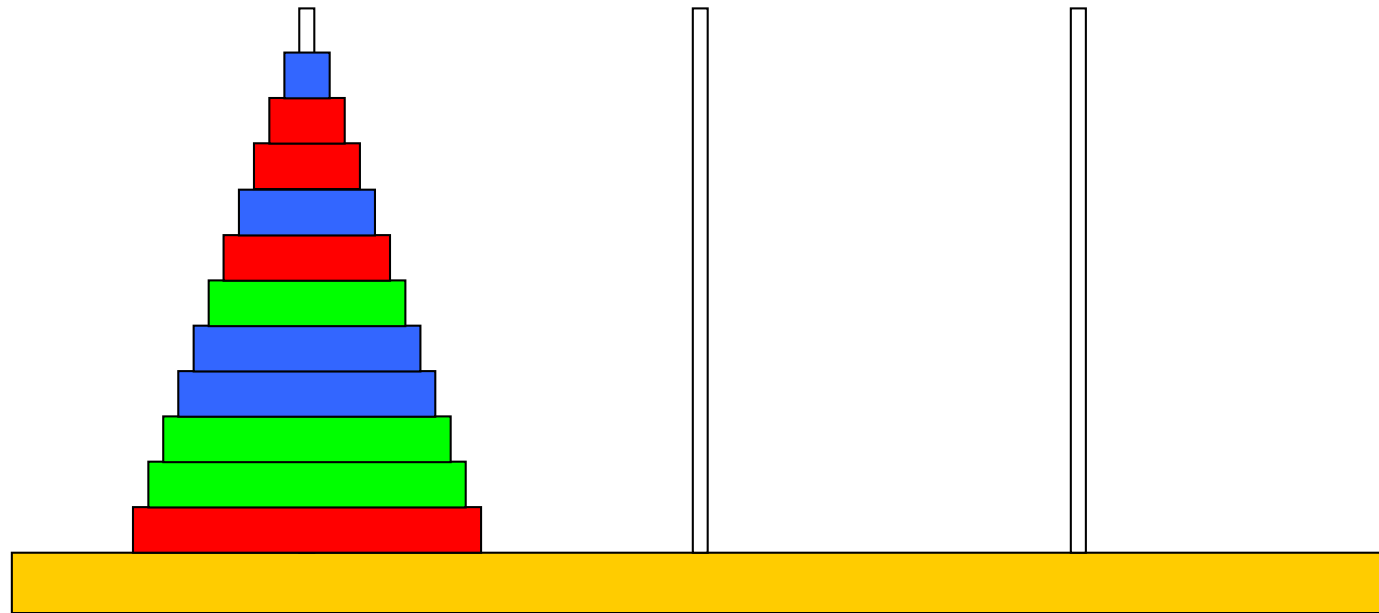
- From previous slide it can be seen that:
  - $H_{1, a}$  takes  $2^1 - 1$  steps
  - $H_{2, a}$  takes  $2^2 - 1$  steps
  - ....
  - $H_{n, a}$  takes  $2^n - 1$  steps
- It can also be seen using recursion, that:
  - $H_{n, a}$  takes  $(2 \times H_{n-1, c} + 1)$  steps





