

Submit your codes and answers to Canvas.

1. Implement an iterative method called `reverse` that reverses a singly linked list `L` using only a constant amount of additional space. Test your method by writing a main method. Print the content of an example list that contains three Integers before and after calling `reverse`. Hint: You can reverse a singly linked list by reversing the direction of next pointer links using pointers. For this purpose, you can use pointers called `prev`, `curr`, and `next` that traverse the linked list starting from the beginning. In each iteration, you can update the next pointer of `curr` to be `prev` and then update the three pointers for the next iteration. Be sure to handle boundary cases such as a link with zero, one and two nodes only.

2. We have the following method for computing the sum of prefix sums of a given array.

```
/** Returns the sum of the prefix sums of given array. */  
  
1 public static int method(int[] arr){  
2     int n = arr.length;  
3     int total = 0;  
3     for (int j=0; j < n; j++)  
4         for (int k=0; k <= j; k++)  
5             total += arr[j];  
6     return total;  
7 }
```

(a) What is the running time complexity of this method in  $\Theta$ -notation? Show your work by calculating the number of primitive operations that come from each line. You can use different constants for each line (e.g. line 2 has running time of  $c_1$ , line 2 has  $c_2$ , etc).

(b) Re-write the method such that it has less complexity (e.g. linear running time). What is the running time complexity of your method in  $\Theta$ -notation?

3. Implement a recursive method called `maximum` for finding the maximum element in an array `A`, of `n` elements. What is your running time and space usage in  $\Theta$ -notation? Implement a main method that tests your method.