

Written Problems

Problem 1

```
bool is_linear(qnode *hd) {  
    if (hd == NULL) return true; //return true if nothing is queued  
  
    qnode *n1 = hd; //slow pointer  
    qnode *n2 = hd; //fast pointer  
  
    //traverse queue until one pointer reaches the end of the queue  
    while (n1 != NULL && n2 != NULL && n2->next != NULL) {  
        n1 = n1->next;  
        n2 = n2->next->next;  
  
        if (n1 == n2) {  
            return false; //return false if pointers point to same node  
        }  
    }  
  
    return true; //return true if either pointer reaches end of queue  
}
```

The **space cost is $O(1)$** because only a constant amount of extra memory (namely, the two pointers) in addition to the linked-list itself is allocated.

The **time cost is $O(n)$** . There are three terminating conditions for the while loop. The first case is when $n1$ traverses the entire linked-list until it reaches the end, which has linear time cost. The second case is when $n2$ traverses half of the linked-list until it reaches the end, which also has linear time cost. Either of these cases will occur if the linked-list is in fact linear. If the linked-list is not linear, the third case occurs. In this case, the two pointers loop back to previous points in the linked-list until the fast pointer, $n2$, catches up to the slow pointer, $n1$. Even if either pointer loops through the linked-list multiple times, the total number of steps will still be a constant multiple of n in the worst case which would make it an element of $O(n)$. Thus, no matter the terminating case, the time cost is linear.