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**ROLL NO. :: 19P-0104** 

SECTION(4A)

## **ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHM**

## ASSIGNMENT(3)

MergeArray(int arr1[], int arr3[]) {  Int i=0,j=0, K=0;  While (i < n & 8 j < n 2) {  if (arr1[i] < arr 2[i]) {  arr3[k] = arr1[i];  k++;  i++;  else {	Norstase  1 $(n/2)+1$ $n/2$ $n/2$	Best case  1  (1/2)+1  1/2  1/2  1/2  1/2
ary $3[K] = awd[j];$ $K++;$ $j++;$	1/2 1/2 (1/2)+1 (1/2)+1 1/2	12/2000/2

Int main()}	Worse case	best case
Int arra[] = {80,85,86,87,100}; int p1 = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]); Int arra[] = {2,60,69,70,86,90};		
int n= n+nd;	1	1
int arr 3[n]; merge Array (arr 1, arr 2, n1, n2, arr3);	1	1
int $a = n/2$ ; if $(a\% 2) = 0)$ { cout << a x 3 [a] < cendle; }	1	1
if (a1/2 ==0){  contravisa] contra ans[a] (cend); }	1	1

By ignoring constant and lower order terms

Norse case = Sl(n)Best case = O(n)So in other words.

The running time of this algorithm is O(n)