The following divide-and-conquer algorithm is proposed for finding the simultaneous maximum and minimum:

If there is one item, it is the maximum and minimum, and if there are two items, then compare them, and in one comparison you can find the maximum and minimum.

Otherwise, split the input into two halves, divided as evenly as possibly (if N is odd, one of the two halves will have one more element than the other). Recursively find the maximum and minimum of each half, and then in two additional comparisons produce the maximum and minimum for the entire problem.

Write the above function which will take in a vector and solve the problem, returning a vector of two elements, the min and max.

Your function will look as follows:

vector<int> dacMinMax(vector<int> vect, int l, int r)

**Note**

* Must work with positive and negative numbers
* **Do not sort** the list or use mergesort (or other sorting methods)
* You must use **recursion**.

You can use the following code for main to test your program (we will try other tests besides these):

int main() {

vector<int> vect = {1};

// If vector is size of 1, should return 1,1

vector<int> ans = dacMinMax(vect, 0, vect.size() - 1);

cout <<"lowest: " << to\_string(ans[0]) << endl;

cout <<"highest: " << to\_string(ans[1]) << endl;

vect = {12,3,5,6,19,2};

// Should return 2, 19

ans = dacMinMax(vect, 0, vect.size() - 1);

cout <<"lowest: " << to\_string(ans[0]) << endl;

cout <<"highest: " << to\_string(ans[1]) << endl;

return 0;

}