

1.)

Computation for $C(n)$ =number of key comparisons

```
for k ← 1 to n - 1
  for i ← k+1 to n
    if A[i]<min-----key comparison
```

(Number of key comparisons at
each iteration of outer loop)

k=1	i = 2 to n	n-1
k=2	i = 3 to n	n-2
k=n-1	i=n to n	1

$$C(n) = (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 2 + 1$$

$$= \mathbf{n(n-1)/2}$$

Computation for $oc(n)$ = number of other comparisons

```
for k ← 1 to n - 1
  for i ← k+1 to n
```

is equivalent to

```
for(k=1;k<=n-1;k++)
  for(i=k+1;i<=n;i++)
```

(Number of other comparisons at
each iteration of outer loop)

k=1	1 + (2 to n+1)	n+1
k=2	1 + (3 to n+1)	n
k=n-1	1+ (n to n+1)	3

+1 comparison for outer for loop

$$\begin{aligned} oc(n) &= (n+1)+n+\dots+3+1 \\ &= (n+1)+n+\dots+3+2+1-2 \\ &= \mathbf{((n+1)(n+2)/2)-2} \end{aligned}$$

Computation for $A(n)$ = number of assignments

$$A(n) = n + 2 \cdot C(n) + 5(n-1)$$

Initializing min & minPosition and swapping $A[k] \leftrightarrow A[\text{minPosition}]$
setting min & minPosition(same as number of key comparisons)
number of loop initializations. $((n-1) + 1 = n \rightarrow$ Inner and outer loop)

$$\begin{aligned} &= n + n(n-1) + 5(n-1) \\ &= \mathbf{n^2 + 5n - 5} \end{aligned}$$