Insertion Sort

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The Problem of Sorting

Input:

8 1 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

• Input: An (unordered) array of n elements.

• Goal: Sort the *n* elements in the ascending order.

Output:

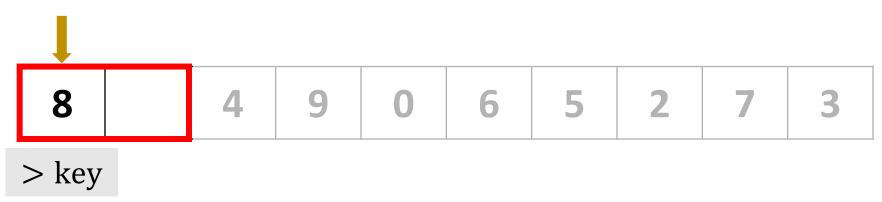
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		1							

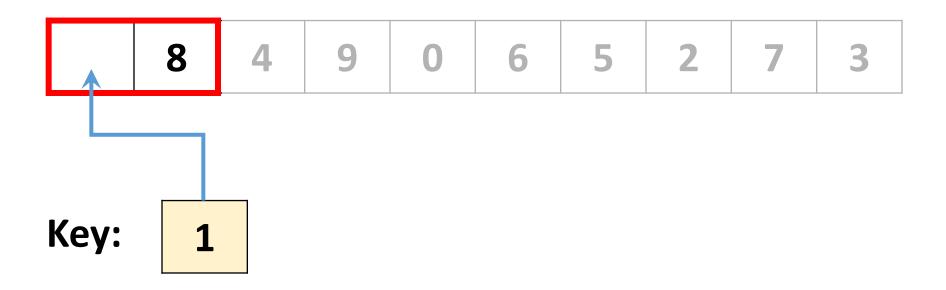
Insertion Sort

Initial State

8 1 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

8 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3





1 8 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

After Iteration 1

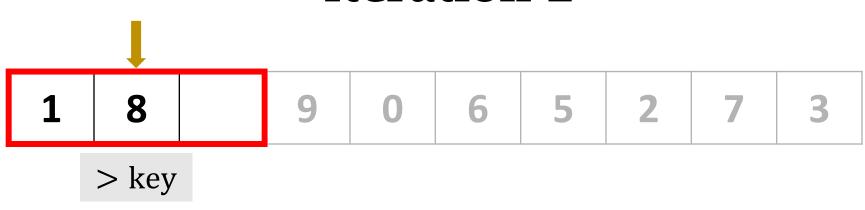
1 8 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

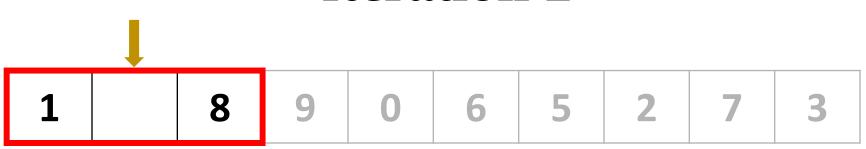
Key:

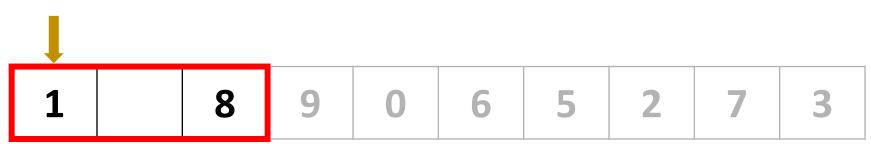
After Iteration 1, the first 2 elements are in the ascending order.

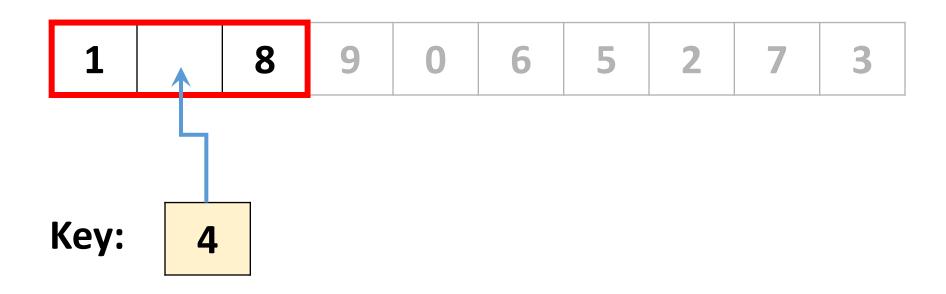
1 8 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

