

# MCAC 201 Data Structures (Practice Qs)

ngupta.cs.du

July 5, 2022

Copying is strictly prohibited. Heavy penalties for copies: All copies will get zero irrespective of who copied from whom. No grievances will be taken on this.

## 1 Lab Exercise Insertion Sort

Consider the following algorithm for insertion sort

---

**Algorithm 1:** Insertion sort( $A, n$ )

---

**input** : Array:  $A[1], A[2], \dots, A[n]$

**output:** Sorted array;  $A[1] \leq A[2] \leq \dots \leq A[n]$

**1 for**  $i: 2$  **to**  $n$  **do**

**2**      $Insert(A[1 \dots i - 1], i)$  /\* function searches for an appropriate location  $j$  to insert  $A[i]$  in  $A[1 \dots i - 1]$  so that  $A[1 \dots i]$  is sorted. It also inserts  $A[i]$  in the  $j^{th}$  location.

**3 end**

---

1. What are the possible locations that  $A[i]$  may take in the  $i^{th}$  iteration?
2. What is the number of comparisons performed by IS to insert  $A[i]$  in location  $j$ . Give your answer in terms of  $i$  and  $j$ .
3. Run  $Insert(A[1 \dots i - 1], i)$  for  $i = 4$  for all possible permutations of 1, 2, 3, 4. For every  $j = 1, 4$ , list down the instances (the permutations) in which  $A[i]$  is inserted at the  $j^{th}$  location. What do you observe? Now argue: the probability that  $A[i]$  will be inserted at the  $j^{th}$  location is  $1/i$ .
  - (a) For every  $i = 1, 4$ , Compute the average/expected number of comparisons performed by IS to insert  $A[i]$ . Average is taken over all possible permutations.
  - (b) For every  $i = 1, 4$ , compute the probability that in the  $i^{th}$  iteration,  $A[i]$  will be inserted in the  $j^{th}$  location  $j = 1 \dots ?$ . Make a 2d table  $P$  with  $i$  at the rows and  $j$  at the columns where  $P[i, j]$  stores the above probability.

- (c) Repeat part (a) using the probabilities computed in part (b).
4. Consider a random input sequence. What is the probability that in the  $i^{th}$  iteration,  $A[i]$  will be inserted in the  $j^{th}$  location for  $j = 1 \dots i$ ? Give your answer in terms of  $i$  (and  $j$  if required).