

Complexity of Algorithm 1:

In the worst case, we have to traverse arr1 for arr2's size times. arr1's size is n and arr2's size is m. Thus, the time complexity becomes $O(n*m)$, as m will be traversed n times.

Complexity of Algorithm 2:

The time complexity of binary search algorithm is $O(\log N)$. In Algorithm 2 in the worst case, we have to binary search for arr2's size, which happens to be m. Thus, the time complexity becomes $O(m*\log n)$

Complexity of Algorithm 3:

In this algorithm, we traverse both arrays separately, one's time complexity is $O(n)$ and the other's is $O(m)$. Since they are separately traversed, the time complexity becomes $O(m + n)$.

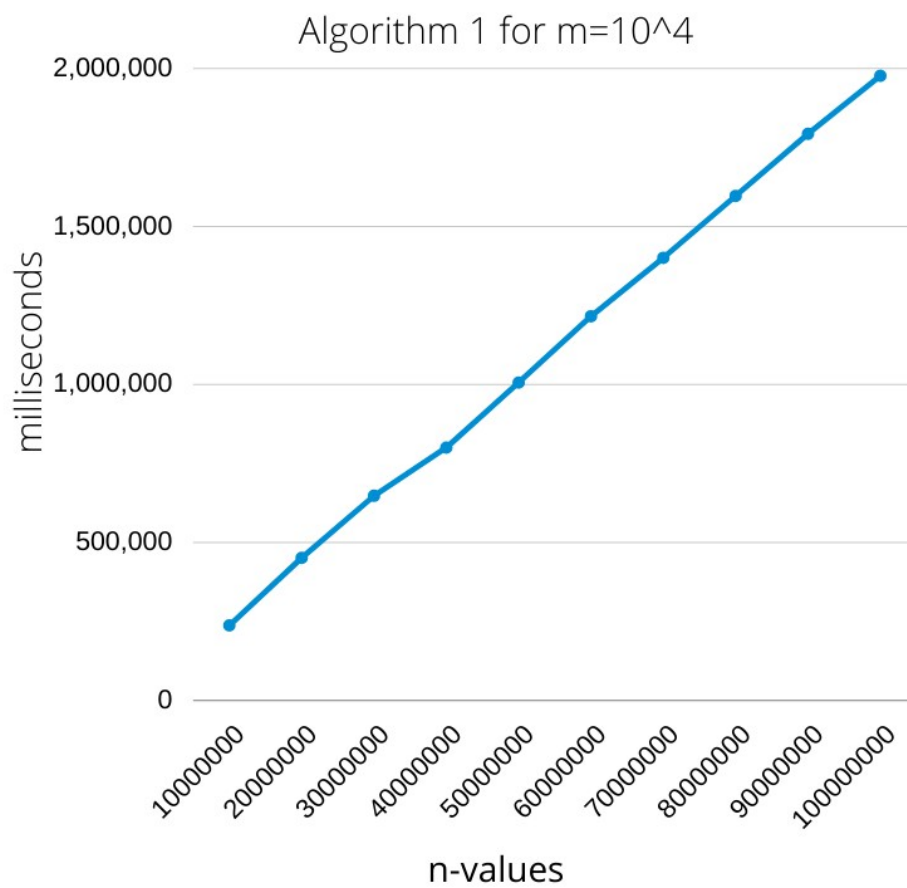
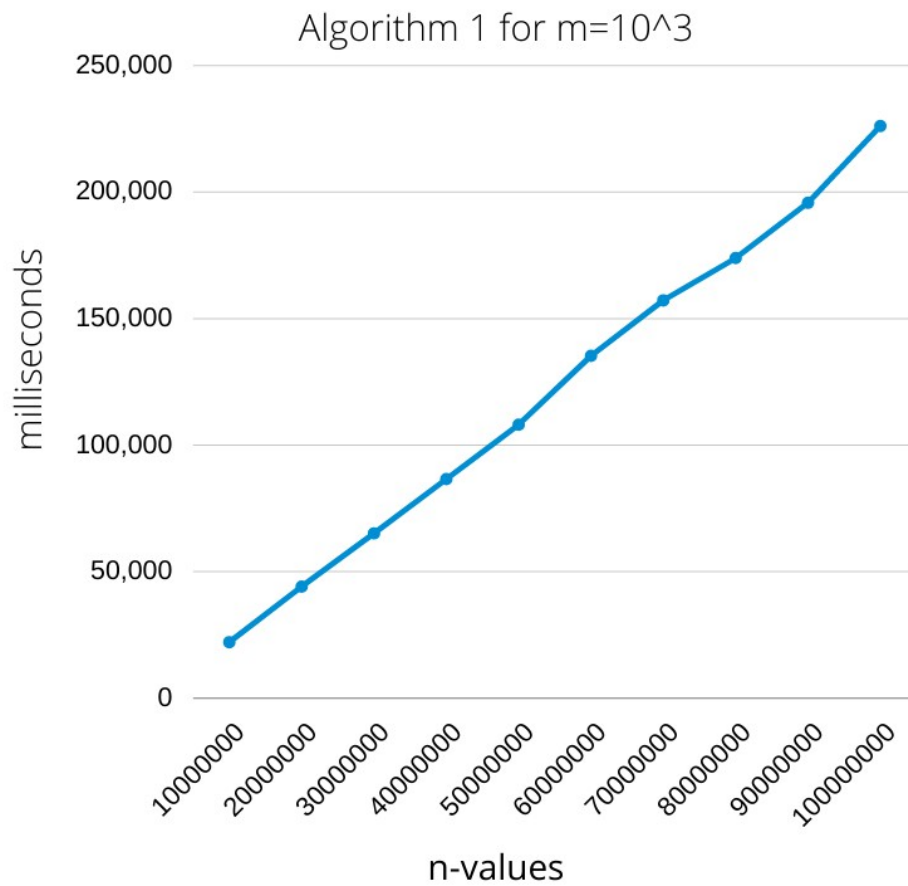
Computer Parameters

RAM: 15.4 GiB

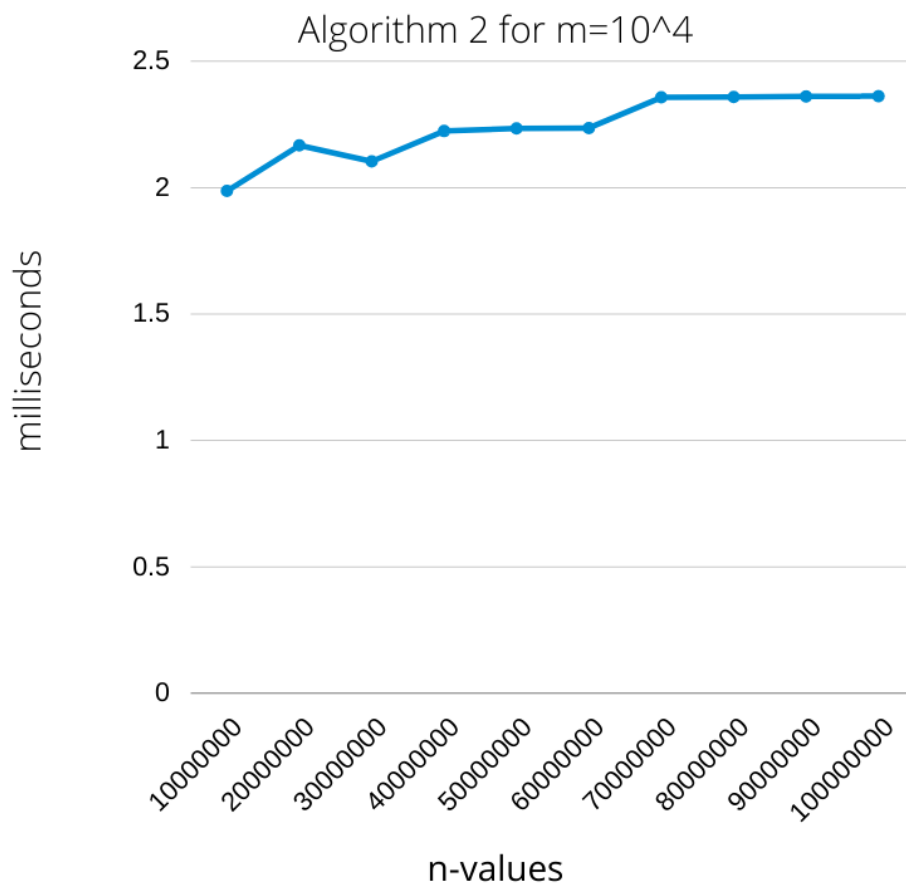
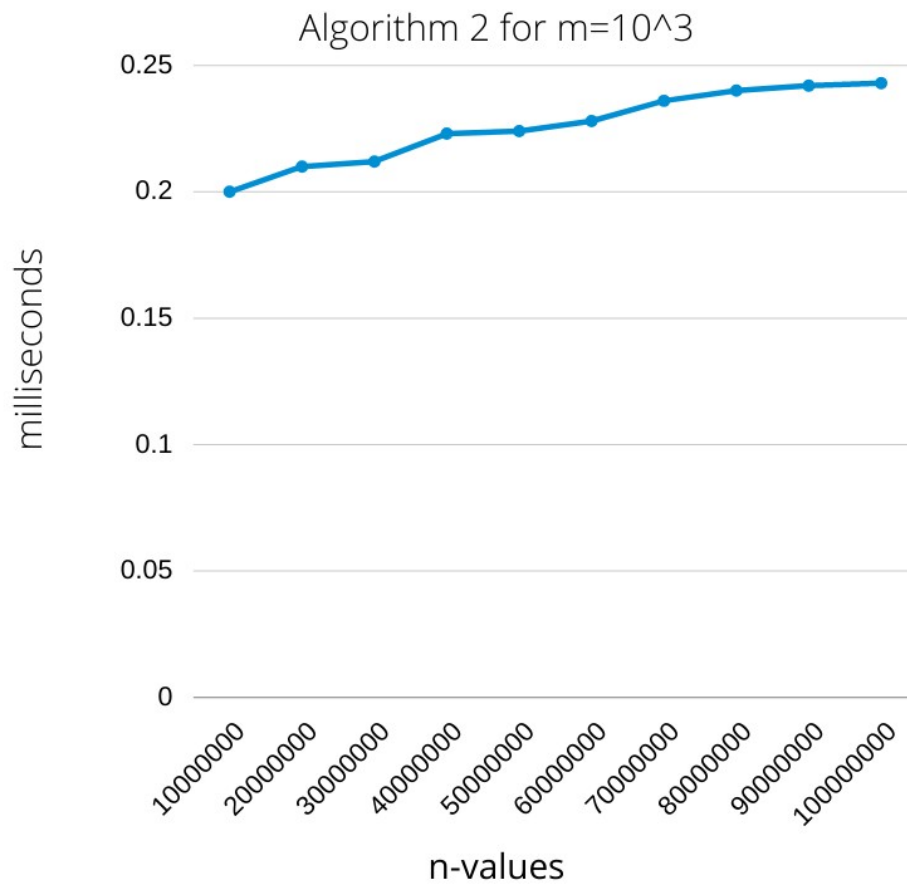
Processor: 12 x Intel Core i7-10750H CPU @ 2.60GHz

	Algorithm 1	Algorithm 1	Algorithm 2	Algorithm 2	Algorithm 3	Algorithm 3
n	$m=10^3$	$m=10^4$	$m=10^3$	$m=10^4$	$m=10^3$	$m=10^4$
10^7	22155.9ms	237228ms	0.2ms	1.987ms	84.527ms	85.74ms
2×10^7	44126.7ms	451126ms	0.210ms	2.167ms	165.998ms	168.704ms
3×10^7	65149.3ms	647464ms	0.212ms	2.104ms	249.082ms	249.531ms
4×10^7	86555.1ms	800134ms	0.223ms	2.224ms	331.962ms	332.011ms
5×10^7	108082ms	1006050ms	0.224ms	2.234ms	414.681ms	422.667ms
6×10^7	135291ms	1216000ms	0.228ms	2.236ms	502.447ms	513.288ms
7×10^7	157209ms	1400790ms	0.236ms	2.357ms	581.467ms	591.414ms
8×10^7	173895ms	1596690ms	0.240ms	2.359ms	665.647ms	686.06ms
9×10^7	1195778ms	1793220ms	0.242ms	2.361ms	745.046ms	777.635ms
10×10^7	226109ms	1976750ms	0.243ms	2.362ms	826.61ms	847.75ms

Algorithm 1:



Algorithm 2:



Algorithm 3:

