Tinker Academy

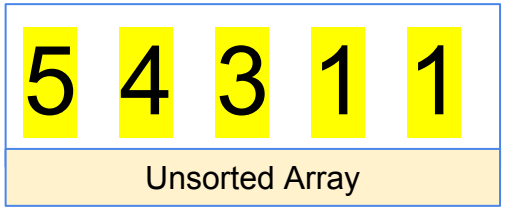
Programming Using Java
(Analysis Insertion Sort)

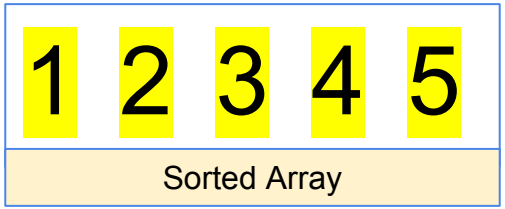
Spring 2015

Worst Case

Insertion Sort

Simple Sorting Algorithm

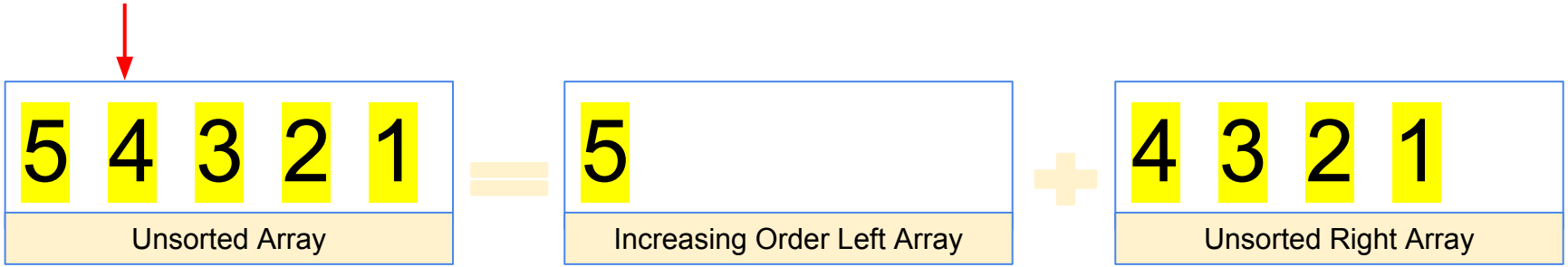




Sorting is "slow", which means it takes more cpu time to complete sort

Insertion Sort

Uses a Pivot just like Bubble Sort. Pivot Starts at index 1

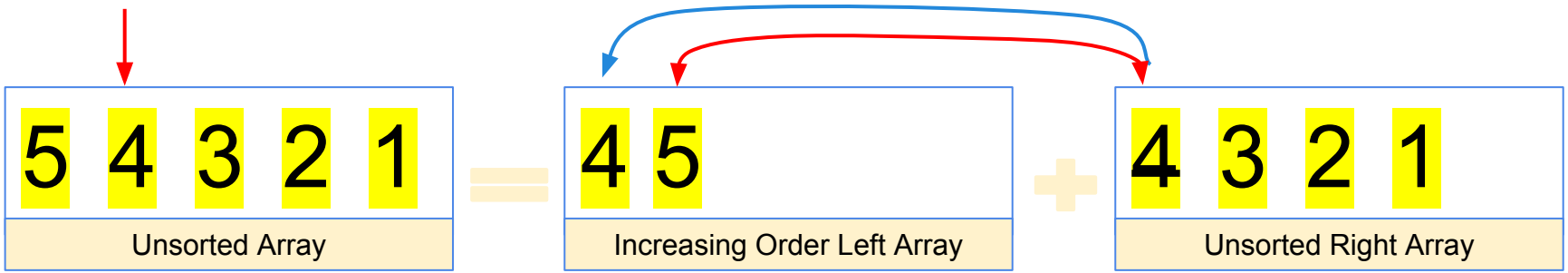


Pivot divides the array into 2, a left subarray in increasing order

Pivot divides the array into 2, an unsorted right subarray

Insertion Sort

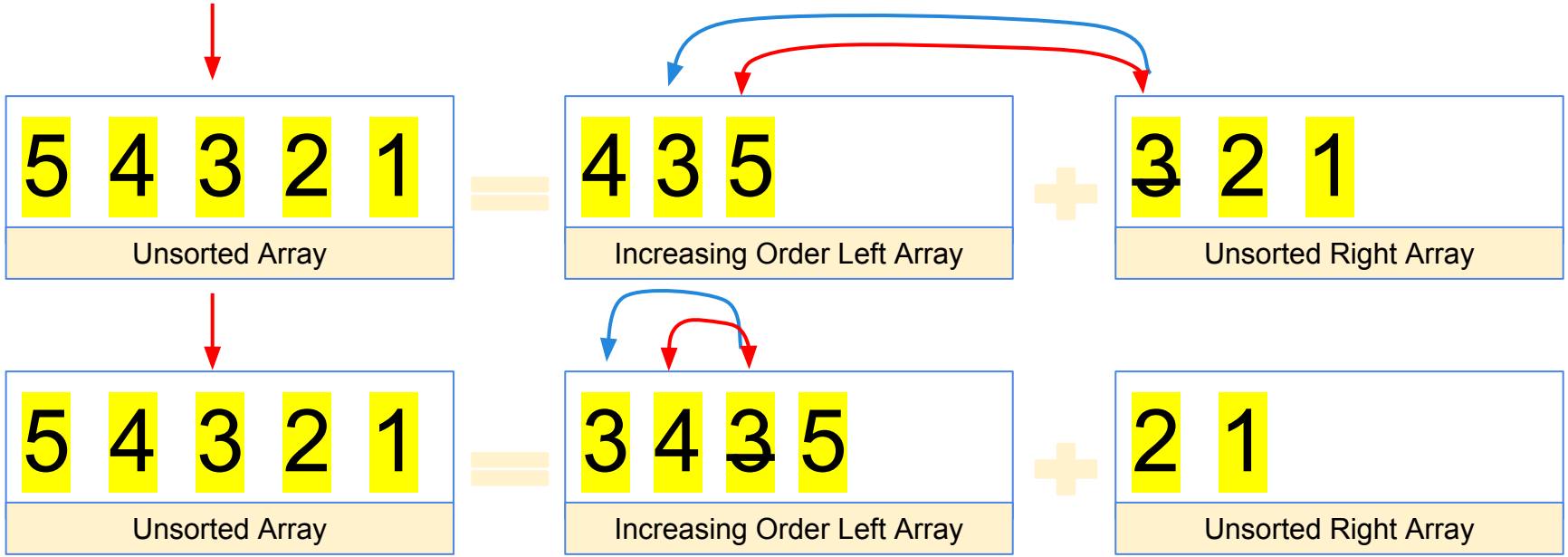
Insertion Sort inserts the pivot item into left subarray but maintains order



Comparisons = 1

Insertion Sort

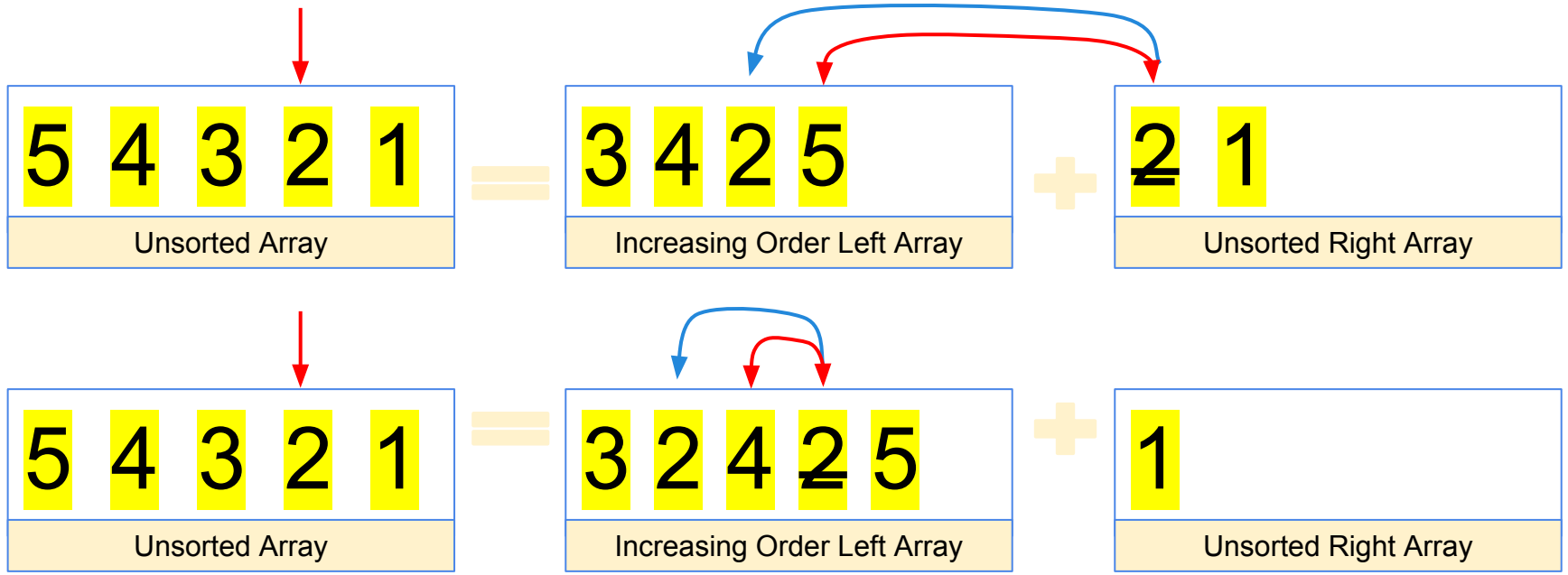
Insertion Sort inserts the pivot item into left subarray but maintains order



