**Hypothesis:**

Based on the last experiment, Merge Sort becomes faster than Insertion Sort at an N size of 1,100. The hypothesis is that a Hybrid-Merge Sort algorithm that utilizes Insertion Sort when the data size is at the point where Insertion Sort becomes faster than Merge Sort (1,100) will be the most efficient version of that algorithm.

**Method:**

To determine this, we can use the same set up from the last experiment. However, instead of the input size being the independent variable, we will hold input size to a constant and instead test the value K, which will determine at what data size in the recursive function Insertion Sort will be used instead. However, we will still test at different N levels to see what correlations arise, but it is not the independent variable.