

## Pseudocode for the alternate algorithm and Big-O Efficiency

### Alternate algorithm

def sorted\_alternate(const disk\_state& before):

```

    create new disk_state that are identical to before    1
    numOfSwap = 0                                         1
    for i = 1 to n do                                     (n - 1) + 1 = n
        if ( i % 2 != 0)                                  2
            then
                for j = 0 to 2n - 1 step 2 do              n+1/2
                    if (disk at j == light && disk at j+1 == dark)  3
                        swap                                  1
                        numOfSwap++                          1
                else
                    for k = 1 to 2n - 2 step 2 do          ((2n-2)- 1)/2 + 1 = n-1/2
                        if (disk at k == light && disk at k+1 == dark)  3
                            swap                              1
                            numOfSwap++                      1
    return sorted disk                                    1
  
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 SC &= 1 + 1 + (n) ( 2 + \max( SC \text{ then block}, SC \text{ else block} ) + 1 \\
 &\quad SC \text{ then block} = (n+1/2)(3+\max(2,0)) = 5(n+1/2) \\
 &\quad SC \text{ else block} = (n-1/2) (3+\max(2,0)) = 5(n-1/2) \\
 &= 2 + (n) ( 2 + \max ( 5(n+1/2), 5(n-1/2) ) + 1 \\
 &= 3+2n+ 5n^2+1/2n \\
 &= 3+5/2n+5n^2 \\
 &O(n^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

### Proof that the step count belong to $O(n^2)$ limits

$$\begin{aligned}
 &5n^2 + 5/2n + 3 \in O(n^2) \\
 &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (5n^2 + 5/2n + 3) / (n^2) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (5n^2/n^2) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (5/2n/n^2) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3/n^2) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (5) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (5/2n) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3/n^2) \\
 &= 5 \geq 0 \text{ and a constant therefore } 5n^2 + 5/2n + 3 \in O(n^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

### Lawnmower Algortihm

def sorted\_lawnmower(const disk\_state& before):

```

    create new disk_state that are identical to before    1
    numOfSwap = 0                                         1
    for i = 1 to n                                       n - 1 + 1 = n
        for j = 0 to 2n - 2                             2n - 2 - 0 + 1 = 2n - 1
            if (disk at j == light && disk at j+1 == dark) 3
                swap                                     1
                numOfSwap++                             1
        for k = 2n - 1 to 1                             1 - (2n - 1) + 1 = 2n + 3
            if (disk at j == dark && disk at j+1 == light) 3
                swap                                     1
                numOfSwap++                             1

    return sorted disk

```

$SC = 1 + 1 + \text{outer for loop}(SC \text{ first for loop} + SC \text{ second for loop}) + 1$   
 $= 1 + 1 + n [ (2n-1)(3+\max(2,0)) + (2n+3)(3+\max(2,0)) ] + 1$   
 $= 3 + n [ (2n-1)(5) + (2n+3)(5) ]$   
 $= 3 + n(10n-5+10n+15)$   
 $= 3 + n(10n+10)$   
 $= 3 + 10n^2 + 10n$   
 $O(n^2)$

### Proof that the step count belong to $O(n^2)$ limits

$10n^2 + 10n + 3 \in O(n^2)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (10n^2 + 10n + 3) / (n^2)$

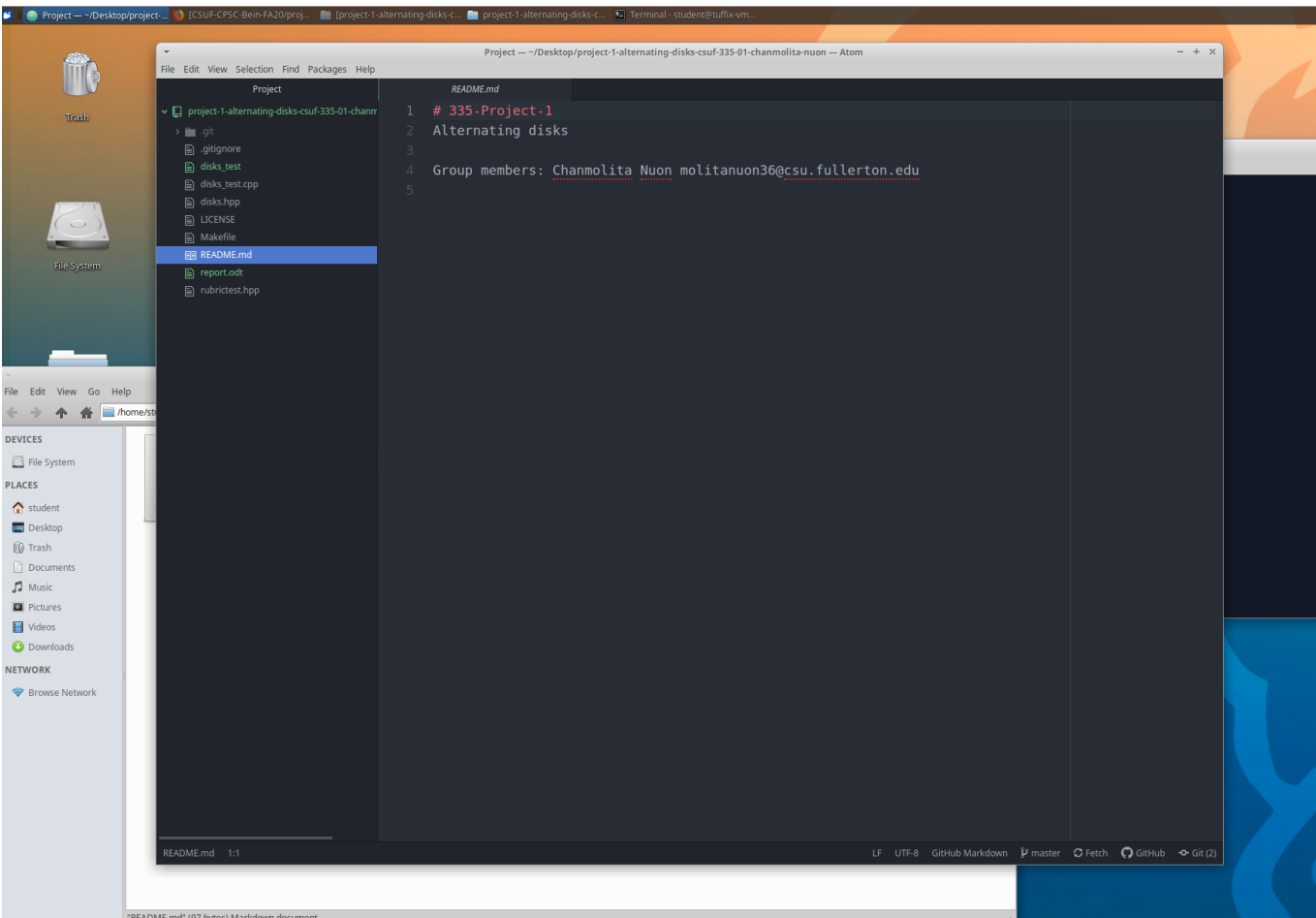
$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (10n^2/n^2) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (10n/n^2) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3/n^2)$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (10) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (10n) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3/n^2)$

$= 10 \geq 0$  and a constant therefore  $10n^2 + 10n + 3 \in O(n^2)$

### Screenshots

# Tuffix Spring 2019 r1 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox



## Tuffix Spring 2019 r1 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

