

Group Memebers

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## Lab W2D1

Q.N.1

```
Algorithm foySort (A, Start, Stop, colorSet)
if (colorSet.size() == 1) return
leftColorSet ← first Half of ColorSet
RightColorSet ← Second Half of ColorSet
i ← Start
j ← Stop
while (j <= i) do
    while (i < Stop & A[i].color is in RightColorSet)
        RightColorSet) i++
    while (i > Start & A[j].color is in LeftColorSet) j--
    if (i < j)
        Swap (A, i, j)
        i++
        j--
foysort (A, Start, i-1, LeftColorSet)
foysort (A, i, end, RightColorSet)
```

## W2D1

Q.1 → Representing colors in number

Suppose,

$$\begin{cases} k = \text{no. of colors} \\ n = \text{no. of Toys} \end{cases}$$

→ Divide every time half  
depth  $\downarrow$  So depth is  $\log k$

width is  $n$

→ look every element in the array

Time complexity is  $n \log k$

→ We do not need anything extra space so, that the algorithm is inplace algorithm.

# Space complexity of merge sort is  $O(n)$

because we need extra space to sort.

→ Merge sort is not inplace algorithm.

Good self call & Bad self call

(2)

(i)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

$\Rightarrow$  pivot = 5 ie: Good Pivot

1 2 3 4 9 6 7 8 5  
i c j

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Pivot = 4      Pivot = 9 ie: Bad Pivot

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
i c j

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Pivot = 2      Pivot = 7 ie: Good Pivot

1 3 2 4 5 6 8 7 9  
i j

1 3 2 4 5 6 7 8 9  
i j

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Thus sorted

bottom and

⑥

{ 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 9 }

$\Rightarrow$  Pivot = 8, 9, 4 ie: Good Pivot = 8

9 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 8  
; ;  
F 1 2 7 8 6 5 4 3 2 9 8  
; ;  
F 1 2 6 5 4 3 7 9 8  
; ;  
1 7 6 5 4 3 2 8 9

Pivot = 1, 2, 5 ie: Bad Pivot = 5

1 7 6 2 4 3 5 8 9  
i → ; j → ;  
1 3 6 2 4 7 5 8 9  
i ; j ;  
1 3 4 2 5 7 6 8 9  
i ; ;

Good Pivot = 1, 2, 3  $\Rightarrow$  3  $\Rightarrow$  7.

1 2 4 3 5 6 7 8 9  
i ; → ; j ; p ; q ; n → ;  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Thus sorted

⑥  $\{9, 1, 8, 2, 7, 3, 6, 4, 5\}$

$\Rightarrow$  pivot = 5, 9, 7  $\Rightarrow$  7. (Best)

9, 1, 8, 2, 5, 3, 6, 4, 7  
; j

4 1 8 2 5 3 6 9 7  
i → ; j

4 1 6 2 5 3 8 9 7  
; — j, i

4 1 6 2 5 3 7 9 8

Bad Pivot  $\Rightarrow$  4 and Pivot 9.

3 1 6 2 5 4 7 8 9  
i → ; j ← s ii

3 1 2 6 5 4 7 8 9  
j ← ii

3 1 2 5 6 4 7 8 9  
3 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9

Good Pivot = 2.

3 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 j 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Thus sorted.

d)  $\{5, 1, 4, 2, 3, 9, 7, 6, 8\}$

$\Rightarrow 5 \ 1 \ 4 \ 2 \ 3 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8$   
pivot =  $\{3, 5, 8\} = 5$  ie: Good Pivot

$8 \ 1 \ 4 \ 2 \ 3 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 5$   
 $i \qquad \qquad j \leftarrow \qquad j$   
 $3 \ 1 \ 4 \ 2 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 5$   
 $i \qquad \qquad j \rightarrow i$   
 $3 \ 1 \ 4 \ 2 \ 5 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8$

Bad Pivot  $\Rightarrow P_1 = 4$  and  $P_2 = 9$

$3 \ 1 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5 \ 8 \ 7 \ 6 \ 9$   
 $i \qquad \qquad j, i \qquad i \qquad j \rightarrow i$   
 $3 \ 1 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5 \ 8 \ 7 \ 6 \ 9$

Good Pivot = 2

Good Pivot = 7

$3 \ 1 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5 \ 8 \ 6 \ 7 \ 9$   
 $i \ j \qquad i \ qquad j \qquad i \ j \qquad i \ j$   
 $1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 8 \ 7 \ 9$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Thus sorted  $\#$

