

# Feedback — Week 3 Exercise

You submitted this homework on **Sun 14 Apr 2013 8:31 AM PDT -0700**. You got a score of **17.00** out of **18.00**. You can [attempt again](#), if you'd like.

Some of these questions refer to the sorting functions from the videos. We have posted the summaries and code on the Video Lectures page.

## Question 1

Consider this code:

```
for i in range(m):  
    for j in range(n):  
        print()
```

How many times is function `print` called?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> <code>n</code>		
<input type="radio"/> <code>m</code>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <code>m * n</code>	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> <code>m + n</code>		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 2

Consider this code:

```
for i in range(m):  
    print()  
  
for j in range(n):  
    print()
```

How many times is function `print` called?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> <code>n</code>		
<input type="radio"/> <code>m * n</code>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <code>m + n</code>	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> <code>m</code>		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

### Question 3

Assume variable `L` refers to a list of items.

You have a problem you are trying to solve and you figured out two different approaches that would work.

```
# Approach 1:  
for i in range(len(L)):  
    for j in range(len(L)):  
        # do a few assignment statements to accomplish the task.
```

```
# Approach 2:  
for i in range(1000):  
    for j in range(len(L)):  
        # do a few assignment statements to accomplish the task.
```

When would **Approach 2** take fewer iterations than **Approach 1**?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> When <input type="text" value="L"/> has exactly 1000 items.		
<input type="radio"/> When <input type="text" value="L"/> contains strings.		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> When <input type="text" value="L"/> has more than 1000 items.	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> When <input type="text" value="L"/> is sorted.		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 4

For **linear search**, if we are searching for  , which list will cause the fewest number of iterations?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="[2, 4, 6, 3, 5, 7]"/>		
<input type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]"/>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="[7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2]"/>	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="[6, 7, 4, 5, 2, 3]"/>		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 5

The list  is shown below after each pass of a sorting algorithm:

[1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 3, 4]  
[1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 3, 4]  
[1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 5, 4]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 5, 6]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 6]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Which sorting algorithm is being executed?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> bubble sort		
<input type="radio"/> insertion sort		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> selection sort	✓ 1.00	
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 6

The list [4, 2, 5, 6, 7, 3, 1] is shown below after each pass of a sorting algorithm:

[2, 4, 5, 6, 3, 1, 7]  
[2, 4, 5, 3, 1, 6, 7]  
[2, 4, 3, 1, 5, 6, 7]  
[2, 3, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7]  
[2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Which sorting algorithm is being executed?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> bubble sort	✓ 1.00	

☐ insertion sort

☐ selection sort

Total 1.00 / 1.00

## Question 7

The list `[4, 2, 5, 6, 7, 3, 1]` is shown below after each pass of a sorting algorithm:

```
[4, 2, 5, 6, 7, 3, 1]
[2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 1]
[2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 1]
[2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 1]
[2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 1]
[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1]
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
```

Which sorting algorithm is being executed?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
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☐ bubble sort

☒ insertion sort ✓ 1.00

☐ selection sort

Total 1.00 / 1.00

## Question 8

List `[1, 5, 8, 7, 6, 1, 7]` is being sorted using **selection sort**. Here is what the list will look like after each of the first three passes:

- After the 1st pass: [1, 5, 8, 7, 6, 1, 7]
- After the 2nd pass: [1, 1, 8, 7, 6, 5, 7]
- After the 3rd pass: [1, 1, 5, 7, 6, 8, 7]

What will the list look like after the 4th pass?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [1, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 7]	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> [1, 1, 5, 7, 6, 8, 7]		
<input type="radio"/> [1, 1, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8]		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 9

List [6, 8, 2, 1, 1, 9, 4] is being sorted using **insertion sort**. Here is what the list will look like after each of the first three passes:

- After the 1st pass: [6, 8, 2, 1, 1, 9, 4]
- After the 2nd pass: [6, 8, 2, 1, 1, 9, 4]
- After the 3rd pass: [2, 6, 8, 1, 1, 9, 4]

What will the list look like after the 4th pass?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [1, 2, 6, 8, 1, 9, 4]	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> [1, 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 4]		
<input type="radio"/> [1, 6, 8, 2, 1, 9, 4]		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 10

In **bubble sort**, on the first pass through the list, which item gets moved to the far right?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> The largest item.	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> The item that was originally at the second-last index.		
<input type="radio"/> The item that was originally at index 0.		
<input type="radio"/> The smallest item.		
<input type="radio"/> An odd number.		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 11

Here is the code for function `insert` with docstring and comments removed:

```
def insert(L, i):
    value = L[i]

    j = i
    while j != 0 and L[j - 1] > value:
        L[j] = L[j - 1]
        j = j - 1

    L[j] = value
```

In the following list, there is an `x` at index `5`. In this question, you will choose a value for that variable.

L = [2, 5, 6, 7, 8, x, 4]

The first 5 items are sorted.

If we call `insert(L, 5)`, that unknown value will be inserted into the sorted section, growing the sorted section by 1 item. Select a value for `x` that would be moved all the way to index `0` in the list.

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> 3		
<input type="radio"/> 9		
<input type="radio"/> 4		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 12

Here is the code for function `insert` with docstring and comments removed:

```
def insert(L, i):  
    value = L[i]  
  
    j = i  
    while j != 0 and L[j - 1] > value:  
        L[j] = L[j - 1]  
        j = j - 1  
  
    L[j] = value
```

In the following list, there is an `x` at index `5`. In this question, you will choose a value for that variable.



L = [2, 5, 6, 7, 8, x, 4]

The first 5 items are sorted.

If we call `insert(L, 5)`, that unknown value will be inserted into the sorted section, growing the sorted section by 1 item. Select the value for `x` that would not move.

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> 4		
<input type="radio"/> 0		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 9	1.00	
<input type="radio"/> 3		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 13

Here is the code for function `insert` with docstring and comments removed:

```
def insert(L, i):  
    value = L[i]  
  
    j = i  
    while j != 0 and L[j - 1] > value:  
        L[j] = L[j - 1]  
        j = j - 1  
  
    L[j] = value
```

In general, function call `insert(L, i)` might move the item at index `i` all the way to index `0` in the list (if that item is smaller than everything

in the sorted section); it might not move it at all (if that item is larger than everything in the sorted section); or it might be moved partway (if that item is neither smaller nor larger than everything in the sorted section).

The while loop can be terminated for one of two reasons: `j == 0` or

`L[j - 1] <= value`. In which situation does the loop terminate because

`j == 0`?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> When the item at index <code>i</code> is smaller than everything in the sorted section.	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> When the item at index <code>i</code> is larger than everything in the sorted section.		
<input type="radio"/> When the item at index <code>i</code> is neither smaller nor larger than everything in the sorted section.		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 14

Here is the code for function `insert`:

```
def insert(L, i):
    value = L[i]

    j = i
    while j != 0 and L[j - 1] > value:
        L[j] = L[j - 1]
        j = j - 1

    L[j] = value
```

For function call `insert(L, i)`, in the worst case, the item at index `i`

is moved all the way to index `0`. Variable `j` starts off at `i` and is decreased by 1 on each iteration of the while loop until it reaches `0`.

In this worst-case situation, how many times is the body of the while loop executed?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> <code>i - 1</code>		
<input type="radio"/> <code>i + 1</code>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <code>i</code>	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> <code>2 * i</code>		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 15

Here is the code for function `insertion_sort`:

```
def insertion_sort(L):  
    for i in range(len(L)):  
        insert(L, i)
```

This question is about the *worst-case* running time for this code. (The worst case for insertion sort happens when a list is sorted in reverse, from largest to smallest.)

- On the first iteration of this loop, `i` refers to `0`, so `insert(L, 0)` is called, and the while loop in function `insert` iterates 0 times.
- On the second iteration, `insert(L, 1)` is called, and the while loop in function `insert` iterates 1 time.
- On the last iteration, `insert(L, len(L) - 1)` is called, and the while loop in function `insert` iterates `len(L) - 1` times.

In total, how many times is the body of the while loop in function

`insert` executed during one call on function `insertion_sort`?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> <code>len(L) * (0 + 1 + ... + len(L) - 1)</code>		
<input type="radio"/> <code>len(L) - 1</code>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <code>0 + 1 + ... + len(L) - 1</code>	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> <code>5 + 10 + ... + 5 * (len(L) - 1)</code>		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 16

In the worst case, on a call on function `insertion_sort(L)`, the total number of times the loop body in function `insert` is executed is this:

```
0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + (len(L) - 3) + (len(L) - 2) + (len(L) - 1)
```

The 0 doesn't affect the sum, so we can simplify to this:

```
1 + 2 + 3 + ... + (len(L) - 3) + (len(L) - 2) + (len(L) - 1)
```

We can add the first and last items together, and the second and second-last items together, and so on:

```
1 + (len(L) - 1)    # The 1 and the -1 cancel, leaving len(L)
+ 2 + (len(L) - 2)  # The 2 and the -2 cancel, leaving len(L)
+ 3 + (len(L) - 3)  # The 3 and the -3 cancel, leaving len(L)
```

+ ...

Every line in the equation adds up to `len(L)`.

Roughly how many lines in the equation are there, and what is the total number of times the loop body is executed?

(Hint: work this out using a smaller example, such as a length `9` list, and then generalize.)

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<div><input checked="" type="radio"/></div> <div>Number of lines: <code>len(L) / 2</code></div> <div>Total number of times the loop body is executed: <code>len(L) * len(L) / 2</code></div>	<div>✓</div> 1.00	
<div><input type="radio"/></div> <div>Number of lines: <code>len(L) / 10</code></div> <div>Total number of times the loop body is executed: <code>len(L) * len(L) / 10</code></div>		
<div><input type="radio"/></div> <div>Number of lines: <code>len(L)</code></div> <div>Total number of times the loop body is executed: <code>len(L) * len(L)</code></div>		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

## Question 17

For a call on function `insertion_sort(L)`, in the *worst case*, select the running time:

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> Quadratic in the length of list <code>L</code> .		
<input type="radio"/> Linear in the length of list <code>L</code> .		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> The running time is not proportional to the length of list <code>L</code> .	✗ 0.00	
Total	0.00 / 1.00	

## Question 18

For a call on function `insertion_sort(L)`, in the *best case* (where list `L` is already sorted), how many times is the body of the while loop in function `insert` executed?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> <code>len(L) * len(L) / 2</code>		
<input type="radio"/> <code>len(L)</code>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <code>0</code>	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> <code>10 * len(L)</code>		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