# Induction

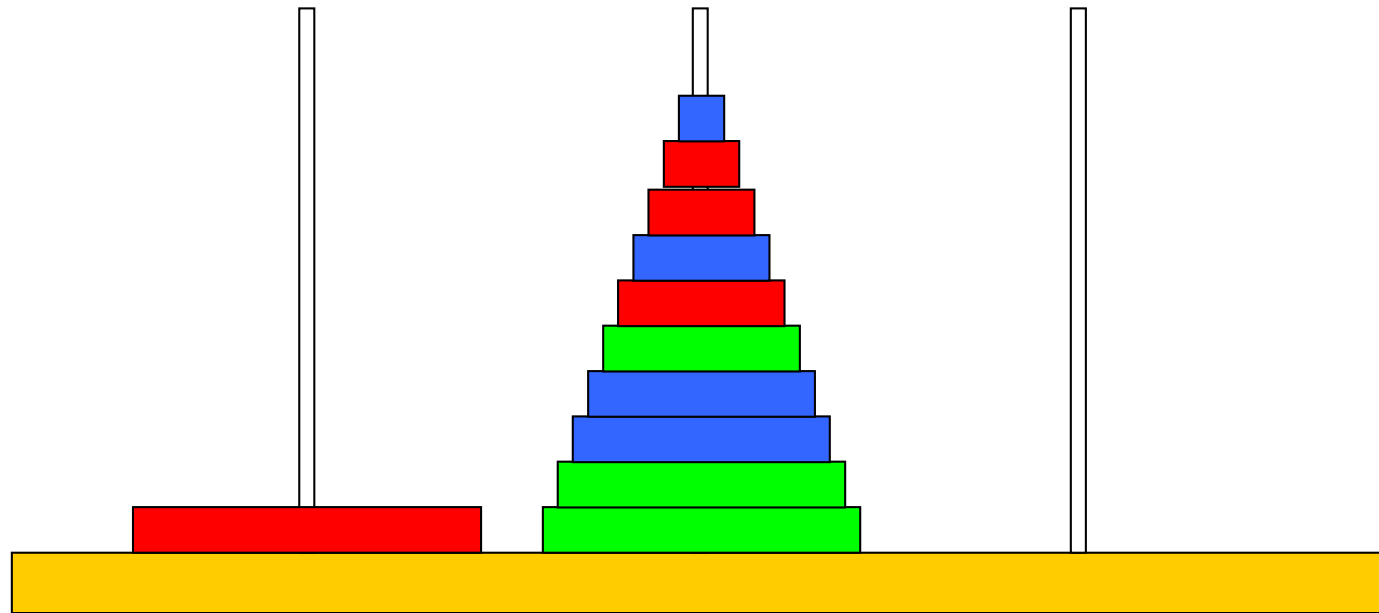
- Solution





# Induction

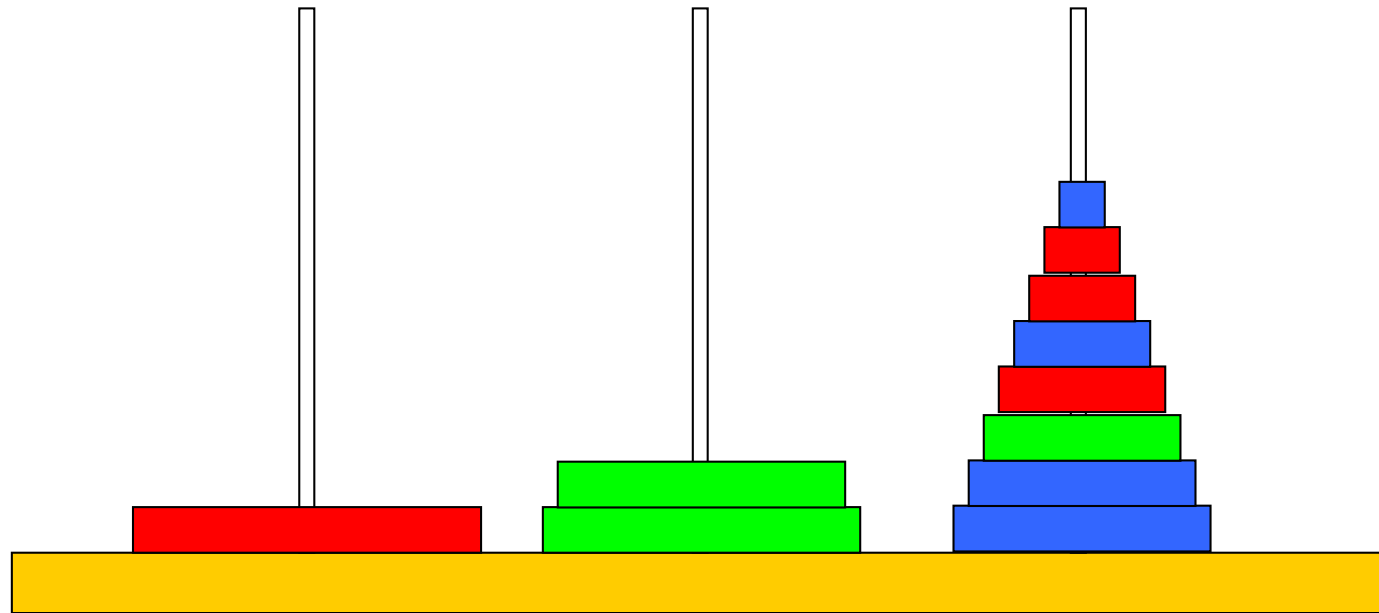
- $H_{10,C}$





# Induction

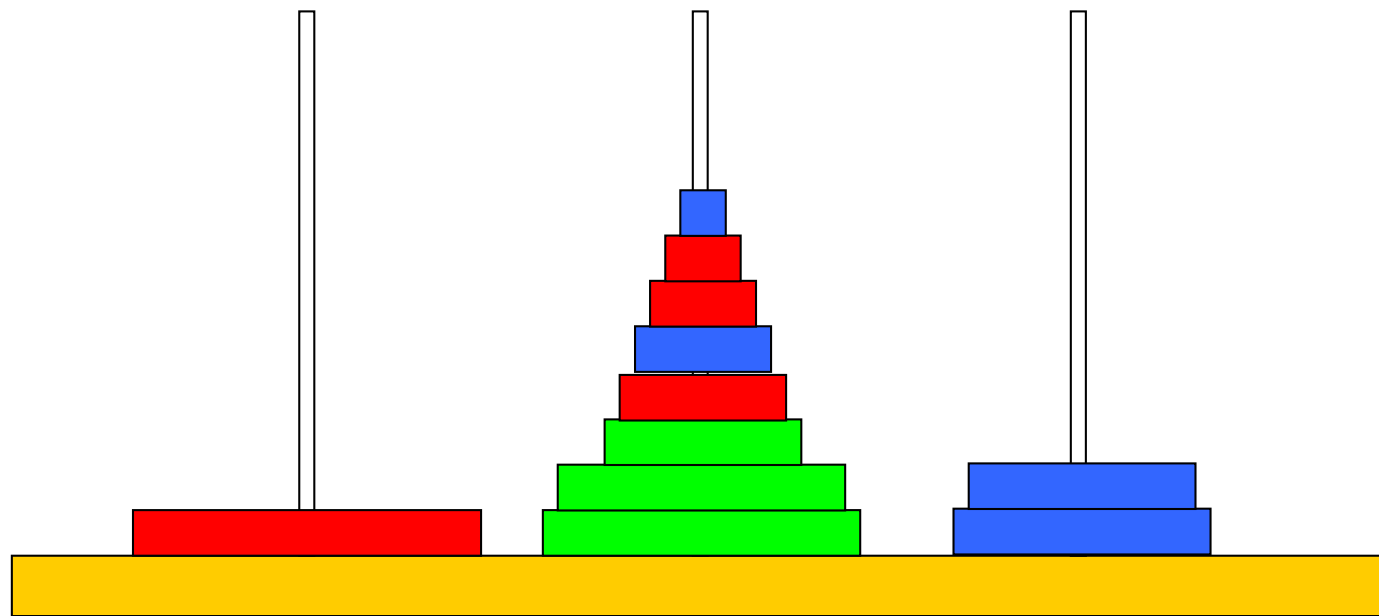
- $H_{8,C}$





# Induction

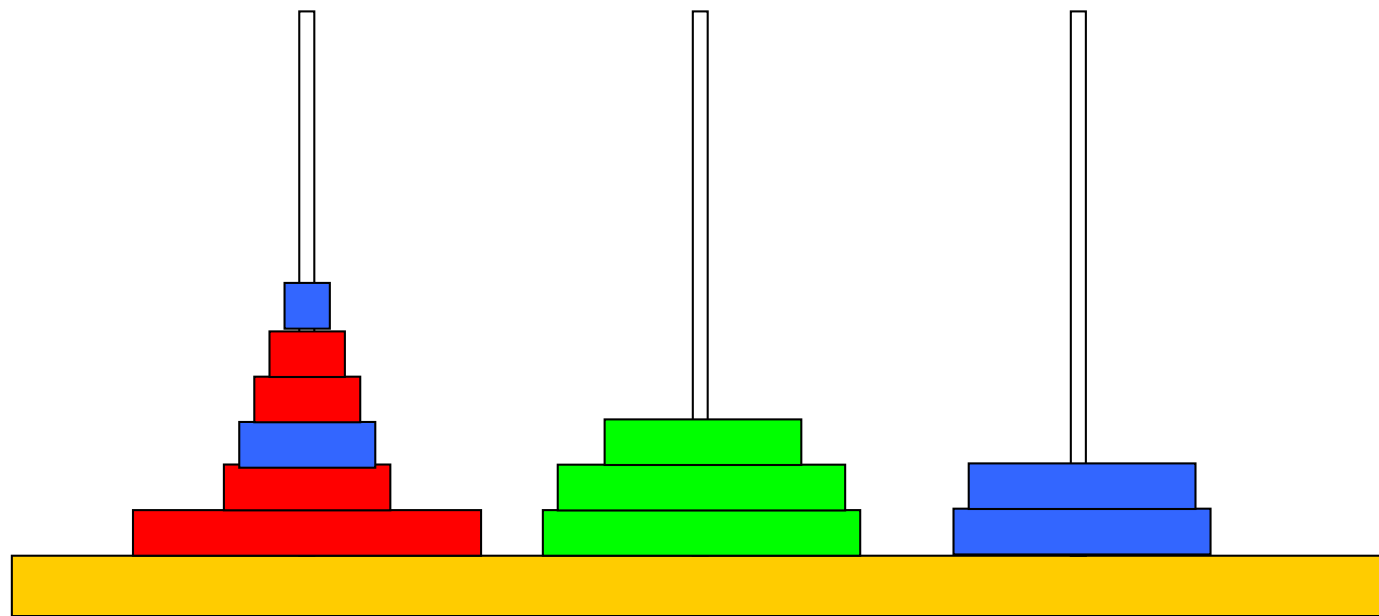
