

COMP108

Data Structures and Algorithms

Bubble Sort Algorithm (Part I)

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Outline

Bubble Sort algorithm

- ▶ using array
- ▶ using linked list

Learning outcome:

- ▶ Be able to describe and carry out asymptotic analysis of bubble sort algorithm

Sorting

Input: a sequence of n numbers A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n

Output: arrange the n numbers into **ascending order**, i.e., from smallest to largest

E.g.: If the input contains 5 numbers 132, 56, 43, 200, 10, then the output should be 10, 43, 56, 132, 200.

There are many sorting algorithms:

bubble sort, insertion sort, merge sort, quick sort, selection sort

Bubble sort - Idea

- ▶ starting from the first element, swap adjacent items if they are not in ascending order
- ▶ when last item is reached, the last item is the largest
- ▶ repeat the above steps for the remaining items to find the second largest item, and so on

Bubble sort - Exampleunderlined: being considered *italic*: sorted

round	<u>34</u>	<u>10</u>	64	51	32	21
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10 21 32 34 51 64

Bubble sort - Exampleunderlined: being considered *italic*: sorted

round	<u>34</u>	<u>10</u>	64	51	32	21	
1	10	<u>34</u>	<u>64</u>	51	32	21	← don't need to swap

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	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	21	
	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	

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underlined: being considered *italic*: sorted

round	<u>34</u>	<u>10</u>	64	51	32	21	
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	10	34	<u>64</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	
	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	21	
	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	51	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap

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	10	34	<u>64</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	
	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	21	
	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	51	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
2	10	<u>34</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap

Bubble sort - Example

underlined: being considered *italic*: sorted

round	<u>34</u>	<u>10</u>	64	51	32	21	
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	10	34	<u>64</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	
	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	21	
	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	51	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
2	10	<u>34</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
	10	34	<u>51</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>64</i>	

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underlined: being considered *italic*: sorted

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	10	34	<u>64</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	
	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	21	
	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	51	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
2	10	<u>34</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
	10	34	<u>51</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>64</i>	
	10	34	32	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>64</i>	

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	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	21	
	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	51	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
2	10	<u>34</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
	10	34	<u>51</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>64</i>	
	10	34	32	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	32	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap

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	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	21	
	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	51	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
2	10	<u>34</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
	10	34	<u>51</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>64</i>	
	10	34	32	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	32	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
3	10	<u>34</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	

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	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	21	
	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	51	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
2	10	<u>34</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
	10	34	<u>51</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>64</i>	
	10	34	32	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	32	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
3	10	<u>34</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
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	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	51	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
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	10	34	32	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	32	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
3	10	<u>34</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
	10	32	<u>34</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>34</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap

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	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	51	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
2	10	<u>34</u>	<u>51</u>	32	21	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
	10	34	<u>51</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>64</i>	
	10	34	32	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	32	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
3	10	<u>34</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
	10	32	<u>34</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>34</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
4	10	<u>32</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>34</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	

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	10	34	32	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	32	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
3	10	<u>34</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
	10	32	<u>34</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>34</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
4	10	<u>32</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>34</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>32</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap

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	10	34	32	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	32	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
3	10	<u>34</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
	10	32	<u>34</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>32</u>	21	<i>34</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
4	10	<u>32</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>34</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>21</u>	<i>32</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	← don't need to swap
5	10	<i>21</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>64</i>	

Bubble sort algorithm

for $i \leftarrow n$ downto **2** do // *downto: i automatically dec. by 1 every time*

// move the largest number in $(A[1] \cdots A[i])$ to $A[i]$ by

// swapping neighbouring numbers if they are not in correct order

$\frac{i}{n}$
 $A[1] \dots A[n]$

$n-1$
 $A[1] \dots A[n-1]$

$A[1] \dots A[i]$

Bubble sort algorithm

for $i \leftarrow n$ downto **2** do // downto: i automatically dec. by 1 every time

