

**Title: Sorting and Algorithm Efficiency**

**Author: Tolga Han Arslan**

**ID: 22003061**

**Section: 1**

**Assignment: 1**

**Description: HW1 Report**

## Question 1:

(a) [5 points] Show that  $f(n) = 4n^5 + 2n^3 + 3n$  is  $O(n^5)$  by specifying appropriate  $c$  and  $n_0$  values in Big-O definition.

a) Show that  $f(n) = 4n^5 + 2n^3 + 3n$  is  $O(n^5)$  by specifying  $c$  and  $n_0$  values

$$4n^5 + 2n^3 + 3n \leq c \cdot n^5$$

$$n(4n^4 + 2n^2 + 3) \leq c \cdot n^5 \quad (n > 0)$$

$$4n^4 + 2n^2 + 3 \leq c \cdot n^4$$

$$\text{If } c = 5 \text{ and } n_0 = 2 \Rightarrow 4n^4 + 2n^2 + 3 \leq 5n^4$$

$$2n^2 + 3 \leq n^4 \text{ for all } n \geq n_0 = 2$$

$$11 \leq 16 \quad 0 \leq n^4 - 2n^2 - 3 \quad 0 \leq (n^2 - 1)^2 - 4$$

Hence, since there exist constants  $c$  and  $n_0$  such that  $f(n) \leq c \cdot n^5$  for  $n \geq n_0$ ,  $f(n) = 4n^5 + 2n^3 + 3n$  is  $O(n^5)$ .

(b) [10 points] Trace the following sorting algorithms to sort the array [ 40, 25, 65, 45, 50, 35, 55, 38, 30, 42 ] in ascending order. Use the array implementation of the algorithms as described in the textbook and show all major steps.

## Selection Sort:

b) Selection sort

swap 65,42 [40, 25, 65, 45, 50, 35, 55, 38, 30, 42] initial array  
 swap 55,30 [40, 25, 42, 45, 50, 35, 55, 38, 30, 65] after 1st swap  
 swap 50,38 [40, 25, 42, 45, 50, 35, 30, 38, 55, 65] after 2nd swap  
 swap 45,30 [40, 25, 42, 45, 38, 35, 30, 50, 55, 65] after 3rd swap  
 swap 42,35 [40, 25, 42, 30, 38, 35, 45, 50, 55, 65] after 4th swap  
 swap 40,38 [40, 25, 35, 30, 38, 42, 45, 50, 55, 65] after 5th swap  
 swap 38,30 [38, 25, 35, 30, 40, 42, 45, 50, 55, 65] after 6th swap  
 swap 35,35 [30, 25, 35, 38, 40, 42, 45, 50, 55, 65] after 7th swap  
 swap 30,25 [30, 25, 35, 38, 40, 42, 45, 50, 55, 65] after 8th swap  
 [25, 30, 35, 38, 40, 42, 45, 50, 55, 65] after 9th swap  
 array is sorted

## Insertion Sort:

Insertion Sort

1st iteration  $\left[ \overset{\text{sorted}}{40} \mid \overset{\text{unsorted}}{25, 65, 45, 50, 35, 55, 38, 40, 42} \right]$  shift 40 and insert 25

2nd iteration  $\left[ \overset{\text{sorted}}{25, 40} \mid \overset{\text{unsorted}}{65, 45, 50, 35, 55, 38, 40, 42} \right]$  insert 65

3rd iteration  $\left[ \overset{\text{sorted}}{25, 40, 65} \mid \overset{\text{unsorted}}{45, 50, 35, 55, 38, 40, 42} \right]$  shift 65 and insert 45

4th iteration  $\left[ \overset{\text{sorted}}{25, 40, 45, 65} \mid \overset{\text{unsorted}}{50, 35, 55, 38, 40, 42} \right]$  shift 65 and insert 50

5th iteration  $\left[ \overset{\text{sorted}}{25, 40, 45, 50, 65} \mid \overset{\text{unsorted}}{35, 55, 38, 40, 42} \right]$  shift 40 and insert 35

6th iteration  $\left[ \overset{\text{sorted}}{25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 65} \mid \overset{\text{unsorted}}{55, 38, 40, 42} \right]$  shift 65 and insert 55