- $H_{6,A}$





# Induction

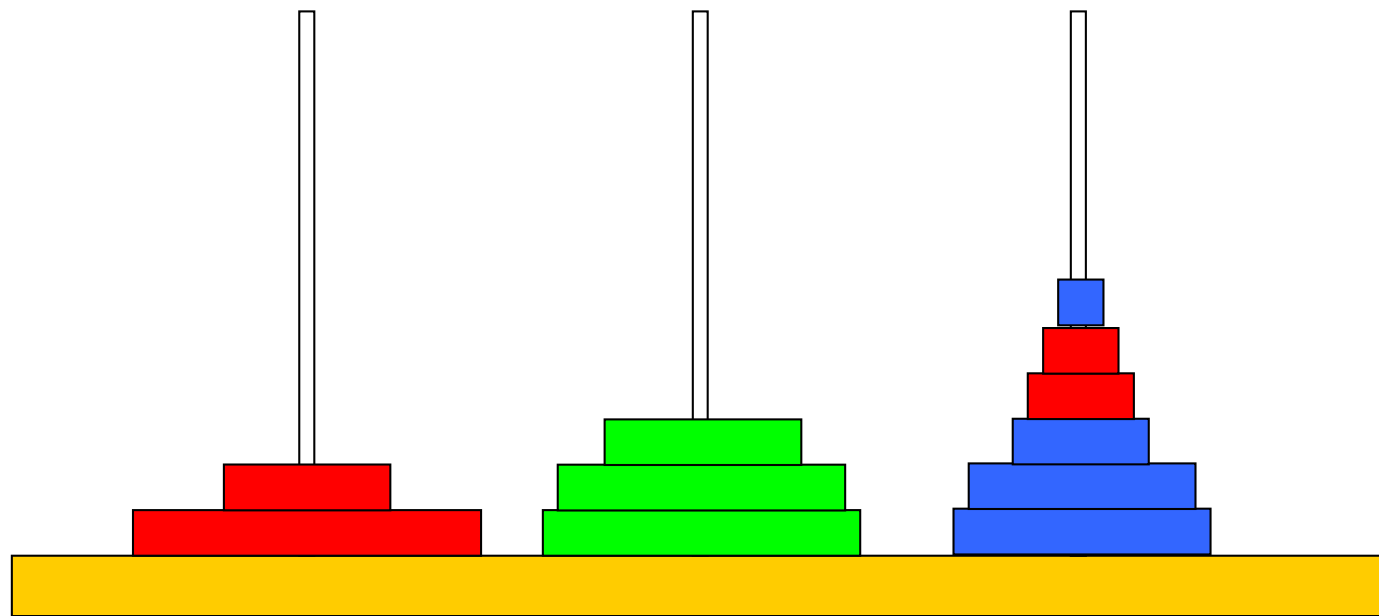
- $H_{5,A}$





# Induction

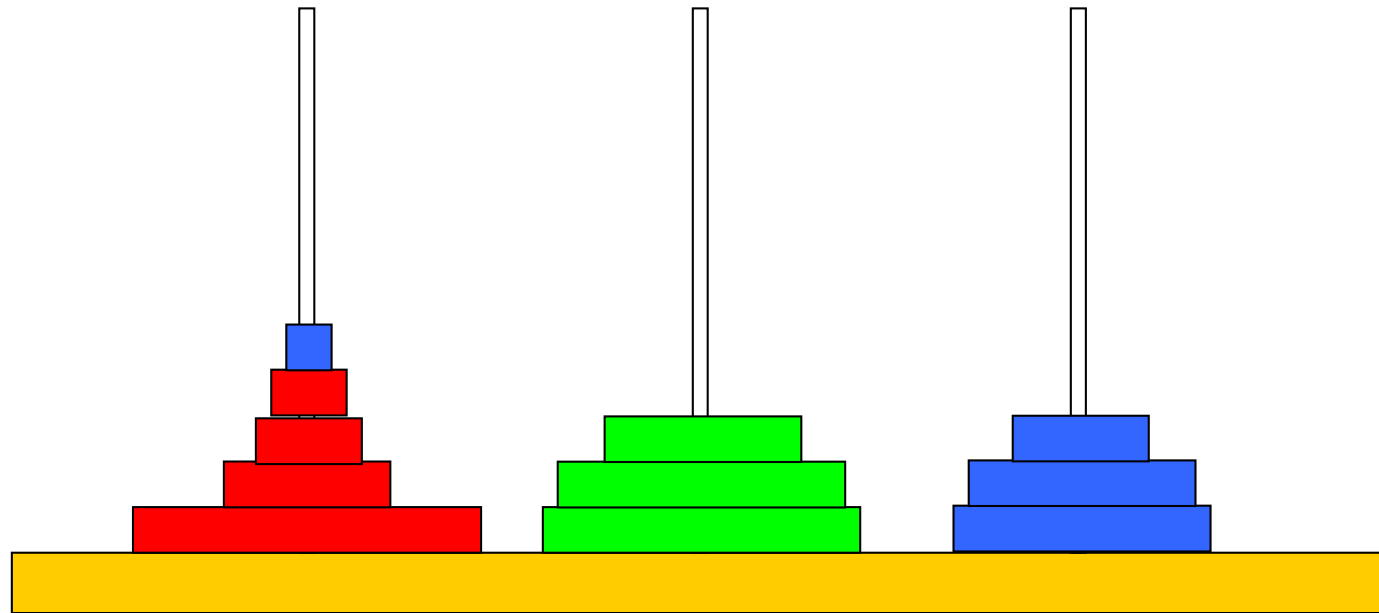
- $H_{4,A}$





# Induction

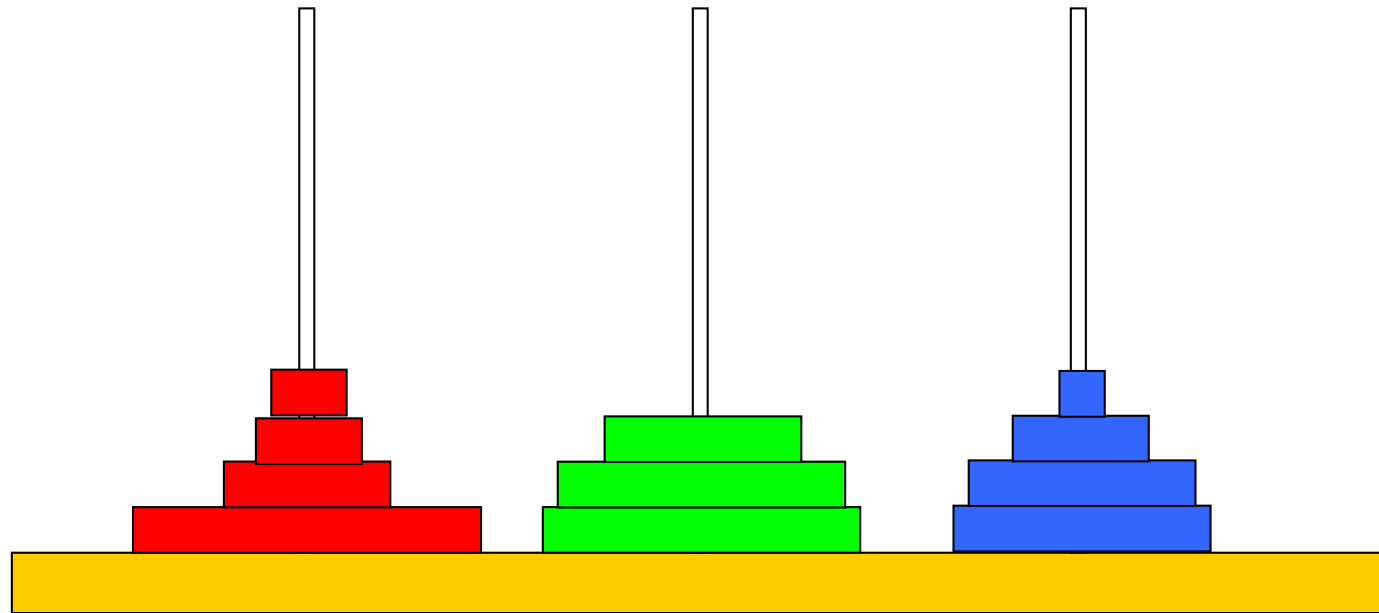
- $H_{3,C}$





