- 1. Sort arrays A, B and C in none decreasing order using below pseudo codes (Exchange Sort, Merge Sort and Quick Sort) then compare these algorithm in the sense of Time and Memory complexity.
- 2. Explain the best, average and worst case for these algorithms.
- 3. Try to code them in your favorite programming language and compare number of execution of main operation by inserting an operation counter to proof your analyses in time complexity.

```
B: 18 55 32 60 12 25 
C: 60 55 32 25 18 12 
void exchangesort (int n , keytype S[\ ]) { index i,j; for (i = 1; i<= n -1; i++) for (j = i +1; j <= n; j++) if ( S[j] < S[i])
```

exchange S[i] and S[j];

A: 12 18 25 32 55 60

}

```
void mergsort (int n , keytype S [ ])
  {
      const int h = \left[\frac{n}{2}\right], m = n - h;
      keytype U [1...h],V [1..m];
      if (n > 1) {
         copy S[1] through S[h] to U[h];
         copy S[h + 1] through S[n] to V[1] through V[m];
         mergesort(h, U);
         mergesort(m,V);
         merge (h, m, U,V,S);
   }
void merg (int h, int m, const keytype U[],
                         const keytype V[],
                               keytype S[])
  {
     index i, j, k;
     i = 1; j = 1; k = 1;
     while (i \le h \&\& j \le m) {
```

```
void quicksort (index low , index high)
 {
     index pivotpoint;
     if (high > low) {
           partition (low , high , pivotpoint)
           quicksort (low, pivotpoint - 1)
           quicksort (pivotpoint + 1, high);
      }
  }
void partition (index low, index high)
              index & pivotpoint)
  {
     index i , j;
     keytype pivotitem;
     pivotitem = S [low];
     j = low
     for (i = low + 1; i \le high; i + +)
         if (S[i] < pivotitem) {
         j++;
          exchange S [i] and S [j];
      }
   pivotpoint = j;
   exchange S [low] and S [ pivotpoint];
}
```