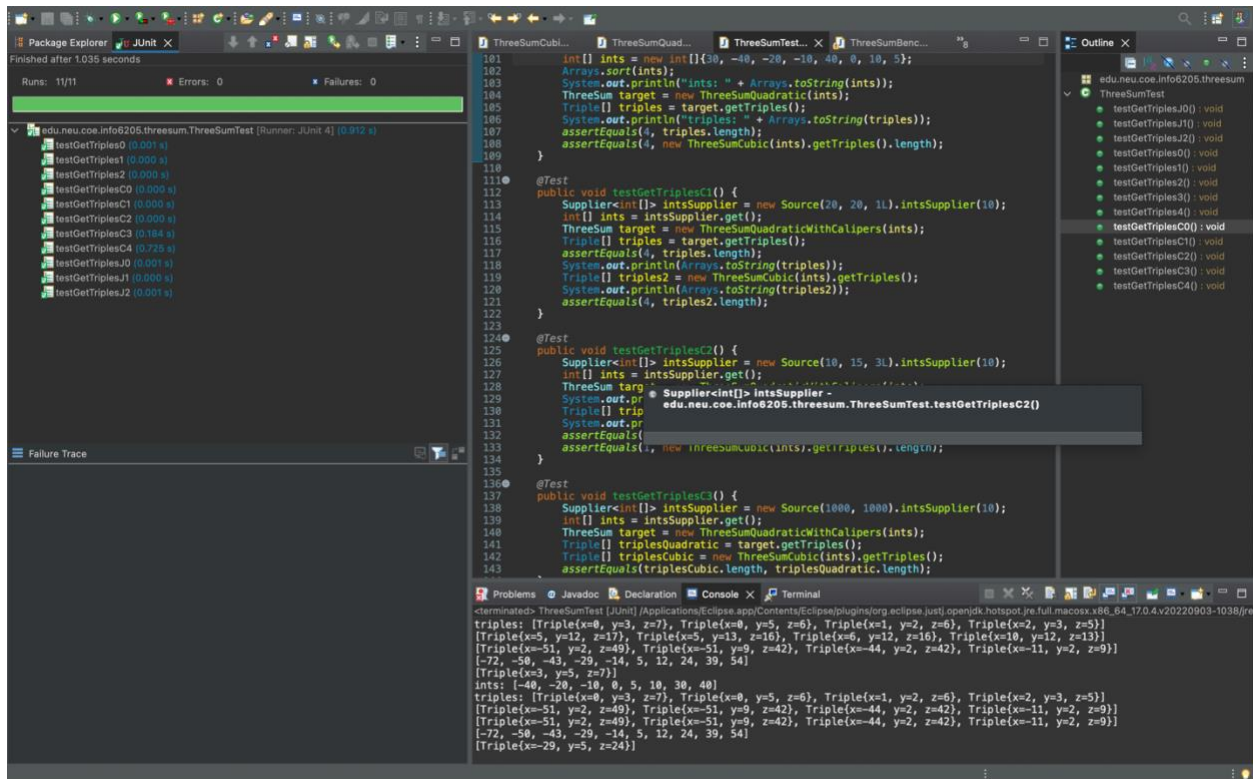


Program Structures and Algorithms
Spring 2023 Section – 01
Name – Naman Diwan
NUID – 002724115

1. evidence (screenshot) of your unit tests running (try to show the actual unit test code as well as the green strip)



2. a spreadsheet showing your timing observations--using the doubling method for at least five values of N--for each of the algorithms (include cubic); Timing should be performed either with an actual stopwatch (e.g. your iPhone) or using the Stopwatch class in the repository.

	N	TIME
Three Sum Quadratic:	500	7
	1000	5
	2000	15
	4000	57
	8000	771
	16000	3289
Three Sum Quadratic with Calipers:	500	6
	1000	5
	2000	8
	4000	27
	8000	7
	16000	36
Three Sum Quadratic:	500	5
	1000	4
	2000	5
	4000	28
	8000	25
	16000	84
Three Sum Quadratic:	500	5
	1000	4
	2000	5
	4000	28
	8000	25
	16000	84
Three Sum Cubic:	50	1
	100	1
	200	3
	400	15
	800	22
	1600	75
Three Sum Cubic:	50	1
	100	1
	200	3
	400	15
	800	22
	1600	75

3. your brief explanation of why the quadratic method(s) work

The quadratic method for solving the 3 sum problem in Java involves using nested loops to check every combination of three elements in the input array. The outer loop iterates over each element in the array, and the inner loop iterates over all the remaining elements in the array, starting at the next index after the outer loop's current index. For each combination of three elements, the sum is calculated and checked against zero. If the sum is zero, then the combination of elements is added to the result.

The time complexity of this method is $O(n^2)$, since for each element in the array, we must iterate over all the remaining elements in the array. This makes it suitable for small input arrays, but for large arrays, it can be quite slow and inefficient. However, it is a simple and straightforward method for solving the 3 sum problem and is good for understanding the basic approach.