1 8 9 0 6 5 2 7 3









1 4 8 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

After Iteration 2

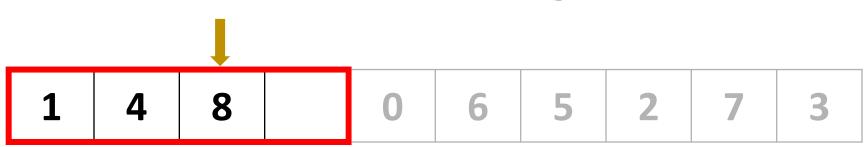


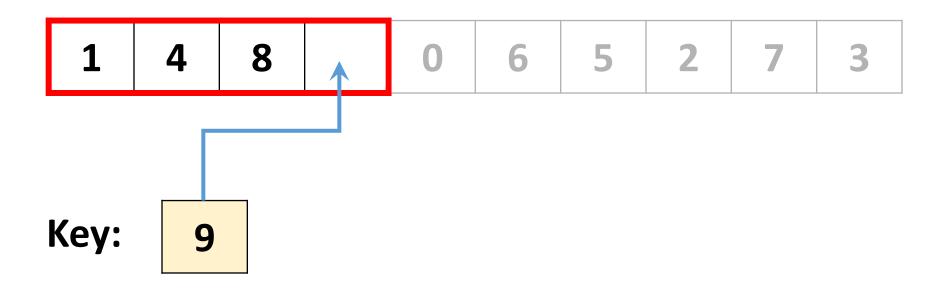
Key:

After Iteration 2, the first 3 elements are in the ascending order.

1 4 8 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

1 4 8 0 6 5 2 7 3





1 4 8 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

After Iteration 3

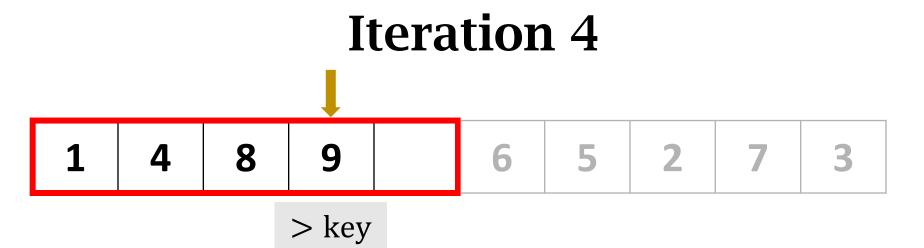


Key:

After Iteration 3, the first 4 elements are in the ascending order.

1 4 8 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3



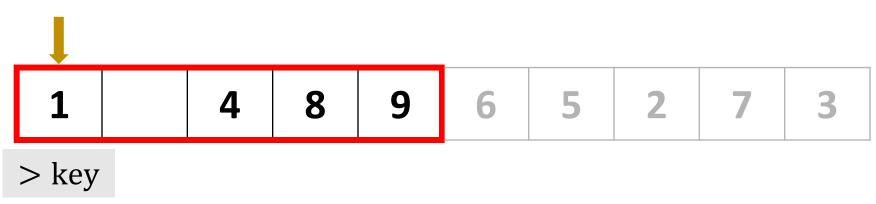
1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3