// move the largest number in $(A[1] \cdots A[i])$ to $A[i]$ by

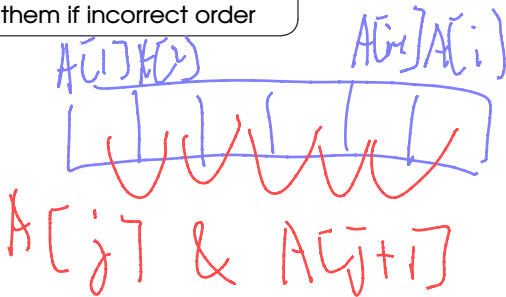
// swapping neighbouring numbers if they are not in correct order



for $j \leftarrow 1$ to **$i-1$** do // to: j automatically inc. by 1 every time

// compare $A[j]$ and $A[j+1]$

// swap them if incorrect order



$A[1]$ $A[2]$

$A[2]$ $A[3]$

$A[3]$ $A[4]$

⋮

$A[i-1]$ $A[i]$

Bubble sort algorithm

for $i \leftarrow n$ downto **2** do // *downto: i automatically dec. by 1 every time*

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for $j \leftarrow$ **1** to **$i-1$** do // *to: j automatically inc. by 1 every time*

// compare $A[j]$ and $A[j + 1]$

// swap them if incorrect order



if $(A[j] > A[j + 1])$ then

swap $A[j]$ & $A[j + 1]$

Bubble sort algorithm

for $i \leftarrow n$ downto **2** do // *downto: i automatically dec. by 1 every time*

// move the largest number in $(A[1] \cdots A[i])$ to $A[i]$ by

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// swap them if incorrect order



if $(A[j] > A[j + 1])$ then

swap $A[j]$ & $A[j + 1]$

How to swap two variables?

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

- ▶ What's wrong with this?

$$x \leftarrow y$$
$$y \leftarrow x$$

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

- ▶ What's wrong with this?

$$x \leftarrow y$$
$$y \leftarrow x$$

Both variables will store the original value of y

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

- What's wrong with this?

$$x \leftarrow y$$
$$y \leftarrow x$$

x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
6	6
6	6

Both variables will store the original value of y

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

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$$x \leftarrow y$$
$$y \leftarrow x$$

x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
6	6
6	6

Both variables will store the original value of y

- ▶ Using a temporary variable

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

- What's wrong with this?

$$x \leftarrow y$$
$$y \leftarrow x$$

x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
6	6
6	6

Both variables will store the original value of y

- Using a temporary variable

$$\text{tmp} \leftarrow x$$

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

- What's wrong with this?

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x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
6	6
6	6

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Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

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4	6
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- Using a temporary variable

$$\text{tmp} \leftarrow x$$
$$x \leftarrow y$$
$$y \leftarrow \text{tmp}$$

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

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x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
6	6
6	6

Both variables will store the original value of y

- Using a temporary variable

$$\text{tmp} \leftarrow x$$

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow \text{tmp}$$

x	y	tmp
4	6	
<hr/>		
4	6	4
6	6	4
6	4	4

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

- What's wrong with this?

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow x$$

x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
6	6
6	6

Both variables will store the original value of y

- Using a temporary variable

$$\text{tmp} \leftarrow x$$

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow \text{tmp}$$

x	y	tmp
4	6	
<hr/>		
4	6	4
6	6	4
6	4	4

- Mathematically, is it possible to swap without using extra storage?

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

- What's wrong with this?

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow x$$

x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
6	6
6	6

Both variables will store the original value of y

- Using a temporary variable

$$\text{tmp} \leftarrow x$$

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow \text{tmp}$$

x	y	tmp
4	6	
<hr/>		
4	6	4
6	6	4
6	4	4

- Mathematically, is it possible to swap without using extra storage?

$$x \leftarrow x + y$$

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

- What's wrong with this?

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow x$$

x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
6	6
6	6

Both variables will store the original value of y

- Using a temporary variable

$$\text{tmp} \leftarrow x$$

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow \text{tmp}$$

x	y	tmp
4	6	
<hr/>		
4	6	4
6	6	4
6	4	4

- Mathematically, is it possible to swap without using extra storage?

$$x \leftarrow x + y$$

$$y \leftarrow x - y$$

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

- What's wrong with this?

