Insertion Sort

Shusen Wang

Problem of Sorting

Input:

8 1 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

- Input: An (unordered) array containing n elements.
- Goal: Sort the *n* elements in ascending order.

Problem of Sorting

Input:

8 1 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

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

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

Output:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

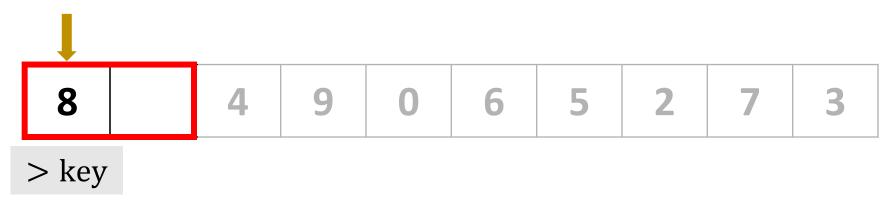
Insertion Sort

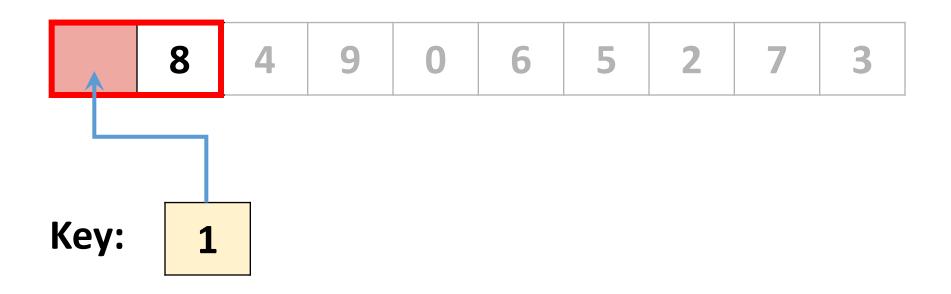
Initial State

8 1 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

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

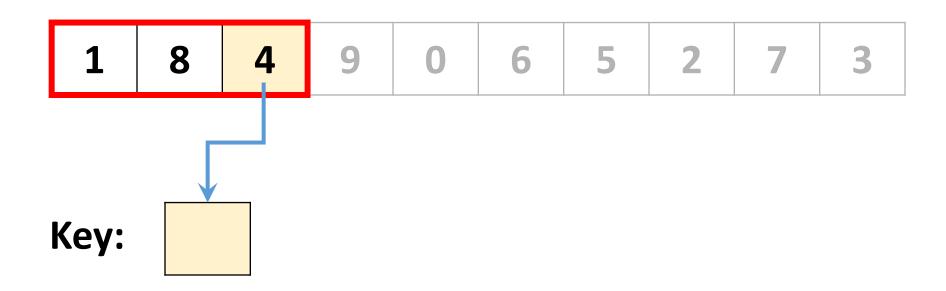
After Iteration 1

1 8 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3

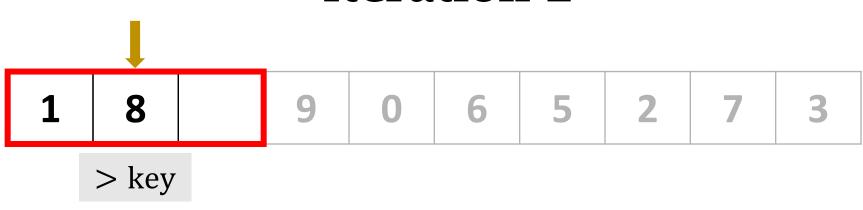
Key:

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

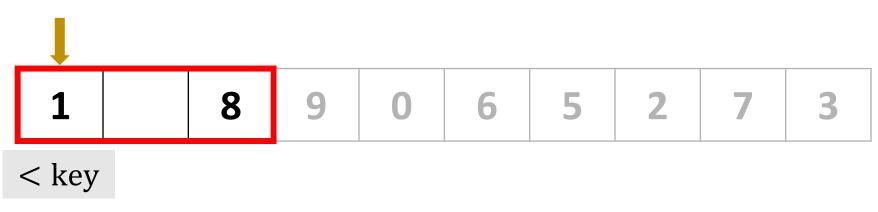
1 8 4 9 0 6 5 2 7 3



1 8 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

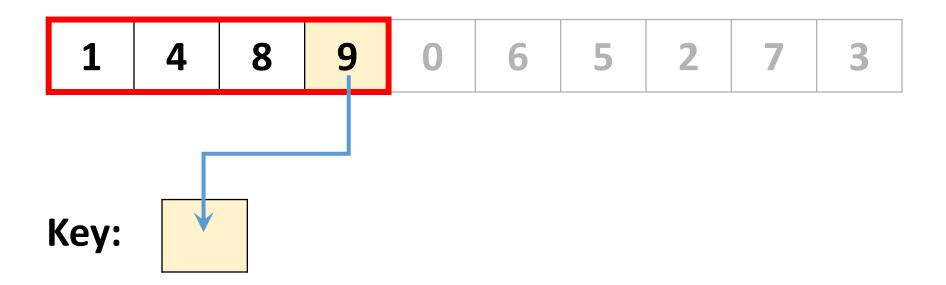
After Iteration 2



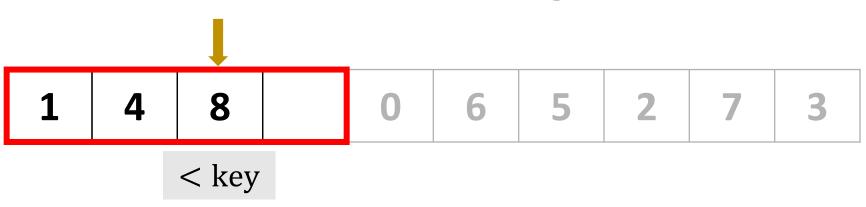
Key:

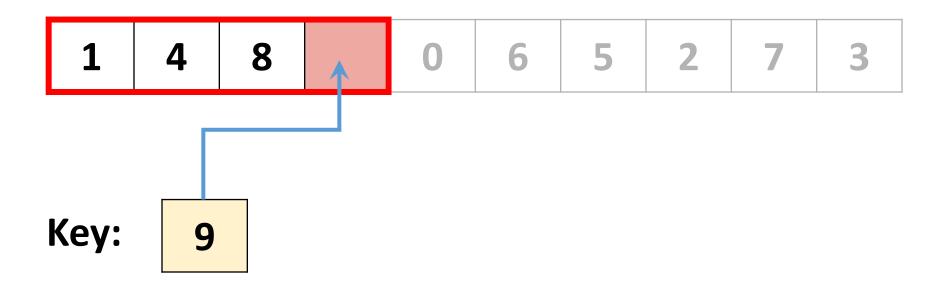
After Iteration 2, the first 3 elements are in ascending order.

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

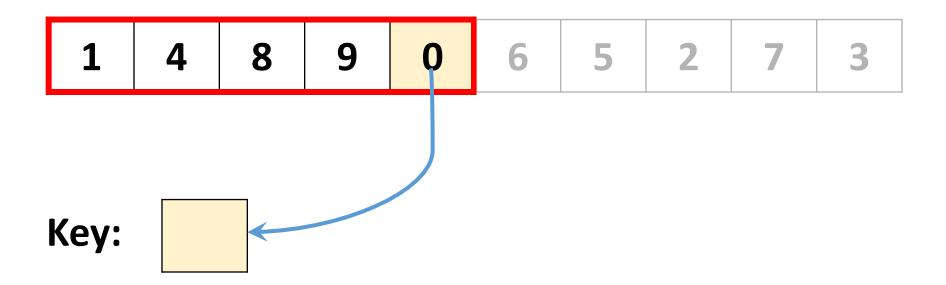
After Iteration 3



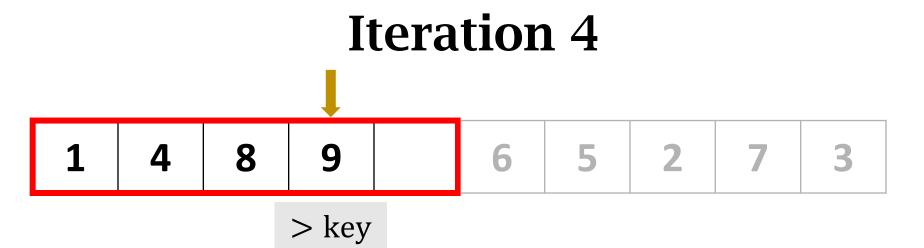
Key:

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

1 4 8 9 0 6 5 2 7 3



1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3



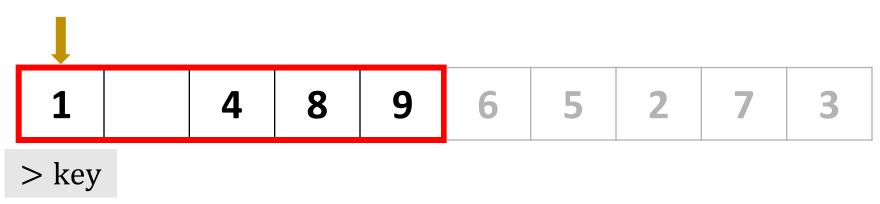
1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3



1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3



1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3



1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3



0 1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3

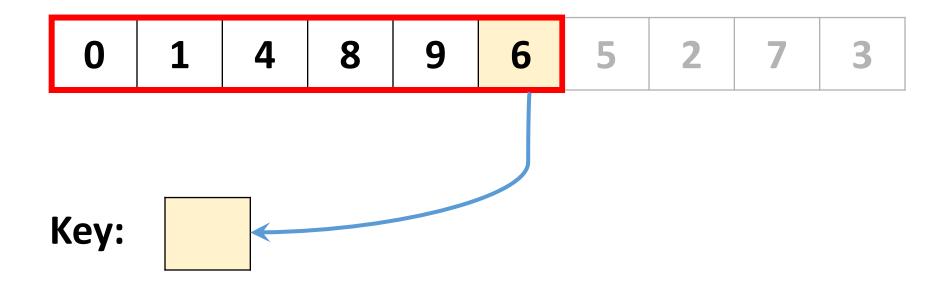
After Iteration 4



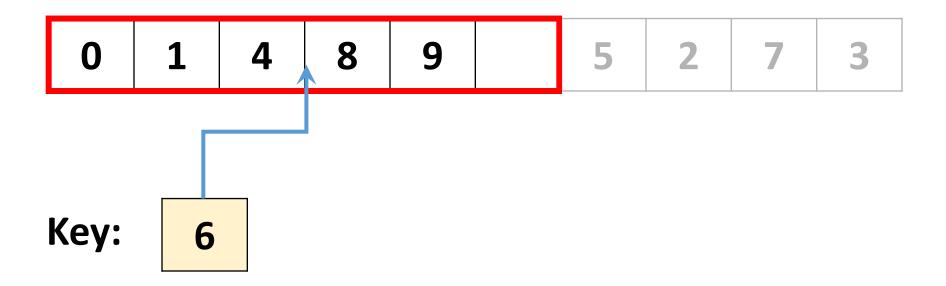
Key:

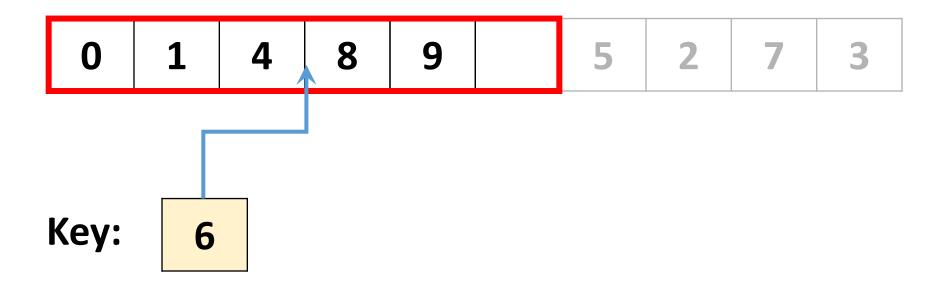
After Iteration 4, the first 5 elements are in ascending order.

