

Professor: Michael Robinson

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- Program must be named: yourLastNameFirstLetterOfYourFirstNamepgm1.java  
If your name is George Washington the program should be named:  
WashingtonGpgm1.java
- Turn in the signed source code on paper, and email me the source code.
- Make sure the program is properly documented and aligned uniformly, looking professionally, I will take points off if it is not.
- Include the following header in every program:

/\*\*\*\*\*

```
Author      : Your Name
Course      : COP 3530 Date, Time and place of class
Professor   : Michael Robinson
Program #   : Program Purpose/Description
             {A brief description of the program }
Due Date    : MM/DD/YYYY
```

Certification:

I hereby certify that this work is my own and none of it is the work of any other person.  
.....{ your signature }.....

\*\*\*\*\*/

Purpose of this program: Implement chapter 2 ideas

1 - Worth 3 points

From the main method call a method named Big0, in the Bio0 method do the following:

\*\*\* Using one set of two for loops ( a nested for loop )

- Create a two dimensions array of ints of size 10 x 10
- Load all indexes with the addition of its row + column
- Display the two dimension array with its data displaying a perfect square
- Analyze the contents of the array and obtain the following totals:
  - Total for all values found in columns 0 and 9
  - Total for all values found in rows 4 and 5
  - Total for all values found in columns 5 and 4
  - Total for all values found in rows 9 and 0
- Print the big 0 of this method

2 - Worth 3 points

- Using ints only, implement recursion to find the factorial of 50
- Find out what is the first positive int where recursion fails
  
- Using longs only, implement recursion to find the factorial of 50
- Find out what is the first positive long where recursion fails
  
- Find the factorial of 50 using BigInteger data type
- Find out what is the first positive BigInteger where recursion fails
  
- Print the big 0 of each of these methods

3 - Worth 2 points

Using binary search

- Load into primary memory in a single dimension array the numbers from 1 to 1,000,000

- Find out how many reads it takes to find the numbers:

15; 279,025; 775; and 897,000 e.g.

e.i. : To find number x it took y reads.

- Print the big 0 of this method