

Title: Algorithm Efficiency and Sorting

Author: Pınar Yücel

ID: 21802188

Assignment: 1

Question 1

a) Insertion Sort (According to slide number 37)

4 | 8 3 7 6 2 1 5 Original List

4 8 | 3 7 6 2 1 5 After pass 1

3 4 8 | 7 6 2 1 5 After pass 2

3 4 7 8 | 6 2 1 5 After pass 3

3 4 6 7 8 | 2 1 5 After pass 4

2 3 4 6 7 8 | 1 5 After pass 5

1 2 3 4 6 7 8 | 5 After pass 6

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 After pass 7

b) Selection Sort (According to slide number 15)

4 8 3 7 6 2 1 5 | Initial Array

4 5 3 7 6 2 1 | 8 After 1st swap

4 5 3 1 6 2 | 7 8 After 2st swap

4 5 3 1 2 | 6 7 8 After 3st swap

4 2 3 1 | 5 6 7 8 After 4st swap

1 2 3 | 4 5 6 7 8 After 5st swap

1 2 | 3 4 5 6 7 8 After 6st swap

1 | 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 After 7st swap

c) Bubble Sort (According to slide number 42)

Pass 1

4 8 3 7 6 2 1 5 | Initial Array

4 8 3 7 6 2 1 5

4 3 8 7 6 2 1 5

4 3 7 8 6 2 1 5

4 3 7 6 8 2 1 5

4 3 7 6 2 8 1 5

4 3 7 6 2 1 8 5

4 3 7 6 2 1 5 | 8

Pass 2

4 3 7 6 2 1 5 8

3 4 7 6 2 1 5 8

3 4 7 6 2 1 5 8

3 4 6 7 2 1 5 8

3 4 6 2 7 1 5 8

3 4 6 2 1 7 5 8

3 4 6 2 1 5 | 7 8

Pass 3

3 4 6 2 1 5 7 8

3 4 6 2 1 5 7 8

3 4 6 2 1 5 7 8

3 4 2 6 1 5 7 8

3 4 2 1 6 5 7 8

3 4 2 1 5 | 6 7 8

Pass 4

3 4 2 1 5 6 7 8

3 4 2 1 5 6 7 8

3 2 4 1 5 6 7 8

3 2 1 4 5 6 7 8

3 2 1 4 | 5 6 7 8

Pass 5

3 2 1 4 5 6 7 8

2 3 1 4 5 6 7 8

2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8

2 1 3 | 4 5 6 7 8

Pass 6

2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 | 3 4 5 6 7 8

Pass 7

1 2 | 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

d) Merge Sort

Initial array: 4 8 3 7 6 2 1 5

mergesort(array, 0, 7)

mergesort(array, 0, 3)

mergesort(array, 0, 1)

mergesort(array, 0, 0)

mergesort(array, 1, 1)

merge(array, 0, 0, 1)

4 8 3 7 6 2 1 5

mergesort(array, 2, 3)

mergesort(array, 2, 2)

mergesort(array, 3, 3)

merge(array, 2, 2, 3)

4 8 3 7 6 2 1 5

merge(array, 0, 1, 3)

3 4 7 8 6 2 1 5

mergesort(array, 4, 7)

mergesort(array, 4, 5)

mergesort(array, 4, 4)

mergesort(array, 5, 5)

merge(array, 4, 4, 5)

3 4 7 8 2 6 1 5

mergesort(array, 6, 7)

mergesort(array, 6, 6)

mergesort(array, 7, 7)

merge(array, 6, 6, 7)

3 4 7 8 2 6 1 5

merge(array, 4, 5, 7)

3 4 7 8 1 2 5 6

merge(array, 0, 3, 7)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

e) Quick Sort

Initial array: 4 8 3 7 6 2 1 5

quicksort(array, 0, 7)

partition(array, 0, 7)

1 3 2 4 6 8 7 5

quicksort(array, 0, 2)

partition(array, 0, 2)

1 3 2 4 6 8 7 5

quicksort(array, 0, -1)

quicksort(array, 1, 2)

partition(array, 1, 2)

1 2 3 4 6 8 7 5

quicksort(array, 1, 1)

quicksort(array, 3, 2)

quicksort(array, 4, 7)

partition(array, 4, 7)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

quicksort(array, 4, 4)

quicksort(array, 6, 7)

partition(array, 6, 7)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

quicksort(array, 6, 5)

quicksort(array, 7, 7)

Question 2

Mergesort

$$T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = 2(2T(n/4) + \Theta(n/2)) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = 4T(n/4) + 2\Theta(n/2) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = 4(2T(n/8) + \Theta(n/4)) + 2\Theta(n/2) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = 8T(n/8) + 4\Theta(n/4) + 2\Theta(n/2) + \Theta(n)$$

.

$$T(n) = 2^k T(n/2^k) + 2^{k-1} \Theta(n/2^{k-1}) + 2^{k-2} \Theta(n/2^{k-2}) + \dots + 2\Theta(n/2) + \Theta(n)$$

when $k = \log n$

$$T(n) = nT(n/n) + (n/2)\Theta(n/(n/2)) + (n/4)\Theta(n/(n/4)) + \dots + 2\Theta(n/2) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = nT(1) + \Theta(n) + \Theta(n) + \dots + \Theta(n) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = n\Theta(1) + k\Theta(n)$$

plugging the value of k into the equation

$$T(n) = n\Theta(1) + \log n \Theta(n)$$

Answer: $\Theta(n \log n)$

Quicksort

$$T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = T(n-2) + \Theta(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = T(n-3) + \Theta(n-2) + \Theta(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + \Theta(n-k+1) + \Theta(n-k+2) + \dots + \Theta(n-2) + \Theta(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

when $k = n - 1$

$$T(n) = T(1) + \Theta(2) + \Theta(3) + \dots + \Theta(n-2) + \Theta(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(1) + \Theta(2) + \Theta(3) + \dots + \Theta(n-2) + \Theta(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n(n+1)/2)$$