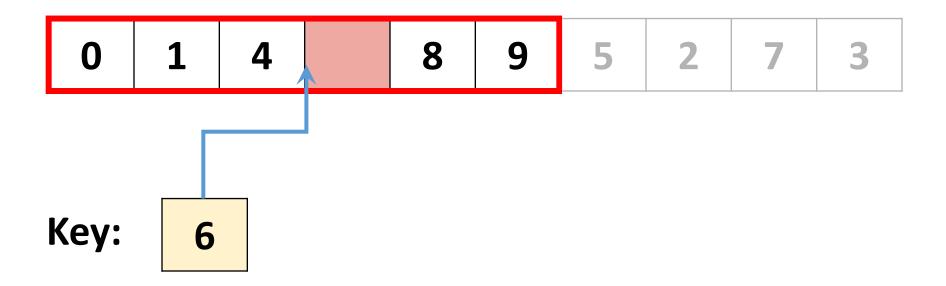
0 1 4 8 9 6 5 2 7 3



0 1 4 8 9 5 2 7 3







0 1 4 6 8 9 5 2 7 3

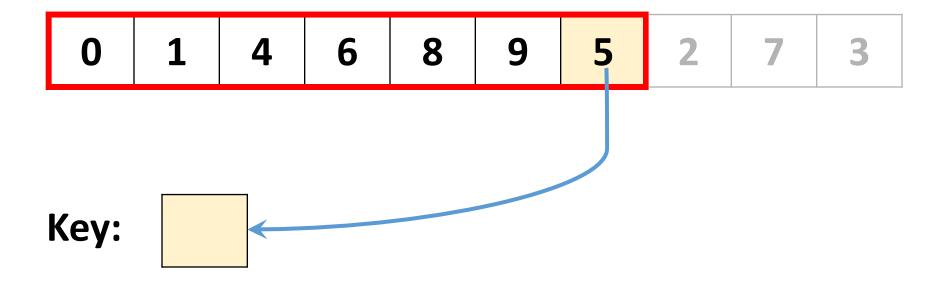
After Iteration 5



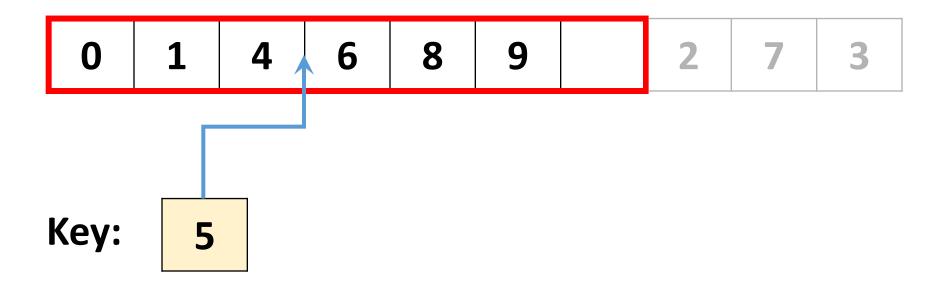
Key:

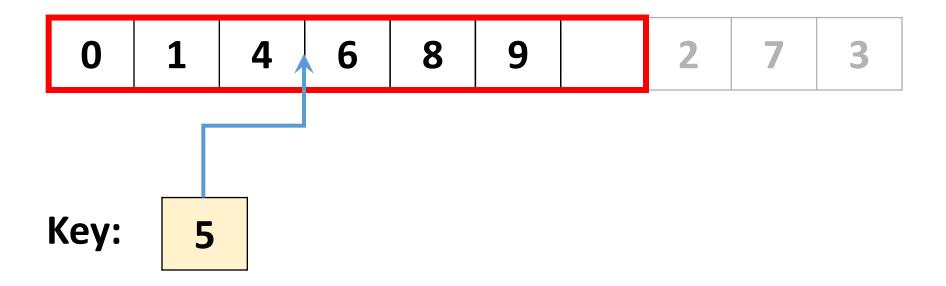
After Iteration 5, the first 6 elements are in ascending order.

