

Nicolas Neven Lab 1 Extra Credit Results

For $n = 1$

$$2^1 \times 1! = 2 \times 1 =$$

2 possible combinations

All 2 combinations found

Running BFS/DFS on combinations...

BFS Results: [1, 0]

BFS Average: 0.5

DFS Results: [1, 0]

DFS Average: 0.5

For $n = 2$

$$2^2 \times 2! = 4 \times 2 =$$

8 possible combinations

All 8 combinations found

Running BFS/DFS on combinations...

BFS Results: [4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0]

BFS Average: 2.0

DFS Results: [4, 3, 5, 6, 2, 1, 1, 0]

DFS Average: 2.75

For $n = 3$

$$2^3 \times 3! = 8 \times 6 =$$

48 possible combinations

All 48 combinations found

Running BFS/DFS on combinations...

BFS Results: [6, 6, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0]

BFS Average: 3.4375

DFS Results: [6, 7, 5, 7, 6, 8, 13, 8, 19, 4, 12, 9, 18, 5, 14, 18, 20, 3, 22, 18, 14, 9, 13, 17, 21, 4, 21, 17, 15, 10, 15, 3, 22, 23, 19, 10, 11, 16, 12, 2, 16, 20, 2, 16, 1, 1, 1, 0]

DFS Average: 11.520833333333334

For $n = 4$

$$2^4 \times 4! = 16 \times 24 =$$

384 possible combinations

All 384 combinations found

Running BFS/DFS on combinations...

BFS Average: 4.796875

DFS Average: 72.0546875

My computer could not finish computing all combinations for $n = 5$ and run BFS/DFS before the deadline. From these results, it seems to me that as the size of the problem gets larger (n increases), the BFS search algorithm finds shorter flip sequences on average. The larger the n , the larger the difference in performance between BFS and DFS. This output can be produced by executing `extra_credit.py`