## **Insertion sort example** 1

Suppose	that	we	want	to	sort	the	following	array	according	to	the	alphabetical	order	using	Insertior
Sort.															

In the first iteration, Insertion Sort starts moving C. Where does C end up after this iteration?

(C)(A)(B)

- O Position 1
- O Position 2
- O Position 3

Correct

Now we start moving A. Where does A end up after we are done with this iteration?

- O Position 1
- O Position 2
- O Position 3

Correct

In the next iteration, we move B. Where does it end up?



- O Position 1
- Position 2
- O Position 3

Correct

The final array looks as follows.



## 2 Insertion sort questions

Can you see a pattern? When sorting an array using Insertion Sort, which of the following is correct after having iterated over the first *i* items.

- O Item i is in its final position and will never move again.
- The first *i* items are in sorted order.
- O The first *i* items are in their final positions.
- O All of the above.

Correct

What is the smallest exponent x such that Insertion Sort on an array of size n always takes time  $O(n^x)$ ?

Correct

What if we run insertion sort on an already-sorted array. What is the smallest exponent x such that Insertion Sort on a sorted array takes time  $O(n^x)$ ?

Correct

Which of the following describes the worst case runtime of Insertion Sort?

- $O(n^2)$
- O  $\Omega(n^2)$
- $O \Omega(n)$
- All of the above

Correct

## 3 Merge sort

The Merge operation takes two arrays A and B of size n which are already sorted and outputs the union of the two in sorted order. What is the smallest bound on the runtime of the Merge algorithm?  $O(n \log n)$ 

- $\bigcirc$  O(n)
- $O(n^2)$

Correct

In Merge Sort run on array of size n, how many calls (in total across all levels of recursion) are made to the Merge subroutine?

- $\Theta(n)$
- $O \Theta(n \log n)$
- $O \Theta(\log n)$

Correct

Is Merge Sort faster than Insertion Sort on all input arrays? O Yes

- No

Correct

Is Merge Sort faster than Insertion Sort on some arrays? Yes

- O No

Correct

If algorithm  $\mathcal{A}$  is faster than algorithm  $\mathcal{B}$  on some inputs, does that mean  $\mathcal{A}$ 's worst case runtime is better than  $\mathcal{B}$ 's worst case runtime? O Yes

- No

Correct

Is Merge Sort's worst case runtime asymptotically faster than Insertion Sort's worst case runtime?

- Yes O No

Correct