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Pseudocode:

Problem:

Given a set of cities arranged in a circle and connected by a clockwise circular road, determine the optimal starting city from which a car can complete the entire circuit without running out of fuel, while refueling at each city's gas station along the way.

Input:

Three types of input where:

- city_distances: an array that represents the distances between neighboring cities
- gas: an array of gas available at each city
- mpg: an integer that represents miles per gallon the car travel

Output:

preferred_start: the index of the preferred starting city

Constraints and Assumptions:

- Valid integer, non-negative numbers
- The total fuel available is sufficient to cover the total distance
- There will always be exactly one valid starting city

function preferredCity(city_distances, fuel, mpg):

 initialize total_fuel to 0

 initialize current_fuel to 0

 initialize preferred_start to 0

 // Iterate through each city and calculate the net fuel after visiting city i

 for i from 0 to length of city_distances - 1:

 net_fuel = fuel[i] * mpg - city_distances[i]

 // Update total and current fuel tank

 total_fuel += net_fuel

 current_fuel += net_fuel

 // If the current fuel is less than zero, update the current_fuel and reset the fuel tank amount

 if current_fuel < 0:

 preferred_start = i + 1

 current_fuel = 0

 // Check if total fuel is non-negative and return the index of the best starting city

 if total_fuel >= 0:

 return preferred_start % length of city_distances

 else:

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// Starting city does not exist
return -1
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Big(O) Analysis:

Codes:	Efficiency Class:
total_fuel = 0	$O(1)$
current_fuel = 0	$O(1)$
preferred_start = 0	$O(1)$
for i in range(len(city_distance))	$O(n + 1)$
net_fuel = fuel[i] * mpg - city_distances[i]	$O(1)$
total_fuel += net_fuel	$O(1)$
current_fuel += net_fuel	$O(n)$
if current_fuel < 0:	$O(n)$
if total_fuel >= 0:	$O(n)$

Proving Efficiency Class using Limits

$f(n) = 4n + 6 \rightarrow \epsilon O(n)$ $f(n) = 4n + 6$ $g(n) = n$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n+6}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n}{n} + \frac{6}{n}$ $4 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{n} = 4 + \frac{6}{\infty} = 4 + 0 = 4 \rightarrow \epsilon \theta(n)$ <p>Conclude: $4n + 6 = \theta(n)$</p>
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