

Push

```
public void push(T newEntry) {
    // Add to
    beginning of chain:
    try {
        Lin -
        ked Sta ck.Node newNode = new
        Linked Sta ck.N od e(n ewE -
        ntry);

        new -
        Nod e.next = firstNode; // Make
        new node reference rest of chain
        //
        (firstNode is null if chain is
        empty)

        fir -
        stNode = newNode; // New node is
        at beginning of chain

        num -
        ber OfE ntr ies++;
    } catch (OutOf -
    Mem ory Error e) {
        throw
        new Illega lSt ate Exc ept -
        ion();
    }
    //r eturn true;
}
```

Pop

```
@Override
public T pop() {
    T result = null;
    if (firstNode !=
    null) {
        result =
        firstN ode.data;

        fir -
        stNode = firstN ode.next; //
        Remove first node from chain

        num -
        ber OfE ntr ies--;
    } else {
        throw
        new NoSuch Ele men tEx cep -
        tion();
    }
    return result;
}
```

Induction Proofs

Claim: *for any* $n \geq 1$, $1+2+3+4+\dots+n = \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2}$

Proof:

- Base case: $n=1$ $1 = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{2}$ ✓

- Induction step:

for any $k \geq 1$, if $1+2+3+4+\dots+k = \frac{k \cdot (k+1)}{2}$

then $1+2+3+4+\dots+k+(k+1) = \frac{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)}{2}$

Recursive Fern

```
public void drawFern(double x,
double y, double angle, double
size) {
    if (size > 1.0) { // STOP if
    size <= 1.0!
    double[] end;
    double length = size * 0.5;
    end = drawSt em(x, y, angle,
    length); // private method
    double smaller = size * 0.5; //
    SMALLER!
    drawFe rn( end[0], end[1],
    angle+60, smaller);
    drawFe rn( end[0], end[1],
    angle, smaller);
    drawFe rn( end[0], end[1],
    angle-60, smaller);
    }
}
```

Recursive Binary

Selection Sort (cont)

```
> a[minPos] = a[i];
a[i] = temp;
}
}
```

Shell Sort

```
public static <T extends
Comparable<? super T>>
void shellsort(T[] a) {
    int gap =
    a.length / 2;
    while (gap >= 1)
    {
        if (gap %
        2 == 0) ++gap;
        for (int
        i = gap; i < a.length; ++i) {
            i
            nt p = i;
            T
            temp = a[p];
            while (p >=
            gap && a[p-ga p].c om par eTo -
            (temp) > 0) {
                -
                a[p] = a[p-gap];
                -
                p -= gap;
            }
            a
            [p] = temp;
        }
        gap /= 2;
    }
}
```

Insertion

Top

```
public T top() {
    if (firstNode !=
null) {
        return
firstNode.data;
    }
    throw new
NoSuchElementException("Stack is Empty");
}
```

```
public static <T> int
binaryFind(Comparable<T> item,
T[] v, int lo, int hi) {
    if (lo > hi) {
return -1; }
    int mid = lo +
(hi - lo) / 2;
    if (item.compareTo(v[mid]) < 0) {
return
binaryFind(item, v, lo, mid -
1);
    } else if
(item.compareTo(v[mid]) >
0) {
return
binaryFind(item, v, mid+1,
hi);
    } else { return
mid; } // found it!
}
```

```
public static <T extends
Comparable<? super T>>
void insert ion Sor t(T[]
a) {
    for (int i = 0; i
< a.length - 1; ++i) {
        int p = i
+ 1;
        T temp =
a[p];
        while (p
> 0 && a[p-1].compareTo(temp)
> 0) {
            a
[p] = a[p-1];
            -
p;
        }
        if (p >
0) // count the last a[p-1]
comparison
            a[p] =
temp;
    }
}
```

Selection Sort

```
public static <T extends
Comparable<? super T>>
void
select ion Sor t(T[] a) {
    for (int i = 0; i
< a.length - 1; ++i) {
        int
minPos = i;
        for (int
j = i + 1; j < a.length; j++) {
            i
f (a[j].compareTo(a[min -
Pos]) < 0) {
                -
minPos = j;
            }
        }
        T
temp = a[minPos];
    }
```



By TowChow23

cheatography.com/towchow23/

Published 23rd June, 2016.
Last updated 23rd June, 2016.
Page 1 of 2.

Sponsored by [Readable.com](https://readable.com)
Measure your website readability!
<https://readable.com>