

extraLargeArray  
Insert 1.006689167  
Append 2.174292

largeArray  
insert 7.979167 ms  
append 551.5  $\mu$ s

Medium  
insert 168.667  $\mu$ s  
append 145.667  $\mu$ s

Small  
insert 27.375  $\mu$ s  
append 61.5  $\mu$ s

tiny  
insert 20.875  $\mu$ s  
append 54.916  $\mu$ s

	extraLargeArray	largeArray	Medium	Small	tiny
Insert	1.006689167	7.979167 ms	168.667 $\mu$ s	27.375 $\mu$ s	20.875 $\mu$ s
Append	2.174292ms	551.5 $\mu$ s	145.667 $\mu$ s	61.5 $\mu$ s	54.916 $\mu$ s

The function Append scales better because it's an  $O(n)$  type, which is better for dealing with really really big numbers. However, Insert has a scalability of  $O(n^2)$ , therefore slower in the long run. We can see this behavior in the extra large array section where the append has constant results at tiny, small, medium, and large. Insert has a constant growth in time. Insert uses unshift, which shifts ALL numbers of the array a step forward to make space for the one number that needs to jump in. compared to the push function that only adds the number at the very end of the array.