## Pseudocode:

## First-fit/first-fit-decreasing:

The runtime for first\_fit is  $O(n^2)$ . For first-fit-decreasing I will use python's sort function, which has a time complexity of O(n), so the time complexity for first-fit-decreasing is  $O(n^3)$ 

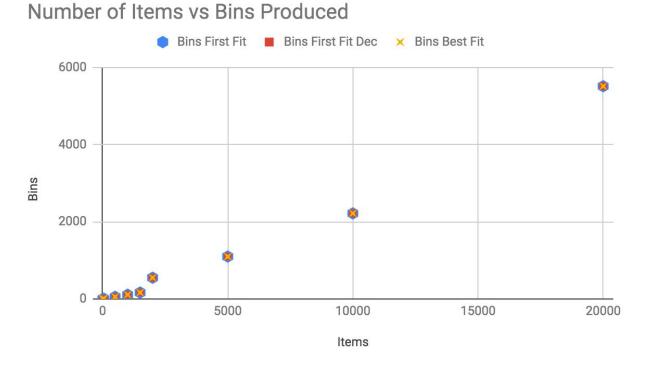
## **Best-fit:**

```
best fit(arr, C):
bins = [0] #there will be at least one bin
for each element in arr:
     index = 0
     weights = [0]*len(arr)
     for each bin:
           if element+bin[index] > bin[index]: #hit C
                weights[index] = -1
           else:
                weights[index] = bin's weight
           index+=1
     ind max = index of max(weights)
      if ind max == len(bins): #no free bin
           bins.append(element) #add element to new bin
      else:
           bins[ind max] += element
return len(bins)
```

The runtime for best\_fit is  $O(n^2)$ .

Figure 1

To generate 20 arrays of items of varying size I made a function that took in the size of an array and returned an array of that size, filled with random numbers between 1 and 10. I ran this function for arrays ranging from size 10 to size 20000 (so 10 to 20000 items). I then set the capacity to 50 and ran my three algorithms, timing each. Interestingly, I found that (i) each of the three algorithms performed equally as well finding bins for varying sizes (Figure 1), but (ii) the first-fit-decreasing algorithm was significantly slower than the other two algorithms (Figure 2). The best-fit algorithm was the fastest of the three, but only marginally faster than first-fit.



(Figure 2 on following page)

Figure 2

## Items vs Runtime

