

* $A_0 = \text{Before}$
 $A_1 = \text{After}$

[illegible]

Test cases

Emmanuel Lennix

function	Description	Example	Pass/Fail
Move Max At End	If max at first, end, or in between first and last	A ₀ : 10 → 10 → 5 → 6 → 10 A ₁ : 5 → 6 → 10 → 10 → 10	pass
	If list is empty	A ₀ : {} A ₁ : move highest garbage value to end	pass
	If list is NULL	A ₀ : NULL A ₁ : NULL	pass
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Sublist	$ A > pos_list $	A ₀ : 10 → 5 → 6 → 10 pos_list ₀ : 0 → 3 A[pos_list]: 10 → 10	pass
	$ A < pos_list $	A ₀ : 10 → 5 → 6 pos_list: 1 → 0 → 2 → 1 A[pos_list]: 5 → 10 → 6 → 5	pass
	If position doesn't exist in A	A: 10 → 5 → 6 → 10 pos_list: 0 → 8 → 1 A[pos_list]: 10 → 5	pass
	If A is null	A: NULL pos_list: 0 → 1 A[pos_list]: NULL	pass
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Emmanuel Lennix

Task 2

Time Complexity

deleteOccurrences()

- this function would only loop through N times, therefore its time complexity is $O(N)$

Sublist()

- Because this function loops through to N and has a nested recursive function called 'find' within it that also runs to N . The time complexity is $O(N^2)$

insertAtPosition()

- this function is broken into two parts. If you want to insert at start it is constant time, but in most other case it will typically be

$O(N)$

because it will loop through until it reaches the N^{th} position and break.

Emmanuel Lennix

Task 2

move All Max At End()

- This function doesn't have any nested loops, but it contains 1 while loop that runs to N and a for loop that runs to C . Plus 2 calls to reverse and 1 call to delete, which both run to N giving us the equation.

$$N + 2N + N + C$$

$$4N + C$$

∴ time complexity is

$$O(N)$$