Comparisons = 2

Insertion Sort

Insertion Sort inserts the pivot item into left subarray but maintains order



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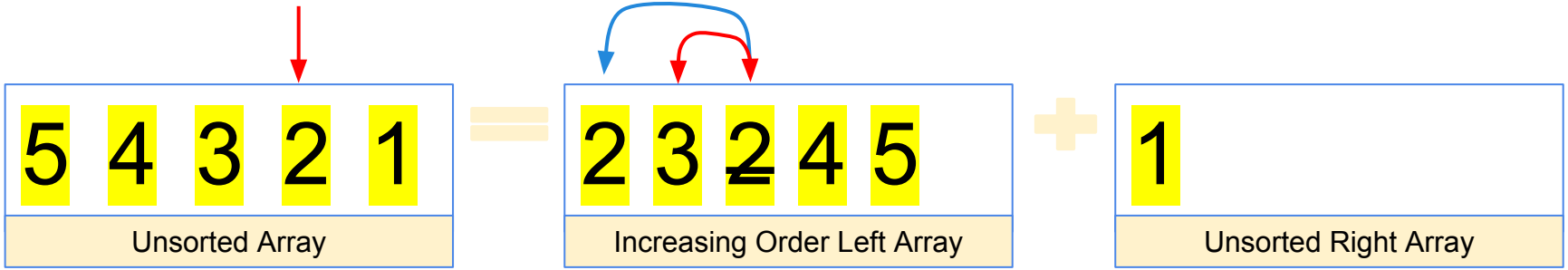

Comparisons = 3

Insertion Sort

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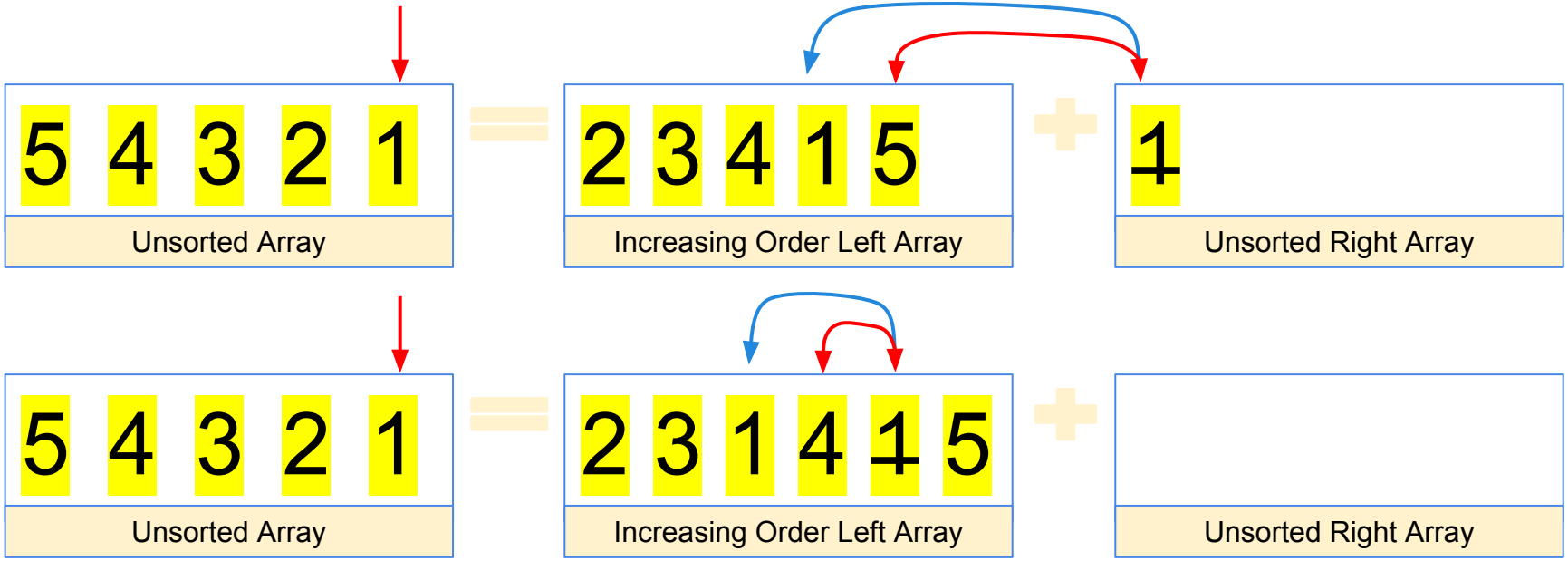