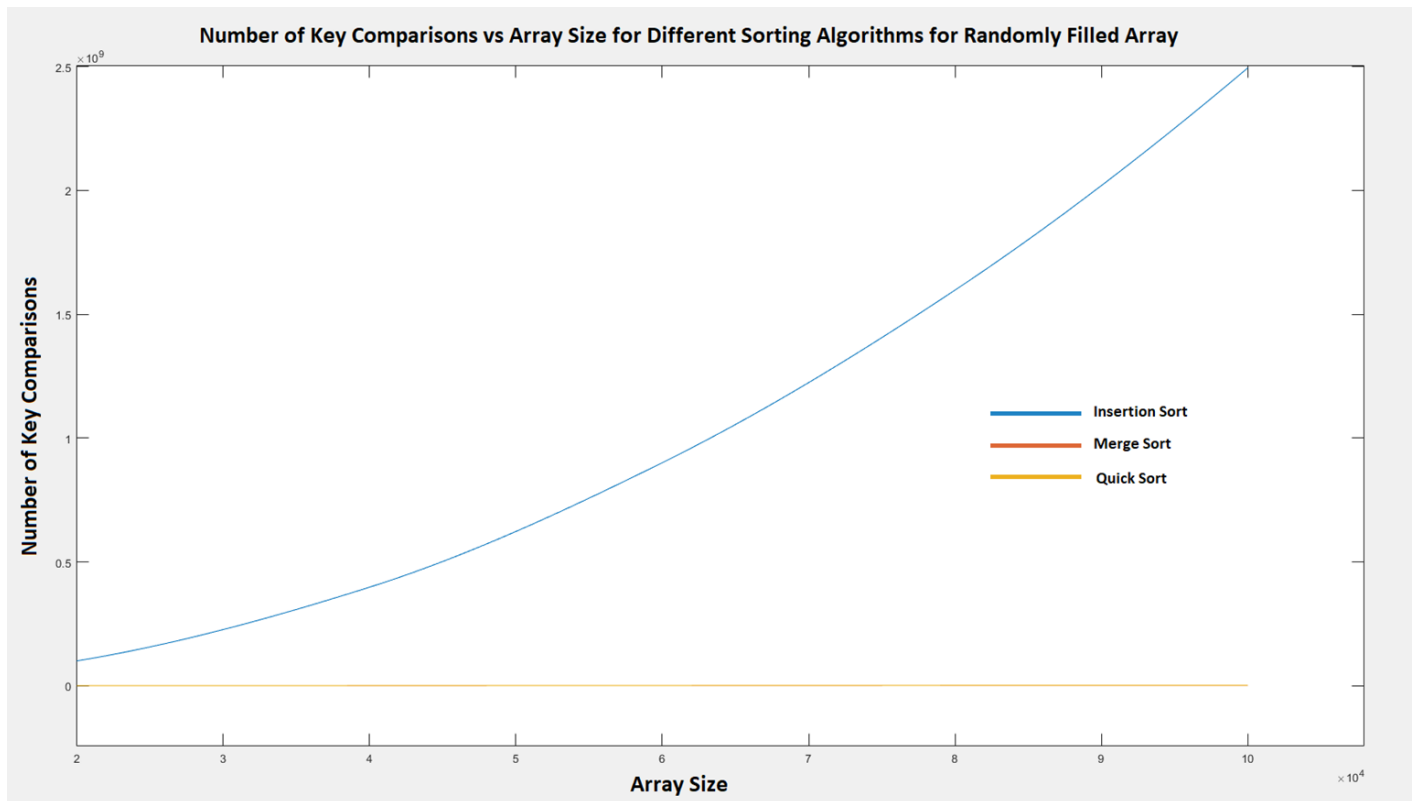
$$T(n) = \Theta(n^2/2) + \Theta(n/2)$$

Answer: $\Theta(n^2)$

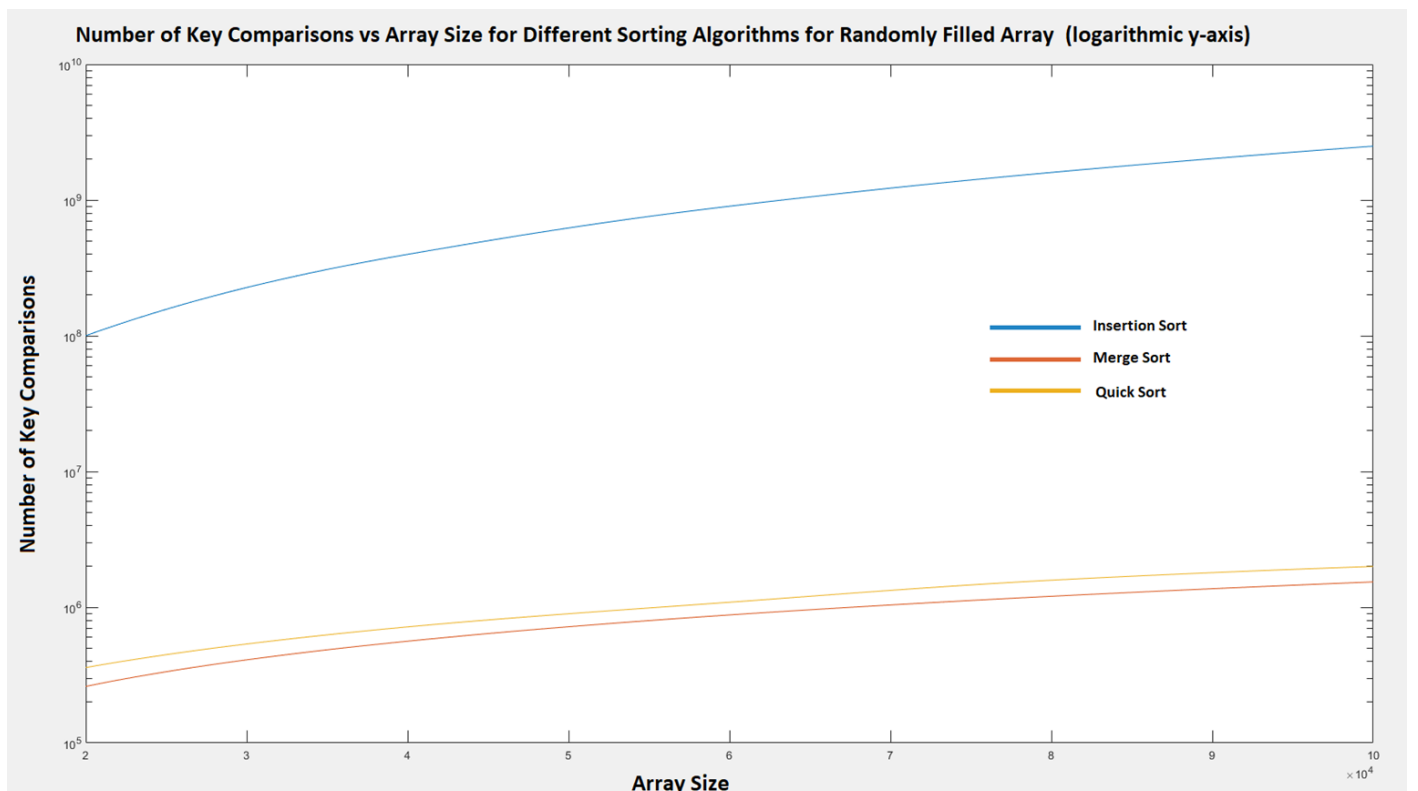
Question 3

In the following graph, merge sort and quick sort curves look as if they overlap so I also plotted the same graph with logarithmic y-axis.

