

Programming assignment 7.

Due date: Friday, April 19 2019 at 11:00pm

Write a recursive function to calculate the *minimum positive subsequence sum* (MPSS). In other words, of all subsequences whose sum adds to a positive number, you want to determine the minimum of such sums.

Hint:

1. Use the same divide and conquer algorithm for MSS, but now it is not so easy to compute $MPSS_{middle}$, **Explain why?** (You could make a counter example on a piece of paper)
2. For each subarray there are $n/2$ such subsequence sums. (Find them and save them in 2 different arrays called S_L and S_R) (e.g. Let's say that the left subarray is: $a_L = [2, -3, 1, 4, -6]$ $\rightarrow S_L = [2, -1, 0, 4, -2]$)
3. Using quicksort, sort S_L in *ascending* order and S_R in *descending* order.
4. Define two markers: i and j : Let i be the index marker of S_L , and j for S_R .
5. Set $s_{min} = \text{inf}$. Now start iterating through S_L and S_R :
 - a. If $s = S_L(i) + S_R(j) \leq 0$, then increment i .
 - b. Else if $s < s_{min}$, then set $s_{min} = s$, and increment j ,
 - c. Otherwise, we have $s > s_{min}$, in which case we increment j .
 - d. Set $MPSS_{middle} = s_{min}$ when either the elements of S_L or S_R have been exhausted.
6. Calculate the time complexity of your algorithm for finding MPSS on paper and show your answer to me. Running time should satisfies $T(n) = \Theta(n \log^2 n)$.
7. Explain how/why the algorithm for $MPSS_{middle}$ works. (You may write your answer on paper)

Example: Ask the user to give you the size of the array (n) and generate n random numbers between -20 to 20.

$A = [2, -3, 1, 4, -6, 10, -12, 5.2, 3.6, -8]$,

Output:

MPSS = 0.8