

# Program Structures and Algorithms Spring 2024

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GITHUB LINK: [https://github.com/kapsep/INFO6205\\_PSA](https://github.com/kapsep/INFO6205_PSA)

TASK: Assignment 2 (3 - SUM)

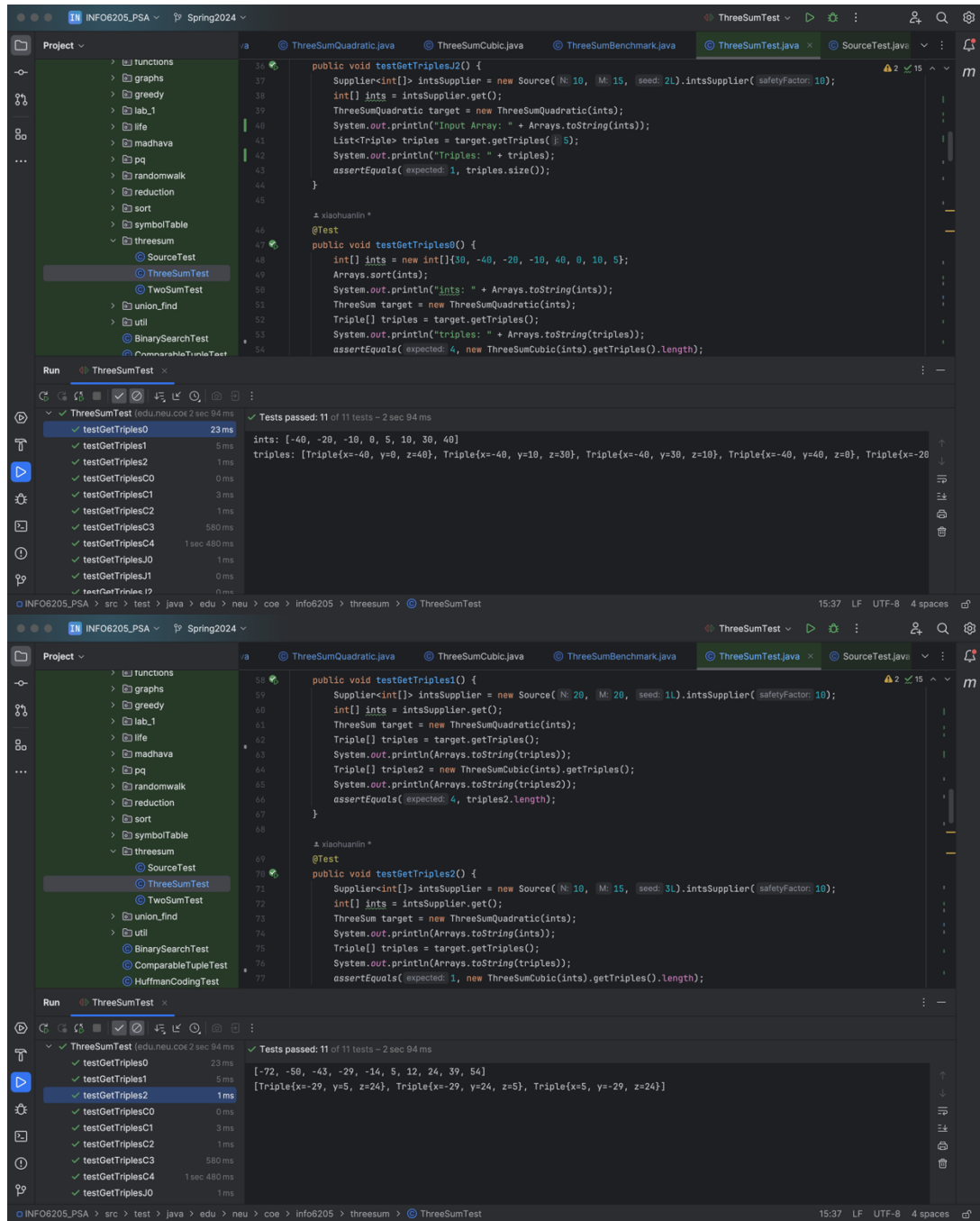
A) All 11 Unit tests are running and following are screenshots for all test cases:

