

## Project (10): Diagonal Difference

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## The first algorithm (non-recursive)

### Pseudocode:

Read n from user.

Create arr with size  $n \times n$ .

For i= 0 to n-1

For j=0 to n-1

Read arr[i][j] from user.

LeftSum=0

Rightsum=0

For i=0 to n-1

LeftSum = leftSum + arr[i][i]

Rightsum=RightSum+ arr[i][n-i-1]

Diff= absolute value of LeftSum-RightSum

Prints Diff

## **Time complexity $t(n)$ :**

- Read the size of the square matrix from the user. This takes constant time and has a time complexity of  $O(1)$ .
- Create a 2D array (arr) of size  $n \times n$ . This takes  $O(n^2)$  time, since it needs to allocate memory for  $n \times n$  elements.
- Read the elements of the matrix from the user and store them in the arr array. This takes  $O(n^2)$  time since it needs to iterate over each element of the array.
- checks if each element of the matrix is within the range  $[-100, 100]$ . This check takes constant time per element, so the overall time complexity of this takes  $O(n^2)$ .
- Initialize the variables leftSumDiagonal and rightSumDiagonal to 0. This takes constant time and has a time complexity of  $O(1)$ .
- Iterate over the rows and columns of the matrix to calculate the sum of the left diagonal and the right diagonal. This takes  $O(n)$  time since it needs to iterate over each row and column of the matrix once.
- Calculate the absolute difference between the two sums using the absolute function. This takes constant time and has a time complexity of  $O(1)$ .
- Print the result. This takes constant time and has a time complexity of  $O(1)$ .

- Therefore, the overall time complexity of the code can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= O(1) + O(n^2) + O(n^2) + O(1) + O(n) + O(1) + O(1) \\ &= O(n^2) \end{aligned}$$

- The code

The screenshot displays the Code::Blocks 20.03 IDE with a C++ project named 'task'. The main.c file contains the following code:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include <math.h>
4
5 int main() {
6     int n, i, j, leftSum = 0, rightSum = 0;
7     printf("Enter the size of the square matrix: ");
8     scanf("%d", &n);
9     int arr[n][n];
10    printf("Enter the elements of the matrix:\n");
11    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
12        for (j = 0; j < n; j++) {
13            scanf("%d", &arr[i][j]);
14            if(arr[i][j] < -100 || arr[i][j] > 100) {
15                return -1;
16            }
17        }
18    }
19    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
20        leftSum += arr[i][i];
21        rightSum += arr[i][n - i - 1];
22    }
23    int diff = abs(leftSum - rightSum);
24    printf("The absolute difference between the sums of the diagonals is %d\n", diff);
25    return 0;
26 }
27
```

The execution output, shown in a terminal window titled "D:\OneDrive - Faculty of Con", is as follows:

```
Enter the size of the square matrix: 3
Enter the elements of the matrix:
11 2 4
4 5 6
10 8 -12
The absolute difference between the sums of the diagonals is 15