Graph 1

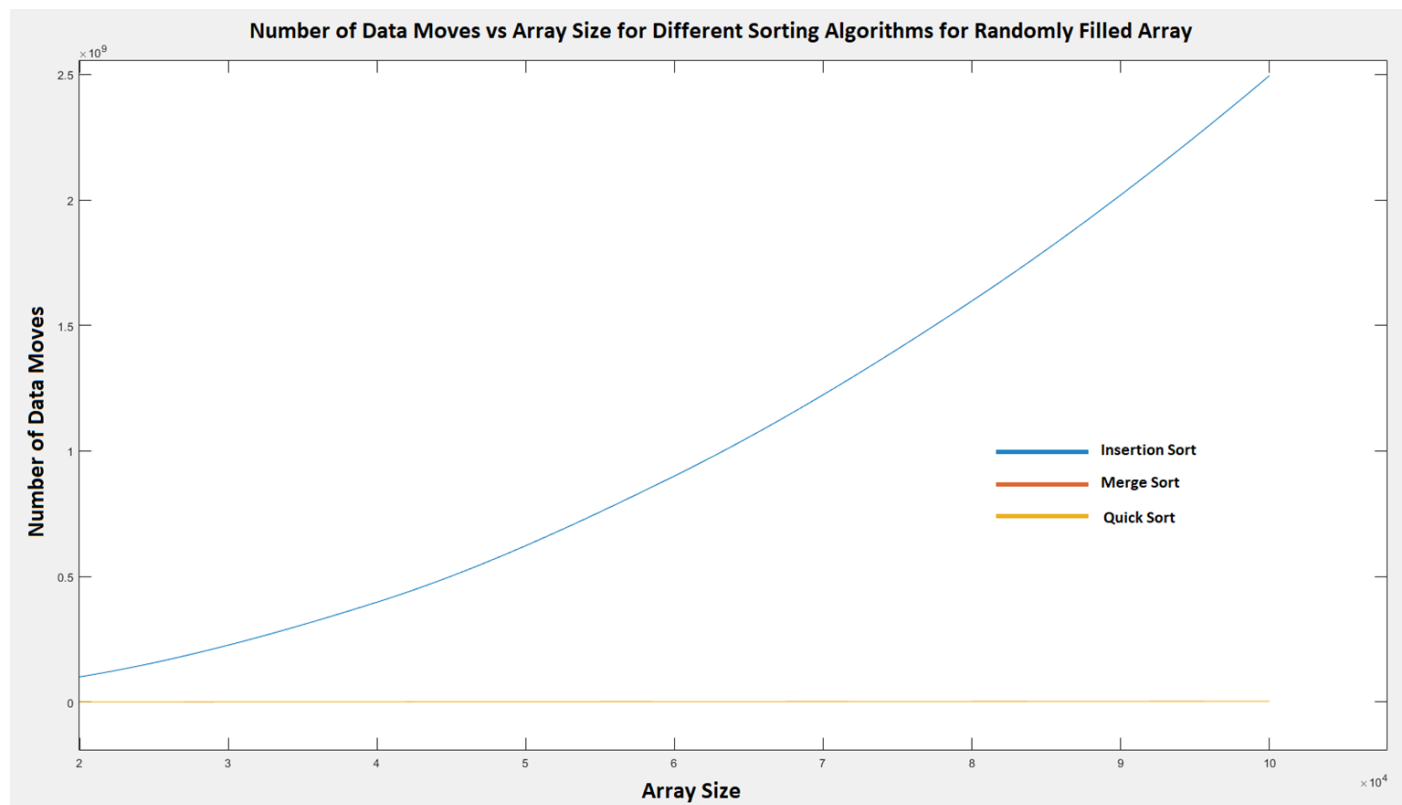


Graph 2

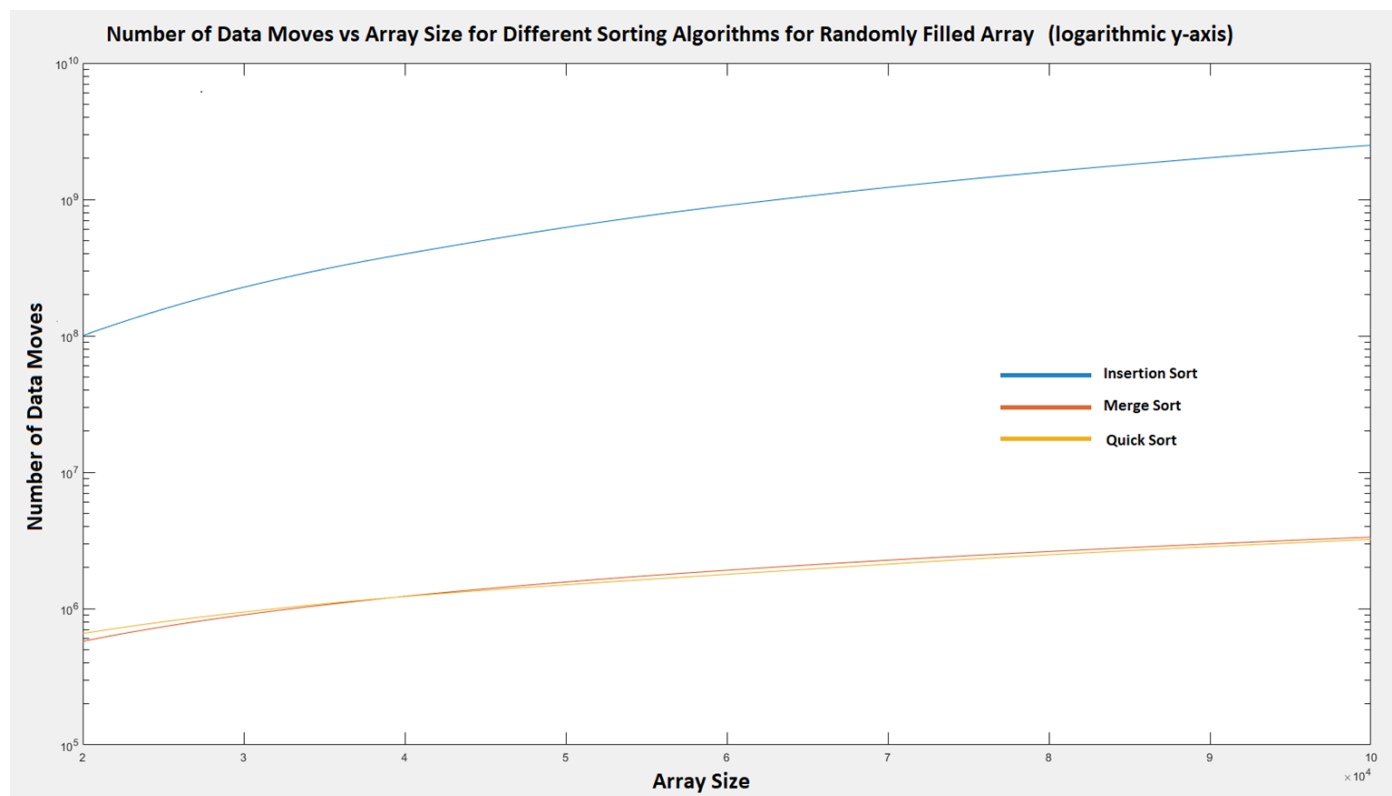


In the following graph, merge sort and quick sort curves look as if they overlap so I also plotted the same graph with logarithmic y-axis.