# Induction

- $H_{1,A}$

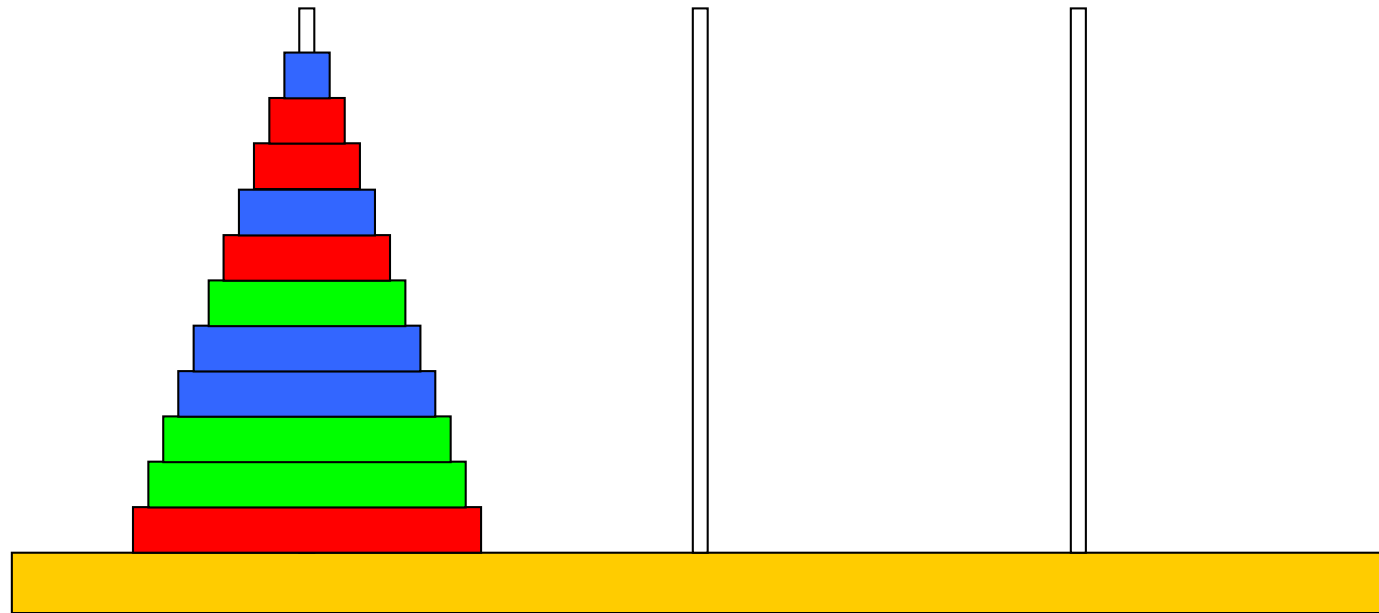






# Induction

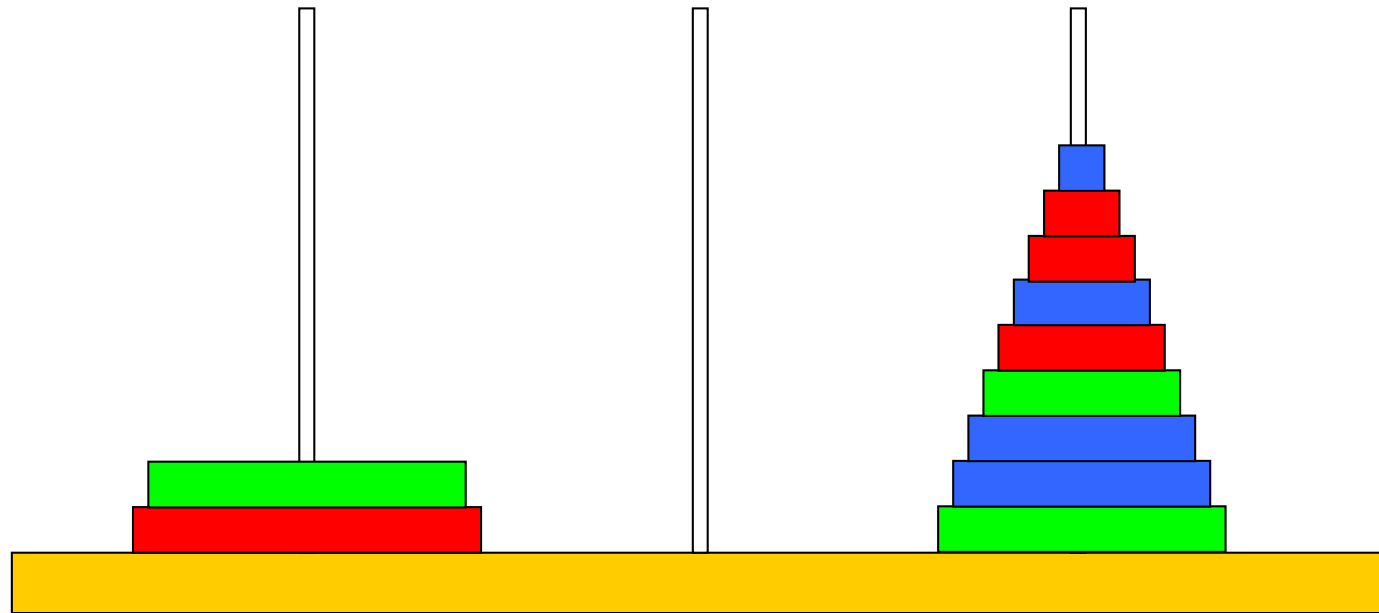
- Improved Solution





# Induction

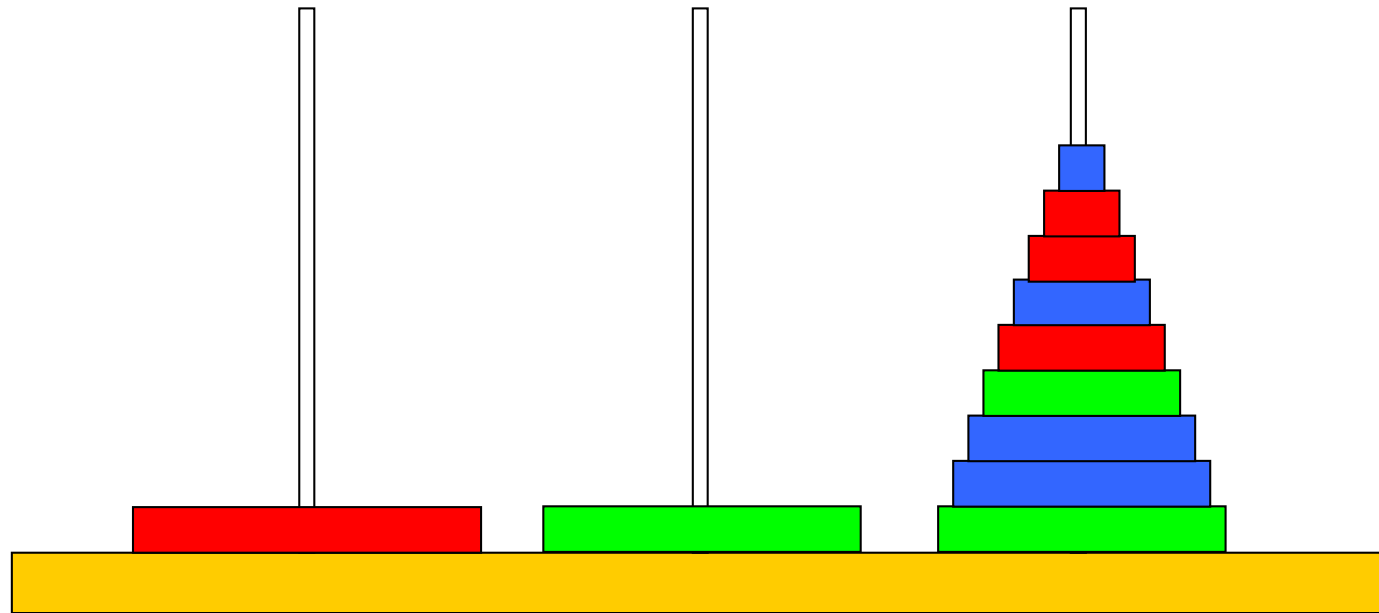
- $H_{9,A}$





