

Program Structures and Algorithms
Fall 2022(SEC 06)

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Task:

- Solve 3-SUM using the Quadrithmic, Quadratic and QuadraticWithCalipers approaches
- Use spreadsheet to show timing observations
- Explain why the quadratic method(s) work

Relationship Conclusion:

The Cubic is the slowest as the time grows exponentially as the input increases, the QuadraticWithCalipers is the fastest, as it is slightly faster than the Quadratic method, you'll start to notice this when the number of inputs increases.

Evidence to support that conclusion:

The table shows how the time grows with respect to doubling the number of inputs

N (number of inputs)	Cubic (ms)	Quadratic (ms)	QuadraticWithCalipers (ms)	Quadrithmic (ms)
500	25	5	8	11
1000	66	5	3	15
2000	447	7	5	67
4000	13260	35	33	312
8000	102556	107	102	1497

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA IDE with a project named 'INFO6205'. The 'Project' view on the left lists several classes, including 'ThreeSumsCompare'. The main editor displays the 'ThreeSumsCompare.java' file, which contains a 'main' method that tests three different algorithms: Cubic, Quadratic, and Quadrithmic. The 'Run' window at the bottom shows the output of the program, which includes the time taken for each algorithm at different input sizes (N: 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000).

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] myArr1 = generateArr(n: 500);
    int[] myArr2 = generateArr(n: 1000);
    int[] myArr3 = generateArr(n: 2000);
    int[] myArr4 = generateArr(n: 4000);
    int[] myArr5 = generateArr(n: 8000);

    int[][] myArrays = new int[][] {myArr1, myArr2, myArr3, myArr4, myArr5};
    int n = 500;
    System.out.println("Testing for Cubic!!!");
    for (int[] myArray: myArrays) {
        try (Stopwatch watch = new Stopwatch()) {
            Answer ans = cubic(myArray);
        }
    }

    System.out.println("Testing for Quadratic!!!");
    for (int[] myArray: myArrays) {
        try (Stopwatch watch = new Stopwatch()) {
            Answer ans = quadratic(myArray);
        }
    }