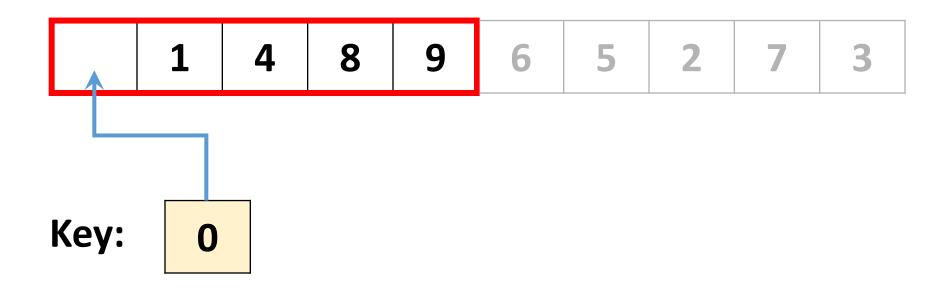


1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3



1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3





0 1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3

After Iteration 4

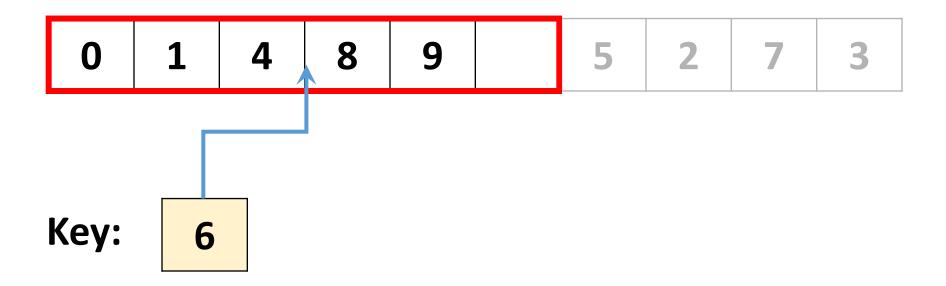


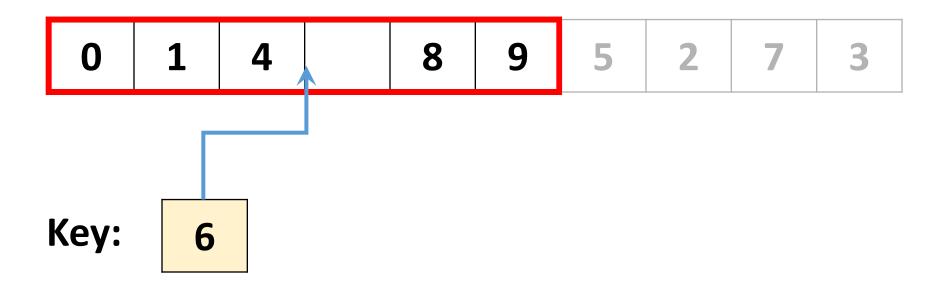
Key:

After Iteration 4, the first 5 elements are in the ascending order.

0 1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3

0 1 4 8 9 5 2 7 3





0 1 4 6 8 9 5 2 7 3

After Iteration 5

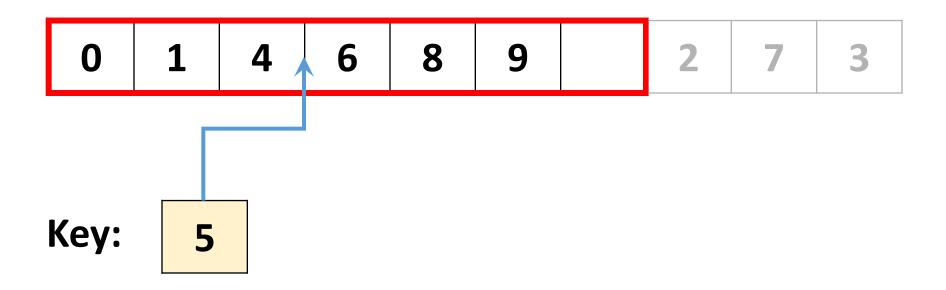


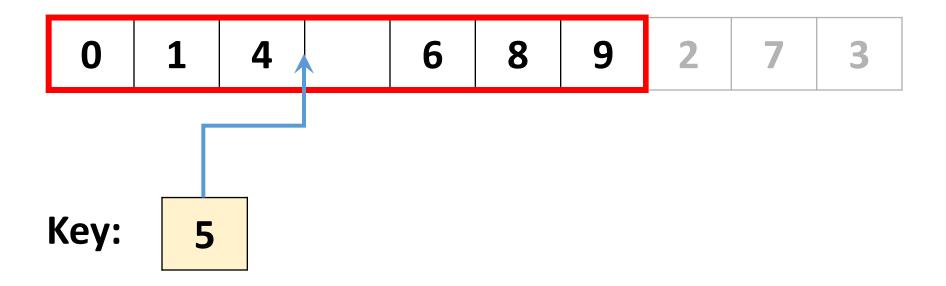
Key:

After Iteration 5, the first 6 elements are in the ascending order.

