## Lecture of Ticket

Name:		

Suppose a is an array of numerical values of size n, and val is a numerical value. Write a method  $\operatorname{split}(a,\operatorname{val})$  with the following behavior:

- 1. split only modifies a using the operation  $\operatorname{swap}(a,i,j)$  that swaps the values of a at indices i and j,
- 2. after calling  $\mathrm{split}(a,\mathrm{val})$ , there is an index k with  $1 \le k \le n$  such that for all indices i < k,  $a[i] \le \mathrm{val}$  and for all  $j \ge k$ ,  $a[j] > \mathrm{val}$ , and
- 3. split returns the index k as in item 2.