# Induction

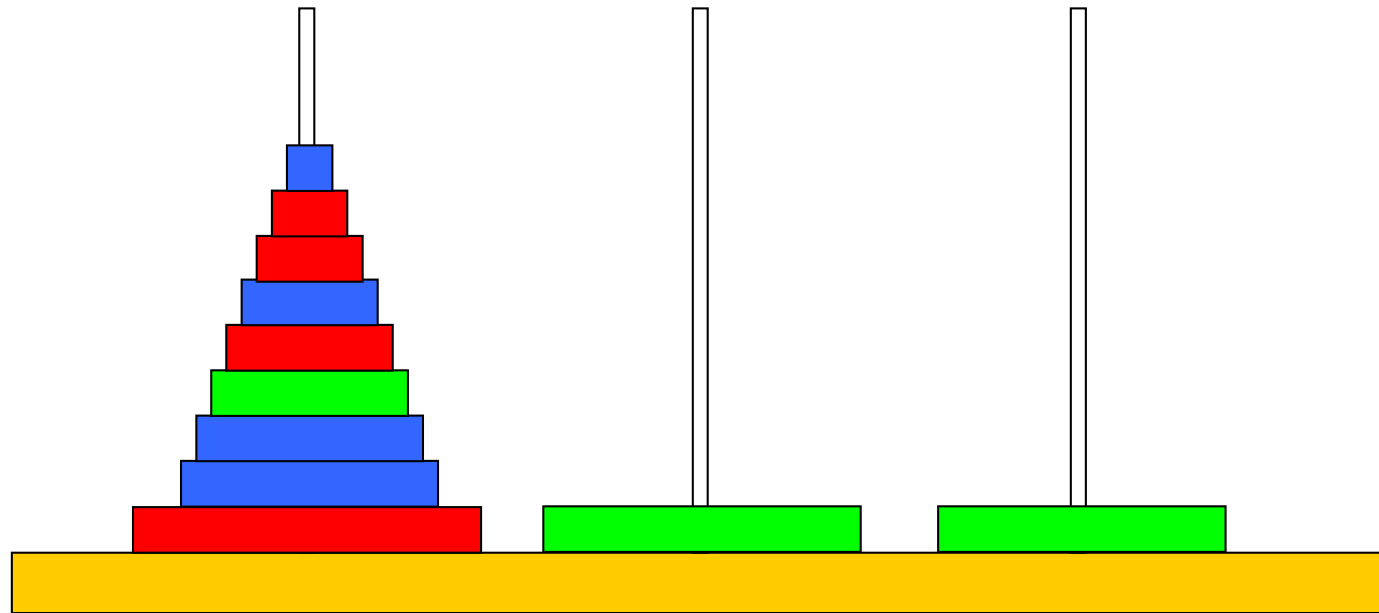
- $\langle 10, C \rangle$





# Induction

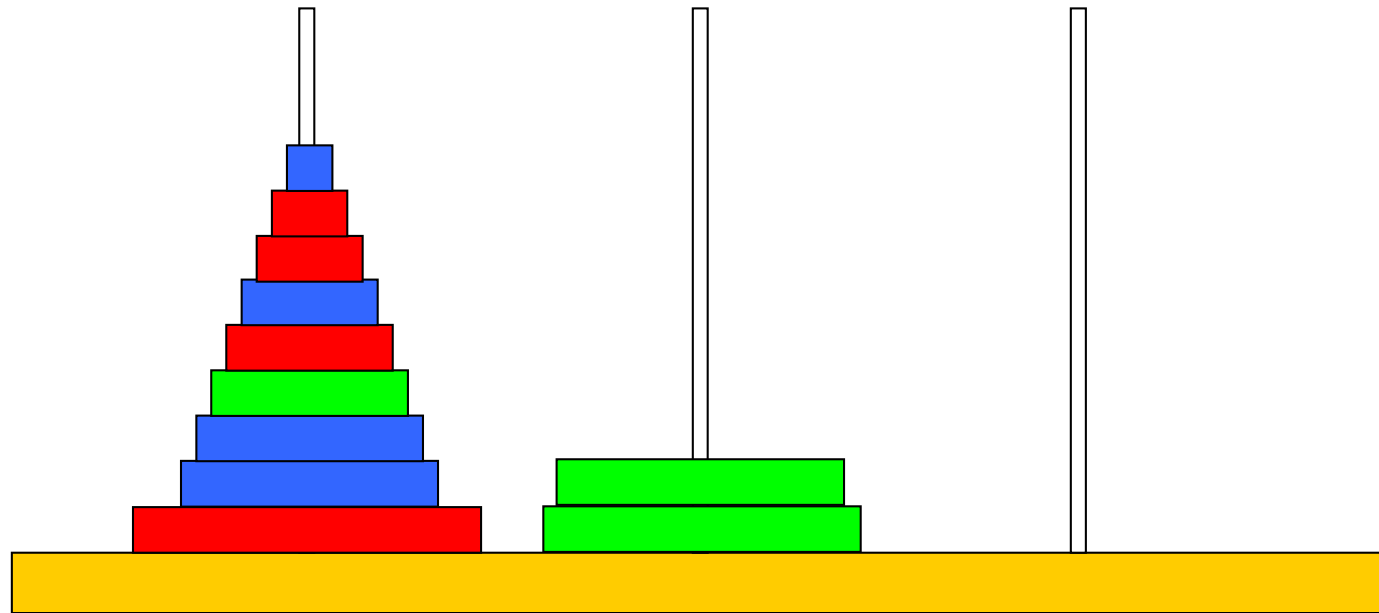
- $H_{8,C}$





# Induction

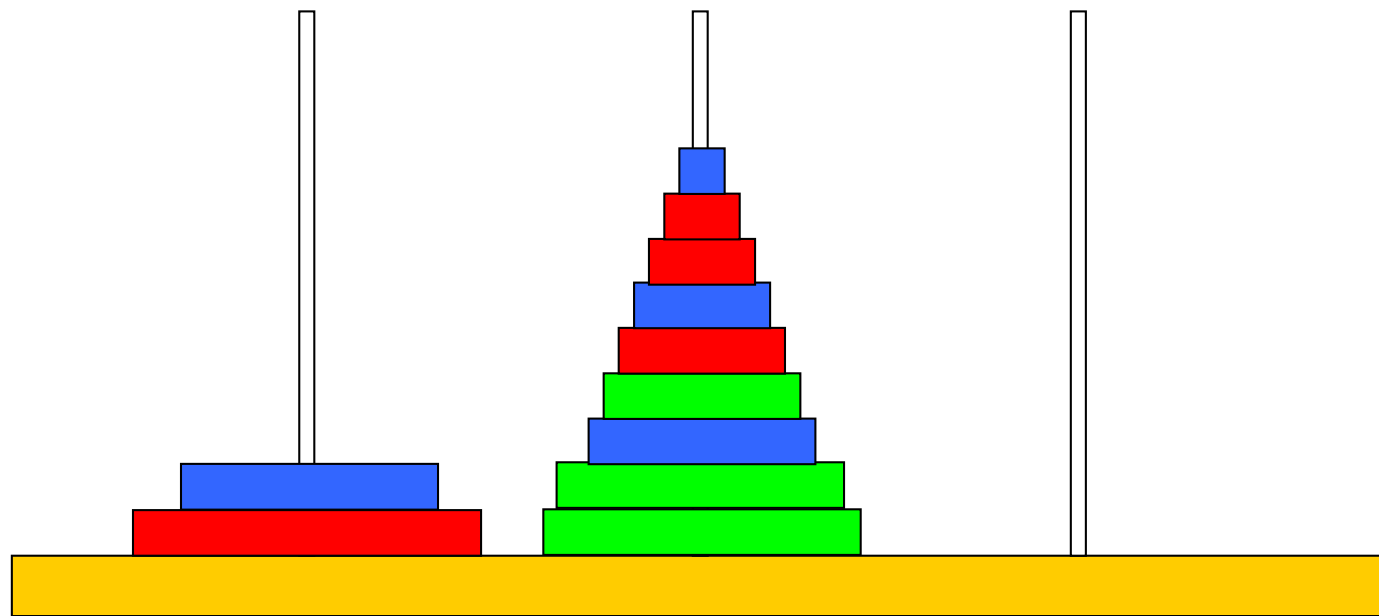
- $\langle 9, A \rangle$





# Induction

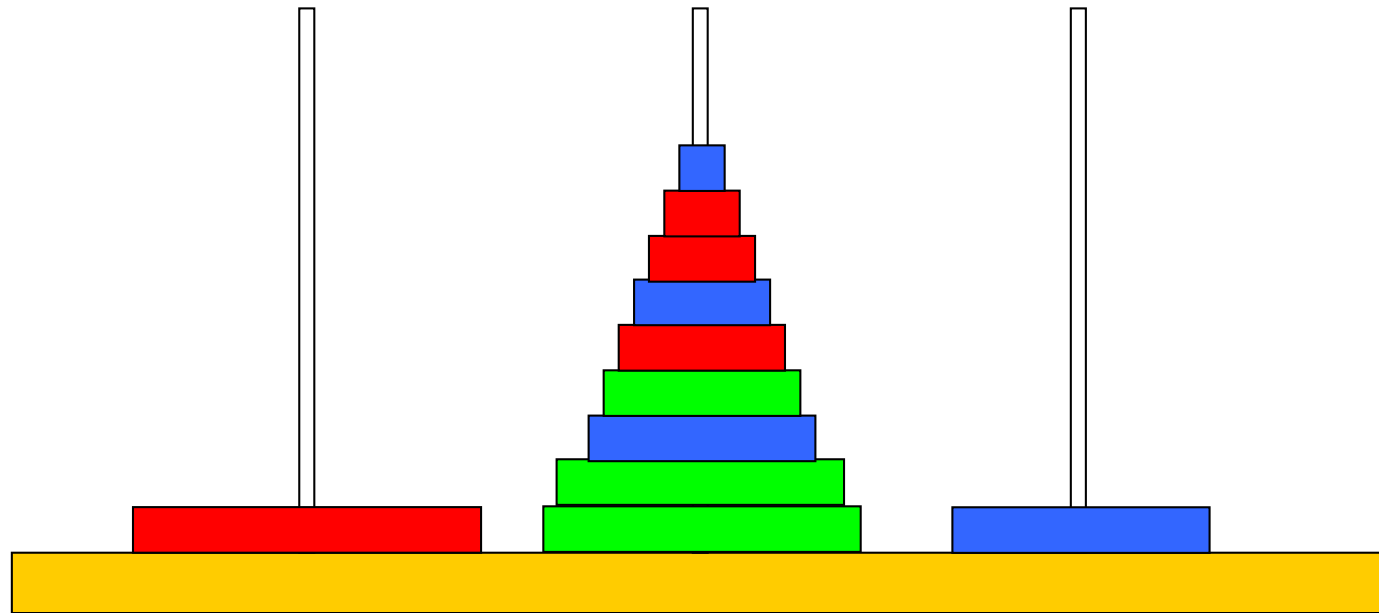