0 1 4 6 8 9 5 2 7 3

0 1 4 6 8 9 2 7 3





0 1 4 5 6 8 9 2 7 3

After Iteration 6

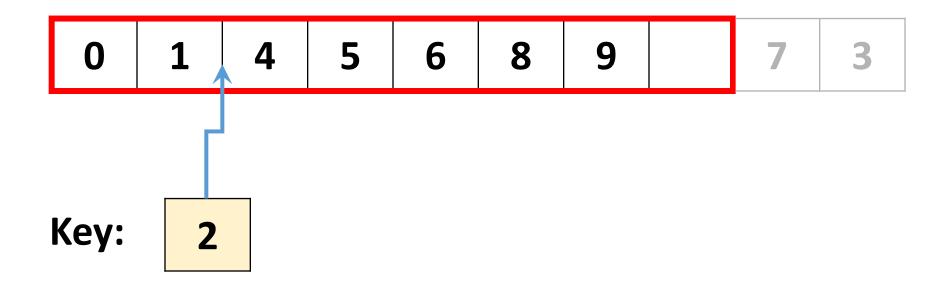


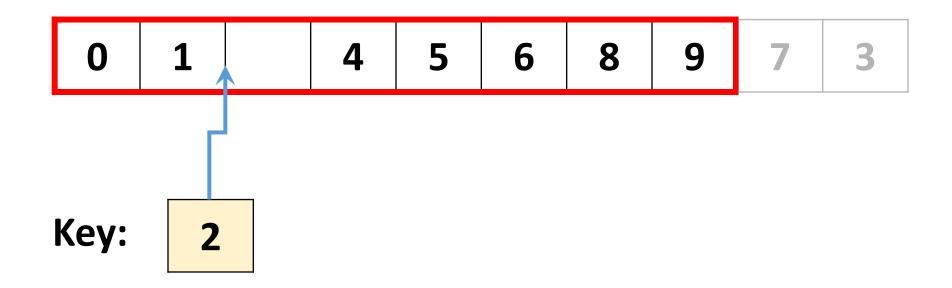
Key:

After Iteration 6, the first 7 elements are in the ascending order.



0 1 4 5 6 8 9 7 3





0 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 7 3

After Iteration 7

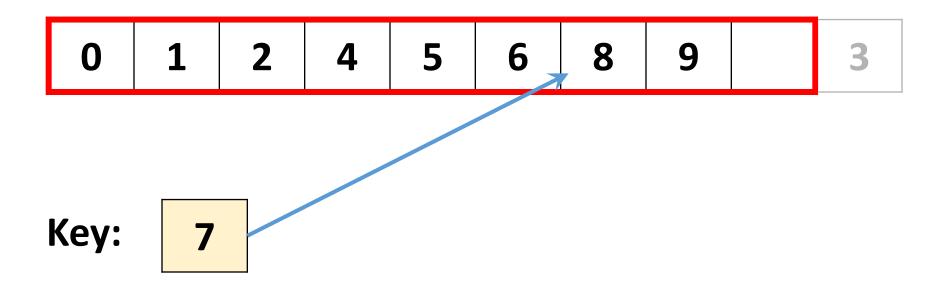


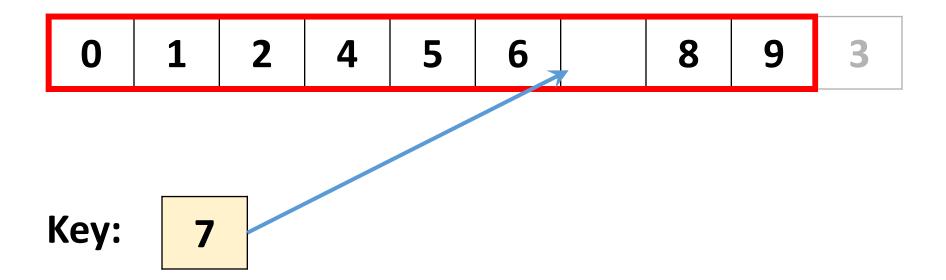
Key:

After Iteration 7, the first 8 elements are in the ascending order.

