Programming Design In-class PracticesAlgorithms and Recursion

Ling-Chieh Kung

Department of Information Management National Taiwan University

Complexity

• Let's watch a video!

Problem 1: linear search

- Given a size-n array A of integers and a target integer t, check whether t is in A.
- Please design a function that:
 - Takes an integer array A, its length n, and an integer t as parameters.
 - Returns true if t is in A and false otherwise.
- Please write pseudocode by writing a loop.

```
\frac{\text{Search}(A, n, t)}{\text{for } i \text{ from 1 to } n}
\text{if } A_i = t
\text{return true}
\text{return false}
```

Problem 2: linear search (recursion)

- Given a size-n array A of integers and a target integer t, check whether t is in A.
- Please design a function that:
 - Takes an integer array A, its length n, and an integer t as parameters.
 - Returns true if t is in A and false otherwise.
- Please write pseudocode with recursion.

```
\frac{\text{Search}(A, n, t)}{t_0 = \frac{\text{Search}(A, n - 1, t)}{\text{if } t_0 = \text{true } \textit{or } A_n = t}
\frac{\textit{return}}{\textit{return}} \text{ true}
\frac{\textit{else}}{\textit{return}} \text{ false}
```

Problem 3: Hanoi Tower

- Given an integer n, the fastest way to solve the Hanoi Tower problem is unique.
- Let's watch a **video!**
- Though you have read the code solving the Hanoi Tower problem, please still write **pseudocode** for it.

Problem 3: Hanoi Tower

```
\begin{aligned} & \underline{\text{Hanoi}}(f, v, t, d) \\ & \textit{if } d = 1 \\ & \text{Move the disc from pillar } f \text{ to pillar } t \\ & \textit{else} \\ & \text{Move the top } d - 1 \text{ discs from pillar } f \text{ to pillar } v \text{ by utilizing pillar } t \\ & \text{Move the last disc from pillar } f \text{ to pillar } t \\ & \text{Move the } d - 1 \text{ discs from pillar } v \text{ to pillar } t \text{ by utilizing pillar } f \end{aligned}
```

```
\begin{aligned} & \underline{Hanoi}(f, v, t, d) \\ & \textit{if } d = 1 \\ & \text{Move the disc from pillar } f \text{ to pillar } t \\ & \textit{else} \\ & \underline{Hanoi}(f, t, v, d - 1) \\ & \overline{Move the last disc from pillar } f \text{ to pillar } t \\ & \underline{Hanoi}(v, f, t, d - 1) \end{aligned}
```

Problem 4: insertion sort

- Let's watch a video!
- Idea: Given a size-n integer array A whose first k elements are sorted (from small to large) and the remaining is not, insert the (k + 1)th element into the first half to make the first k + 1 element sorted.

```
insertionSort(a non-repetitive array A, the array length n)

for i from 1 to n

insert A_j to the proper place within A_{1...(i-1)} // how?

// now A_{1...i} is sorted
```

- Please refine the pseudocode to make it **precise**.
 - Make you (and your friend) know how to execute each step.

Problem 4: insertion sort

```
insertionSort(a non-repetitive array A, the array length n)

for i from 1 to n

// A_{1..(i-1)} is sorted

insert A_j to the proper place within A_{1..(i-1)}

// now A_{1..i} is sorted
```

```
\frac{\text{insertionSort}(\text{a non-repetitive array } A, \text{ the array length } n)}{\text{for } i \text{ from 1 to } n}
\frac{\text{// } A_{1..(i-1)} \text{ is sorted}}{\text{for } j \text{ from } i \text{ to 1}}
\frac{\text{if } A_j < A_{j-1}}{\text{swap } A_j \text{ and } A_{j-1} \text{ // precise?}}
\frac{\text{else}}{\text{break}}
\frac{\text{break}}{\text{// now } A_{1..i} \text{ is sorted}}
```