- $H_{7,C}$





# Induction

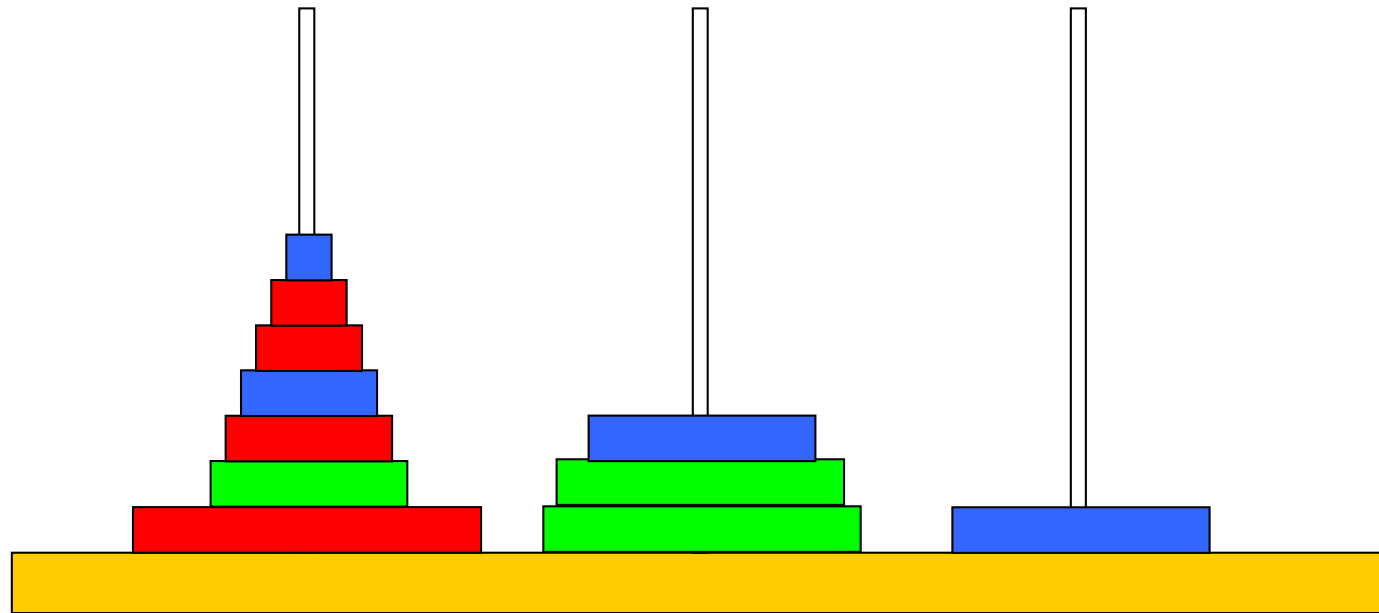
- $\langle 8, A \rangle$





# Induction

- $H_{6,A}$

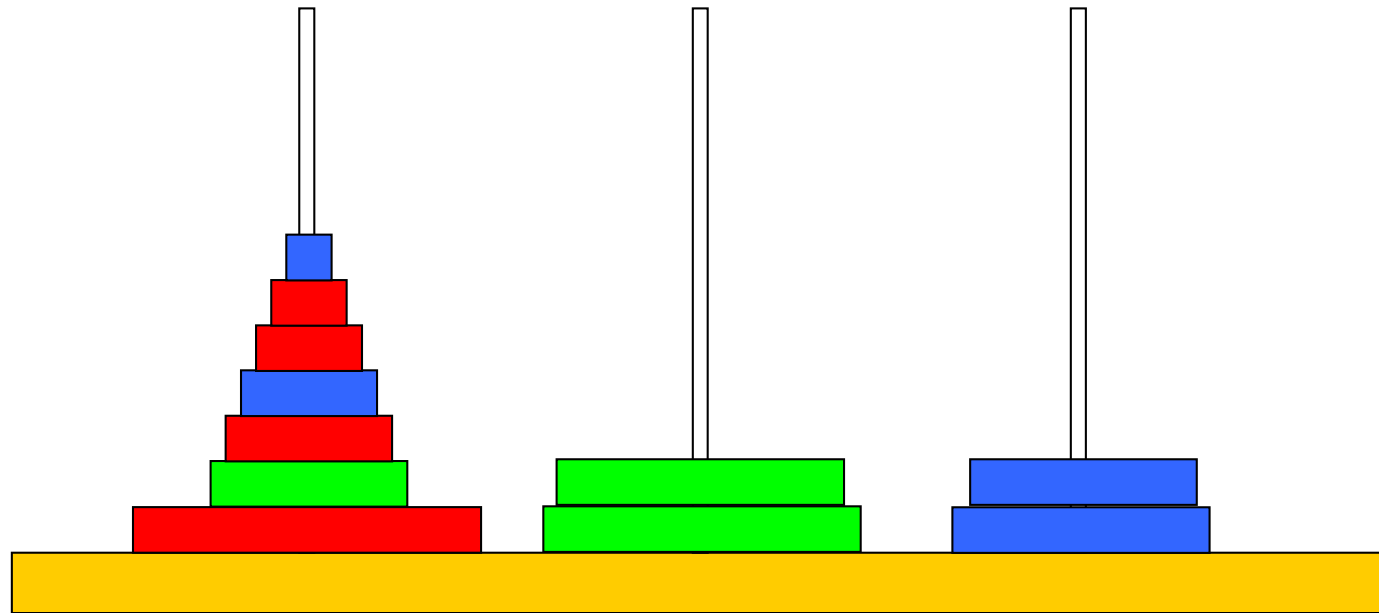






# Induction

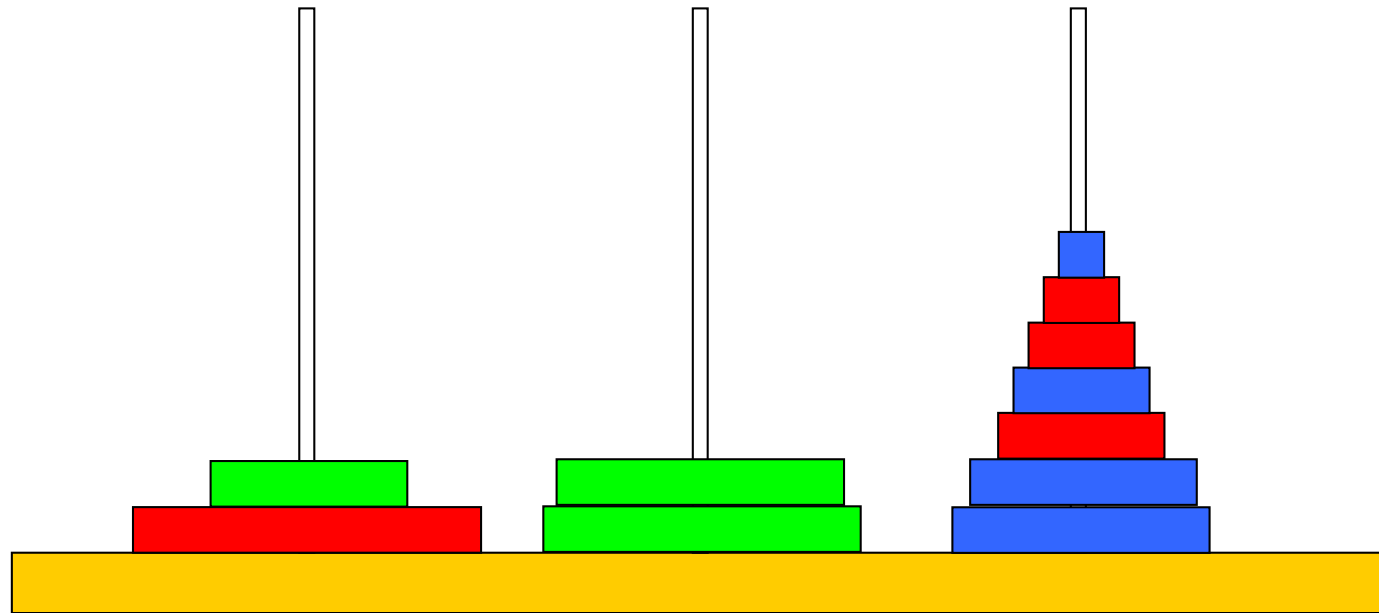