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow x$$

x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
6	6
6	6

Both variables will store the original value of y

- Using a temporary variable

$$\text{tmp} \leftarrow x$$

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow \text{tmp}$$

x	y	tmp
4	6	
<hr/>		
4	6	4
6	6	4
6	4	4

- Mathematically, is it possible to swap without using extra storage?

$$x \leftarrow x + y$$

$$y \leftarrow x - y$$

$$x \leftarrow x - y$$

Bubble sort algorithm - Swapping two variables

- ▶ What's wrong with this?

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow x$$

x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
6	6
6	6

$$x \leftarrow x \text{ XOR } y$$

$$y \leftarrow x \text{ XOR } y$$

$$x \leftarrow x \text{ XOR } y$$

Both variables will store the original value of y

- ▶ Using a temporary variable

$$\text{tmp} \leftarrow x$$

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$y \leftarrow \text{tmp}$$

x	y	tmp
4	6	
<hr/>		
4	6	4
6	6	4
6	4	4

$$x \ 110$$

$$y \ 100$$

$$x \ 010$$

$$y \ 110$$

$$x \ 100$$

- ▶ Mathematically, is it possible to swap without using extra storage?

$$x \leftarrow x + y$$

$$y \leftarrow x - y$$

$$x \leftarrow x - y$$

x	y
4	6
<hr/>	
10	6
10	4
6	4

Why aren't we doing this in programs?

potential overflow

Bubble sort algorithm

```
for  $i \leftarrow n$  downto 2 do  
  for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $i - 1$  do  
    if  $A[j] > A[j + 1]$  then  
      swap  $A[j]$  &  $A[j + 1]$ 
```

$A[i]$ $A[i+1]$
↑

Bubble sort algorithm

```
for  $i \leftarrow n$  downto 2 do  
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    if  $A[j] > A[j + 1]$  then  
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```

	34	10	64	51	32	21
$i=6$	<u>34</u>	<u>10</u>	$\leftarrow j=1$			

Bubble sort algorithm

```

for  $i \leftarrow n$  downto 2 do
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```

	34	10	64	51	32	21
$i=6$	<u>34</u>	<u>10</u>	$\leftarrow j=1$			
	10	<u>34</u>	<u>64</u>	$\leftarrow j=2$		

Bubble sort algorithm

```

for  $i \leftarrow n$  downto 2 do
  for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $i - 1$  do
    if  $A[j] > A[j + 1]$  then
      swap  $A[j]$  &  $A[j + 1]$ 

```

	34	10	64	51	32	21
$i=6$	<u>34</u>	<u>10</u>	$\leftarrow j=1$			
	10	<u>34</u>	<u>64</u>	$\leftarrow j=2$		
	10	34	<u>64</u>	<u>51</u>	$\leftarrow j=3$	

Bubble sort algorithm

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	10	34	<u>64</u>	<u>51</u>	$\leftarrow j=3$	
	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	$\leftarrow j=4$

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	10	34	<u>64</u>	<u>51</u>	$\leftarrow j=3$		
	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	$\leftarrow j=4$	
	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	$\leftarrow j=5$

Bubble sort algorithm

```

for  $i \leftarrow n$  downto 2 do
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	10	34	<u>64</u>	<u>51</u>	$\leftarrow j=3$		
	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	$\leftarrow j=4$	
	10	34	51	32	<u>64</u>	<u>21</u>	$\leftarrow j=5$
<hr/>							
i=5	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	$\leftarrow j=1$				

Bubble sort algorithm

```

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	10	34	51	<u>64</u>	<u>32</u>	$\leftarrow j=4$	
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i=5	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	$\leftarrow j=1$				
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Bubble sort algorithm

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Bubble sort algorithm

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	10	34	<u>51</u>	<u>32</u>	$\leftarrow j=3$		
	10	34	32	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	$\leftarrow j=4$	