Graph 3

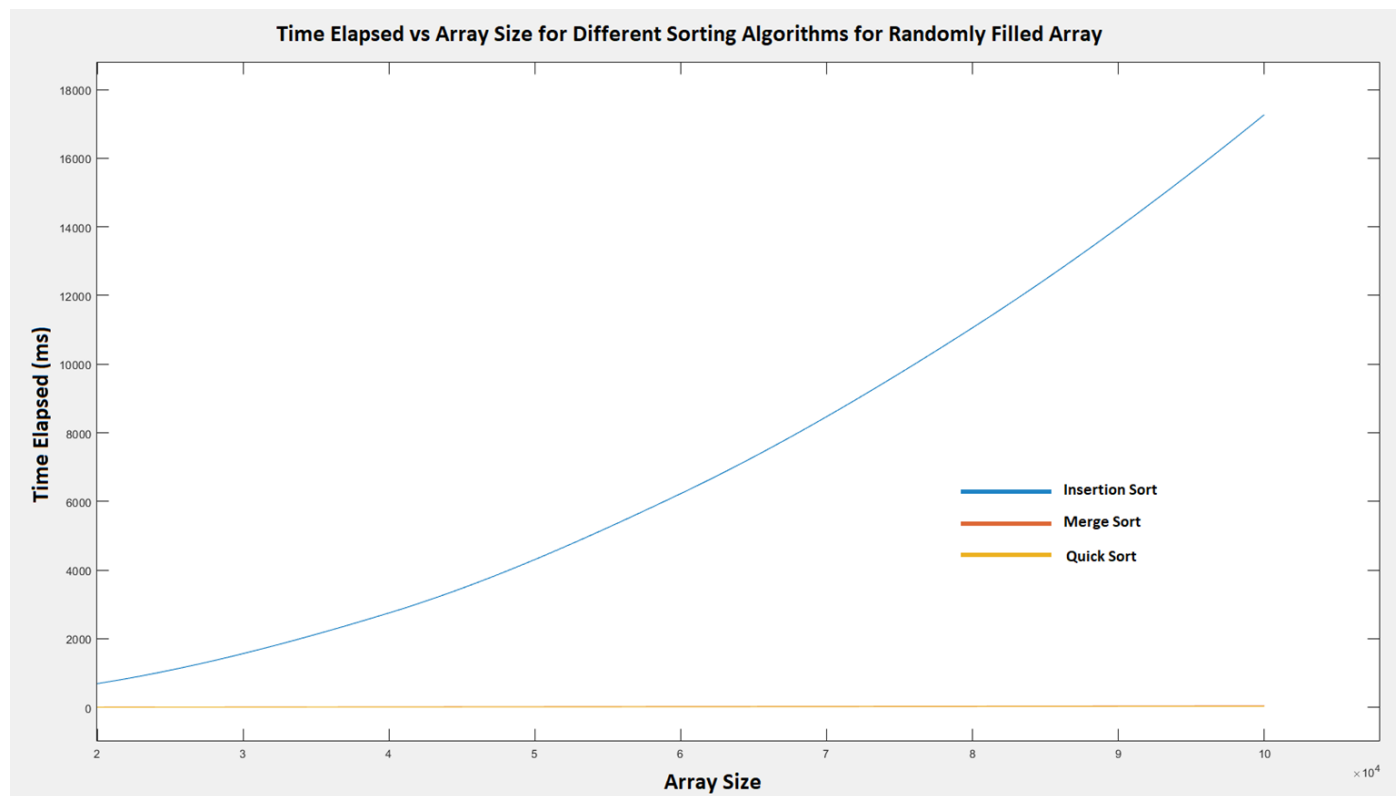


Graph 4

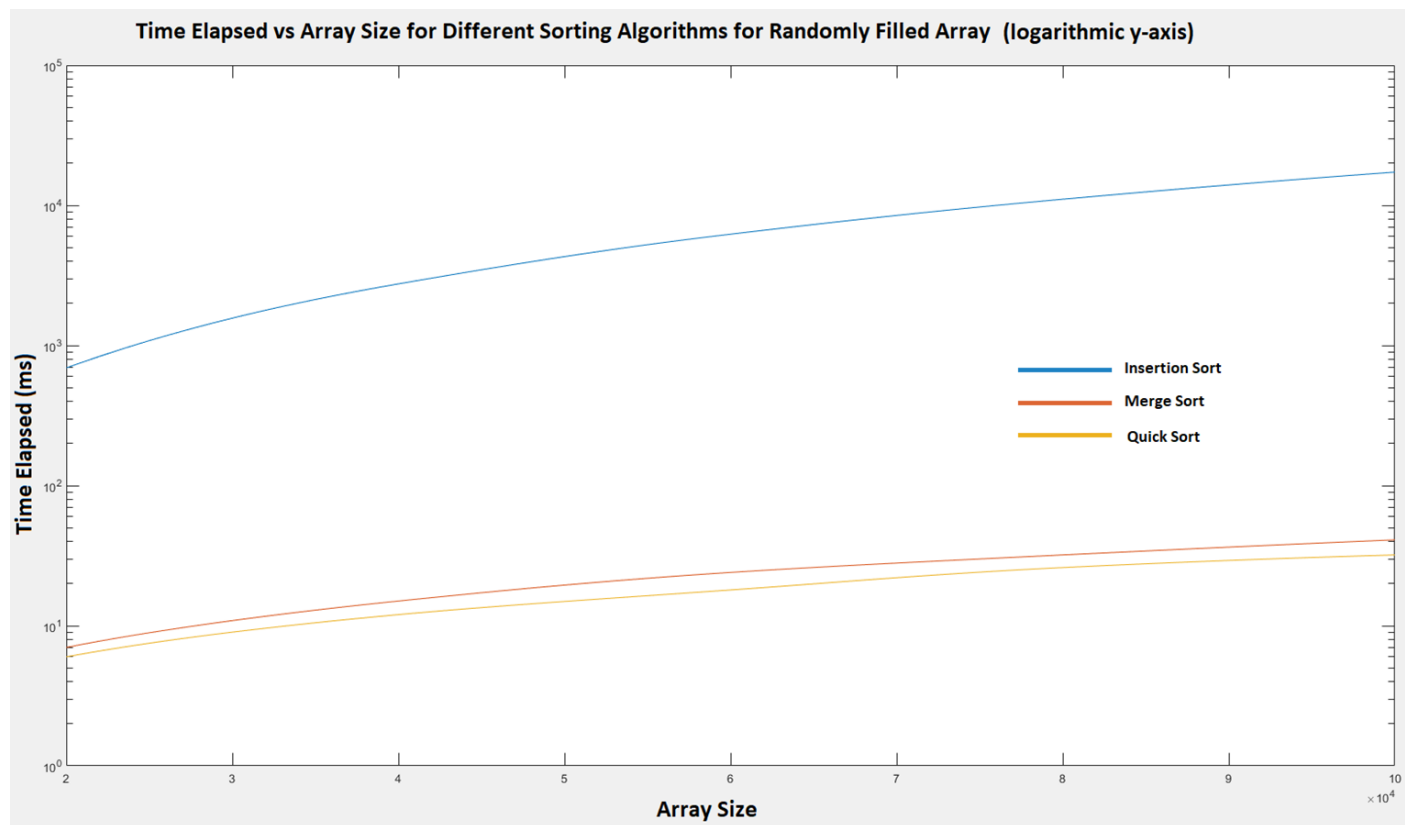


In the following graph, merge sort and quick sort curves look as if they overlap so I also plotted the same graph with logarithmic y-axis.

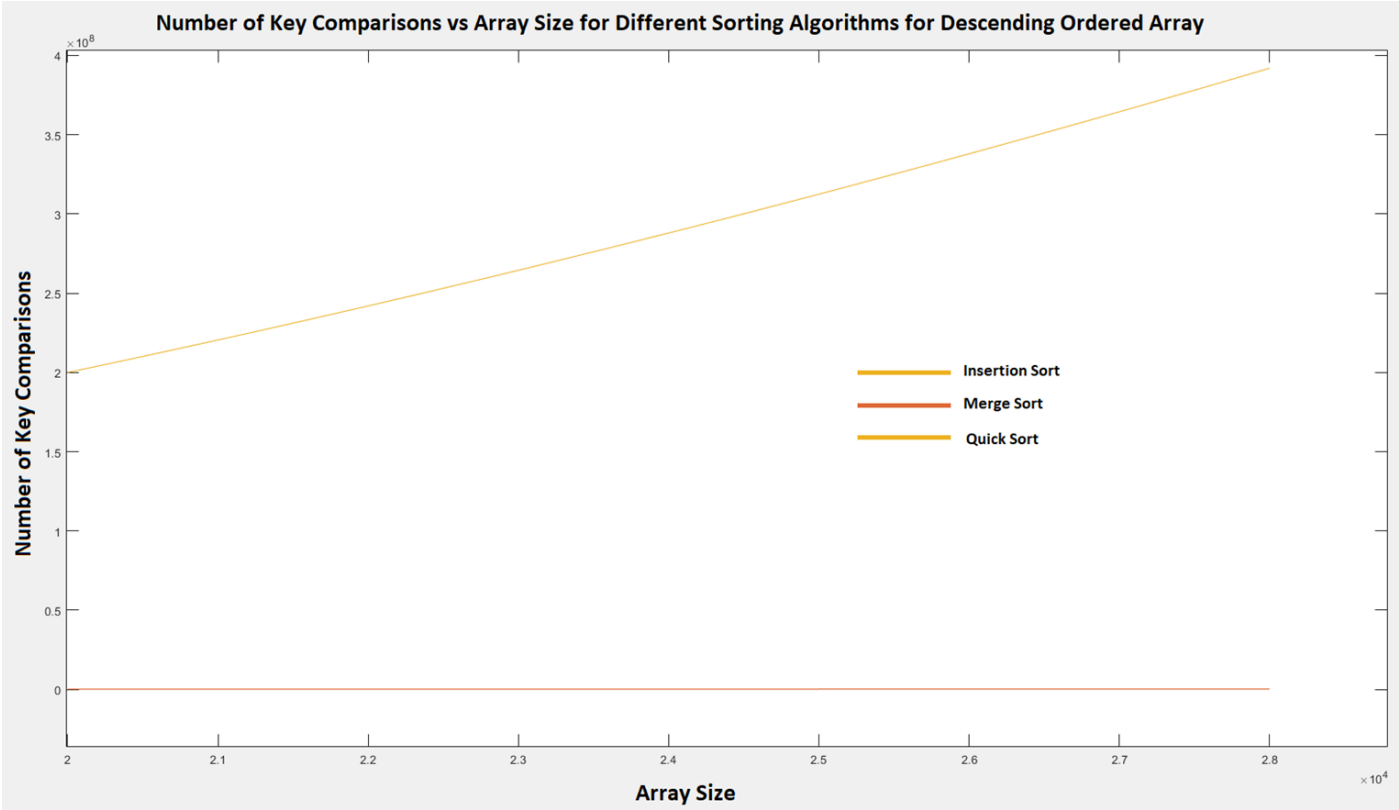
Graph 5



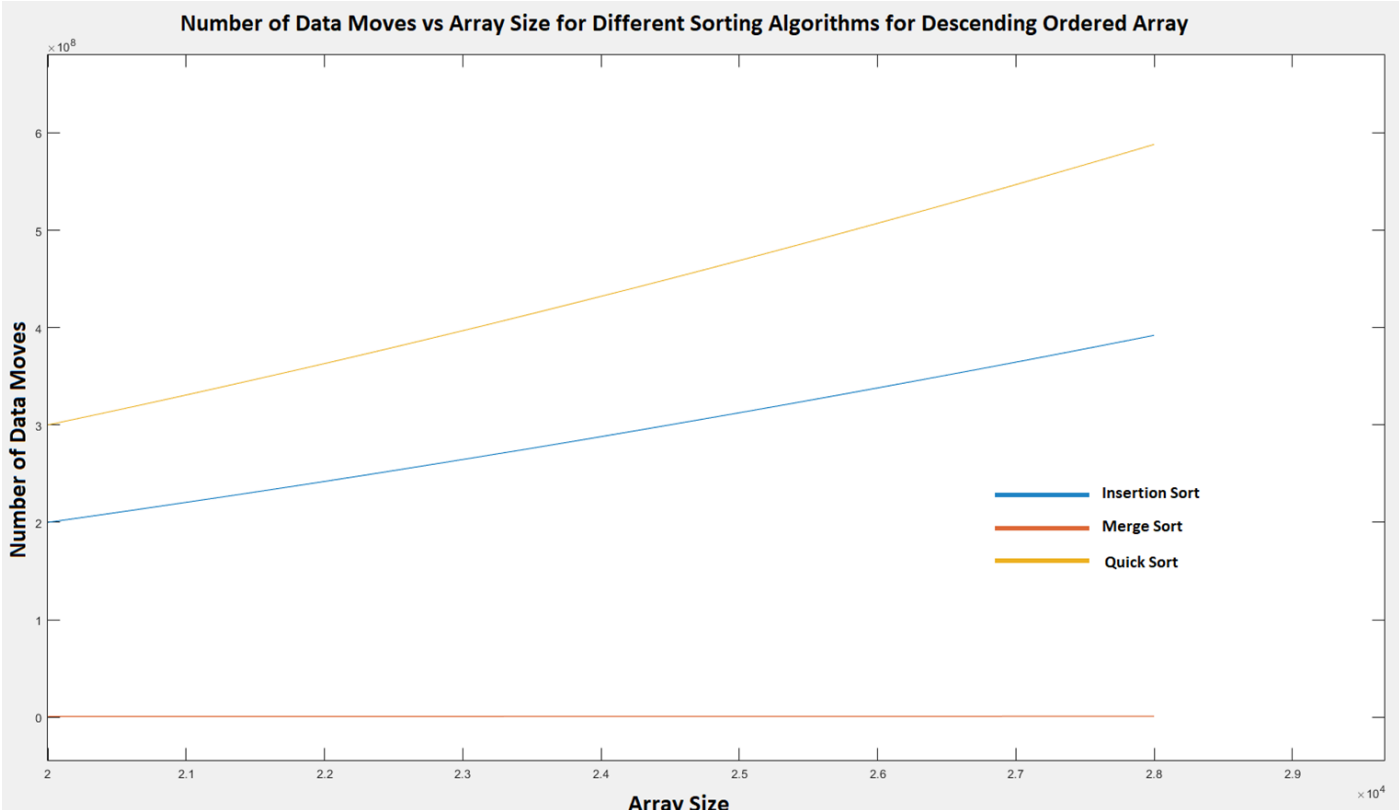
Graph 6



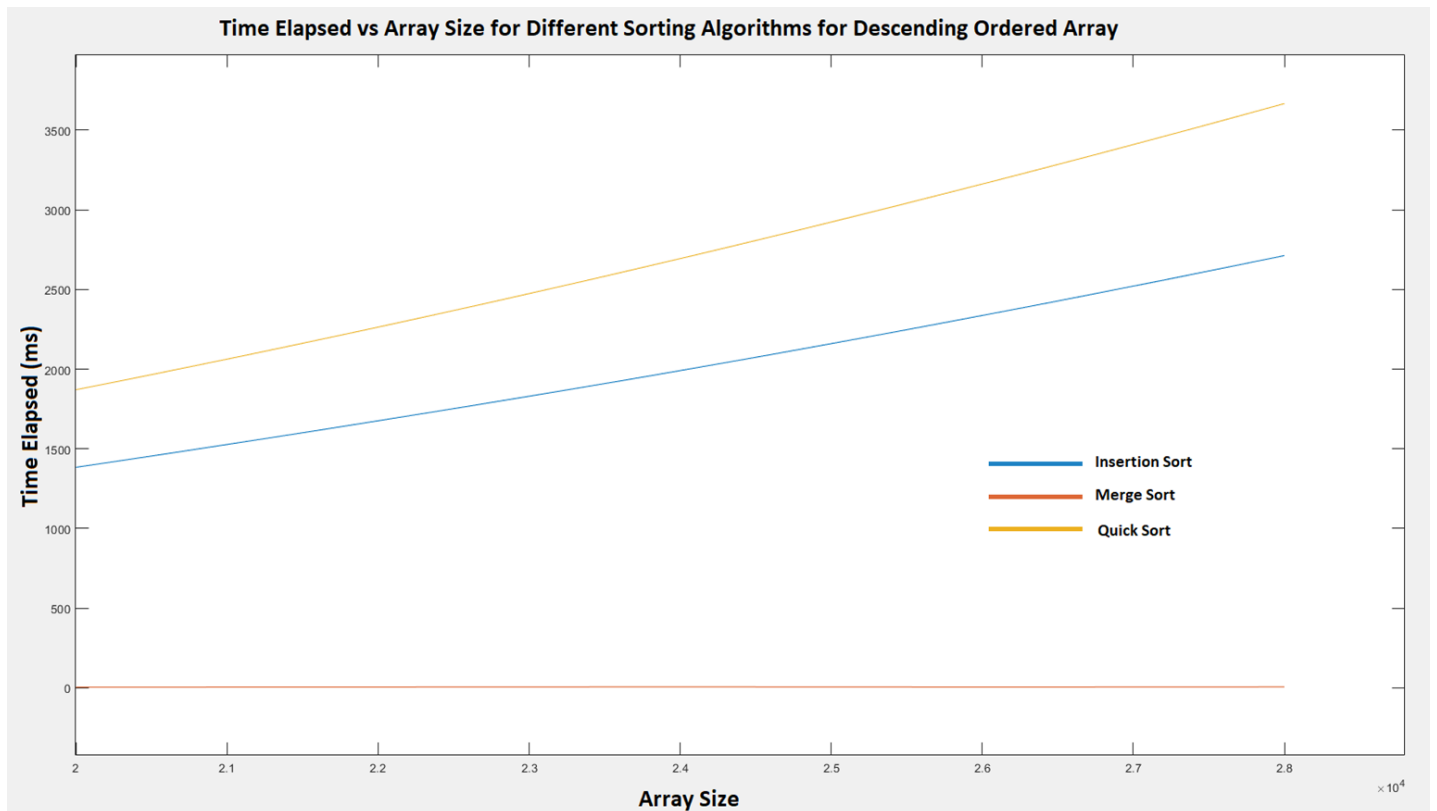