7th iteration  $\left[ \overset{\text{sorted}}{25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 65} \mid \overset{\text{unsorted}}{38, 40, 42} \right]$  shift 40 and insert 38

8th iteration  $\left[ \overset{\text{sorted}}{25, 35, 38, 40, 45, 50, 55, 65} \mid \overset{\text{unsorted}}{40, 42} \right]$  shift 45 and insert 40

9th iteration  $\left[ \overset{\text{sorted}}{25, 35, 38, 40, 40, 45, 50, 55, 65} \right]$  shift 45 and insert 42

array is sorted. (unsorted is empty)

## Question 2:

Screenshot of the output in part c:

```
han.arslan@dijkstra:~  
Last login: Wed Jul 12 15:31:13 2023 from 10.201.182.133  
[han.arslan@dijkstra ~]$ ls  
hw1 main.cpp Makefile sorting.cpp sorting.h  
[han.arslan@dijkstra ~]$ ./hw1  
Initial array:  
[10 5 9 16 17 7 4 12 19 1 15 18 3 11 13 6]  
BUBBLE SORT  
Number of key comparisons: 114  
Number of data moves: 180  
Array after bubble sort:  
[1 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19]  
  
Initial array:  
[10 5 9 16 17 7 4 12 19 1 15 18 3 11 13 6]  
MERGE SORT  
Number of key comparisons: 46  
Number of data moves: 128  
Array after merge sort:  
[1 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19]  
  
Initial array:  
[10 5 9 16 17 7 4 12 19 1 15 18 3 11 13 6]  
QUICK SORT  
Number of key comparisons: 45  
Number of data moves: 102  
Array after quick sort:  
[1 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19]
```

## Screenshots of the output in part d:

### For Random Arrays:

RANDOM ARRAYS			
-----			
Analysis of Bubble Sort			
Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	99.642 ms	7997054	11952156
8000	437.515 ms	39535622	48018132
12000	1032.85 ms	102346163	107814255
16000	1882.47 ms	196326647	193199748
20000	2978.37 ms	321512279	300311103
24000	4335.72 ms	477655537	430238673
28000	5967.2 ms	665235900	591769419
32000	7819.77 ms	882993806	763237938
36000	9973.78 ms	1132514864	974440695
40000	12379.8 ms	1416437184	1201930278
-----			
Analysis of Merge Sort			
Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	1.4289 ms	42812	95808
8000	3.08963 ms	93647	207616
12000	4.56718 ms	147588	327232
16000	6.76977 ms	203230	447232
20000	8.48942 ms	260908	574464
24000	10.2195 ms	319254	702464
28000	11.9259 ms	378797	830464
32000	13.7025 ms	438639	958464
36000	15.432 ms	499754	1092928
40000	17.1405 ms	561599	1228928
-----			
Analysis of Quick Sort			
Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	0.938943 ms	53334	88603
8000	1.94086 ms	117510	184120
12000	3.25356 ms	209046	345101
16000	4.30396 ms	260165	431155
20000	5.4572 ms	347626	514646
24000	6.75027 ms	422828	670272
28000	7.94667 ms	474753	794117
32000	8.96964 ms	547338	857466
36000	10.731 ms	656366	1171966
40000	11.8474 ms	717328	1181766

Output 1: Algorithm comparison with randomly generated arrays

## For Ascending Arrays:

10000	217077 ms	717520	1101700
ASCENDING ARRAYS			
-----			
Analysis of Bubble Sort			
Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	0.023328 ms	3999	0
8000	0.046222 ms	7999	0
12000	0.069264 ms	11999	0
16000	0.092283 ms	15999	0
20000	0.11909 ms	19999	0
24000	0.138332 ms	23999	0
28000	0.161285 ms	27999	0
32000	0.184784 ms	31999	0
36000	0.207585 ms	35999	0
40000	0.234549 ms	39999	0
-----			
Analysis of Merge Sort			
Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	0.911124 ms	24372	95808
8000	2.07275 ms	52767	207616
12000	3.04355 ms	84741	327232
16000	4.57007 ms	113538	447232
20000	5.73533 ms	148870	574464
24000	6.8372 ms	181453	702464
28000	7.95839 ms	213974	830464
32000	9.04467 ms	243026	958464
36000	10.2301 ms	280923	1092928
40000	11.3377 ms	317667	1228928
-----			
Analysis of Quick Sort			
Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	33.7052 ms	7998000	15996
8000	134.444 ms	31996000	31996
12000	302.75 ms	71994000	47996
16000	538.462 ms	127992000	63996
20000	841.462 ms	199990000	79996
24000	1211.7 ms	287988000	95996
28000	1649.28 ms	391986000	111996
32000	2154.24 ms	511984000	127996
36000	2726.35 ms	647982000	143996
40000	3365.76 ms	799980000	159996

Output 2: Algorithm comparison with ascending arrays

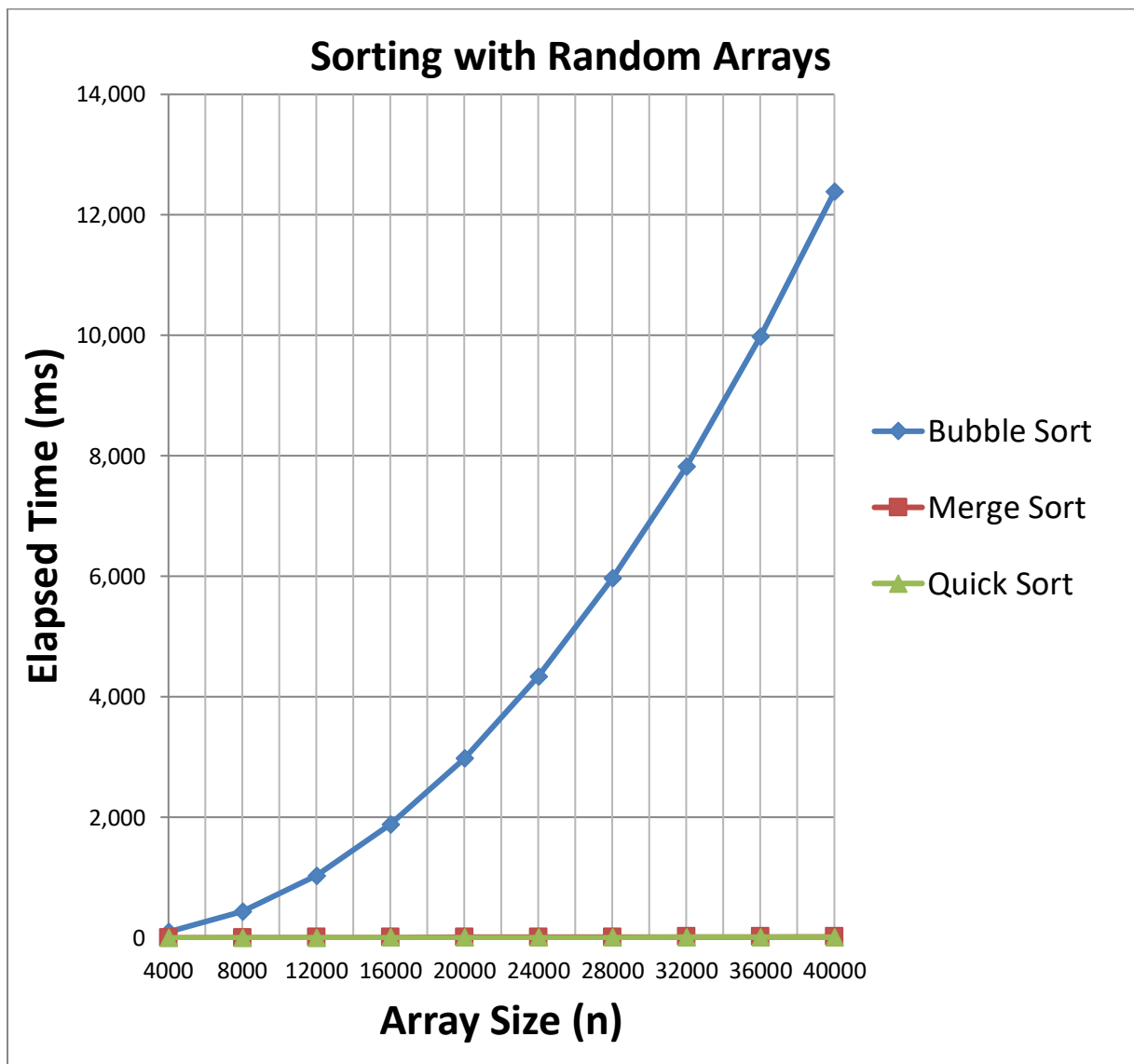
### For Descending Arrays:

```
10000 2202170 ms 79990000 199990
DESCENDING ARRAYS
-----
Analysis of Bubble Sort
Array Size  Elapsed time      compCount      moveCount
4000        114.093 ms          7998000        23992644
8000        456.62 ms          31996000        95985285
12000       1029.39 ms          71994000        215978010
16000       1832.93 ms          127992000       383970864
20000       2862.91 ms          199990000       599963340
24000       4123.23 ms          287988000       863956194
28000       5611.63 ms          391986000       1175948886
32000       7328.86 ms          511984000       1535941224
36000       9288.7 ms           647982000       1943934519
40000       11453.1 ms          799980000       -1895040220
-----
Analysis of Merge Sort
Array Size  Elapsed time      compCount      moveCount
4000        0.889467 ms          23728          95808
8000        2.02065 ms          51456          207616
12000       3.00394 ms          79312          327232
16000       4.47285 ms          110912         447232
20000       5.59931 ms          139216         574464
24000       6.70066 ms          170624         702464
28000       7.81423 ms          202512         830464
32000       8.90455 ms          237824         958464
36000       10.0108 ms          267280         1092928
40000       11.1395 ms          298432         1228928
-----
Analysis of Quick Sort
Array Size  Elapsed time      compCount      moveCount
4000        63.5496 ms          7566650        11367726
8000        255.172 ms          30362316        45578996
12000       573.656 ms          68341787        102565916
16000       1018.76 ms          121525205       182358853
20000       1593.16 ms          189680257       284609044
24000       2296.54 ms          273255678       409990068
28000       3115.13 ms          371028721       556667097
32000       4068.87 ms          484564742       726988773
36000       5181.45 ms          616523979       924946204
40000       6364.14 ms          758434476       1137829253
[han.arslan@dijkstra ~]$
```

