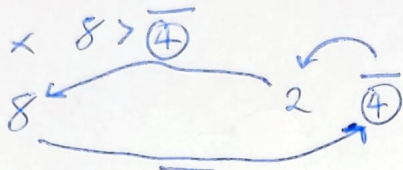


6) 3, 1, 8, 5, 2, 4, 9, 5, 7

Side
2 side

a) ? (Check 3rd element)



b) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4, 8, 9, 5, 7

7) a) ? (Check 3rd element, again, as it has been swapped).
✓

8) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4, 8, 9, 5, 7

a) ? (Check 4th element)

× 5 > 4



3, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 5, 7

9) a) ② → pivot index = cursor index

to-the-left is smaller & to-the-right is ~~greater~~ bigger.

10) Split array around pivot (but not including the pivot point in the splits).

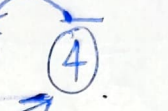
11) Use split halves as parameters for the quick-sort() function again to recurse 1 level deeper.

~~12) / 0) Check list~~

1) a)
b)
2) a)
b)

2. (check 1st element)
✓ (3 < \overline{A})

2) a)
b)


 7 greater than pivot,
 move to pivot.
 Move pivot left 1.
 Move element that
 was left 1 to
 its original position
 to 7.

3) 3, 5, 8, 5, 2, 1, 9, ~~4~~, 7

a) ? check 2nd element again (as it has been swapped)
 $\times 5 > \textcircled{4}$ $\textcircled{3}$ $\textcircled{2}$

b)

Diagram showing a directed graph with nodes 5, 9, and 4. Node 4 is circled and has a horizontal line above it. There is a curved arrow from 5 to 9, a curved arrow from 9 to 4, and a curved arrow from 5 to 4. Node 1 is written in the center.

4) 3, 9, 8, 5, 2, 1, 4, 5, 7

a) 2 (check 2nd element again, as it has been swapped again).

b)

The diagram shows a directed graph with four nodes labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. Node 1 is at the bottom left, node 2 is at the top right, node 3 is at the top center, and node 4 is at the bottom right. There are two directed edges from node 1 to node 2: one labeled '9' and one labeled '4'. There is a directed edge from node 2 to node 3 labeled '1'. There is a directed edge from node 3 to node 4 labeled '9'. There is a directed edge from node 4 to node 1 labeled '1'.

5) 3, 1, 8, 5, 2, $\overline{4}$, 9, 5, 7

a) ? (check 2nd element, again, bla bla...)

TURN OVER