| | Student information | Date | Number of session |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------|
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| Algorithmics | Surname: González Bajo | | |
| | Name: Javier | | |





| n | | t orde | ered | t reve | erse | t rand | dom |
|------|-----|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 100 | 000 | | 315 | | 1480 | | 1044 |
| 200 | 000 | | 1247 | | 5876 | | 4184 |
| 400 | 000 | | 5086 | | 23449 | | 16637 |
| 800 | 000 | | 20585 | OoT | | OoT | |
| 1600 | 000 | OoT | | OoT | | OoT | |

• The complexity of the Bubble algorithm is $O(n^2)$, each time the size is duplicated, the time is multiplied by $4(2^2)$.

Activity 2. Selection algorithm

| n | | t orde | ered | t reve | erse | t rand | dom |
|---|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 10000 | | 325 | | 296 | | 310 |
| | 20000 | | 1274 | | 1163 | | 1223 |
| | 40000 | | 5102 | | 4735 | | 4904 |
| | 80000 | | 20435 | | 18903 | | 19435 |
| | 160000 | OoT | | OoT | • | OoT | • |

• The complexity of the Selection algorithm is $O(n^2)$, each time the size is duplicated, the time is multiplied by $4(2^2)$.

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| | Name: lavier | | |





Activity 3. Insertion algorithm

| n | t ordered | t reverse | t random |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 10000 | LoR | 290 | 152 |
| 20000 | LoR | 1147 | 575 |
| 40000 | LoR | 4600 | 2302 |
| 80000 | LoR | 18361 | 9142 |
| 160000 | LoR | ОоТ | 36838 |
| 320000 | LoR | ОоТ | ОоТ |
| 640000 | LoR | OoT | OoT |
| 1280000 | LoR | ОоТ | ОоТ |
| 2560000 | LoR | ОоТ | ОоТ |
| 5120000 | 97 | OoT | OoT |
| 10240000 | 186 | OoT | ОоТ |
| 20480000 | 371 | ОоТ | ОоТ |
| 40960000 | 744 | OoT | OoT |
| 81920000 | 1503 | ОоТ | OoT |

• The complexity of the Insertion algorithm can be O(n) or O(n²) depending if it is ordered or not. If it is ordered, each time the size is duplicated, the time is multiplied by 2. If it is not, each time the size is duplicated, the time is multiplied by 4(2²).

Activity 4. Quicksort algorithm

| n | t ordered | t reverse | t random |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 250000 | LoR | LoR | 93 |
| 500000 | 60 | 70 | 210 |
| 1000000 | 127 | 148 | 436 |
| 2000000 | 257 | 303 | 914 |
| 4000000 | 533 | 622 | 1937 |
| 8000000 | 1106 | 1238 | 4374 |
| 16000000 | 2246 | 2550 | 10528 |

• The complexity of the Quicksort algorithm is O(nlog(n)).

| n | Bubble | Selection | Insertion |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 40000 | 16637 | 4904 | 2302 |
| 16000000 | 2661920000 | 784640000 | 368320000 |
| davs | 30,81 | 9,08 | 4,26 |

| | Student information | Date | Number of session |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
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| | Name: Javier | | |
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Activity 5. Quicksort + Insertion algorithm

| k | t random | | |
|------|----------|--|--|
| 1 | 11939 | | |
| 5 | 11961 | | |
| 10 | 11986 | | |
| 20 | 11865 | | |
| 30 | 11826 | | |
| 50 | 11801 | | |
| 100 | 11810 | | |
| 200 | 11740 | | |
| 500 | 11763 | | |
| 1000 | 11792 | | |

As we can see in the table, the optimal k for the quicksort + insertion algorithm is around 200.