

İlke Kaş

21803184

Section 3

Question 1

(a) We need to find two positive constants: c and n_0 such that:

$$5n^3 + 4n^2 + 10 \leq c \cdot n^4 \text{ for } \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\frac{5}{n} + \frac{4}{n^2} + \frac{10}{n^4} \leq c \text{ for } \forall n \geq n_0$$

If we choose $c = 19$ and $n_0 = 1$, we will show that this function is order of $O(n^4)$.

(b)

Insertion Sort: Red will show the next element

Blue will show the sorted sub list

Green will show shifted elements

Initial Array: 24, 8, 51, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Copy 8)

24, 24, 51, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Shift 24)

8, 24, 51, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Insert 8; copy 51, insert 51 on top)

8, 24, 51, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Copy 28)

8, 24, 51, 51, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Shift 51)

8, 24, 28, 51, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Insert 28; copy 20)

8, 24, 24, 28, 51, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Shift 24, 28, 51)

8, 20, 24, 28, 51, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Insert 20; copy 29)

8, 20, 24, 28, 51, 51, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Shift 51)

8, 20, 24, 28, 29, 51, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Insert 29; Copy 21)

8, 20, 24, 24, 28, 29, 51, 17, 38, 27 (Shift 24, 28, 29, 51)

8, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 51, 17, 38, 27 (Insert 21; Copy 17)

8, 20, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 51, 38, 27 (Shift 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 51)

8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 51, 38, 27 (Insert 17; Copy 38)

8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 51, 51, 27 (Shift 51)

8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 38, 51, 27 (Insert 38; Copy 27)

8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 28, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Shift 28, 29, 38, 51)

Sorted Array: 8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Insert 27)

Bubble Sort: Blue will show the sorted sub list

Green will show the compared elements

1st pass: 24, 8, 51, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Swap 24 and 8; increment index)

8, 24, 51, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Increment index)

8, 24, 51, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Swap 51 and 28; increment index)

8, 24, 28, 51, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Swap 51 and 20; increment index)

8, 24, 28, 20, 51, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Swap 29 and 51; increment index)

8, 24, 28, 20, 29, 51, 21, 17, 38, 27 (Swap 51 and 21; increment index)

8, 24, 28, 20, 29, 21, 51, 17, 38, 27 (Swap 51 and 17; increment index)

8, 24, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 51, 38, 27 (Swap 51 and 38; increment index)

8, 24, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 51, 27 (Swap 51 and 27)

8, 24, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27, 51 (Increment pass; still unsorted)

2nd pass: 8, 24, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27, 51 (Increment index)

8, 24, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27, 51 (Increment index)

8, 24, 28, 20, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27, 51 (Swap 28 and 20; increment index)

8, 24, 20, 28, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27, 51 (Increment index)

8, 24, 20, 28, 29, 21, 17, 38, 27, 51 (Swap 29 and 21; increment index)

8, 24, 20, 28, 21, 29, 17, 38, 27, 51 (Swap 29 and 17; increment index)

8, 24, 20, 28, 21, 17, 29, 38, 27, 51 (Increment index)

8, 24, 20, 28, 21, 17, 29, 38, 27, 51 (Swap 38 and 27; increment index)

8, 24, 20, 28, 21, 17, 29, 27, 38, 51 (Increment pass; still unsorted)

3rd pass: 8, 24, 20, 28, 21, 17, 29, 27, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 24, 20, 28, 21, 17, 29, 27, 38, 51 (Swap 24 and 20; increment index)

8, 20, 24, 28, 21, 17, 29, 27, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 20, 24, 28, 21, 17, 29, 27, 38, 51 (Swap 28 and 21; increment index)

8, 20, 24, 21, 28, 17, 29, 27, 38, 51 (Swap 28 and 17; increment index)

8, 20, 24, 21, 17, 28, 29, 27, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 20, 24, 21, 17, 28, 29, 27, 38, 51 (Swap 29 and 27; increment index)

8, 20, 24, 21, 17, 28, 27, 29, 38, 51 (Increment pass; still unsorted)

4th pass: 8, 20, 24, 21, 17, 28, 27, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 20, 24, 21, 17, 28, 27, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 20, 24, 21, 17, 28, 27, 29, 38, 51 (Swap 24 and 21; increment index)

8, 20, 21, 24, 17, 28, 27, 29, 38, 51 (Swap 24 and 17; increment index)

8, 20, 21, 17, 24, 28, 27, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 20, 21, 17, 24, 28, 27, 29, 38, 51 (Swap 28 and 27; increment index)

8, 20, 21, 17, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment pass; still unsorted)

5th pass: 8, 20, 21, 17, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 20, 21, 17, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 20, 21, 17, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Swap 21 and 17; increment index)

8, 20, 17, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 20, 17, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 20, 17, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment pass; still unsorted)

6th pass: 8, 20, 17, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 20, 17, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Swap 20 and 17; increment index)

8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment pass; still unsorted)

7th pass: 8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Increment index)

Sorted Array: 8, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 51 (Since no swapping is happened, sorted)

Question 2-

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Selection Sort:
Number of key comparisons: 120
Number of data moves: 45
[ 3    5    6    7    8    9    11    12    12    14    14    17    18    19    20    21    ]
Merge Sort:
Number of key comparisons: 46
Number of data moves: 128
[ 3    5    6    7    8    9    11    12    12    14    14    17    18    19    20    21    ]
Quick Sort:
Number of key comparisons: 45
Number of data moves: 102
[ 3    5    6    7    8    9    11    12    12    14    14    17    18    19    20    21    ]
Radix Sort:
[ 3    5    6    7    8    9    11    12    12    14    14    17    18    19    20    21    ]
Random numbers
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Random numbers

Analysis of Selection Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
6000	0.0823695 ms	17997000	17997
10000	0.227535 ms	49995000	29997
14000	0.444914 ms	97993000	41997
18000	0.734621 ms	161991000	53997
22000	1.09656 ms	241989000	65997
26000	1.53086 ms	337987000	77997
30000	2.03777 ms	449985000	89997

Analysis of Merge Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
6000	0.00168932 ms	67937	151616
10000	0.00292439 ms	120530	267232
14000	0.0042005 ms	175442	387232
18000	0.00554928 ms	231913	510464
22000	0.00693143 ms	289967	638464
26000	0.00826858 ms	349065	766464
30000	0.00967875 ms	408738	894464

Analysis of Quick Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
6000	0.00151016 ms	88420	143487
10000	0.00262434 ms	152042	252252
14000	0.00389301 ms	228545	400448
18000	0.00496117 ms	295369	470188
22000	0.00626315 ms	359793	609209
26000	0.00750323 ms	428422	741152
30000	0.00892066 ms	545397	903365

Analysis of Radix Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time
6000	0.0022997 ms
10000	0.00381524 ms
14000	0.00532546 ms
18000	0.00685549 ms
22000	0.00842575 ms
26000	0.00991601 ms
30000	0.0114758 ms

Ascending numbers

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Ascending numbers
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Analysis of Selection Sort
Array Size   Elapsed time      compCount      moveCount
6000         0.106849 ms        17997000       17997
10000        0.305934 ms        49995000       29997
14000        0.614448 ms        97993000       41997
18000        1.0521 ms          161991000      53997
22000        1.63075 ms        241989000      65997
26000        2.38738 ms        337987000      77997
30000        3.33232 ms        449985000      89997
-----
Analysis of Merge Sort
Array Size   Elapsed time      compCount      moveCount
6000         0.000981936 ms     39216          151616
10000        0.00171879 ms     69233          267232
14000        0.00247432 ms     99740          387232
18000        0.00328243 ms     131325         510464
22000        0.00406959 ms     165888         638464
26000        0.00485235 ms     198194         766464
30000        0.00568286 ms     229642         894464
-----
Analysis of Quick Sort
Array Size   Elapsed time      compCount      moveCount
6000         0.0765316 ms       17997000       23996
10000        0.212466 ms        49995000       39996
14000        0.416633 ms        97993000       55996
18000        0.688839 ms        161991000      71996
22000        1.02898 ms         241989000      87996
26000        1.43713 ms         337987000     103996
30000        1.91337 ms         449985000     119996
-----
Analysis of Radix Sort
Array Size   Elapsed time
6000         0.00226691 ms
10000        0.00378693 ms
14000        0.00528943 ms
18000        0.00680855 ms
22000        0.00833408 ms
26000        0.0098559 ms
30000        0.0114265 ms
*****
Descending numbers

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Descending numbers

Analysis of Selection Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
6000	0.093594 ms	17997000	17997
10000	0.263357 ms	49995000	29997
14000	0.516373 ms	97993000	41997
18000	0.868021 ms	161991000	53997
22000	1.31474 ms	241989000	65997
26000	1.86038 ms	337987000	77997
30000	2.53335 ms	449985000	89997

Analysis of Merge Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
6000	0.000970478 ms	36656	151616
10000	0.00168374 ms	64608	267232
14000	0.00242785 ms	94256	387232
18000	0.00320875 ms	124640	510464
22000	0.00401121 ms	154208	638464
26000	0.00475445 ms	186160	766464
30000	0.00554483 ms	219504	894464

Analysis of Quick Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
6000	0.151437 ms	17716652	26602904
10000	0.416652 ms	48759940	73185871
14000	0.808735 ms	94539588	141872871
18000	1.32608 ms	155042383	232644288
22000	1.96359 ms	229427768	344239068
26000	2.71142 ms	316901431	475465727
30000	3.56769 ms	417053491	625709509

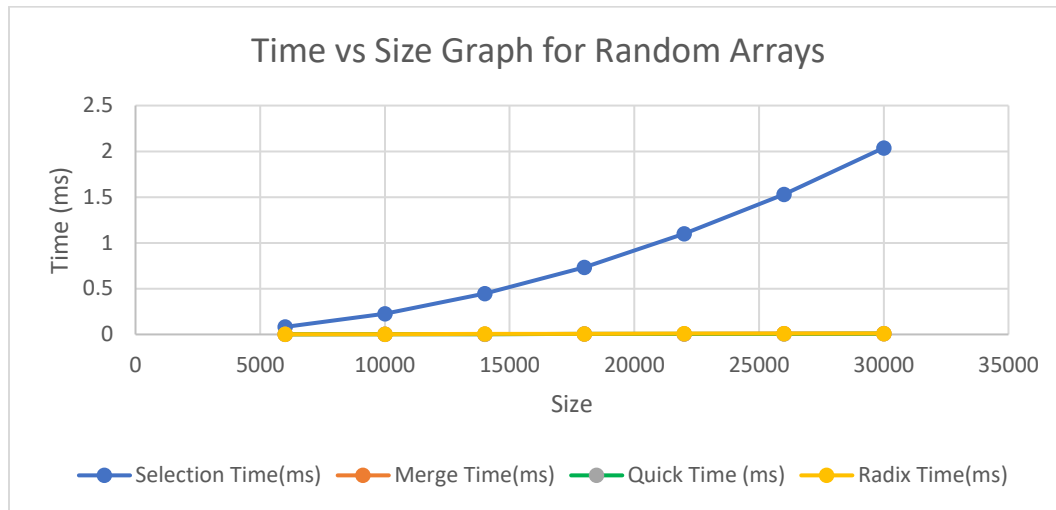
Analysis of Radix Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time
6000	0.00227071 ms
10000	0.00378364 ms
14000	0.00529326 ms
18000	0.00680967 ms
22000	0.00833337 ms
26000	0.00985568 ms
30000	0.0114226 ms

[ilke.kas@dijkstra HW1]\$

Question 3-

REPORT



As we can see in the graph above, selection sort takes more time than other algorithms. Its graph seems as quadratic and this fits well to the theoretical results that implies that selection sort is $O(n^2)$. However, in the graph merge sort, quick sort and radix sort are close to each other, in according to results quick sort takes less time than the others. However, in theory, radix sort should take less time than quick sort and merge sort. The reason why quick sort takes less time than others is quick sort is faster than merge sort when the data is stored in memory, even in theory their best case is same and $O(n \log n)$. Empirical relationship between radix and quick sort differs from theoretical one. In theory, radix sort should take less time than quick sort until the values of k in $O(2^k * n)$ is less than $O(n \log n)$. In this situation, since random generator can generate max number as 32767. So, k is equal 5 at most. On the other hand, $\log n$ is at least 12 when input is 6000. In this situation, radix sort should be less than quick sort but we get opposite as the result. This can be related to the randomness of the dataset. When we look at the ordered arrays, ascending and descending, we can easily notice that quicksort takes much more time in these cases and elapsed time is nearly the same as selection sort. Also, in theory, worst case of quick sort is given as $O(n^2)$ because in these situations, quick sort partition off two array whose size are 0 and $n-1$. In each partition, it divides to arrays n , $n-1$, $n-2$, ..., 1. On the other hand, there are slight changes in elapsed times of merge, radix and selection sorts compared to quick sort. This is because, as in theory, their worst cases have the same time complexity with their average cases. When we look at the comparison counts, in each three cases, selection sort's comparison counts are greater than merge and radix because it has quadratic time complexity. In ascending and descending cases, quick sort's comparison counts are also quadratic. Looking to data moves, we can say that merge sort has disadvantage over quick because there is additional tempArray. However, selection sort again has the biggest value in data moves with complexity $O(3n)$. To sum up, Quick sort has the biggest advantages in unordered arrays but comes up with the disadvantage in already sorted arrays. Selection sort would not be a good choice for arrays. Merge sort has stable and better time complexity but needs additional memory. Finally, radix sort has the best complexity but is only useful for fix length elements and this make it rarely used.