CS 483 Homework 2 due Wednesday, June 17

```
1.
     The following is a nonsense recursive algorithm:
           skrunk(array a, int high)
           {
              if (high > 0)
              {
                 val = a[high/2]
                 for (i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
                     if (a[i] == val)
                        print("whoopie!")
                     else
                        print("oops!")
                 skrunk(a, high/2)
              }
           }
           The initial call is to skrunk(a, a.length - 1)
     Choose a representative operation and state your choice.
     Compute c(n) (the number of times the operation is performed for
     an array a with n = a.length) and give its big theta class.
     (You do not have to give any proof.)
2.
     Skip problem #2.
3.
     Dijkstra's algorithm for
     shortest distances from
     vertex v_0 is being performed
     on the weighted graph at the
                                                2
                                                                      2
                                                      5
     right. At the present
                                                                  6
     moment the set S of
                                                     ٧<sub>2</sub>
                                       source
                                                           4
                                                  9
                                                                     3
     completed vertices is
                                        = v<sub>0</sub>
     S = \{v_0, v_1\} and the
     distances computed are:
                                                                  3
                                                     4
                                                          3
                                                8
     v_0.d = 0, v_1.d = 2, v_2.d = 7,
                                                           2
     v_3.d = 8, v_4.d = 6, v_5.d = \infty,
                                                       ٧
                                                                 ٧
     v_6.d = \infty, v_7.d = \infty.
```

Perform the next step (i.e. the next pass through the main loop)

in Dijkstra's algorithm. Show what the set S is after this step and show what distances v.d have been changed and what their new values are.