

Q6 illustrate the operation of Insertion Sort

$A = 3, 41, 52, 26, 38, 57, 8$

← من مكانه برود

3 41 52 | 26
3 26 41 52 | 38, 57, 8
3, 26, 38, 41 52 | 57, 8

3, 8, 26, 38, 41, 52, 57

Q7 What's the time efficiency?

how is

compared to that of the Version 3, the next

for $i = 1$ to $n-1$

do $j = i-1$

while $j > 0$ and $A[j] > A[j+1]$

do swap($A[j], A[j+1]$)

$j = j-1$

Worst Case

for loop comp

while loop

base case

comp

best case

$A[j] > A[j+1]$

loop II

```

for i ← 1 to n-2
do
  for j ← i+1 to n-1 do

```

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    if A[i,j] ≠ A[j,i]
      return false

```

symmetric = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

basic $A[i,j] \neq A[j,i]^2$

Comp = n^2

best case = Worst case
 but for 0 and 1's it's better

Q5 illustrate the operation of insertion sort on the array $A = E, X, A, M, P, I, e$

Initial array:

E	X	A	M	P	I	e
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Step 1:

E	M	X	A	P	I	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Step 2:

E	M	P	X	A	I	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Step 3:

E	I	M	P	X	A	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(e E L M P X)

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for $j \leftarrow 1$ to n do
 $S \leftarrow S + 1 + 1$
 return S

input 5 4 3
 $S \leftarrow 0 + 1 + 1$
 $S \leftarrow 2 + 2 + 2$
 $S \leftarrow 6 + 3 + 3$

basic

$S \leftarrow S + j + j$

Comp
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \quad i = n$

$\Theta(n) = O(n) = n$

Q2 input Array $A[0, \dots, n-1]$

$r \leftarrow A[0] \quad S \leftarrow A[0]$

for $j \leftarrow 1$ to $n-1$ do
 if $A[j] < r$
 $r \leftarrow A[j]$
 if $A[j] > S$
 $S \leftarrow A[j]$
 return $S - r$

Comp
 $= \Theta(n) \quad O(n) = n$

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

q1 for i ← 0 to n-1

do for j ← 0 to n-1

C[i, j] ← 0

for k ← 0 to n-1 do

C[i, j] ← C[i, j] + A[i, k] * B[k, j]
Return C

		A B			
1	2		5	6	
3	4		7	8	

(Matrices) (البروفك مصفوفة)

- basic operation

C[i, j] ← C[i, j] + A[i, k] * B[k, j]

بما هي أكثر من عملية هنا الـ 10 ضرب

- best case = worst case
كما هو الحال مع التكرار غير هدر

- The Complexity

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} O \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} A[i, k] * B[k, j] \right) \right]$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 1 \quad n-1-0+1 = n \quad \text{طولية هي } n^3 \quad \text{مستوى هو } 6.5 \times 10^8$$