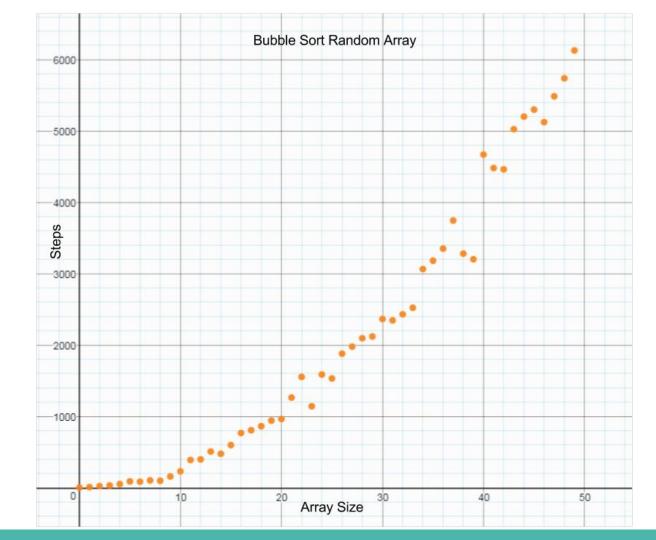
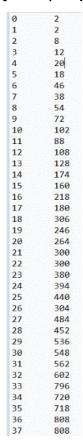
Quadratic Sorts

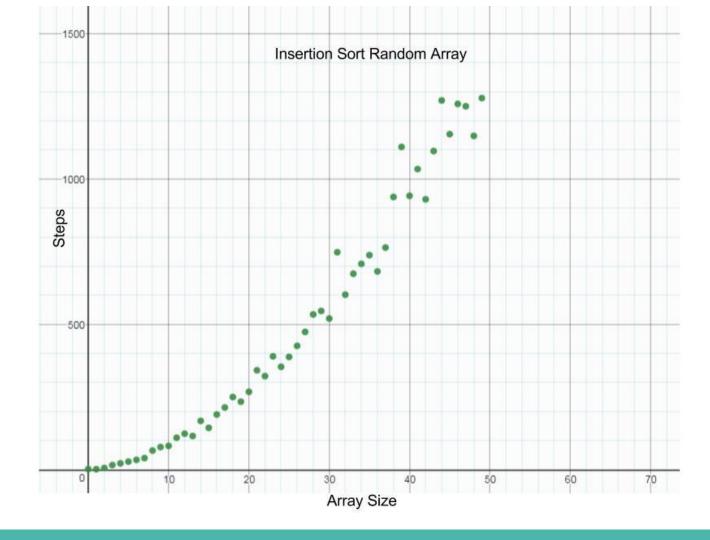
Mayaank Vadlamani & Kashif Peshimam

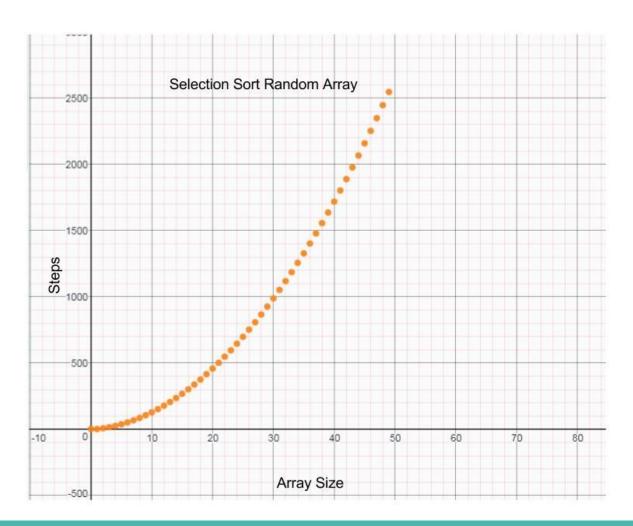
Random

0	4	
1	10	
2	24	
3	30	
4	52	
5	64	
6	99	
7	174	
8	258	
9	263	
10	290	
11	343	
12	347	
13	325	
14	603	
15	525	
16	647	
17	769	
18	935	
19	1131	
20	1124	
21	1355	
22	1364	
23	1398	
24	1791	
25	1510	
26	2130	
27	1904	
28	1952	
29	2107	
30	2464	
31	2710	
32	3003	
33	2978	
34	3266	
35	3555	
36	3451	
37	3639	