- $\langle 7, C \rangle$





# Induction

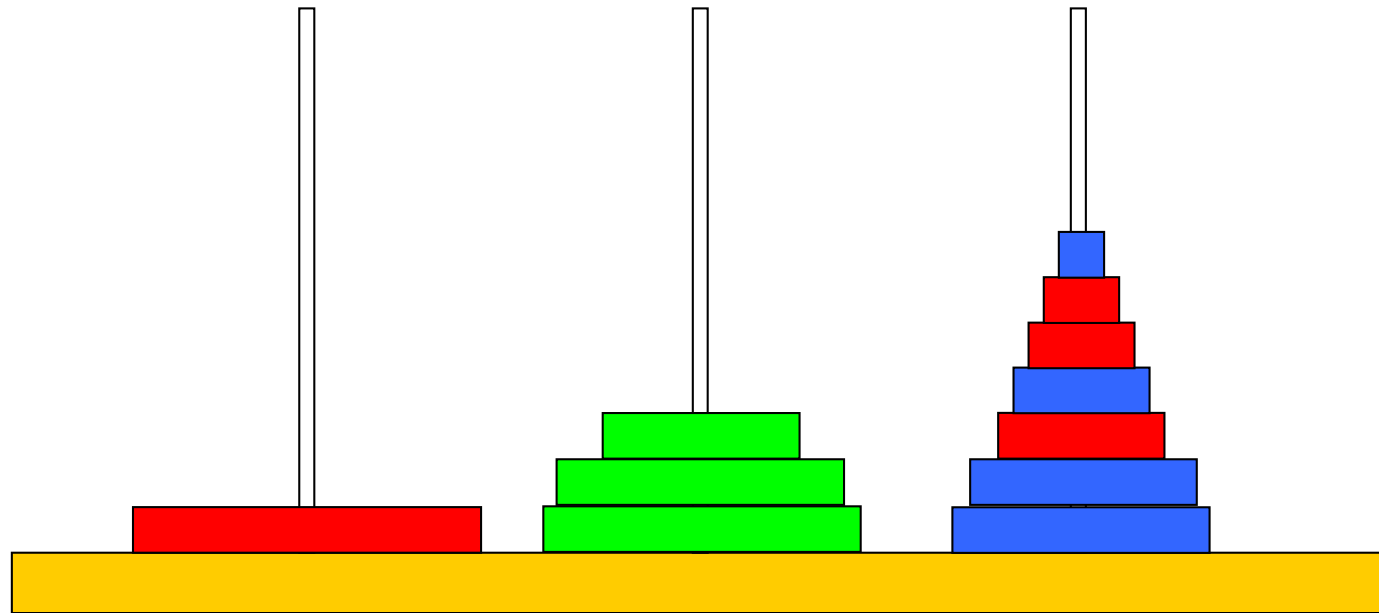
- $H_{5,A}$





# Induction

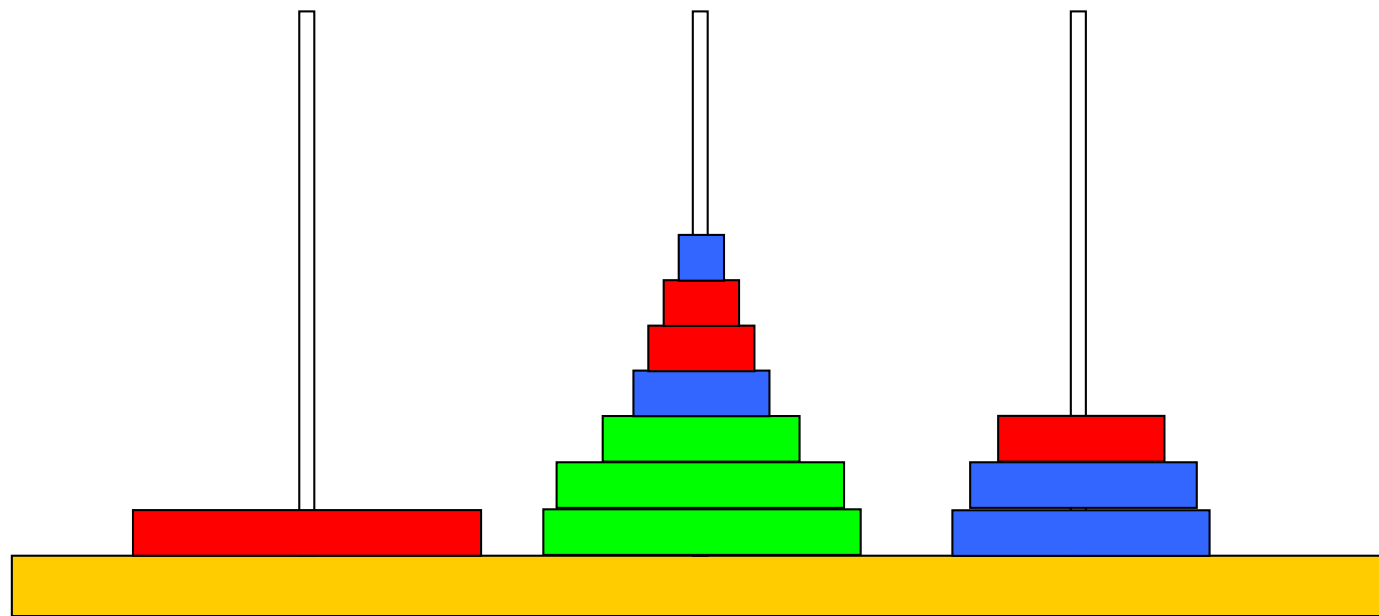
- $\langle 6, C \rangle$





# Induction

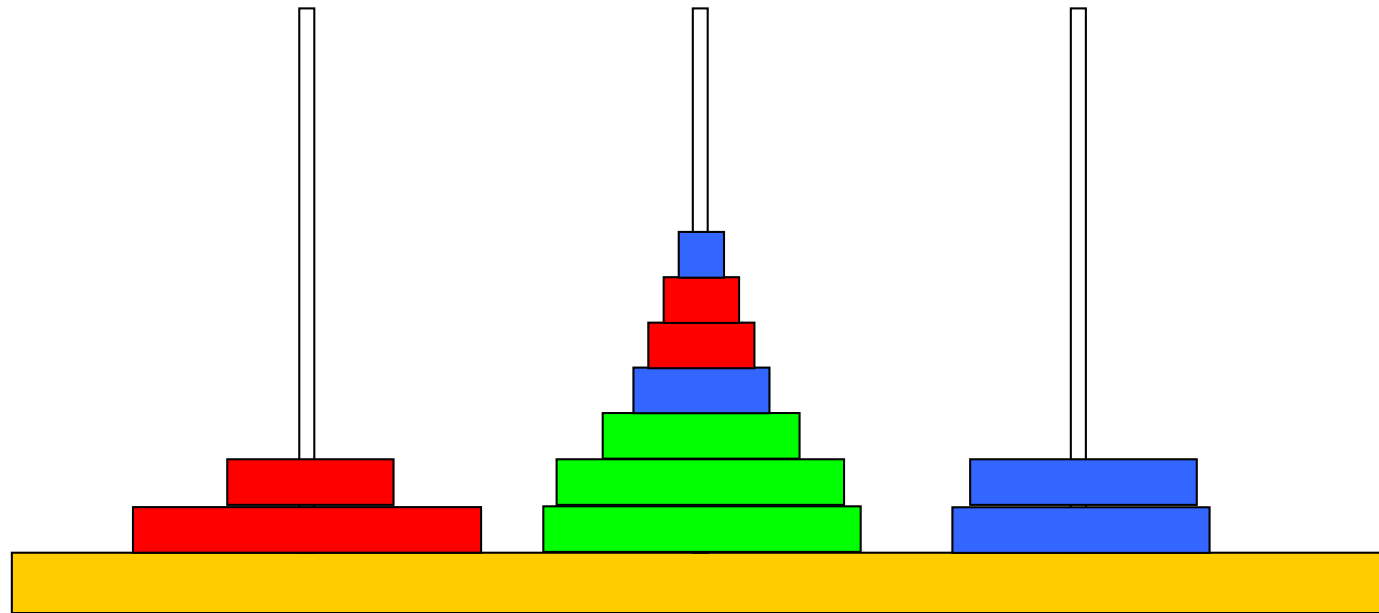
