> SELECTION SORT -> Find the minimum element in unsorted alway and swap it with element at beginning. Array divided in 2 codes. Teacher Sign. The key to everything is patience. 55

Day.....

	10 (1) 2 (5)		Day
	Hep (1) & (2) is	same	
	tep 3: Greatin	g sort:	
	for Cint	i=0; i/n-1; intj=i+1; i/n iy(arr[j] / a zer[j] arr[j]	1++){ (1+
		E int temp are Lij	= Sulj); = sulj);] - temp;}
Step	pare for (intizD; itm;	ù++)
- Lit	Date 2 C	out << see [i]	< TDay."
S E	SUBBLE SORT		
	leapetedly supp if they see	in wrong o	roler.
	Do n-1 iteration	to get assa	y sorted.
	Parent's Sign	Teache	er Sign
	Life is a pro	mise, fulfill it.	
1. 401	,		

Date	Day
1 \$2 Step seine	Daysassassassas
int counter = 1; while (counter < n) { for (int i=0; i< n; counter < n) [if (are[i] > are [i+1]) int temp = are are[i+1] = ter } counter ++;	uder; i++) [i]; i+L]; np; 3
Date	Day
=> INSERTION SORT	
→ 0(n²) worst care → In place and stable → Used in peactice for some	small allays.
O i-1 n-1 Sorted. Unsorted.	>
Souted. Unsouted. Teacher Sign.	Parent's Sign

Make each day your masterpiece.

0 ¢0 are same

Day.....

Qutput; for (i=0; i<n; i+t)

Pate Coute coute coute ("Day.")

Cout < end [;

SUB ARRAY

continous part of array.

No. of subarrays of an array with n elements:

 $n_{C_1} = n(n+1)$

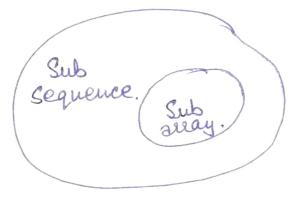
Parent's Sign. Teacher Sign.

Time is what we want most, but what we use worst.



7 SUB SEQUENCE

- -> NO. 9 subsequence g away = 2"



Teacher Sign.

Parent's Sign.