

## Analytical Assignment-5

- (1) To Implement the median of median algorithm  
Ensure that you handle the worst-case time  
Complexity Efficiency while finding the  $k$ th smallest  
Element in an unsorted array.
- (A) i) arr = [12, 3, 5, 7, 19].  $k=2$   
Given that,  
arr = [12, 3, 5, 7, 19].  $k=2$   
Arrange the array in ascending order = [<sup>0</sup>3, <sup>1</sup>5, <sup>2</sup>7, <sup>3</sup>12, <sup>4</sup>19]  
Median =  $\frac{low + high}{2} = \frac{0 + 4}{2} = 2$   
Median = 7  
As given  $k=2$ , the value of  $(k=2) = 5$ .
- (ii) arr = [12, 3, 5, 7, 4, 19, 26]  $k=3$   
Given that,  
arr = [12, 3, 5, 7, 4, 19, 26],  $k=3$   
Arrange the array in ascending order = [<sup>0</sup>3, <sup>1</sup>4, <sup>2</sup>5, <sup>3</sup>7, <sup>4</sup>12, <sup>5</sup>19, <sup>6</sup>26]  
Median =  $\frac{low + high}{2} = \frac{0 + 6}{2} = 3$   
Median = 7  
As given,  $k=2$   
The value of  $(k=3) = 5$
- (iii) arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]  $k=6$   
Given that,  
arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]  $k=6$   
Arrange the array in ascending order, its already arranged  
 $\Rightarrow$  [<sup>0</sup>1, <sup>1</sup>2, <sup>2</sup>3, <sup>3</sup>4, <sup>4</sup>5, <sup>5</sup>6, <sup>6</sup>7, <sup>7</sup>8, <sup>8</sup>9, <sup>9</sup>10]  
M =  $\frac{L + h}{2} = \frac{0 + 9}{2} = 4.5 \approx 5$   
Median = 6



As given  $k=6$ , the value of  $(k-6) = 6$

(2) To implement a function Median of Median ( $arr, k$ ) that takes an unsorted array  $arr$  and an integer  $k$  and returns the  $k$ th smallest element in the array.

(i)  $array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]$   $k=6$

Given that,

$arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]$   $k=6$

Arrange it in ascending order, but it is already

arranged =  $[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]$

$$M = \frac{L+h}{2} = \frac{4+5}{2} = 4.5 \rightarrow 5$$

$$M = 6$$

As given  $k=6$ , the value of  $(k-6) = 6$

(ii)  $arr = [23, 17, 31, 44, 55, 21, 20, 18, 19, 27]$   $k=5$

Given that,

$arr = [23, 17, 31, 44, 55, 21, 20, 18, 19, 27]$

$$\text{Median} = \frac{L+h}{2} = \frac{0+9}{2} = 4.5 \rightarrow 5$$

As given  $k=5$ , the value of  $(k-5) = 21$ .

Closest Pair of Points

" Given an array of points where  $points[i] = [x_i, y_i]$  represents a point on the  $x-y$  plane & an integer  $k$  return the  $k$ -closest pair to the origin  $(0,0)$

(i)  $Points = [[1, 3], [-3, 2], [5, 8], [0, 1]]$   $k=2$

Given that,

$Points = [[1, 3], [-3, 2], [5, 8], [0, 1]]$

$$\text{Distance} = x^2 + y^2$$

$$(1, 3) = 1^2 + 3^2 = 10$$

$$(-3, 2) = (-3)^2 + 2^2 = 8$$

for d in D:

complement = -(c+d)

if complement in AB-sum-counts:

count += AB-sum-counts (complement)

return count

A = [0]

B = [0]

C = [0]

D = [0]

Print (four-sum-count(A, B, C, D))



$$[5, 8] = 5^2 + 8^2$$

$$= 25 + 64$$

$$= 89$$

$$[0, 1] = 0^2 + 1^2$$

$$= 1$$

$$\text{Distance} = [10, 8, 89, 1]$$

Arrange the points in that order close to the origin by considering distances

$$\Rightarrow [(0, 1), [-3, 2], [1, 3], [5, 8]]$$

As the value  $k=2$ ,

Consider first 2 points, so the closest pair

$$\Rightarrow [(0, 1), [-2, 2]]$$

ii) Points =  $[(1, 3), [-3, 2]]$   $k=1$

Given that,

$$\text{Points} = [(1, 3), [-3, 2]]$$

$$\text{Distance} = x^2 + y^2$$

$$[1, 3] = 1^2 + 3^2$$

$$= 10$$

$$[-3, 2] = (-2)^2 + 2^2$$

$$= 4 + 4 = 8$$

$$\text{Distance} = [10, 8]$$

Arrange the points in such a order that are close to the origin by considering distance =  $[(-2, 2), [1, 3]]$

As the value,  $k=1$

Consider first point, so the closest pair =  $[(-2, 2)]$ .

iii) Points =  $[(3, 3), [5, -1], [-2, 4]]$   $k=2$

Given that,

$$\text{Points} = [(3, 3), [5, -1], [-2, 4]]$$

$$\text{Distance} = x^2 + y^2$$

$$[3, 3] = 3^2 + 3^2 = 9 + 9$$

$$= 18$$

$$[5, -1] = 5^2 + (-1)^2$$

$$= 25 + 1$$

$$= 26$$

$$[-2, 4] = (-2)^2 + (4)^2$$

$$= 4 + 16$$

$$= 20$$

$$\text{Distance} = [18, 26, 20]$$

Arrangement of points should be done in such a way



that are close to origin considering dis.  
As the value  $k=2$ , Take two points, into  
Consideration  $[3,3]$ ,  $[-2,4]$

- (4) Given four Lists A, B, C, D of integer values, write a  
Program to compute how many tuples  $(i, j, k, l)$ ,  $\therefore$  are  
Such that  $A[i] + B[j] + C[k] + D[l]$  is zero.

5)  $A = [1, 2]$ ,  $B = [-2, -1]$ ,  $C = [-1, 2]$ ,  $D = [0, 2]$

from collections import defaultdict

def four-lists (A, B, C, D):

AB-sum-counts = defaultdict(int)

for a in A:

for b in B:

AB-sum-counts [a+b] += 1

count = 0

for c in C:

for d in D:

complement = -(c+d)

if complement ~~in~~ in AB-sum-counts:

Count += AB-sum-counts [complement]

return count

$A = [1, 2]$

$B = [-2, -1]$

$C = [-1, 2]$

$D = [0, 2]$

Print (four-sum, count (A, B, C, D))

(i)  $A = [0]$ ,  $B = [0]$ ,  $C = [0]$ ,  $D = [0]$

from collections import defaultdict

def four-sum-count (A, B, C, D):

AB-sum-counts = defaultdict(int)

for a in A:

for b in B:

AB-sum-counts [a+b] += 1

count = 0

for c in C: