

Algorithmics	Student information	Date	Number of session
	UO:300896	20/02/25	3
	Surname: De San Claudio Mesa Name: Alejandro		

## Activity 1. [TABLE 1 = BUBBLE ALGORITHM]

<i>n</i>	<i>t ordered</i>	<i>t reverse</i>	<i>t random</i>
10000	310	1429	991
2*10000	1216	5713	3942
2**2*10000	4895	22721	15943
2**3*10000	19877	OoT	OoT
2**4*10000	OoT	OoT	OoT

$t_{\text{ordered}} = O(n^2)$

$t_{\text{reverse}} = O(n^2)$

$t_{\text{random}} = O(n^2)$

Execution times differences happened because of the execution of the “`Vector.interchange(a, j-1, j); //swap`”. Although it is a  $O(1)$  method, it execution takes place in each iteration of the  $t_{\text{reverse}}$  loop, and some random times in  $t_{\text{random}}$ , while it is never executed for  $t_{\text{ordered}}$  (it is executed `if (a[j-1] > a[j])`)

## Activity 2 [TABLE 2 = SELECTION ALGORITHM]

<i>n</i>	<i>t ordered</i>	<i>t reverse</i>	<i>t random</i>
10000	310	283	307
2*10000	1221	1128	1217
2**2*10000	4898	4517	4885
2**3*10000	19463	18006	19409
2**4*10000	OoT	OoT	OoT

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They are all the same complexity  $O(n^2)$ . Also, they are the same complexity as previous methods, but here “Vector.interchange(a, j-1, j); //swap” is executed once per loop (always), instead of inside the nested loop.

### Activity 3 [TABLE 3 = INSERTION\_ALGORITHM]

<i>n</i>	<i>t ordered</i>	<i>t reverse</i>	<i>t random</i>
10000	LoR	291	148
2*10000	LoR	1137	572
2**2*10000	LoR	4618	2301
2**3*10000	LoR	18235	9207
2**4*10000	LoR	OoT	36770
2**5*10000	LoR	OoT	OoT
2**6*10000	LoR	OoT	OoT
2**7*10000	LoR	OoT	OoT
2**8*10000	50	OoT	OoT
2**9*10000	99	OoT	OoT
2**10*10000	185	OoT	OoT
2**11*10000	373	OoT	OoT
2**12*10000	744	OoT	OoT
2**13*10000	1484	OoT	OoT

They are all  $O(n)$  but *t\_ordered* has a massive advantage when it comes to time-efficiency because of the while loop inside of the for loop `while (j >= 0 && pivot < a[j])` only taking place for *t\_reverse* and *t\_random* (in *t\_reverse* it takes the maximum possible iterations).

### Activity 4 [TABLE 4 = QUICKSORT ALGORITHM]

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<i>n</i>	<i>t ordered</i>	<i>t reverse</i>	<i>t random</i>
250000	LoR	LoR	100
2*250000	62	71	199
2**2*250000	127	143	441
2**3*250000	260	291	939
2**4*250000	534	604	2007
2**5*250000	1089	1234	4516
2**6*250000	2244	2554	11073

## Activity 5 [TABLE 5 = QUICKSORT + INSERTION ALGORITHM (n=16 M and random))

<i>n</i>	<i>t random</i>
Quicksort	23806
Quicksort+Insertion (k=5)	22923
Quicksort+Insertion (k=10)	21349
Quicksort+Insertion (k=20)	23056
Quicksort+Insertion (k=30)	25470
Quicksort+Insertion (k=50)	27663
Quicksort+Insertion (k=100)	25238
Quicksort+Insertion (k=200)	15816
Quicksort+Insertion (k=500)	30837

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Quicksort+Insertion (k=1000)		40836	