3 a) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 $k = 5$

Bad pivot ① 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

9 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1  
 ↓  
 at our

1 [2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]

$$L=0, E=1, G=8$$

$$K > |L| + |E| \\ 5 > 0 + 1 = K = k - |L| - |E| \\ 5 - 0 - 1 = 4$$

2 3 4 9 6 7 8 9

Good pivot

2 3 4 9 6 7 8 5

1 [2 3 4] [5] [6 7 8 9]

$$k=4 \quad L=3 \quad E=1 \quad G=1$$

$$K \geq |L| \text{ & } K \leq |L| + |E| \\ 4 \geq 3 \text{ & } 4 \leq 3 + 1$$

Return  $A[i] = 5$

$$|L| + |E| = 4 = k = 4$$

Fifth item in E

Fifth item in E is 5

③ Here,  $k = 3$  and Array = {8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 9}

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 9

Here,

Good Pivot = 5

8 7 6 9 4 3 2 1 5  
i j

1 7 6 9 4 3 2 8 5  
i j

1 2 6 9 4 3 7 8 5  
i j

1 2 3 9 4 6 7 8 5  
i j

1 2 3 4 9 6 7 8 5  
j i

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

$L=4, E=1, G=4$

$L < k \Rightarrow L=4 > k=3$

Recursive (L, 3)

1 2 3 4

Bad Pivot = 4

1 2 3 4  
i j ;

$L=3, E=1, R=0$

$L \leq k \Rightarrow 3$

$L=3 \leq k=3$

Recursive (L, 3)  
 $L+E > k \Rightarrow 4 > 3$

1 2 3

Good pivot = 2

1 3 2  
 $\frac{i+e}{2}$

∴ 1 2 3

thus

$$L=1, E=1, R=1$$

then,

$$L=1 < K=3 \text{ But } L+E=2 < 3.$$

thus

$$|C = K - (L+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - 1 - 1 \\ = 1$$

Recursive (6,1)

Only one element thus value = 3 //

W2D1

$$3(c) \quad \begin{matrix} 9 & 1 & 8 & 2 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 4 & 5 \\ L=8 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Good pivot} \quad \begin{matrix} 9 & 1 & 8 & 2 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 9 & 1 & 8 & 2 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 4 & 5 \\ j \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 4 & 1 & 8 & 2 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 5 \\ i \rightarrow i & j \leftarrow j \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 7 & 8 & 6 & 9 & 5 \\ j \rightarrow j \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 8 & 6 & 9 & 7 \\ L=4 & E=1 & G=4 \end{matrix}$$

$$|L|=4 < k=8$$

$$|L| + |E| = 5 < k=8$$

$$\text{Bad pivot} \quad k = k - |L| - |E| = 8 - 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$\begin{matrix} 8 & 7 & 9 & 6 \\ j \end{matrix}$$

$$L=0 \quad \begin{matrix} 6 & 7 & 9 & 8 \\ E=1 & G=3 \end{matrix}$$

$$|L|=0 < k=2$$

$$|L| + |E| = 1 < k=3$$

$$k = k - |L| - |E| = 3 - 1 - 0 = 2$$

35(c)  $k=2$   
7 9 ⑧

7 9 8  
↓ ← →

凸 8 凹

$$|U| = 1 < k = 2$$

$$|U| + |E| \leq k$$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= k - |U| - |E| \\ &= 2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Eighth item in E is 8

(d) Here,

$k = 5$   
and array is  $\{5, 1, 4, 2, 3, 9, 7, 6, 8\}$

5 1 4 2 3 9 7 6 8

Here,

Good Pivot = 5

8 1 4 2 3 9 7 6 5  
 $i$                      $j \leftarrow$              $j$

3 1 4 2 8 9 7 6 5  
 $i$                      $j \rightarrow i$

3 1 4 2 5 9 7 6 8

$L = 4$ ,  $E = 1$ ,  $G_L = 4$

and  $L < K$  ie:  $L = 4 < K = 5$

thus

$$\cancel{K = L + E} = |L| + |E| = 4 + 1 = 5$$

thus

$$K = |L| + |E|$$

$$= 5$$

thus value = 5

W2D1

4)

Widen  $\rightarrow$

$$(S(x)) = n$$

$$(S(a)) \quad (S(b)) = \frac{2}{3}n$$

$$(S(c))(S(d)) \quad (S(e))(S(f)) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 n$$

$\log_{3/2} n$

i

$$n, \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)n, \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 n, \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 n, \dots, 1$$

$$1 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k n$$

$$n = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k$$

$$\log_{3/2}(n) = k$$

$$\text{height} = \log_{3/2}(n)$$

which is  $O(\log n)$   
At each level of recursion the total  
processing time is  $O(n)$

$\therefore$  Total running time in the good case  
is  $O(n \log n)$