## Laboratory #3

#### Christian Fernando Ortiz Pulido

October 2018

#### 1 Minimum number of inversions

The instance of an array A of size n that you want to order in increasing order that has the minimum number inversions, in other words equal to 0, is the array of the form A = (1, 2, 3, ..., n-2, n-1, n)

1	2	3	•••	n-2	n-1	n
---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---

### 2 Maximum number of inversions

The instance of an array A of size n that you want to order in increasing order that has the minimum number inversions, in other words equal to  $n^*(n-1)/2$ , is the array of the form A = (n, n-1, n-2, ..., 3, 2, 1)

n n	n-1 n-2	•••	3	2	1
-----	---------	-----	---	---	---

# 3 Complexity (worst case number of comparisons) of the brute force counting on A

In the brute force algorithm, the worst-case complexity, when the array is of form A = (n, n-1, n-2, ..., 3, 2, 1), is  $O(n^2)$ 

4 Complexity (worst case number of comparisons) of the divide an conquer (mergesort) counting on A

In the brute force algorithm, the worst-case complexity, when the array is of form A = (n, n-1, n-2, ..., 3, 2, 1), is O(n\*log(n))

5 Run in your local machine the brute force and divide and conquer algorithms in Python 2.7 and calculate the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup> numbers of size instance from Hackearth input and output and for the 10<sup>5</sup> sorted increasing and decreasing numbers.

In the images you can see the number of swaps and the execution time in seconds. The respective codes are attached in txt format

Merge Sort



Brute Force



6 Run in your local machine the brute force and divide and conquer algorithms in C or C++ and calculate the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup> numbers of size instance from Hackearth input and output and for the 10<sup>5</sup> sorted increasing and decreasing numbers.

In the images you can see the number of swaps and the execution time in seconds. The respective codes are attached in txt format