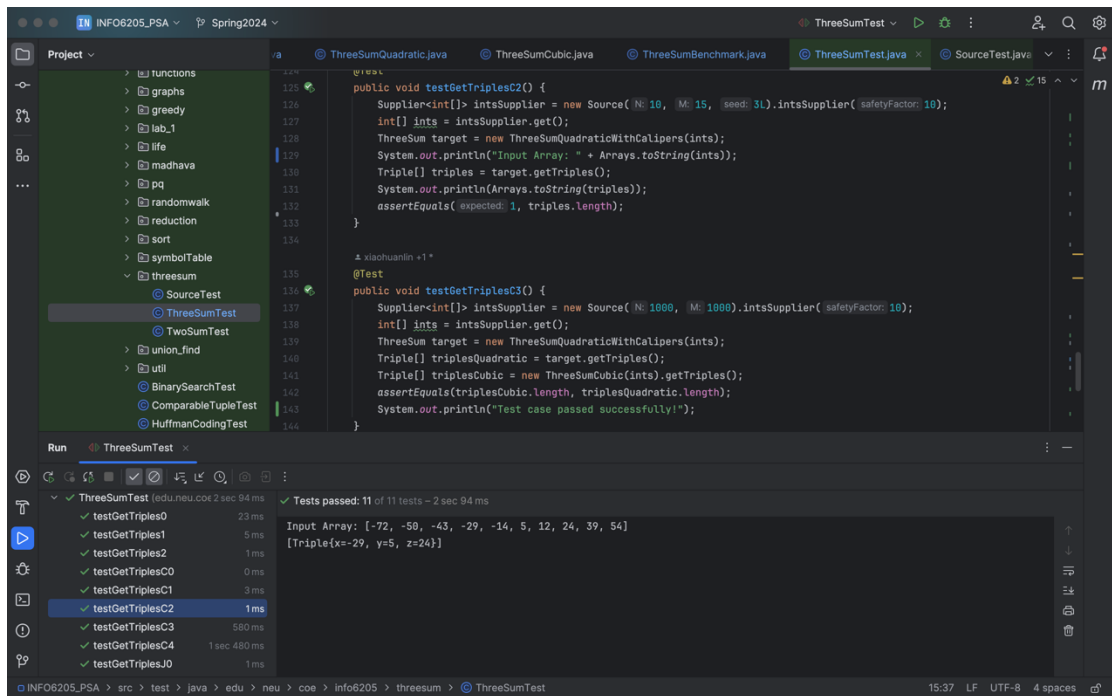
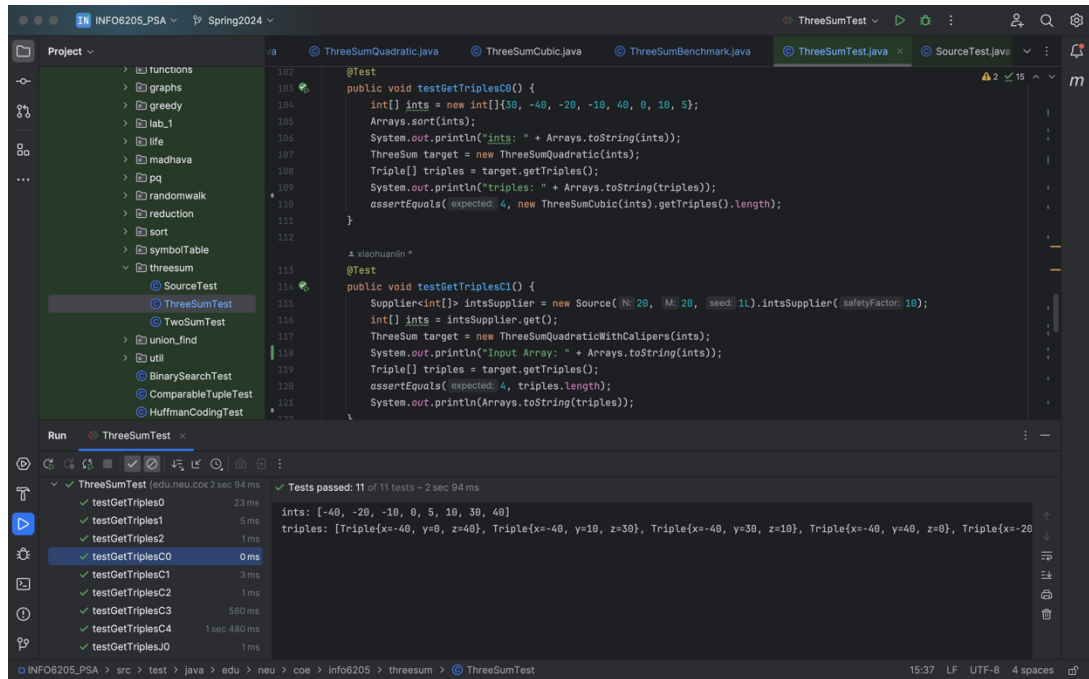
The screenshot displays an IDE window for a project named 'INFO6205\_PSA'. The 'Project' view on the left shows a directory structure with folders like 'functions', 'graphs', 'greedy', 'lab\_1', 'life', 'madhava', 'pq', 'randomwalk', 'reduction', 'sort', 'symbolTable', 'threesum', and 'union\_find'. The 'threesum' folder is expanded, showing 'SourceTest', 'ThreeSumTest', 'TwoSumTest', and 'BinarySearchTest'. The 'ThreeSumTest' file is selected and open in the editor. The code in the editor is as follows:

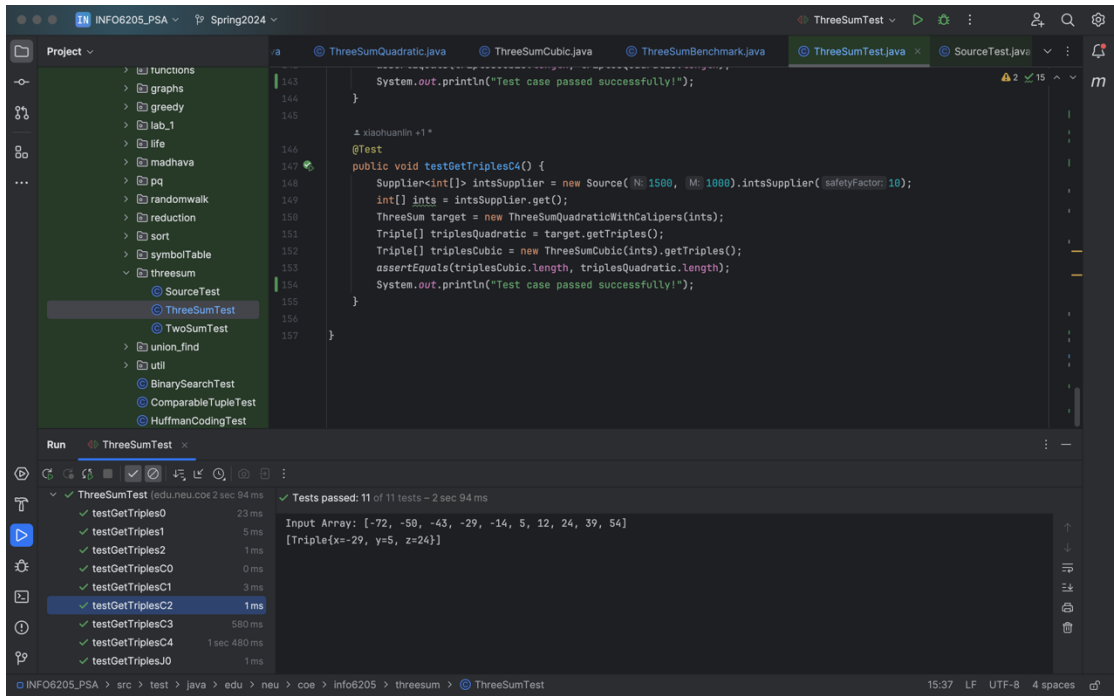
```
public void testGetTriplesJ0() {  
    int[] ints = new int[]{-2, 0, 2};  
    ThreeSumQuadratic target = new ThreeSumQuadratic(ints);  
    System.out.println("Input Array: " + Arrays.toString(ints));  
    List<Triple> triples = target.getTriples(1);  
    System.out.println(triples);  
    assertEquals("expected: 1, triples.size()",  
        1, triples.size());  
}  
  
@Test  
public void testGetTriplesJ1() {  
    int[] ints = new int[]{30, -40, -20, -10, 40, 0, 10, 5};  
    System.out.println("Input Array: " + Arrays.toString(ints));  
    Arrays.sort(ints);  
    ThreeSumQuadratic target = new ThreeSumQuadratic(ints);  
    List<Triple> triples = target.getTriples(2);  
    System.out.println(triples);  
    assertEquals("expected: 2, triples.size()",  
        2, triples.size());  
}
```