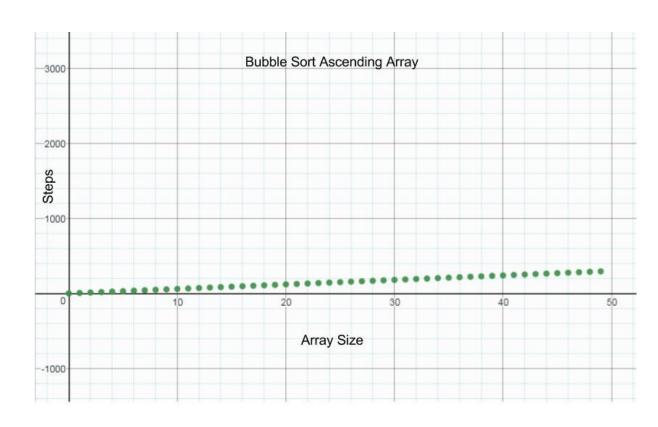




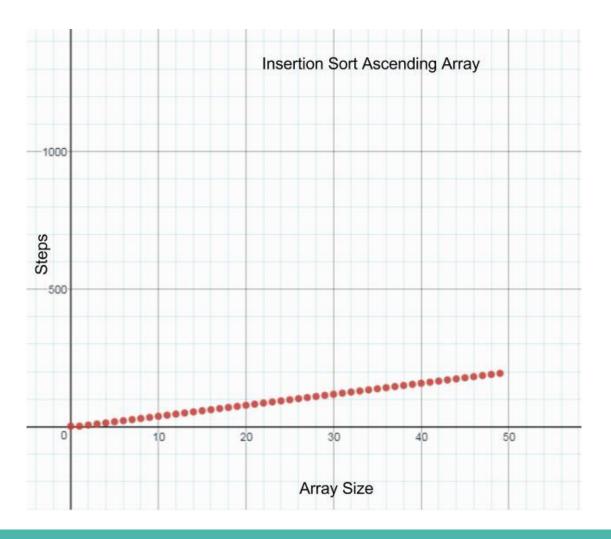


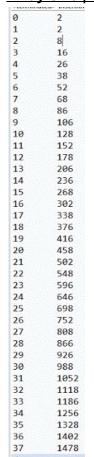


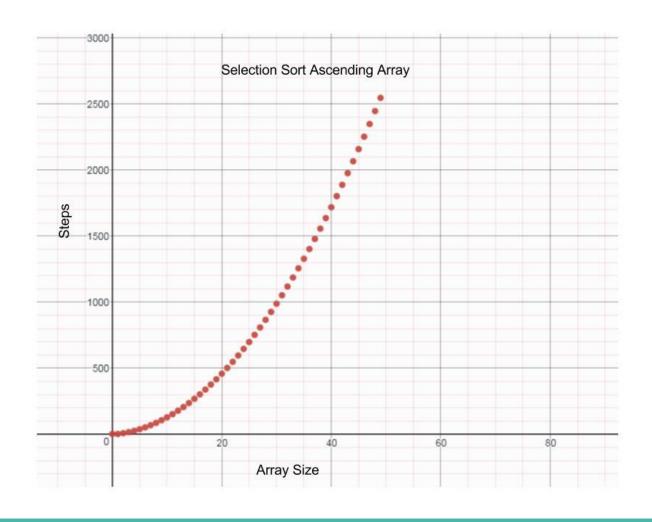
Ascending



0	2
1	2
2	6
3	10
4	14
5	18
6	22
7	26
8	30
9	34
10	38
11	42
12	46
13	50
14	54
15	58
16	62
17	66
18	70
19	74
20	78
21	82
22	86
23	90
24	94
25	98
26	102
27	106
28	110
29	114
30	118
31	122
32	126
33	130
34	134
35	138
36	142
37	146

