

Quick Sort – Descending Initialization

- The 11 data points indicate an $O(n^2)$ relationship between list length and sorting time. The relation between length of list and time can be modeled by $n \cdot \log_2(n) / 340194666.03$
- Prediction for the time required for Quick Sort to sort descending (reverse sorted) list of length 10,000,000,000: $y(10000000000) = 976.48$ seconds or 16.27 minutes