The 'Run' view at the bottom shows the execution results for 'ThreeSumTest'. The tests passed, with a total time of 2 sec 94 ms. The output for the tests is as follows:

```
Tests passed: 11 of 11 tests - 2 sec 94 ms  
ints: [-40, -20, -10, 0, 5, 10, 30, 40]  
triples: [Triple{x=-40, y=0, z=40}, Triple{x=-40, y=10, z=30}, Triple{x=-40, y=40, z=0}, Triple{x=-20, y=0, z=20}, Triple{x=-20, y=10, z=10}, Triple{x=-20, y=40, z=-10}, Triple{x=-10, y=0, z=10}, Triple{x=-10, y=10, z=0}, Triple{x=-10, y=40, z=-20}, Triple{x=0, y=10, z=-10}, Triple{x=0, y=40, z=-30}, Triple{x=10, y=0, z=-10}, Triple{x=10, y=40, z=-20}, Triple{x=30, y=0, z=-10}, Triple{x=30, y=40, z=-20}, Triple{x=40, y=0, z=-10}, Triple{x=40, y=40, z=-20}]
```







B) 7 examples of Timing observations as follows:

Sr.No	Algorithm	Input Size(N)	Raw Time per Run (mSec)	Normalized Time per Run
1	ThreeSumQuadratic	250	2.53	40.48
	ThreeSumQuadrathmic	250	1.48	2.97
	ThreeSumQuadraticWithCalipers	250	0.64	10.24
	ThreeSumCubic	250	5.73	0.37
2	ThreeSumQuadratic	500	3.12	12.48
	ThreeSumQuadrathmic	500	3.08	1.37
	ThreeSumQuadraticWithCalipers	500	0.9	3.6
	ThreeSumCubic	500	36.92	0.3
3	ThreeSumQuadratic	1000	13.25	13.25
	ThreeSumQuadrathmic	1000	18.05	1.81
	ThreeSumQuadraticWithCalipers	1000	3.6	3.6
	ThreeSumCubic	1000	286.4	0.29
4	ThreeSumQuadratic	2000	72.2	18.05
	ThreeSumQuadrathmic	2000	92.1	2.1
	ThreeSumQuadraticWithCalipers	2000	27.6	6.9
	ThreeSumCubic	2000	2261	0.28
5	ThreeSumQuadratic	4000	396.2	24.76
	ThreeSumQuadrathmic	4000	442.4	2.31
	ThreeSumQuadraticWithCalipers	4000	145.8	9.11
	ThreeSumCubic	4000	18018.6	0.28
6	ThreeSumQuadratic	8000	1850	28.91
	ThreeSumQuadrathmic	8000	2096	2.53
	ThreeSumQuadraticWithCalipers	8000	577	9.02
	ThreeSumCubic	8000	143292.33	0.28
7	ThreeSumQuadratic	16000	10356	40.45
	ThreeSumQuadrathmic	16000	9139	2.56
	ThreeSumQuadraticWithCalipers	16000	2696	10.53
	ThreeSumCubic	16000	1706772.5	0.42

C) The 3SUM issue is aimed to be solved more quickly using the quadratic methods - Quadratic, QuadraticWithCalipers, and Quadrithmic than it is with the cubic method.

Determining every triple in an array of integers that adds up to zero is the primary objective of the 3SUM problem. The quadratic methods take advantage of the idea that we can optimize the search process if we fix one element (let's say the middle element) and look for two other elements whose total with the fixed element equals zero.

Here's a brief explanation of why the quadratic methods work:

1. Quadratic Method:

- It is expected that the array is sorted. The method uses two pointers (left and right) to scan the array from both ends for each entry at position  $i$ .
- The pointers proceed in the direction of one another when the sum of the elements at indices  $i$ , left, and right is equivalent to zero.
- The left pointer incremented for considering a larger element if the sum is less than zero.
- The right pointer is decremented to take into consideration a lesser element if the sum is larger than zero.
- A triple is found if the sum equals zero, and both pointers are then changed to explore further possible triples.

2. QuadraticWithCaliper Method:

- It is like the quadratic approach but qualifies triples and explores the array using a caliper function.
- When given a triple, the caliper function returns a value that matches with zero. This function helps to verify the validity of the existing triple solution.
- The calipers function is used to filter and navigate through potential triples efficiently.

3. Quadrithmic Method:

- By using binary search, this method improves upon the quadratic approach.

- It is assumed that the array is sorted. The algorithm executes a binary search for each pair of elements at indices  $i$  and  $j$  to locate the third element such that the sum is zero.
- By using a binary search, the quadratic method's  $O(N)$  time complexity is reduced to  $O(\log N)$ .
- This approach finds the 3rd element for a given pair quickly by utilizing the array's sorted structure.
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In conclusion, by using effective search techniques, these quadratic methods take advantage of the array's sorted nature to lower the 3SUM problem's time complexity from cubic ( $O(N^3)$ ) to quadratic ( $O(N^2)$ ) or even Quadrithmic ( $O(N^2 \log N)$ ).