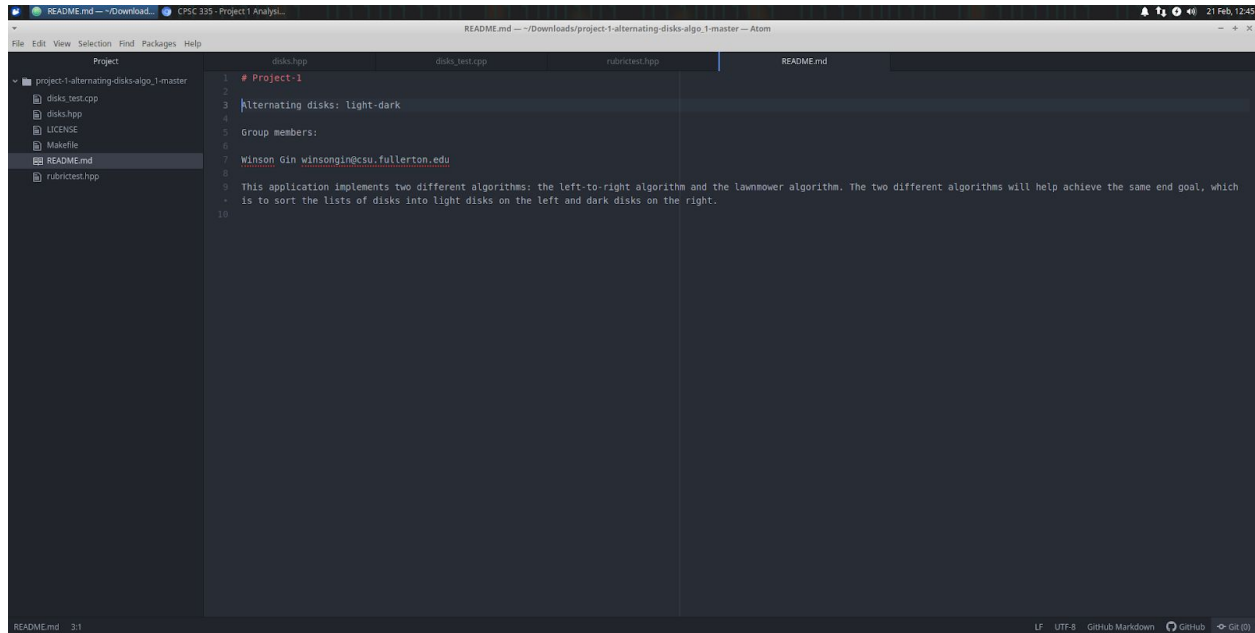


Project 1 Analysis

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Screenshot:



Pseudocode:

Left-to-right Algorithm

```
assert(before.is_alternating()); -----  $7n + (9/2)$  times
copyOfBefore = before; ----- 1 t.u.
swapCounter = 0; ----- 1 t.u.
for int i = 0 to n do -----  $(n - 0/1) + 1 = n+1$  times
    For i = 0 to  $2n-2$  do -----  $((2n-2 - 0)/1) + 1 = 2n-1$  times
        if(copyOfBefore.at(i) == DISK_DARK && copyOfBefore.at(i+1) ==
        DISK_LIGHT) ----- 6 t.u. ----->  $6 + \max(5,0) = 11$  t.u.
            copyOfBefore.swap(i); ----- 3 t.u.
            swapCounter++; ----- 2 t.u.
        endif
    endfor
endfor
```

return sorted_disk; ----- 1 t.u.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Step count} &= (7n + 9/2) + 2 + (n+1) * (2n-1) * 11 + 1 \\ &= 7n + 15/2 + 2n^2 - n + 2n \\ &= 2n^2 + 8n + 13/2\end{aligned}$$

Lawnmower Algorithm

```
assert(before.is_alternating()); ----- 7n + (9/2) times
copyOfBefore = before; ----- 1 t.u.
swapCounter++; ----- 1 t.u.
For i = 0 to n do ----- n+1 times
    For i = 0 to 2n-2 do ----- (2n-2 - 0)/1 + 1 = 2n-1 times
        if(copyOfBefore.at(i) == DISK_DARK && copyOfBefore.at(i+1) ==
        DISK_LIGHT) ----- 6 t.u. -----> 6 + max(5,0) = 11 t.u.
            copyOfBefore.swap(i); ----- 3 t.u.
            swapCounter++; ----- 2 t.u.
        endif
    endfor
    For i = 2n-1 to 1 do ----- (2n-1 - 1)/1 + 1 = 2n-1 times
        if(copyOfBefore.at(i) == DISK_LIGHT && copyOfBefore.at(i-1) ==
        DISK_DARK) ----- 6 t.u. -----> 6 + max(6, 0) = 12 t.u.
            copyOfBefore.swap(i-1); ----- 4 t.u.
            swapCounter++; ----- 2 t.u.
        endif
    endfor
endfor
return sorted_disks; ----- 1 t.u.
```

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Step count} &= (7n+9/2) + 2 + (n+1)[(2n-1)*11 + (2n-1)*12] + 1 \\ &= (7n+9/2) + 3 + (n+1)[(22n-11) + (24n-12)] + 1 \\ &= (7n+9/2) + 3 + (n+1)[46n-23] \\ &= 7n+9/2 + 3 + 46n^2 - 23n + 46n - 23 \\ &= 7n + 15/2 + 46n^2 - 23n - 23 \\ &= 46n^2 - 16n - 31/2\end{aligned}$$

Proof:

Left-to-right algorithm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Step count} &= (7n + 9/2) + 2 + (n+1) * (2n-1) * 11 + 1 \\ &= 7n + 15/2 + 2n^2 - n + 2n \\ &= 2n^2 + 8n + 13/2\end{aligned}$$

$$2n^2 + 8n + 13/2 \in \Theta(n^2)? \text{ Yes}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n^2 + 8n + 13/2)/(n^2) = 2 \geq 0$$

Lawnmower Algorithm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Step count} &= (7n+9/2) + 2 + (n+1)[(2n-1)*11 + (2n-1)*12] + 1 \\ &= (7n+9/2) + 3 + (n+1)[(22n-11) + (24n-12)] + 1 \\ &= (7n+9/2) + 3 + (n+1)[46n-23] \\ &= 7n+9/2 + 3 + 46n^2 - 23n + 46n - 23 \\ &= 7n + 15/2 + 46n^2 - 23n - 23 \\ &= 46n^2 - 16n - 31/2\end{aligned}$$

$$46n^2 - 16n - 31/2 \in \Theta(n^2)? \text{ Yes}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (46n^2 - 16n - 31/2)/(n^2) = 46 \geq 0$$