

# Project 1

CPSC 335

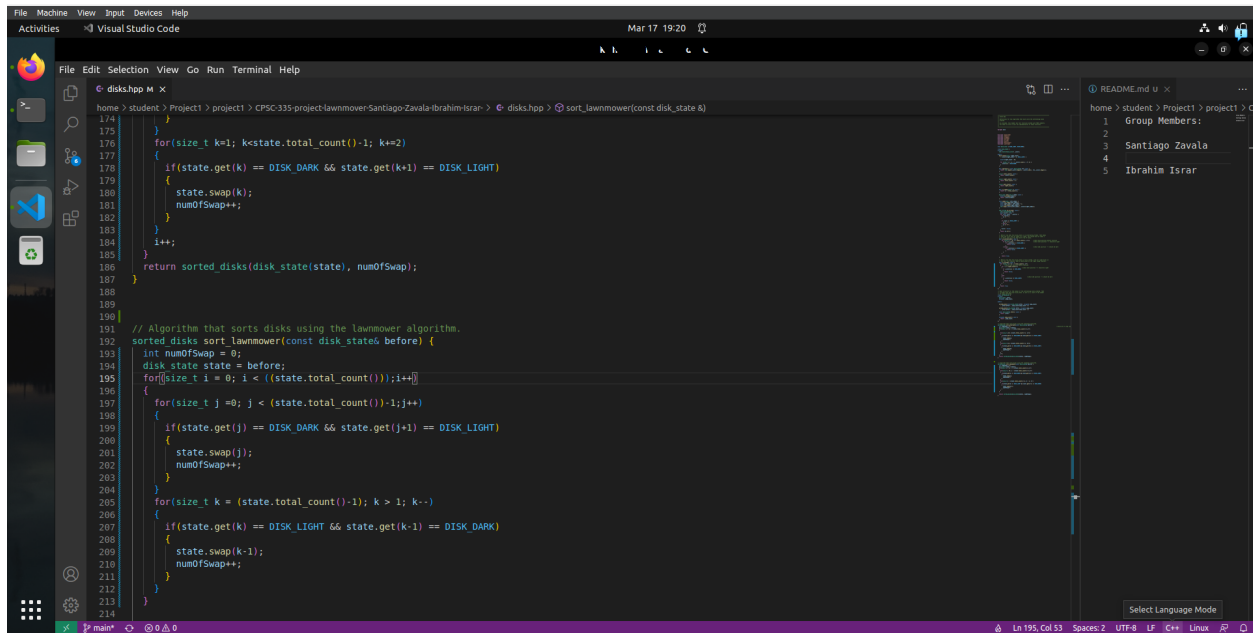
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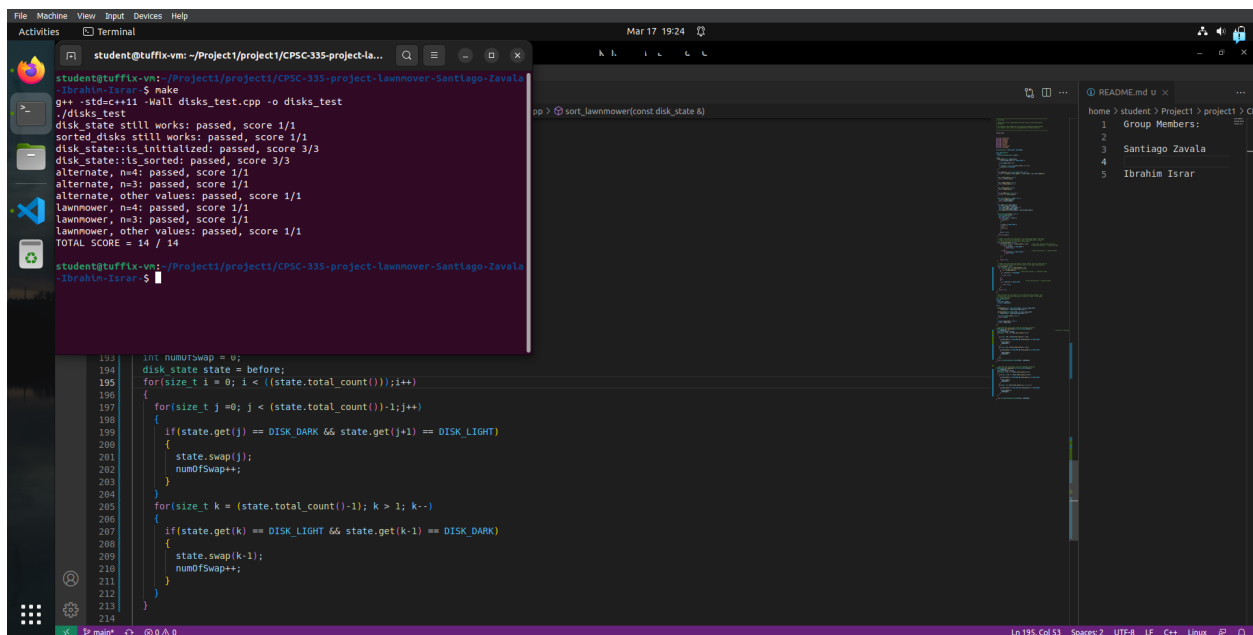
# Editor and ReadMe:



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a C++ file named `disks.hpp`. The code implements a recursive algorithm for the 3-disk Tower of Hanoi problem. It uses a `disk_state` struct to represent the current state of the disks and a `sorted_disks` function to recursively solve the problem. The algorithm involves moving disks between three pegs (A, B, C) to reach a goal state where all disks are on the goal peg.

```
174 }
175 }
176
177 for(size_t k=1; k<state.total_count()-1; k+=2)
178 {
179     if(state.get(k) == DISK_DARK && state.get(k+1) == DISK_LIGHT)
180     {
181         state.swap(k);
182         numOfSwap++;
183     }
184     i++;
185 }
186 return sorted_disks(disk_state(state), numOfSwap);
187 }
188
189 // Algorithm that sorts disks using the lawnmower algorithm.
190 sorted_disks sort_lawnmower(const disk_state& before) {
191     int numOfSwap = 0;
192     disk_state state = before;
193     for(size_t i = 0; i < (state.total_count()-1); i++)
194     {
195         for(size_t j = 0; j < (state.total_count()-1); j++)
196         {
197             if(state.get(j) == DISK_DARK && state.get(j+1) == DISK_LIGHT)
198             {
199                 state.swap(j);
200                 numOfSwap++;
201             }
202         }
203         for(size_t k = (state.total_count()-1); k > 1; k--)
204         {
205             if(state.get(k) == DISK_LIGHT && state.get(k-1) == DISK_DARK)
206             {
207                 state.swap(k-1);
208                 numOfSwap++;
209             }
210         }
211     }
212 }
213
214 }
```

# Compiling and Executing:



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the output of the compilation and execution of the `disks_test` program. The output shows that the program passed all tests and achieved a total score of 14 out of 14.

```
student@tuffix-vm: ~/Project1/project1/CPSC-335-project-lawnmower-Santiago-Zavala-Ibrahim-Israr
$ make
g++ -std=c++11 -Wall disks_test.cpp -o disks_test
./disks_test
disk state still works: passed, score 1/1
sorted disks still works: passed, score 1/1
disk state::is_initialized: passed, score 3/3
disk state::is_sorted: passed, score 3/3
alternate, n=1: passed, score 1/1
alternate, n=3: passed, score 1/1
alternate, other values: passed, score 1/1
lawnmower, n=4: passed, score 1/1
lawnmower, n=3: passed, score 1/1
lawnmower, other values: passed, score 1/1
TOTAL SCORE = 14 / 14
```

# Lawnmower Algorithm Pseudocode and Step Count:

## Step Count Computation & Pseudocode

### Lawnmower Pseudocode & Step Count

```
numOfSwap = 0; 1tn  
disk_state_before = before; 1tn  
for (i = 0, i < total; i++) n times  
    for (j = 0; j < total - 1; j++) m times  
        if (j = Dark) & (j+1 = Light) 2tn  
            { swap j; 1tn  
              numOfSwap++; 1tn  
            }  
    }  
    for (k = total - 1; k > 1; k--) m times  
        if (k = Light) & (k-1 = Dark) 2tn  
            { swap (k-1); 1tn  
              numOfSwap++; 1tn  
            }  
    }  
return numOfSwap
```

$$SC = n * m * 4 + 2tn = \boxed{16nm^2 + 2tn}$$

## Alternate Algorithm Pseudocode and Step Count:

### Step Count Computation & Pseudocode

#### Alternate Pseudocode & Step Count

```
numOfSwap = 0; 1 tu
disk_state = before 1 tu
for (i = 0; i < total - 1; i++) n times
    for (j = 0; j < total - 1; j += 2) m times
        if (j = Dark & j+1 = Light) 2 tu
            { swap(j); 1 tu
              numOfSwap++; 1 tu
            }
    }
    for (k = 1; k < total - 1; k += 2) m times
        if (k = Dark & k+1 = Light) 2 tu
            { swap(k); 1 tu
              numOfSwap++; 1 tu
            }
    }
    i++; 1 tu
return
```

$$SG = n * m * m * 4 * 4 + 3 tu$$

$$= 16nm^2 + 3tu$$

## Proof Argument for Lawnmower and Alternate Algorithms:

### Lawnmower:

Brief proof of Time complexity:

$$C(n) = \text{total}(\text{total}-1) * 2 = 2n^2 - 2n$$

$$D(n) = \text{total}(\text{total}-1) + (\text{total}-2)(\text{total}-3) = 2n^2 - 7n + 6$$

$$\lim (2 - 2/n) = 2$$

$$\lim (2 - 7/n + 6/n^2) = 2$$

By limit theorem, time complexity is  $O(n^2)$

### Alternate:

Brief proof of time complexity:

$$C(n) = \text{total}(\text{total}/2)2 = \text{total}^2$$

$$D(n) = \frac{\text{total}}{2} + \left(\frac{\text{total}}{2} - 2\right) = \text{total} - 2$$

$$\lim \left( \frac{\text{total}^2}{n^2} \right) = \infty$$

$$\lim \frac{(\text{total}-2)}{n^2} = \infty$$

By limit theorem, time complexity is

$$O(n^2)$$