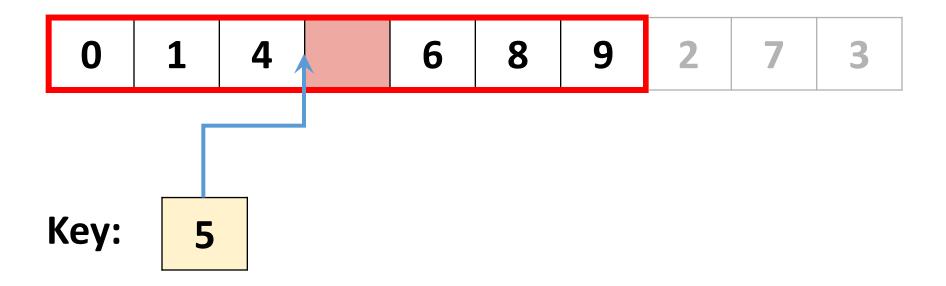
0 1 4 6 8 9 5 2 7 3



0 1 4 6 8 9 2 7 3







0 1 4 5 6 8 9 2 7 3

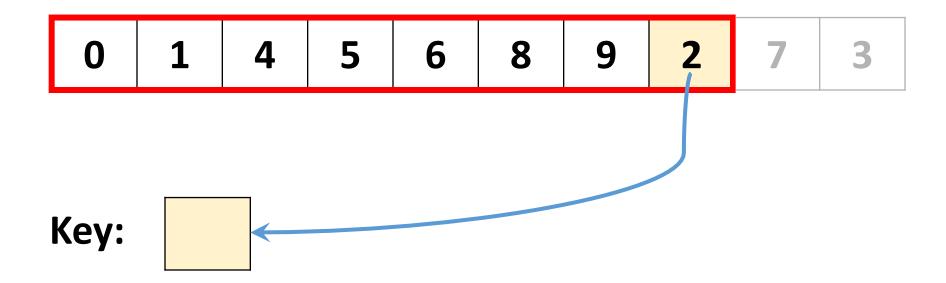
After Iteration 6



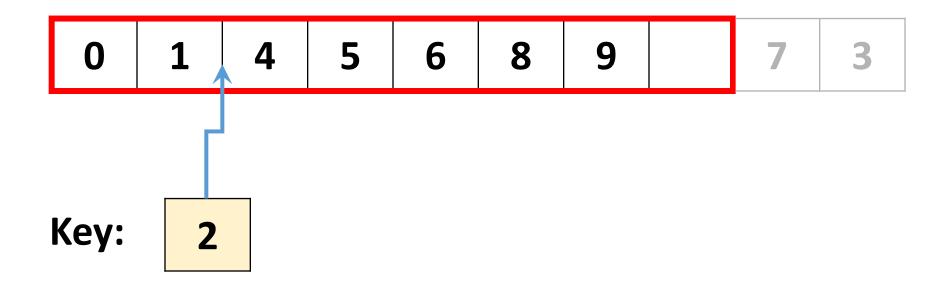
Key:

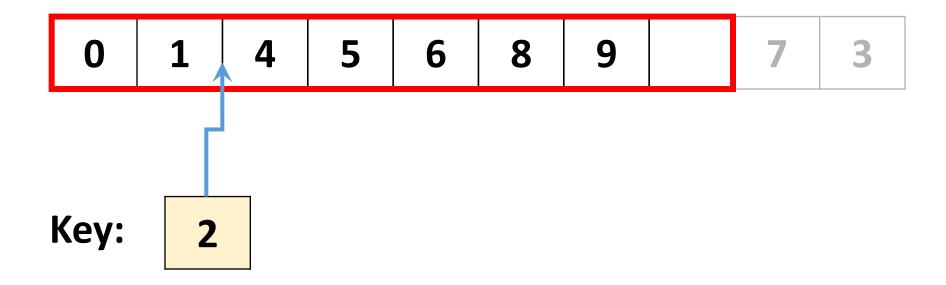
After Iteration 6, the first 7 elements are in ascending order.

