

⇒ SELECTION SORT

→ Find the minimum element in unsorted array and swap it with element at beginning.

NOTE: Array divided in 2 codes.
 i : from first to second last
 j : from $i+1$ to n
then compare i and j

Teacher Sign.

Parents Sign.

The key to everything is patience.

Step ① & ② is same

Step ③: creating sort:

```
for (int i=0; i<n-1; i++) {
    for (int j=i+1; j<n; j++) {
        if (arr[j] < arr[i]) {
            int temp = arr[j];
            arr[j] = arr[i];
            arr[i] = temp;
        }
    }
}
```

Step: ④ ~~cout~~ for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
 { cout << arr[i] << "Day. 11";

Imp
 ⇒ BUBBLE SORT

Repeatedly swap two adjacent elements if they are in wrong order.

→ Do $n-1$ iteration to get array sorted.
 $\therefore i^{\text{th}}$ iteration $\rightarrow n-i$

Parent's Sign.

Teacher Sign.

Life is a promise, fulfill it.

Date.....

Day.....

① & ② Step same

```

③ int counter = 1;
   while (counter < n)
   { for (int i = 0; i < n counter; i++)
     { if (arr[i] > arr[i+1])
       { int temp = arr[i];
         arr[i] = arr[i+1];
         arr[i+1] = temp;
       }
     }
     counter++;
   }

```

Date.....

Day.....

⇒ INSERTION SORT

- $O(n^2)$ worst case
- In place and stable
- Used in practice for small arrays.
- $O(n)$ best case.

$0 \dots i-1 \dots n-1$
Sorted. Unsorted.

Teacher Sign.

Parent's Sign.

Make each day your masterpiece.

① & ② are same

③

```

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    int current = arr[i];
    int j = i - 1;
    while (arr[j] < current & j >= 0)
    {
        arr[j+1] = arr[j];
        j--;
    }
    arr[j+1] = current;
}

```

④ Output \Rightarrow

```

for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    cout << arr[i] << "Day.....";
    cout << endl;
}

```

\Rightarrow SUB ARRAY

\rightarrow continuous part of array.

\rightarrow No. of subarrays of an array with n elements:

$$n_{C+n} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Parent's Sign.

Teacher Sign.

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

Day.....

Day.....

Day.....

Day.....

Day.....



Parent's Sign.

Parent's Sign.