- $H_{4,A}$





# Induction

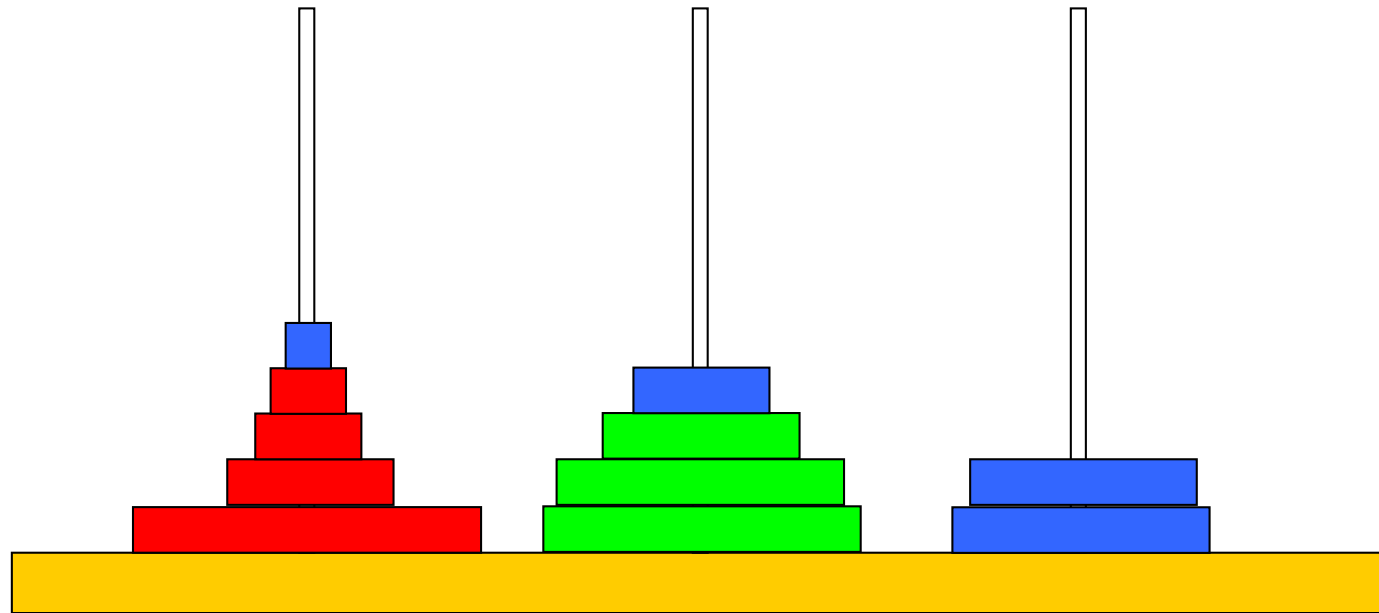
- $\langle 5, C \rangle$





# Induction

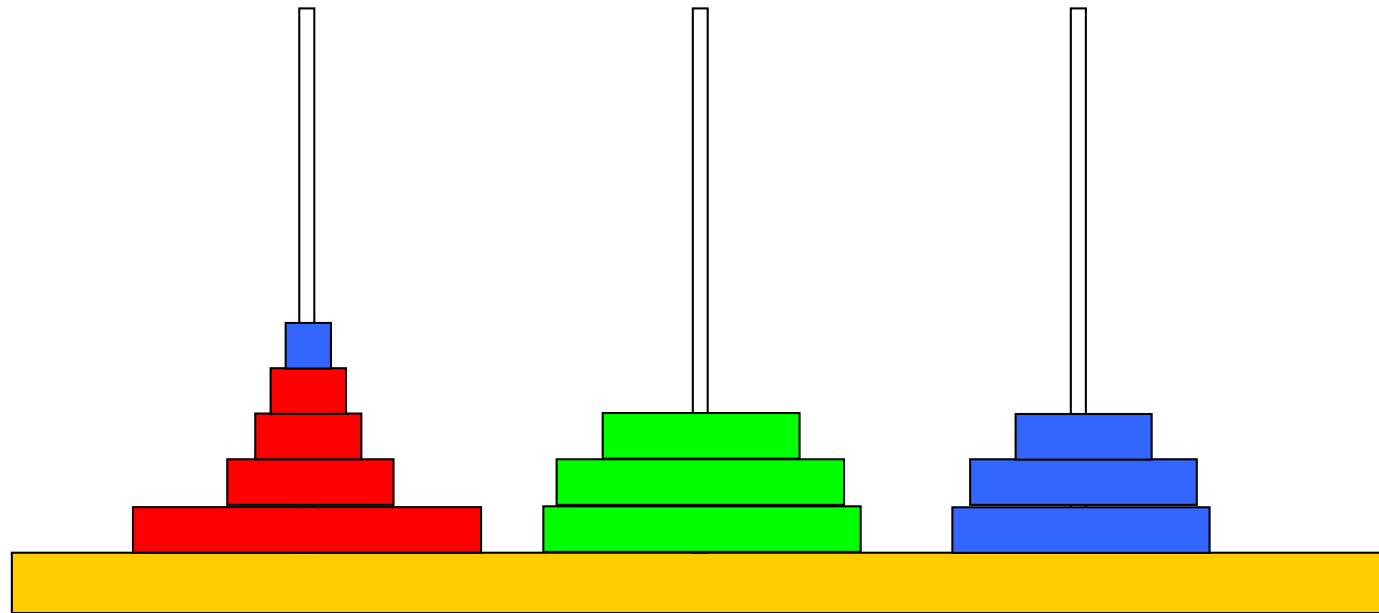
- $H_{3,A}$





# Induction

- $\langle 4, C \rangle$





# Induction

- $\langle 1, A \rangle$