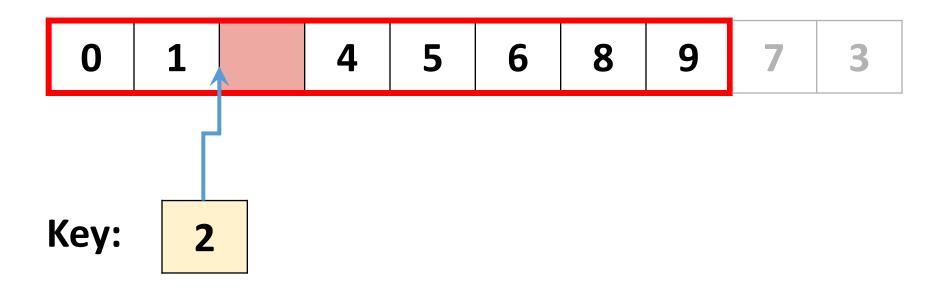




0 1 4 5 6 8 9 7 3







0 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 7 3

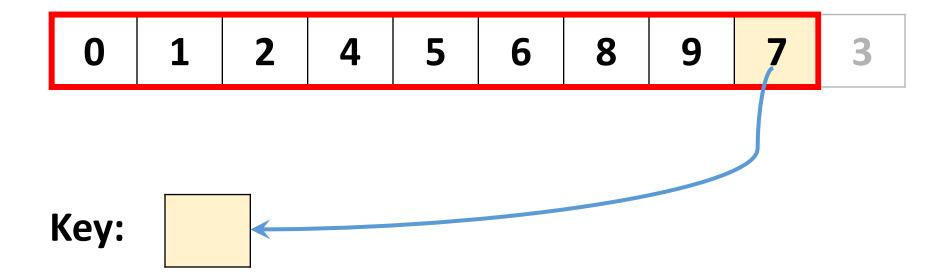
After Iteration 7



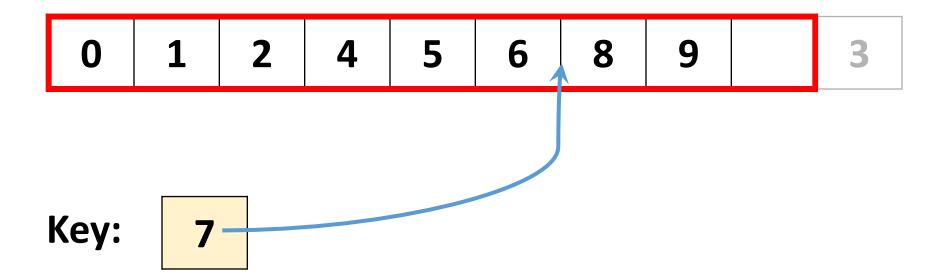
Key:

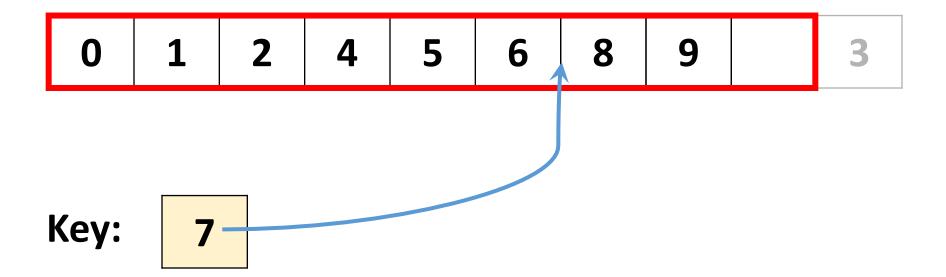
After Iteration 7, the first 8 elements are in ascending order.

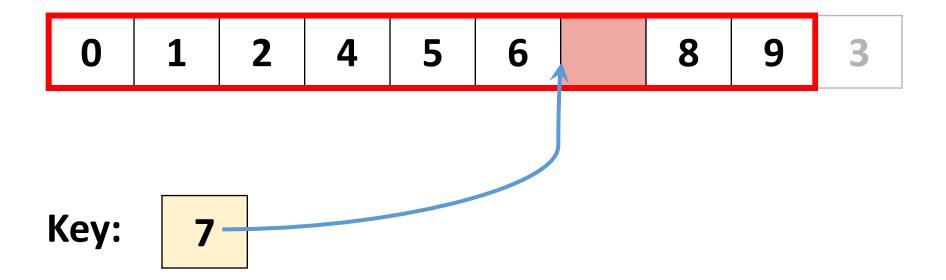
0 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 7 3



0 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 3







0 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 3

Key:

After Iteration 8

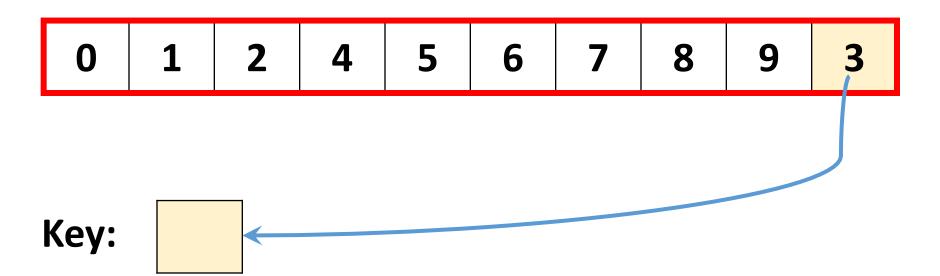


Key:

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

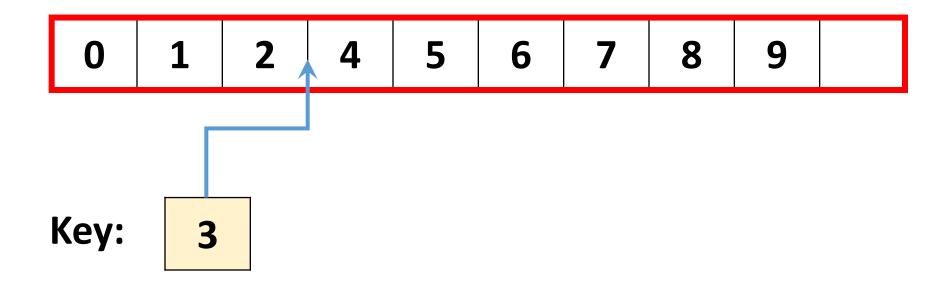
0 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 3

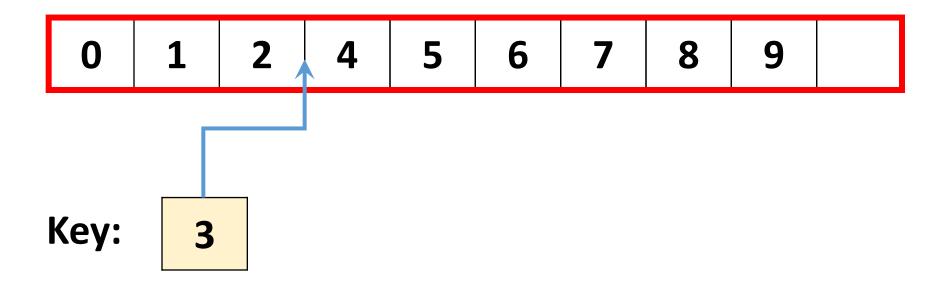
Key:

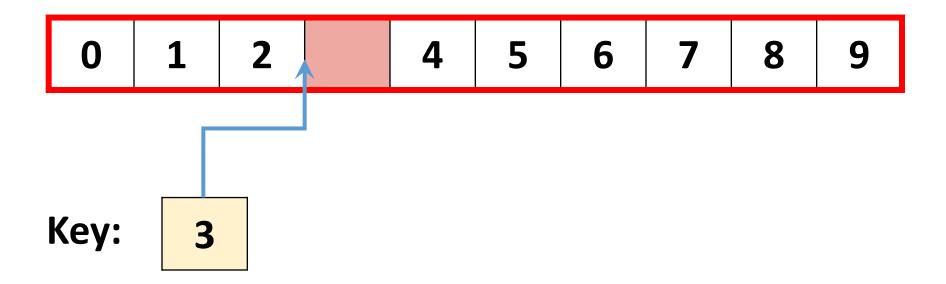


0 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9

Key: 3









Key:

After Iteration 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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

Implementation

```
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;
```

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

```
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n) {
    int i, key, j;
for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {
                      6
```

```
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n) {
    int i, key, j;
    for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {
    key = arr[i];
                      6
```

```
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n) {
    int i, key, j;
    for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {
    key = arr[i];
                      6
```

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

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

```
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;
     \rightarrow 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 performs 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 performs i comparisons.
- Totally n-1 iterations are needed.

5 6 7 8 9 4 3 2 1 0

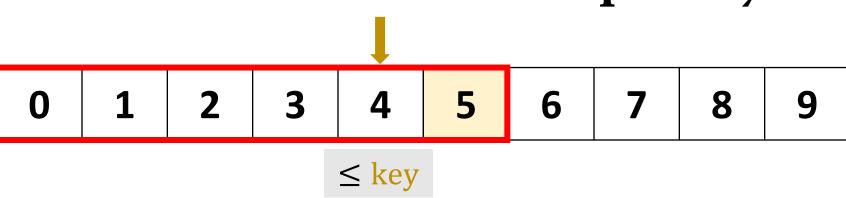
In the *i*-th iteration, work on the first i + 1 elements.

- In the worst case, the i-th iteration performs 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 ascending order.



- In the best case, the input array is in ascending order.
- The *i*-th iteration:
 - $arr[i-1] \leq key$.

6

8

≤ key

- In the best case, the input array is in ascending order.
- The *i*-th iteration:
 - $arr[i-1] \leq key$.
 - Break after only one comparison.
 - Thus one iteration has O(1) time complexity.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

- In the best case, the input array is in 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

- Worst-case time complexity: $O(n^2)$.
- Best-case time complexity: O(n).
- What about the average case?

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

Thank You!