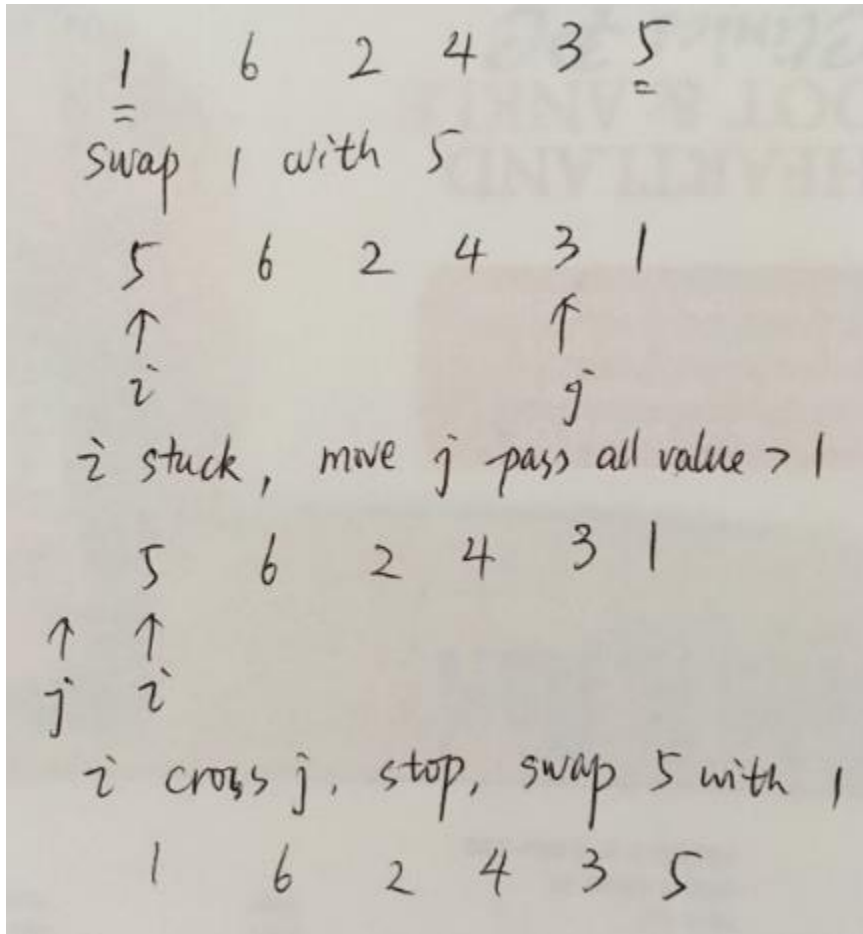


Lab 5 Solutions

Problem 1

$QS(\{1, 6, 2, 4, 3, 5\})$
 $P=1$
 $L=\{ \}$ $E=\{1\}$ $G=\{6, 2, 4, 3, 5\}$
 $QS(\{ \})$ return
 $QS(\{6, 2, 4, 3, 5\})$
 $P=6$
 $L=\{2, 4, 3, 5\}$ $E=\{6\}$ $G=\{ \}$
 $QS(\{2, 4, 3, 5\})$
 $P=2$
 $L=\{ \}$ $E=\{2\}$ $G=\{4, 3, 5\}$
 $QS(\{ \})$ return
 $QS(\{4, 3, 5\})$
 $P=4$
 $L=\{ \}$ $E=\{4\}$ $G=\{5\}$
 $QS(\{ \})$ return
 $QS(\{5\})$ return
 $LU\bar{E}UG = \{3, 4, 5\}$
 $LU\bar{E}UG = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$
 $QS(\{ \})$ return
 $LU\bar{E}UG = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
 $LU\bar{E}UG = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

Problem 2



Problem 3.

- Good pivots: 2,3,3,4,5
- Yes: 5/9 of the elements are good pivots.

Problem 4.

[22/6] Give an $o(n)$ (that is, better than $\Theta(n)$) algorithm for determining whether a sorted array A of distinct integers contains an element m for which $A[m] = m$, and then implement as a Java function

```
int findFixedPoint(int[] A)
```

which returns such an m if found, or -1 if no such m is found. You must also provide a proof that your algorithm runs in $o(n)$ time.

Step 1: If $A[0] = 0$, return 0.

Step 2: If $A[0] > 0$, return -1.

Step 3: Do binary search. The base case will examine $A[mid]$ to see if $A[mid] = mid$, and if so, return $A[mid]$ (it's the a fixed point). If $A[mid] > mid$, search the left side. If $A[mid] < mid$, search the right side. If the usual failure signal occurs (lower > upper) return -1. This solves the problem in $O(\log n)$.