

Input Size	Bubble Sort running time (s)	Selection Sort running time (s)	q Sort running time (s)
100	0.000074	0.000022	0.000009
1000	0.005183	0.001853	0.000092
10000	0.250502	0.085859	0.001231
100000	27.413128	5.774565	0.018153
1000000	N/A	N/A	0.105246
10000000	N/A	N/A	1.028767

- 1 - Explain what you think the worst-case big O complexity and the best-case big O complexity of bubble sort.
Worst case Big O is $n*(n-1)/2$. Best case big. Best case Big O is the $O(n^2)$. For the worst case.
- 2 - Is there a more efficient way to write bubble sort that changes the performance in the best case?
for the inner loop. We only need to increment the j pointer to size - i - 1. Since the last element is already sorted.
- 3 - Explain what you think the worst-case big O complexity and the best-case big O complexity of selection sort.
Worst case Big O is $n*(n-1)/2$. Best case big. Best case Big O is the $O(n^2)$. For the worst case.
- 4 - Does selection sort require any additional storage (i.e. did you have to allocate any extra memory)?
No it is an in-place sorting algorithm. It does not need additional space.

Explain what you think big O complexity of sorting algorithm that is built into the C libraries is. Why do you think that?
The Big O of standard sort algorithm of C library is $n \log n$. Because it is a quick sort.

bble sort is as implemented in our code. Give reasons for why you think that is the big O complexity for worst case, the given array is in descending order, we need to swap every single pairs. But for the best

If so, describe (in general terms, we don't need the exact C code) how that implementation of bubble

orst case, the given array is in descending order, we need to swap every single pairs. But for the best

: case, we only need to traverse all the pair without any swap.