2. An array of positive integer values has the *mountain* property if the elements are ordered such that successive values increase until a maximum value (the peak of the mountain) is reached and then the successive values decrease. The Mountain class declaration shown below contains methods that can be used to determine if an array has the mountain property. You will implement two methods in the Mountain class.

```
public class Mountain
   /** @param array an array of positive integer values
       @param stop the last index to check
                Precondition: 0 \le \text{stop} < \text{array.length}
       Greturn true if for each j such that 0 \le j < \text{stop}, array[j] < array[j + 1];
                false otherwise
    * /
  public static boolean isIncreasing(int[] array, int stop)
           implementation not shown */ }
   /** @param array an array of positive integer values
       @param start the first index to check
               Precondition: 0 \le \text{start} < \text{array.length} - 1
      @return true if for each j such that start \leq j < array.length - 1,
                        array[j] > array[j + 1];
    *
                 false otherwise
  public static boolean isDecreasing(int[] array, int start)
           implementation not shown */
  { /*
   /** @param array an array of positive integer values
                Precondition: array.length > 0
      @return the index of the first peak (local maximum) in the array, if it exists;
                 -1 otherwise
    * /
  public static int getPeakIndex(int[] array)
           to be implemented in part (a) */ }
  /** @param array an array of positive integer values
                Precondition: array.length > 0
       @return true if array contains values ordered as a mountain;
                 false otherwise
   * /
  public static boolean isMountain(int[] array)
           to be implemented in part (b) */
  // There may be instance variables, constructors, and methods that are not shown.
}
```

(a) Write the Mountain method getPeakIndex. Method getPeakIndex returns the index of the first peak found in the parameter array, if one exists. A peak is defined as an element whose value is greater than the value of the element immediately before it and is also greater than the value of the element immediately after it. Method getPeakIndex starts at the beginning of the array and returns the index of the first peak that is found or -1 if no peak is found.

For example, the following table illustrates the results of several calls to getPeakIndex.

		arr			<pre>getPeakIndex(arr)</pre>
{11,	22,	33,	22,	11}	2
{11,	22,	11,	22,	11}	1
{11,	22,	33,	55,	77}	-1
{99,	33,	55,	77,	120}	-1
{99,	33,	55,	77,	55}	3
{33,	22,	11}	•		-1

Complete method getPeakIndex below.

- (b) Write the Mountain method isMountain. Method isMountain returns true if the values in the parameter array are ordered as a mountain; otherwise, it returns false. The values in array are ordered as a mountain if all three of the following conditions hold.
 - There must be a peak.
 - The array elements with an index smaller than the peak's index must appear in increasing order.
 - The array elements with an index larger than the peak's index must appear in decreasing order.

For example, the following table illustrates the results of several calls to isMountain.

	arr	isMountain(arr)
{1, 2,	3, 2, 1}	true
{1, 2,	1, 2, 1}	false
{1, 2,	3, 1, 5}	false
{1, 4,	2, 1, 0}	true
{9, 3,	5, 7, 5}	false
{3, 2,	1}	false

In writing isMountain, assume that getPeakIndex works as specified, regardless of what you wrote in part (a).

Complete method isMountain below.