Bubble sort algorithm - Using nested while-loops

```
for  $i \leftarrow n$  downto 2 do  
  for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $i - 1$  do  
    if  $A[j] > A[j + 1]$  then  
      swap  $A[j]$  &  $A[j + 1]$ 
```

```
 $i \leftarrow n$   
while  $n \geq 2$  do  
  begin  
     $j \leftarrow 1$   
    while  $j \leq i - 1$  do  
      begin  
        if  $A[j] > A[j + 1]$  then  
          swap  $A[j]$  &  $A[j + 1]$   
         $j \leftarrow j + 1$   
      end  
     $i \leftarrow i - 1$   
  end  
end
```


Bubble sort algorithm - Time complexity

The algorithm consists of a nested for-loop. For each iteration of the outer i-loop, there is an inner j-loop.

```
for  $i \leftarrow n$  downto 2 do  
  for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $i - 1$  do  
    if  $A[j] > A[j + 1]$  then  
      swap  $A[j]$  &  $A[j + 1]$ 
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    if  $A[j] > A[j + 1]$  then
      swap  $A[j]$  &  $A[j + 1]$ 
  
```

$$O((n-1)^2)$$

$$O(n!)$$

$$O(n^2)$$

i	# of > comparisons
n	n-1
n-1	n-2
\vdots	\vdots
2	1

Bubble sort algorithm - Time complexity

The algorithm consists of a nested for-loop. For each iteration of the outer i-loop, there is an inner j-loop.

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for  $i \leftarrow n$  downto 2 do
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      swap  $A[j]$  &  $A[j + 1]$ 
  
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Total number of comparisons} \\
 = & (n - 1) + (n - 2) + \cdots + 2 + 1 \\
 = & \frac{n(n - 1)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

i	# of > comparisons
n	n-1
n-1	n-2
\vdots	\vdots
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Bubble sort algorithm - Time complexity

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$$\begin{aligned}
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 = &(n-1) + (n-2) + \cdots + 2 + 1 \\
 = &\frac{n(n-1)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$O(n^2)$ -time

i	# of > comparisons
n	n-1
n-1	n-2
\vdots	\vdots
2	1

Calculating Sum from 1 to n-1

$$n-1 + n-2 + \cdots + 2 + 1$$

Calculating Sum from 1 to n-1

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & \textcircled{n-1} & + & \textcircled{n-2} & + & \cdots & + & \textcircled{2} & + & \textcircled{1} \\
 + & 1 & + & 2 & + & \cdots & + & n-2 & + & n-1 \\
 \hline
 \text{f} & n & & n & & & & n & & n
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{n \times (n-1)}{2}$$

Calculating Sum from 1 to n-1

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
 & n-1 & + & n-2 & + & \cdots & + & 2 & + & 1 \\
 + & 1 & + & 2 & + & \cdots & + & n-2 & + & n-1 \\
 \hline
 = & n & + & n & + & \cdots & + & n & + & n
 \end{array}$$

Calculating Sum from 1 to n-1

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 & n-1 & + & n-2 & + & \cdots & + & 2 & + & 1 \\
 + & 1 & + & 2 & + & \cdots & + & n-2 & + & n-1 \\
 \hline
 = & n & + & n & + & \cdots & + & n & + & n
 \end{array}$$

Therefore, $(n-1) + (n-2) + \cdots + 2 + 1 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

$$\frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{n}{2}$$

$\alpha(??)$
 $\Theta(n^2)$

Time Complexity of Bubble Sort Algorithm

Which of the following statements is/are correct? Assume we have n numbers to be sorted by bubble sort algorithm.

In the best case, bubble sort takes 0 swap operation.

In the worst case, bubble sort takes $O(n^2)$ swap operations.

Bubble sort takes $O(n^2)$ comparisons.

The worst case time complexity of bubble sort is $O(n^2)$.

Summary: Bubble Sort Algorithm with Array

Next: Bubble Sort Algorithm with Linked List

For note taking