0 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 7 3

0 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 3





0 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 3

After Iteration 8

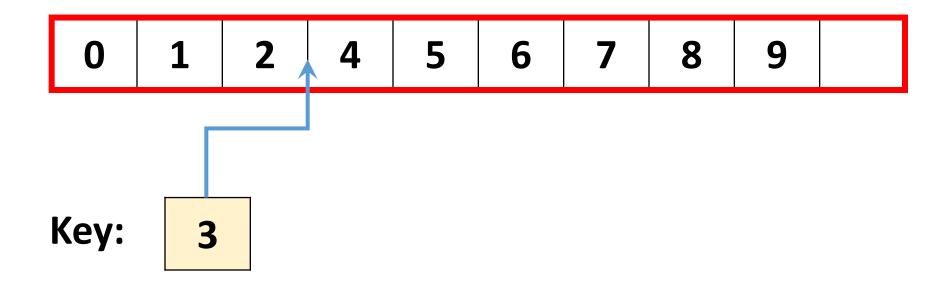


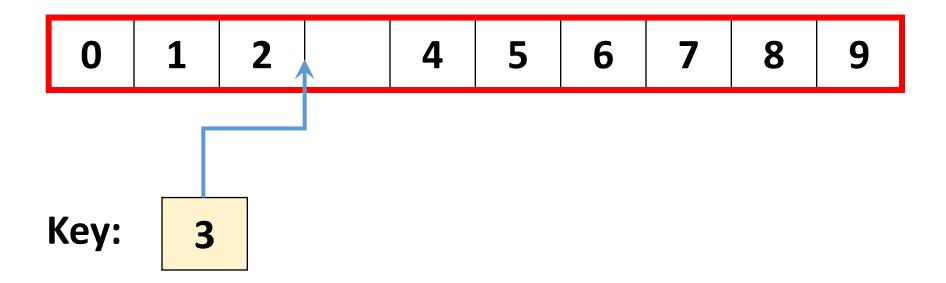
Key:

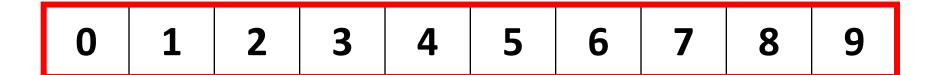
After Iteration 8, the first 9 elements are in the ascending order.

0 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 3

0 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9







After Iteration 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

After Iteration 9, all the elements are in the ascending order.

```
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n) {
int i, key, j;
for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {
     key = arr[i];
     j = i - 1;
     while (j \ge 0 \&\& arr[j] > key) {
          arr[j+1] = arr[j];
          j = j - 1;
     arr[j + 1] = key;
```

Time Complexity



In the *i*-th iteration, work on the first i + 1 elements.

• In the worst case, the i-th iteration has i comparisons.

5 6 7 8 9 4 3 2 1 0

In the *i*-th iteration, work on the first i + 1 elements.

- In the worst case, the i-th iteration has i comparisons.
- Totally n-1 iterations are needed.

5 6 7 8 9 4 3 2 1 0

In the *i*-th iteration, work on the first i + 1 elements.

- In the worst case, the i-th iteration has i comparisons.
- Totally n-1 iterations are needed.
- Worst-case time complexity:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i = O(n^2).$$

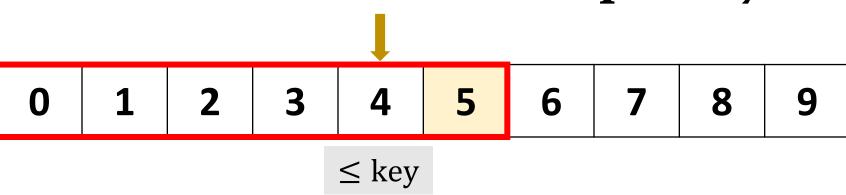


• In the best case, the input array is in the ascending order.

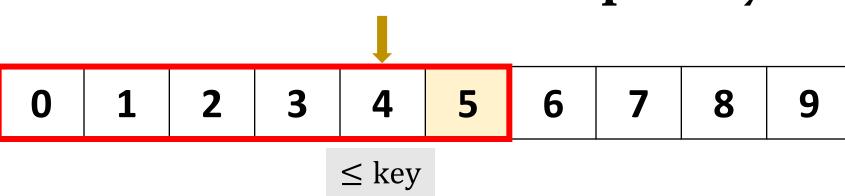
8

≤ key

- In the best case, the input array is in the ascending order.
- The *i*-th iteration:
 - $arr[i-1] \leq key$.
 - Break after only one comparison. No swap.
 - Thus the iteration has O(1) time complexity.



- In the best case, the input array is in the ascending order.
- The *i*-th iteration has O(1) time complexity.



- In the best case, the input array is in the ascending order.
- The *i*-th iteration has O(1) time complexity.
- Totally n-1 iterations are needed.
- Best-case time complexity: O(n).

Average-Case Time Complexity

- In the average case, the input array has random order.
- Average-case time complexity: $O(n^2)$.

Thank You!