# Loop Invariants and Insertion-sort COMS10018 - Algorithms

Dr Christian Konrad

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• **Termination:** When the loop terminates, the invariant gives us a useful property that helps show that the algorithm is correct.

At the end of the loop, i.e., after iteration n-1 (or before a virtual iteration n)  $m=m_n=\max\{A[j]:j< n\}$   $\checkmark$ 

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4 / 8

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Algorithm computes the factorial function

#### Example: Insertion Sort

#### **Sorting Problem**

- **Input:** An array A of n numbers
- Output: A reordering of A s.t.  $A[0] \le A[1] \le \cdots \le A[n-1]$

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 of  $n$  numbers for  $j=1,\ldots,n-1$  do  $v \leftarrow A[j]$   $i \leftarrow j-1$  while  $i \geq 0$  and  $A[i] > v$  do  $A[i+1] \leftarrow A[i]$   $i \leftarrow i-1$   $A[i+1] \leftarrow v$ 

Insertion-Sort

5 / 8

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0	1	2	3	4	5
15	7	3	9	8	1

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$$i = -1$$
  $j = 1$  2 3 4 5 7 15 3 9 8 1

$$v \leftarrow 7$$

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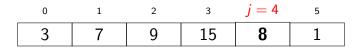
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7/8

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7/8

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7/8

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- **Termination:** After iteration j = n 1 (i.e., before iteration j = n) the loop invariant states that A is sorted.  $\checkmark$

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Best-case Runtime: O(n)

E.g., if input is already sorted