

Question1

a) $0 \leq 100n^3 + 8n^2 + 4n \leq cn^4$ for all $n \geq n_0$

Choose $c = 1$ and $n_0 = 6$

$100n^3 + 8n^2 + 4n = n^4$ for all $n \geq 6$

b) $T(n) = 8T(n/2) + n^3$

$$T(n/2) = 8T(n/4) + (n/2)^3$$

$$T(n/4) = 8T(n/8) + (n/4)^3$$

$$T(n/8) = 8T(n/16) + (n/8)^3$$

$$T(n) = 8T(n/2) + n^3$$

$$T(n) = 64T(n/4) + n^3 + 8(n/2)^3$$

$$T(n) = 512T(n/8) + n^3 + 8(n/2)^3 + 8(n/4)^3$$

$$T(n) = 4096T(n/16) + n^3 + 8(n/2)^3 + 8(n/4)^3 + 8(n/8)^3$$

$$T(n) = 2^3 T(n/2^1) + n^3$$

$$T(n) = 2^6 T(n/2^2) + n^3 + 8(n/2^1)^3$$

$$T(n) = 2^9 T(n/2^3) + n^3 + 8(n/2^1)^3 + 8(n/2^2)^3$$

$$T(n) = 2^{12} T(n/2^4) + n^3 + 8(n/2^1)^3 + 8(n/2^2)^3 + 8(n/2^3)^3$$

$$T(n) = 2^{3k} T(n/2^k) + n^3 + 8 \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (n/2^i)^3$$

$$T(n) = 2^{3k} T(n/2^k) + n^3 + 8n^3(1 - (1/8)^k)/7$$

$$n = 2^k \quad k = \log n$$

notice

$$n^3 \times 2^{-3k}$$

move k

kn^3 rest part is unimportant

$$N^3 \log n$$

c)

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for ( i = n ; i > 0; i /= 2) { times logn
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for ( j = 1; j < n; j ++ ) { times n
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for ( k = 1; k < n; k += 2) { times n
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sum += (i + j * k) ; } } }
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It is n

d)

[16, 6, 39, 21, 10, 21, 13, 7, 28, 19]

Selection sort:

[6,16, 39, 21, 10, 21, 13, 7, 28, 19]

[6,7, 39, 21, 10, 21, 13, 16, 28, 19]

[6,7, 10, 21, 39, 21, 13, 16, 28, 19]

[6,7, 10, 13, 39, 21, 21, 16, 28, 19]

[6,7, 10, 13, 16, 21, 21, 39, 28, 19]

[6,7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 21, 39, 28, 21]

[6,7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 21, 21, 28, 39]

Insertion Sort

[6,16, 39, 21, 10, 21, 13, 7, 28, 19]

[6,16, 21, 39, 10, 21, 13, 7, 28, 19]

[6,10, 16, 21, 39, 21, 13, 7, 28, 19]

[6,10, 16, 21, 21, 39, 13, 7, 28, 19]

[6,10, 13, 16, 21, 21, 39, 7, 28, 19]

[6,7, 10, 13, 16, 21, 21, 39, 28, 19]

[6,7, 10, 13, 16, 21, 21, 28,39, 19]

[6,7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 21, 21,28, 39]

```

login as: bora.kurucu
bora.kurucu@dijkstra.ug.bcc.bilkent.edu.tr's password:
Last login: Sat Mar  9 19:34:07 2019 from 139.179.134.210
-bash-4.2$ make
g++ -c main.cpp -std=c++11
g++ -c Sorting.cpp -std=c++11
g++ main.o Sorting.o -o output -std=c++11
-bash-4.2$ ./output

```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
```

```
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part c time analysis of radix sort
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Array Size	Time Elapsed
2000	0.466512
6000	1.42409
10000	2.37244
14000	3.33174
18000	4.27095
22000	5.21159
26000	6.16597
30000	7.11679

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part c time analysis of bubble sort
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Array Size	Time Elapsed	CompCount	MoveCount
2000	2.2575	2016396	2003042
6000	23.4717	18050936	18287550
10000	69.4109	50067036	49903904
14000	139.788	98097046	96704746
18000	236.09	162151665	162454882
22000	357.115	242186211	242081028
26000	503.193	338219910	339419224
30000	673.469	450217041	448444850

```
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part c time analysis of quick sort
```

