

## 1. Pseudo-code for partition

```
partition(A, p, q):
```

```
    x = A[q]
```

```
    i = p - 1
```

```
    for j = p to q - 1 do
```

```
        if A[j] <= x then
```

```
            i = i + 1
```

```
            swap A[i] with A[j]
```

```
    swap A[i + 1] with A[q]
```

```
    return i + 1
```

## 2. Average-case complexity of insertsort with 1% probability of decreasing order.

Insertion sort runs in  $O(n)$  time in its best case, which occurs when the input array is already sorted. If there is a 1% chance that the array is in decreasing order, the expected worst case time is  $0.01 \times O(n^2)$ , we still need to consider the remaining 99% of the time, which contributes to the average case complexity. Since the worst-case complexity heavily outweighs the best case (which is significantly less than  $O(n^2)$ ), the average case complexity will still be dominated by the  $O(n^2)$  term, making it  $\Theta(n^2)$ .

3.

Complexity of Insertion Sort

- best case  $\rightarrow O(n \log n)$
- worst case  $\rightarrow O(n^2)$
- Avg case  $\rightarrow O(n \log n)$

4

Complexity of Merge Sort

- best case:  $O(n \log n)$
- worst case:  $O(n^2)$
- Avg case:  $O(n^2)$