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 41.599 s
Press any key to continue.
```

The IDE's status bar at the bottom indicates the file path: D:\OneDrive - Faculty of Computers and Information\Desktop\mohamed's data\task\main.c, the language: C/C++, and the window title: Windows (CR+LF) WINDOWS-1252 Line 1, Col 1, Pos 0.

## The second algorithm (recursive)

### Pseudocode:

Define function diagonalSumDiff(matrix, n, i, leftsumdiagonal, rightsumdiagonal)

    if n = i

        returns abs(leftsumdiagonal - rightsumdiagonal)

    end if

    leftsumdiagonal += matrix[i][i]

    rightsumdiagonal += matrix[i][n - i - 1]

    i++

    return diagonalSumDiff(matrix, n, i, leftsumdiagonal, rightsumdiagonal)

end function

main function

user enters size of matrix n\*n.

For i=0 to n

For j=0 to n

Read arr[i][j] from user.

If matrix[i][j] >=100 or matrix[i][j]<=-100

Prints Invalid matrix element.

Returns -1

intialize diff = diagonalSumDiff(matrix, n, 0, 0, 0);

prints diff

## Time complexity $t(n)$ :

The time complexity of the diagonalSumDiff function in this algorithm is  $O(n)$ , where  $n$  is the size of the matrix, because each recursive call of the function processes one element of each diagonal. The function makes a recursive call  $n$  times, once for each element in the main diagonal and the opposite diagonal, and performs a constant amount of work during each call.

The time complexity of the main function is  $O(n^2)$ , where  $n$  is the size of the matrix, because it reads in  $n^2$  elements from the input and checks their validity.

Therefore, the overall time complexity of the algorithm is  $O(n^2)$ .

## The steps:

$$T(n) = T(n-2) + n-1 + n$$

$$T(n) = T(n-3) + n-2 + n-1 + n$$

.

.

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + kn - k(k-1)/2 \quad \dots(1)$$

For base case:

$$n - k = 1 \text{ so we can get } T(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow k = n - 1$$

substitute in (1)

$$T(n) = T(1) + \underline{(n-1)n} - \underline{(n-1)(n-2)/2}$$

$$T(n) = T(1) + \underline{n^2}$$

$$\text{So } T(n) = O(n^2)$$

- The code

The screenshot displays the Code::Blocks IDE with a C++ project named 'main.c [algo]'. The code defines a function `diagonalSumDiff` that calculates the absolute difference between the sums of the left and right diagonals of a square matrix. The `main` function prompts the user for the matrix size `n` and its elements, then calls `diagonalSumDiff` to compute the result.

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include <math.h>
4
5 int diagonalSumDiff(int matrix[][100], int n, int i, int leftsumdiagonal, int rightsumdiagonal) {
6     // Base case
7     if (n == i) {
8         return abs(leftsumdiagonal - rightsumdiagonal);
9     }
10    if (i < n) {
11        leftsumdiagonal += matrix[i][i];
12        rightsumdiagonal += matrix[i][n - i - 1];
13        i++;
14        return diagonalSumDiff(matrix, n, i, leftsumdiagonal, rightsumdiagonal);
15    }
16 }
17
18 int main() {
19     int n, i, j;
20     printf("Enter the size of the matrix: ");
21     if (scanf("%d", &n) != 1 || n <= 0 || n > 100) {
22         printf("Invalid matrix size.\n");
23         return -1;
24     }
25     int matrix[100][100];
26     printf("Enter the matrix elements:\n");
27     for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
28         for (j = 0; j < n; j++) {
29             if (scanf("%d", &matrix[i][j]) != 1 || matrix[i][j] < -100 || matrix[i][j] > 100) {
30                 printf("Invalid matrix element.\n");
31                 return -1;
32             }
33         }
34     }
35     int diff = diagonalSumDiff(matrix, n, 0, 0, 0);
36     printf("Absolute difference between the sums of the diagonals: %d\n", diff);
37     return 0;
38 }
39
```

The execution output, shown in a terminal window, is as follows:

```
Enter the size of the matrix: 3
Enter the matrix elements:
11 2 4
4 5 6
10 8 -12
Absolute difference between the sums of the diagonals: 15

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 32.904 s
Press any key to continue.
```

The IDE status bar at the bottom indicates the file path `D:\OneDrive - Faculty of Computers and Information\Desktop\mohamed's data\algo\main.c`, the language `C/C++`, and the current line and column (`Line 26, Col 44, Pos 754`). The Windows taskbar at the very bottom shows the system clock as `10:54 PM 5/4/2023`.



## The comparison between the two algorithms

comparison	The first algorithm(non-recursive)	The second algorithm(recursive)
The best case	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
	when the input matrix has a size of 1, which is also the smallest possible size for a square matrix.	when the input matrix has a size of 1, which is also the base case of the diagonalSumDiff function. In this case, the function will simply return 0 without performing any calculations.
The avg case	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
The worst case	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
	when the input matrix is a large square matrix of size $n \times n$ , where $n$ is a very large number	when the input matrix is a large square matrix where the size of the matrix is a multiple of 2.
The most preferred algorithm	both	