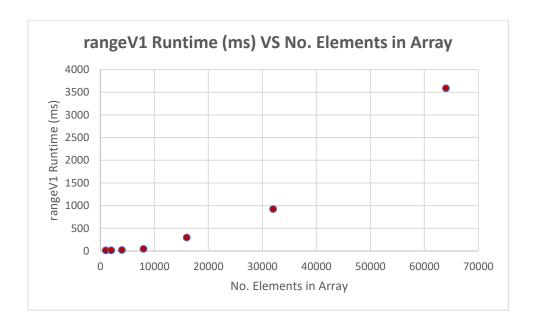
## Runtime Analysis:

The slowest of the range algorithms, rangeV1, runs  $1 + N * N(1 + 1) + 1 = 2N^2 + 2$  statements. This means rangeV1 runs  $O(N^2)$ .

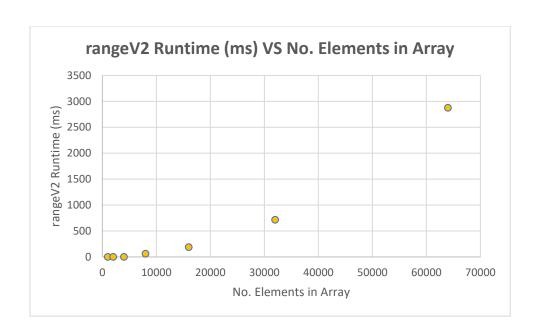
Method rangeV2 runs  $1 + N * ((N-1)*(1+1)) + 1 = 2N^2 - 2N + 2$  statements. This means rangeV2 runs  $O(N^2)$ .

rangeV3 runs 2 + (N - 1) \* (1) + 1 = 2 + N - 1 + 1 = 2 + N statements. This means rangeV3 runs **O(N)**, making it the most efficient of the three range algorithms.

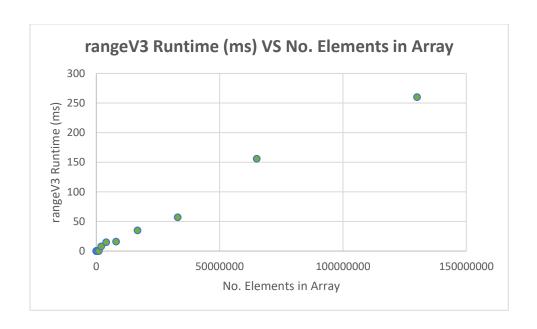
## Runtime Graphs:



No. of Elements in Array	rangeV1 Runtime (ms)
1000	16
2000	16
4000	23
8000	47
16000	298
32000	924
64000	3588



No. of Elements in Array	rangeV2 Runtime (ms)
1000	0
2000	0
4000	0
8000	63
16000	189
32000	716
64000	2878



No. of Elements in Array	rangeV3 Runtime (ms)
1000	0
2000	0
4000	0
8000	0
16000	0
32000	0
64000	0
128000	0
256000	0
512000	0
1000000	0
2000000	8
4000000	15
8000000	16
16700000	35
33000000	57
65000000	156
130000000	260