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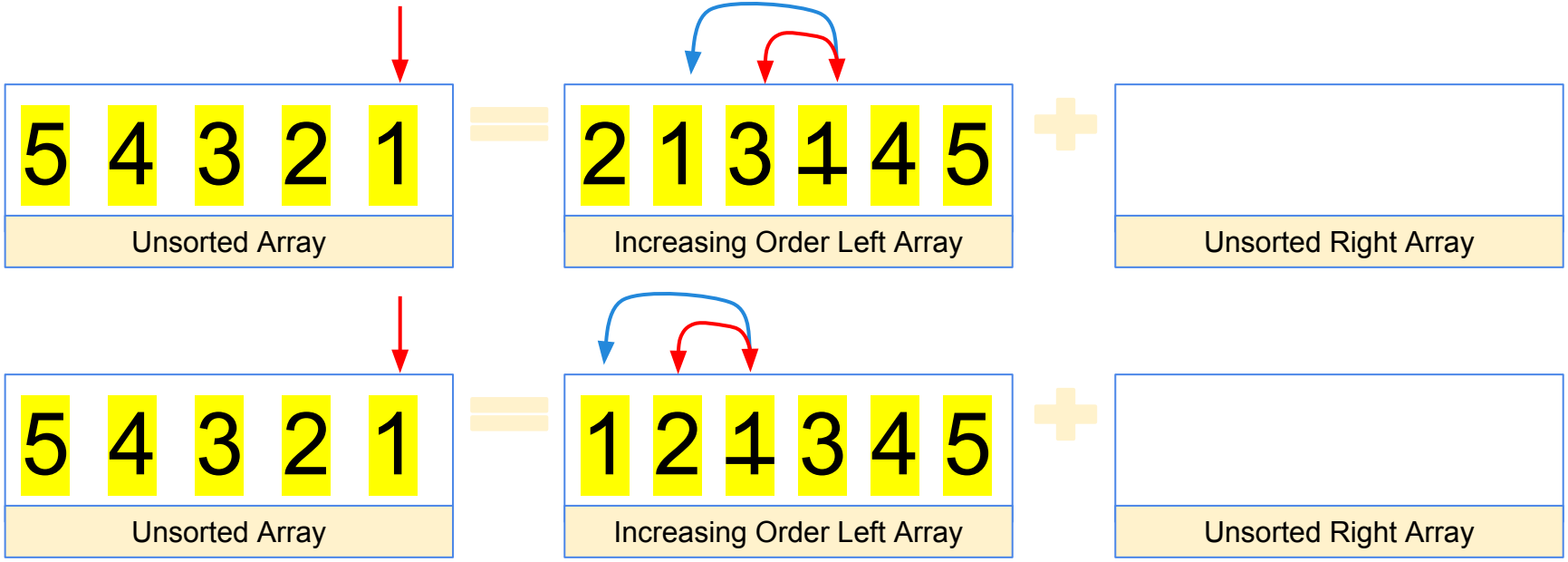


Comparisons = 4

Insertion Sort

Insertion Sort inserts the pivot item into left subarray but maintains order

Worst Case Array of Size 5

Comparisons = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4

Worst Case Array of Size N

Comparisons = 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + (N-1) = N(N-1)/2 ~= N*N

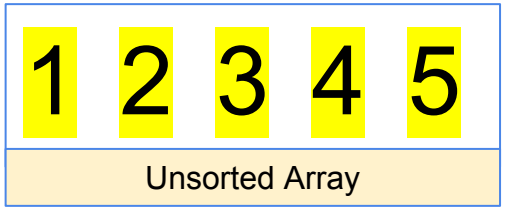
Worst Case Array of Size 1000000 (1 million)

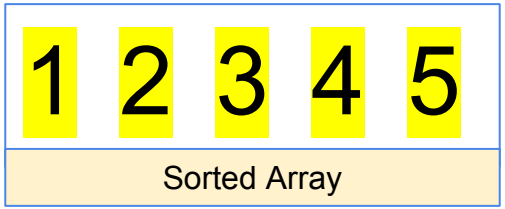
Comparisons = 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + (N-1) ~= 1 Trillion!

Best Case

Insertion Sort

Simple Sorting Algorithm





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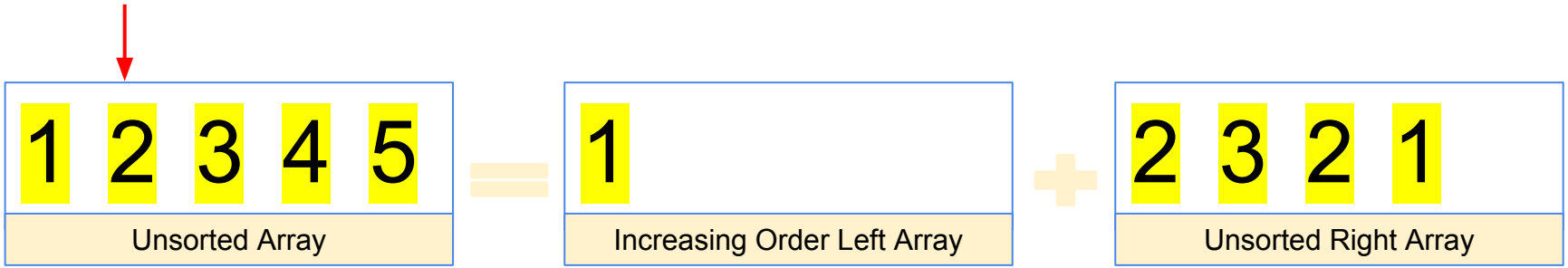

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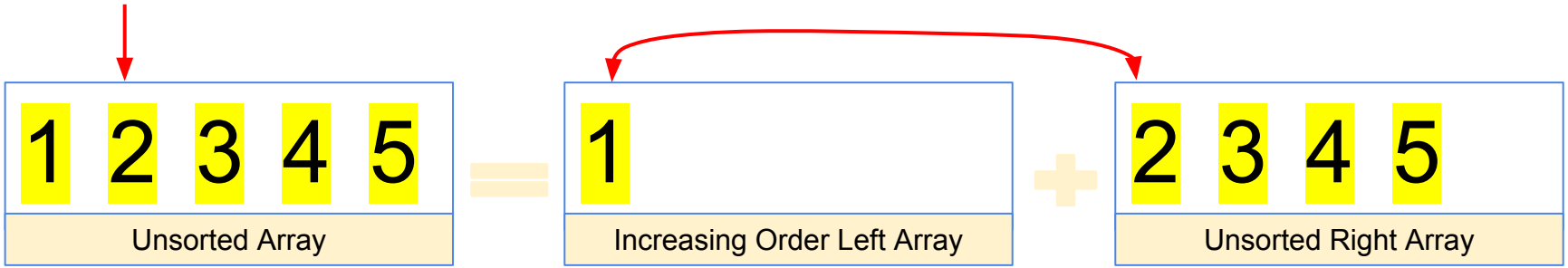

Comparisons = 1

Insertion Sort

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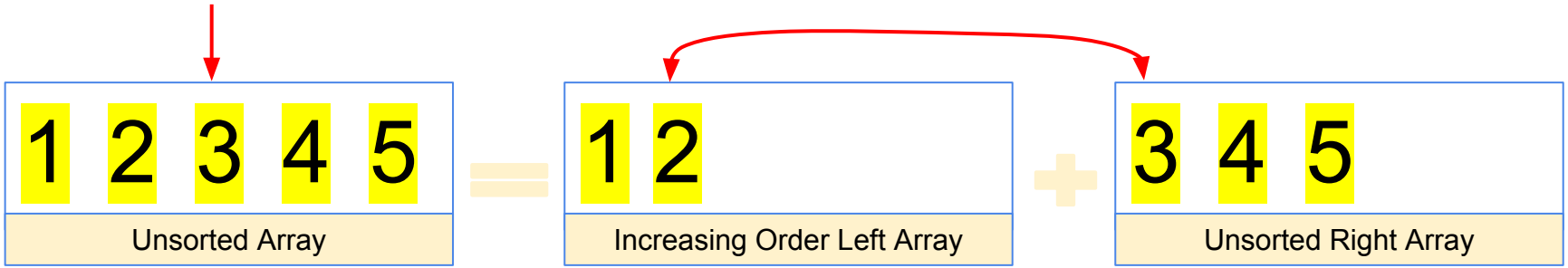

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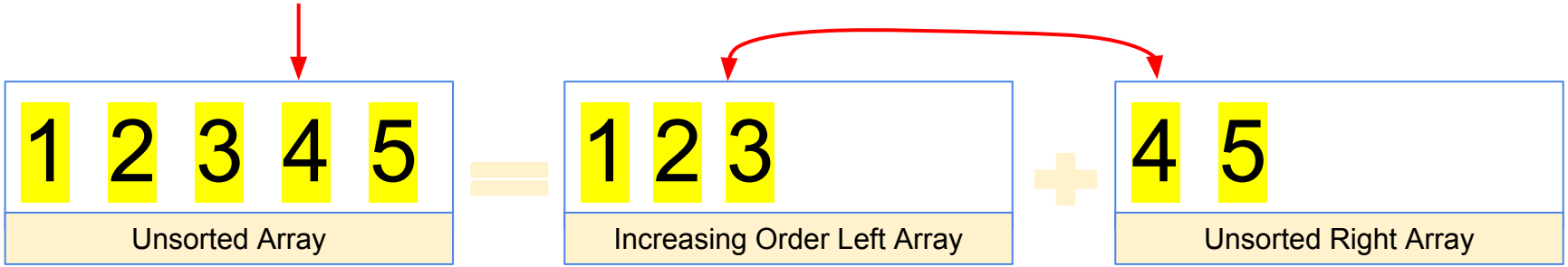

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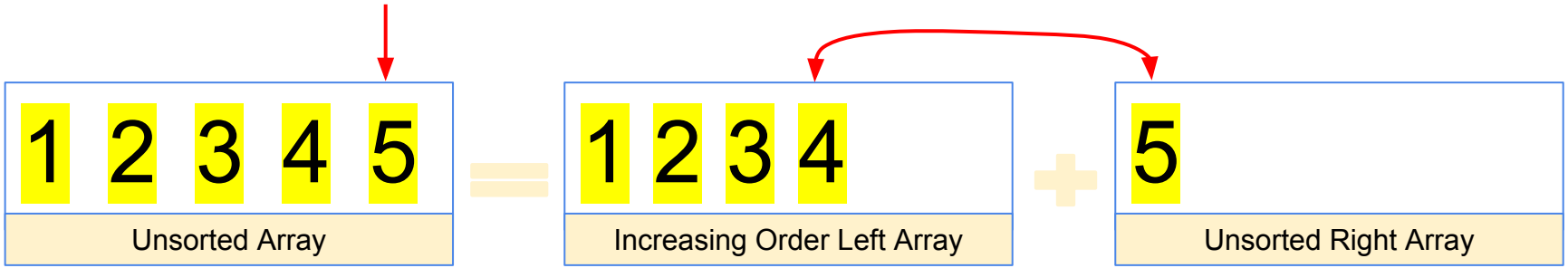

Comparisons = 1

Insertion Sort

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Best Case Array of Size 5

Comparisons = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1

Best Case Array of Size N

Comparisons = 1 + 1 + 1 + ... + (1) = N-1

Best Case Array of Size 1000000 (1 million)

Comparisons = 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + (N-1) ~= 1 million

Average Case

Insertion Sort

Insertion Sort inserts the pivot item into left subarray but maintains order

Average Case Array of Size N

Comparisons ~= N*N

Proof requires understanding probability (indicator random variables)