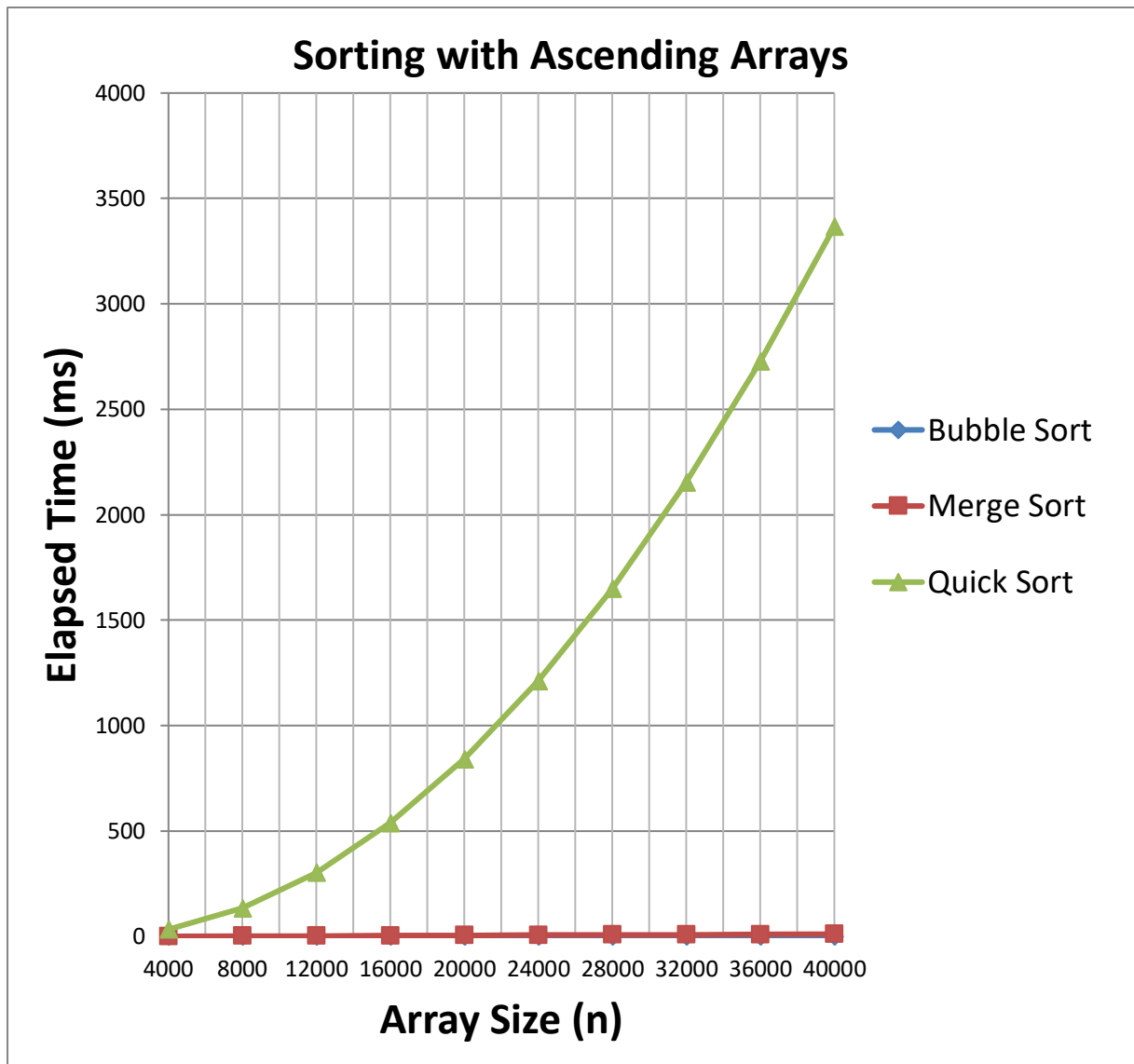
Output 3: Algorithm comparison with descending arrays



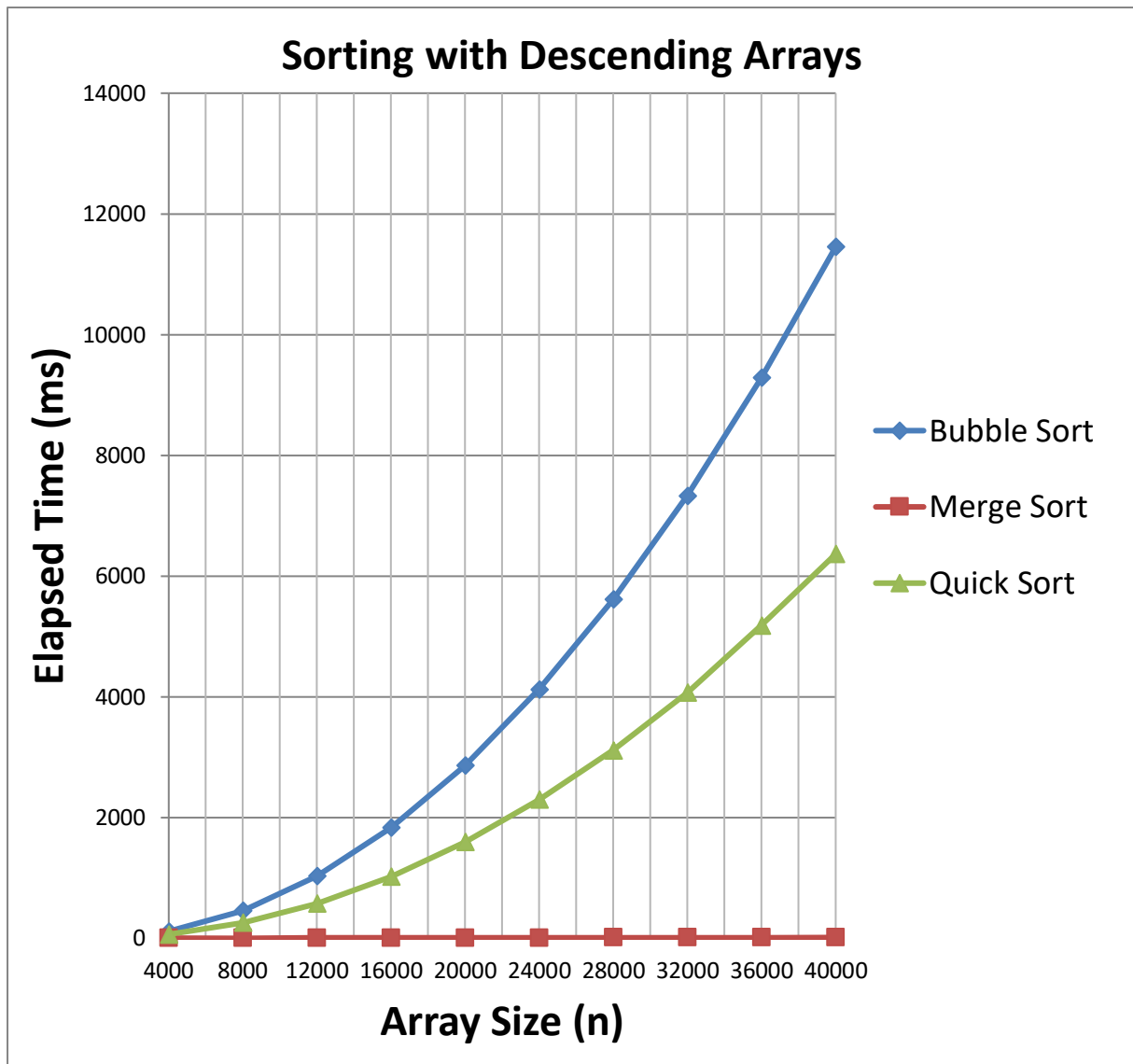
### Question 3:



Graph 1: Sorting algorithm comparison with randomly generated arrays



*Graph 2: Sorting algorithm comparison with ascending arrays*



Graph 3: Sorting algorithm comparison with descending arrays

## Comments:

- ❖ Bubble sort worst case behaviour is  $O(n^2)$  and it happens when the array is in reverse order. By looking at the graph 3, experimental results with descending arrays are consistent with theoretical results.
- ❖ Bubble sort average case behaviour is  $O(n^2)$ , by looking at the graph 1 experimental results are consistent with theoretical results since the arrays are randomly generated.

- ❖ Bubble sort makes  $O(n^2)$  key comparisons and moves in worst case and average case, as seen in output 3 and output 1.
- ❖ Bubble sort best case behaviour is  $O(n)$  and it happens when the array is already sorted. This case happens in graph 2, when the array is in ascending order. The moveCount variable is 0 in all array samples, but bubble sort algorithm still do  $(n-1)$  key comparisons as seen in output 2.
- ❖ There is integer overflow in descending array analysis with bubble sort of array size 40000, hence moveCount variable is negative.
- ❖ Merge sort is  $O(n \cdot \log n)$  in all cases, independent of the array configuration. Graph 1, 2 and 3 are consistent with this theoretical behaviour.
- ❖ Merge sort makes  $O(n \cdot \log n)$  key comparisons in average case and worst case, hence all three outputs are consistent with this theoretical behaviour.
- ❖ Quick sort is  $O(n \cdot \log n)$  algorithm in best case and average case, results in graph 1 is consistent with this behaviour.
- ❖ In worst case, when the array is already sorted or in reverse order, quick sort is  $O(n^2)$ . Graph 2 and 3 shows this behaviour of quick sort algorithm's worst case.
- ❖ Although merge sort is stable and  $O(n \cdot \log n)$  in every case, quick sort is faster in terms of elapsed time in average case, as seen in output 1. This behaviour is most likely caused by merge sort's requirement of an extra array in its execution.
- ❖ Bubble sort's best case behavior  $O(n)$  is actually faster than merge sort and quick sort in all cases, as seen in the outputs, however this case rarely occurs in real-life implementations.