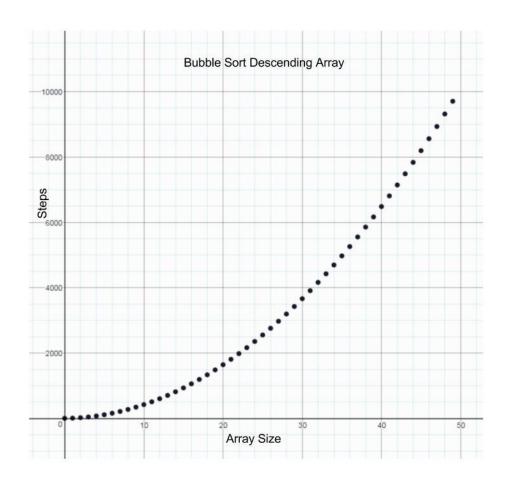




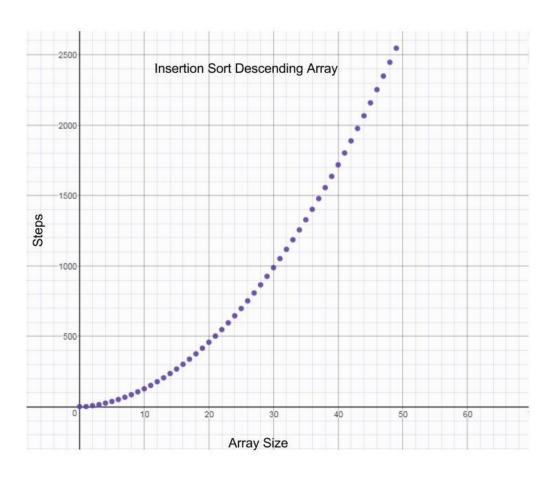


Descending

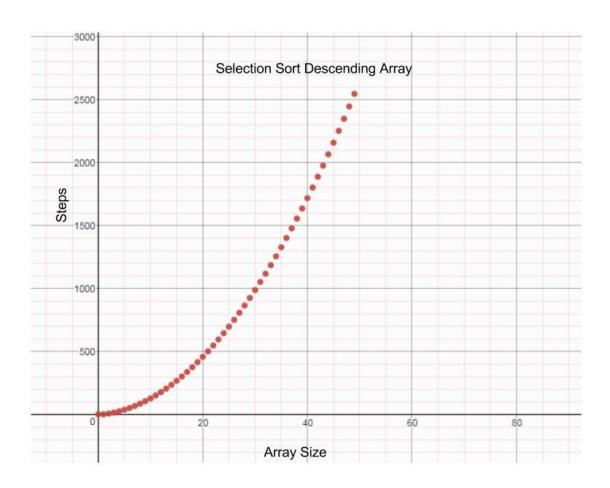
0	4
1	10
2	24
3	46
4	76
5	114
6	160
7	214
8	276
9	346
10	424
11	510
12	604
13	706
14	816
15	934
16	1060
17	1194
18	1336
19	1486
20	1644
21	1810
22	1984
23	2166
24	2356
25	2554
26	2760
27	2974
28	3196
29	3426
30	3664
31	3910
32	4164
33	4426
34	4696
35	4974
36	5260
37	5554



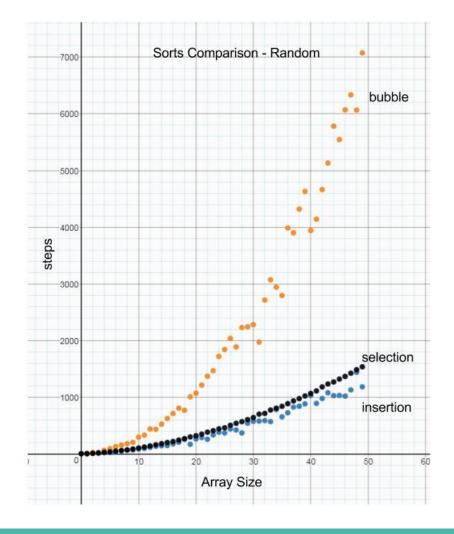
0	2
1	2
2	8
3	16
4	26
5	38
6	52
7	68
8	86
9	106
10	128
11	152
12	178
13	206
14	236
15	268
16	302
17	338
18	376
19	416
20	458
21	502
22	548
23	596
24	646
25	698
26	752
27	808
28	866
29	926
30	988
31	1052
32	1118
33	1186
34	1256
35	1328
36	1402
37	1478

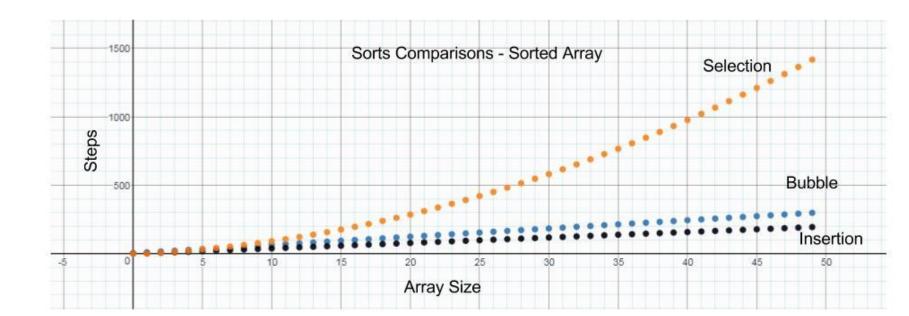


0	2
1	2
2	8
3	16
4	26
5	38
6	52
7	68
8	86
9	106
10	128
11	152
12	178
13	206
14	236
15	268
16	302
17	338
18	376
19	416
20	458
21	502
22	548
23	596
24	646
25	698
26	752
27	808
28	866
29	926
30	988
31	1052
32	1118
33	1186
34	1256
35	1328
36	1402
37	1478



All





Explain why these are called quadratic sorts. O(n2)

- Number of comparisons increases as a quadratic relationship with array size
- Ex: Insertion sort
 - Outer loop runs N times
 - Inner loop runs N/2 times
 - \circ N * N/2 = N^2

Which is the most efficient sort of a random array? Why?

- Insertion Sort
 - Insertion sort provides a O(n²) worst case algorithm that adapts to O(n) tir data is nearly sorted.
 - requires less memory
 - Fewer comparisons

Which is the least efficient sort of a reverse ordered array? Why?

Bubble Sort

- Because of a large amount of possible swaps.
- It compares every element to a lot of other elements. That slows it down
- Worst case: O(n^2)
- Average Case: O(n^2)
- Best Case: O(n)

Which of these sort situations will produce a linear relationship O(n). Why?

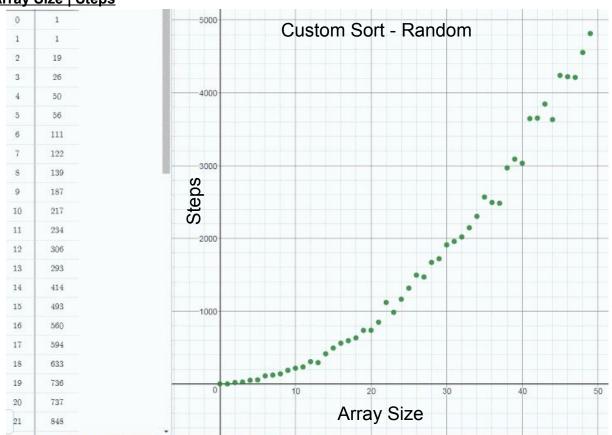
- Bubble and Insertion Sort with ascending ordered array
 - The array is already sorted
 - So the methods only pass through once (O(n))
 - do not swap anything, everything is already in order.

Part II

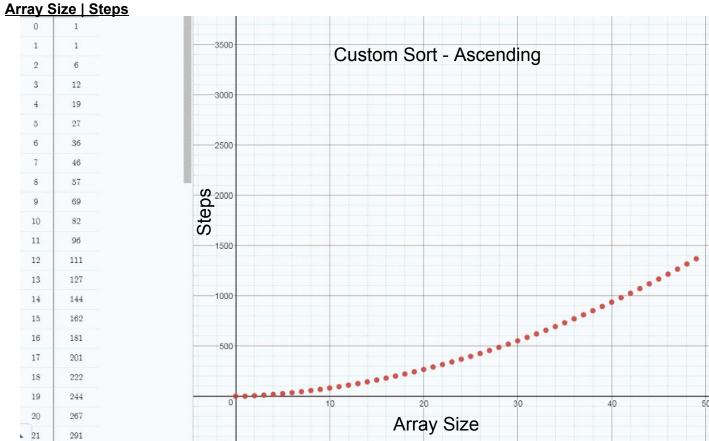
** Explained in CustomSort.java

Part II: Random

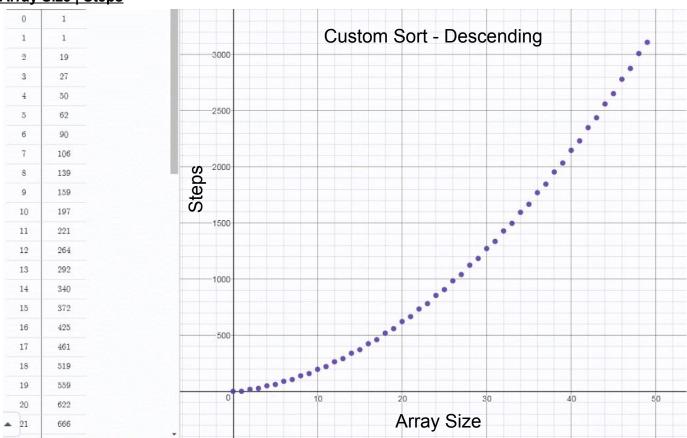




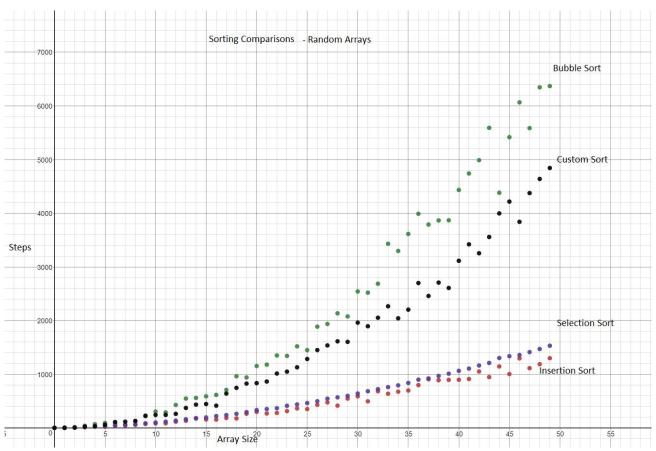
Part II: Ascending



Part II: Descending



Comparison: Random



Comparison Sorted Array

