```
Comparing the graphs for both the small and medium
data sets, we see that an increase from a branching
factor of 5 to 10 significantly increases
the cost of a brute-force search.

We also note that because for both data sets,
the optimal solution lies within a relatively
low number of features selected. In this case
the optimal solution uses only 2 features. Because
of this, Backwards Elimination pays an increasingly
large cost from having eliminate features starting
from using ALL of them.

I have omitted the graph for large data sets,
since the time to complete for all three search algorithms takes
an arbitrarily large amount of time.

Here is the runtime for the first two algorithms.

============BEGIN LARGE TEST==============

Forward Selection

real    50m43.533s
user    50m31.085s
sys     0m4.100s

Backwards Elimination

real    120m23.604s
user    120m1.202s
sys     0m8.521s

============END LARGE TEST================

```