Array Size	Time Elapsed	CompCount	MoveCount
2000	7.70478	1999000	3998
6000	68.266	17997000	11998
10000	189.099	49995000	19998
14000	370.564	97993000	27998
18000	612.365	161991000	35998
22000	914.503	241989000	43998
26000	1277.05	337987000	51998
30000	1700.04	449985000	59998

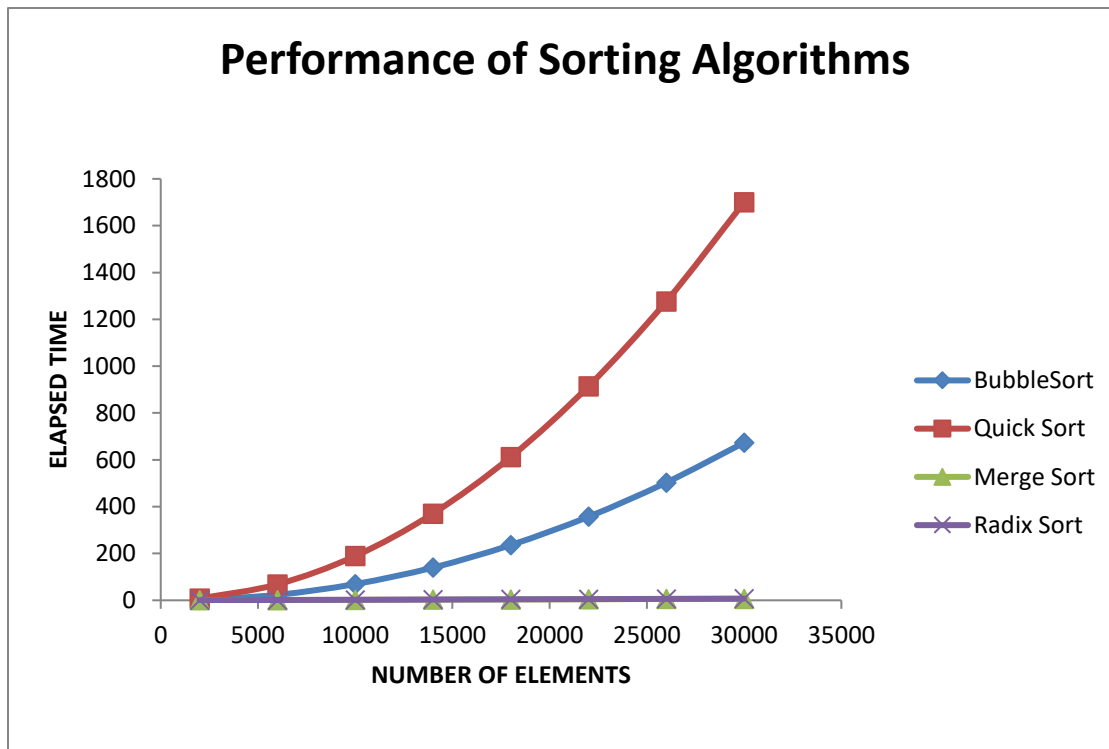
```
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part c time analysis of merge sort
```

Array Size	Time Elapsed	CompCount	MoveCount
2000	0.36186	11761	43904
6000	1.21231	41380	151616
10000	2.08351	73383	267232
14000	2.9707	107305	387232

```

18000      3.8887      141239      510464
22000      4.83729     174599     638464
26000      5.75222     211087     766464
30000      6.7037      248025     894464
-bash-4.2$ █

```



Bubble Sort is similar with the expected results. On average case it should be n^2 , and it takes a lot time when compared with merge sort and quick sort. Also it's graph is similar with n^2 , which makes sense.

Despite looking wrong, graph of quicksort is also makes sense. The values of integers in the array was less than 1000. Pivot choosing is bad. Pivot is the first one, so it is slow. Pivot couldn't fall in the middle, if fell nearly to the beginning all of the times. So it appeared in it's worst case $O(n^2)$.

Radix sort with complexity $O(n)$ should have been smaller than mergeSort, what they were really close. That may be due to the opened program's, computer's speed and etc. However, both of them were pretty short as expected.

If the numbers were in ascending order, it wouldn't change anything for mergeSort. It would still be in $n \log n$. For bubble sort it would change, the time complexity would be $O(n^2)$, the number of moves and comparisons would be $O(n^2)$. But here it is less than $O(n^2)$. For quick sort, the pivot would fall to next one resulting in worst case $O(n^2)$. It would be same $O(n)$ for radix sort.