    System.out.println("Testing for Quadrithmic!!!");
    for (int[] myArray: myArrays) {
        try (Stopwatch watch = new Stopwatch()) {
            Answer ans = quadrithmic(myArray);
        }
    }
}
```

Run: ThreeSumsCompare

Testing for Cubic!!!

N: 500 Time taken: 25ms

N: 1000 Time taken: 66ms

N: 2000 Time taken: 447ms

N: 4000 Time taken: 13260ms

N: 8000 Time taken: 102556ms

Testing for Quadratic!!!

N: 500 Time taken: 5ms

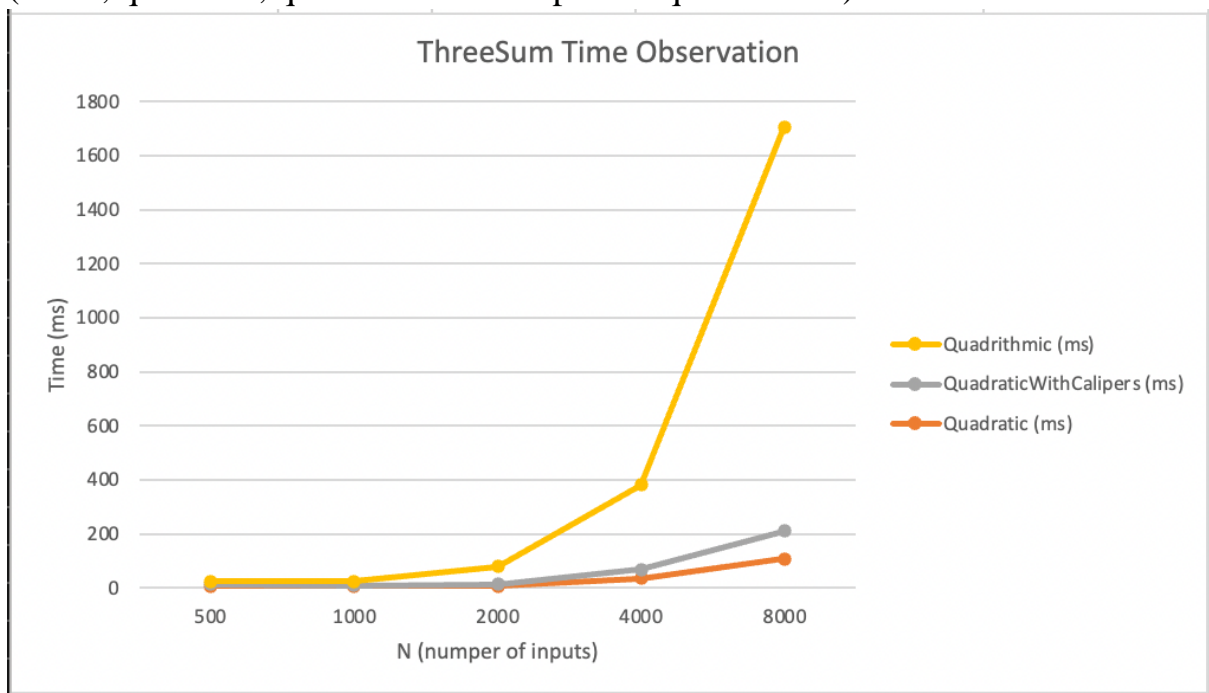
N: 1000 Time taken: 5ms

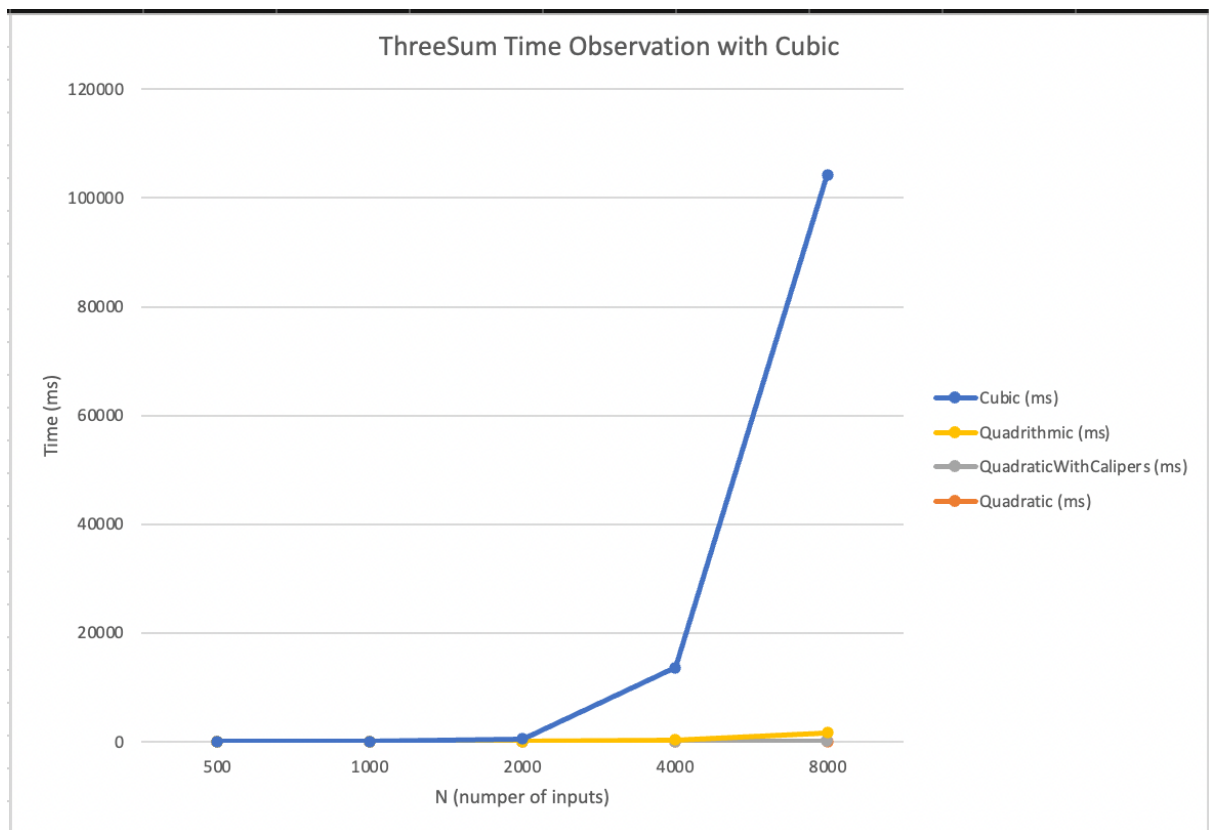
N: 2000 Time taken: 7ms

N: 4000 Time taken: 35ms

Graphical Representation:

The line graphs below show us how the time it takes to get ThreeSums increases respectively with the number of inputs for each ThreeSum approach used (cubic, quadratic, quadraticWithCalipers & quadrithmic)





Unit Test Screenshots:

