NAME:

Justan Szivastav

Univ. Rollno:

2014920

Section:

B

Class Rollno:

60

Subject:

Design And Analysis of Algerithm

Subject code ,

TCS 505

```
Ans 1-6 -> Done in Assignment 1
Ans 7 =
         int main ()
           int n, key;
             bool flag = false;
              Cin >> n;
              Vector <int> V(n);
                for lint i= 0; i<n; i+t)
                { cin >> VEi];
                Cin>> key;
                mop (int, int) mp;
                 for lint 1=0; icn; it+)
                 { int temp = key - VCi];
                     if (mp. find (temp) = = mp. end ())
                       { mp[vcij]=i;
                       else
                        ( contact " " << mp[x];
                           flag = true;
                            break;
                      7
                     ef (flag == false)
                       cow 22 " No such pair exist";
                    return o;
```

Ans 8 - QuickSort is the fastest general purpose soit. In most practical Situations, quicksort is the method of choice.

If stability is important and space is available, merge sort might be best.

Ans 9 = Insertion count for an array indicates how for (or close) the average is from being sorted. If the average is already isorted then the inversion count is a but if the average is sorted in the reverse order, the inversion count is the maximum.

```
Ano 10 = The best case for quicksort is when middle element is picked as
        a privat.
         The worst case for Quick sort is when array is sorted in
          either increasing or decreasing order.
Ansiz = Void selection (int arrCJ, intn)
          { for lint i=0; i<n+; i++)
               1 int min = ij
                   for (int g= i+1; sen; j++)
                      { if (arromin] > arros])
                            { min = 3;
                         int key = an [min];
                         while (min > i)
                         { aus [min] = ans [min-1];
                         ann (i)= key;
ANS3=
        Void bubblesort (int armc ], int n)
          f inti,j;
             bool swapped;
              for (i=o; icn+jitt)
               { Swapped = False;
                   For (j=0; j < n-1-1; j++)
                     { 1/- (axx Ci) > am [3+1)
                         { Swap ( & am (j), & am (j+1]);
                           2 Swopped = true :
                        if (swapped == false)
                          & break;
                 4
```