

- [CPSC 275: Introduction to Computer Systems](#)

[CPSC 275: Introduction to Computer Systems](#)

Fall 2025

- [Syllabus](#)
- [Schedule](#)
- [Resources](#)
- [Upload](#)
- [Solution](#)

Homework 34

NOTE: You are not required to hand in the following exercises, but you are strongly encouraged to complete them to strengthen your understanding of the concepts covered in class.

- Write code to, without using the array notation (`[]`),
 - Declare a pointer `p` to an array of pointers to `double`.
 - Dynamically allocate a 100-by-100 array of `doubles` and assign its address to `p`.
 - Initialize all elements of the array to 0.
- For each of the following, write the appropriate function pointer declaration:
 - A pointer to a function that takes an `int` and returns nothing.
 - A pointer to a function that takes no arguments and returns `int`.
 - A pointer to a function that takes a `double` and an `int` and returns `char *`.
- Write the appropriate function prototype for a function that takes a `char` and returns a pointer to a function that takes a `float` and returns an `int`.
- The Collatz Conjecture [L. Collatz, 1937] states that any sequence of natural numbers, x_0, x_1, \dots , where $x_{i+1} = x_i/2$ if x_i is even; $x_{i+1} = 3x_i + 1$ if x_i is odd, will eventually reach 1.
 - Write a C program (`collatz.c`) which will experimentally verify the conjecture for all positive integers $x < N$ for some large N . If the conjecture is verified for all x , your program should print:


```
Conjecture verified for all positive integers < N
Total number of steps: nSteps
```

If the conjecture would not hold for some x (you will be famous if you find one such number), your program should print:

```
Found a counterexample: x
```

Use long integers throughout the program. Make sure the value of N is passed to the program at the command-line. Use the `time()` function to measure running time.
 - Rewrite `collatz.c` using T threads. Call your program `collatz_threaded.c`. Make sure the values of N and T are passed to the program at the command-line. Compare its running time with the

sequential version using different values of N and T .

- **Welcome: Sean**

- [LogOut](#)