Graph 7



Graph 8

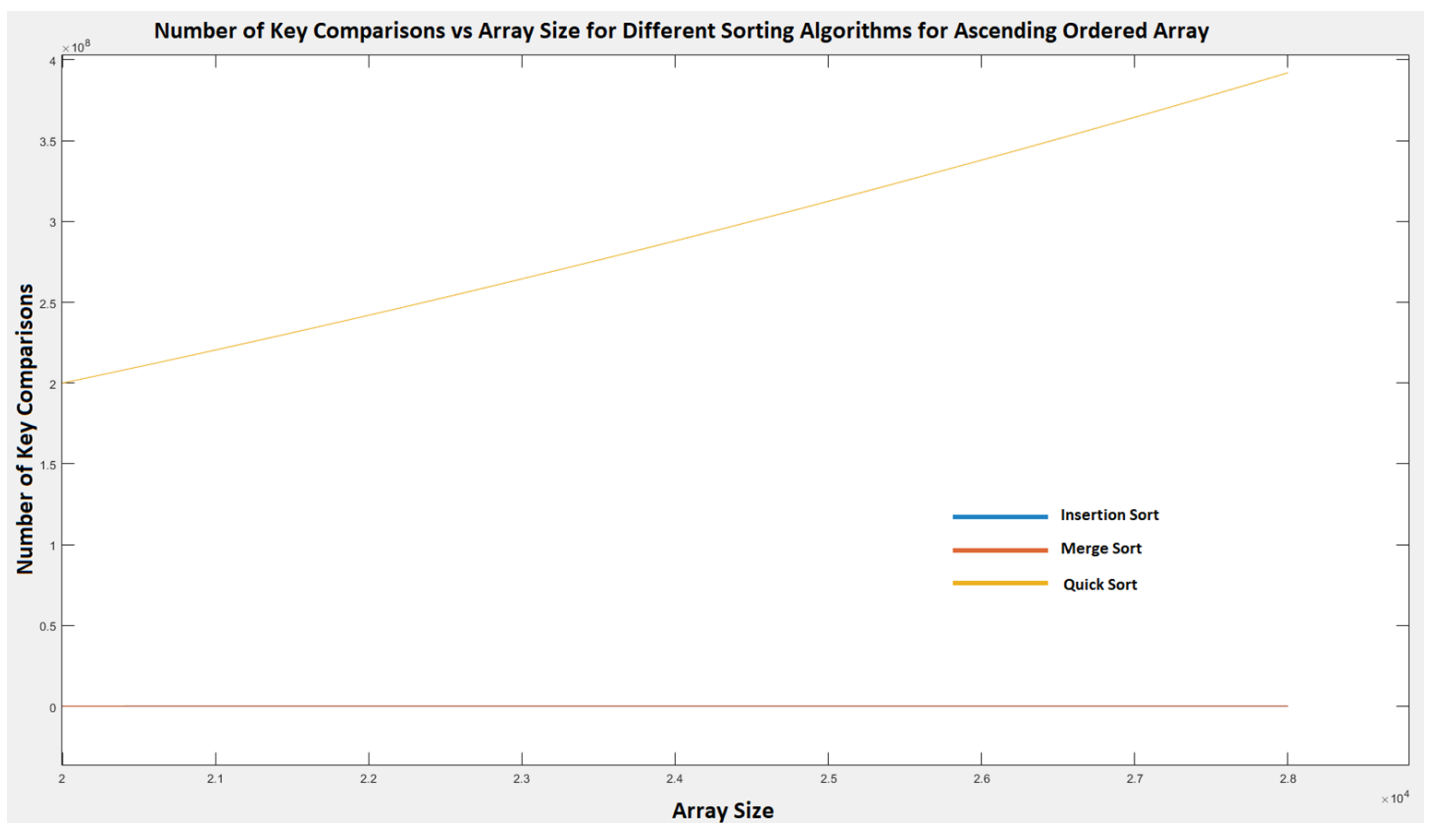


Graph 9

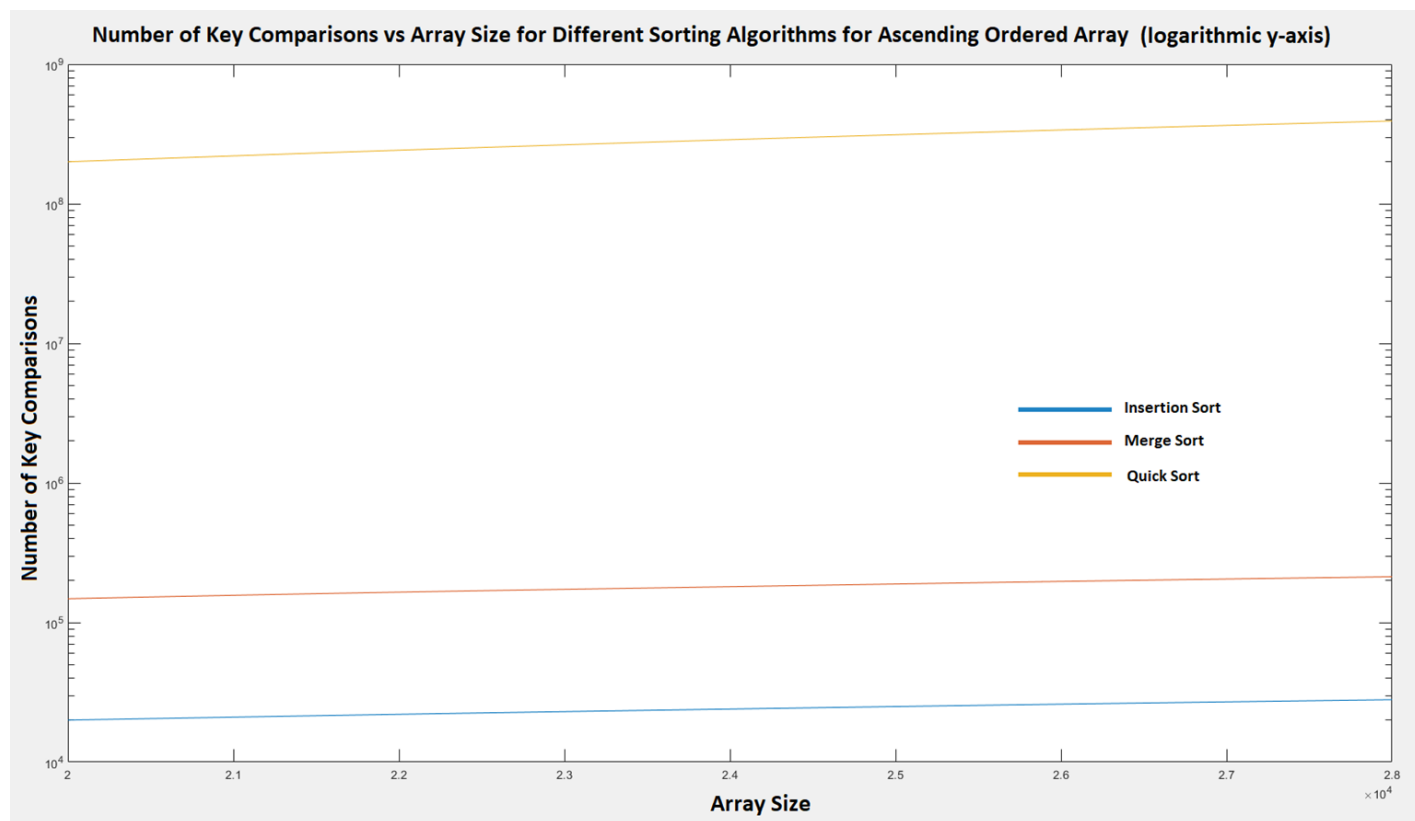


In the following graph, merge sort and insertion sort curves look as if they overlap so I also plotted the same graph with logarithmic y-axis.

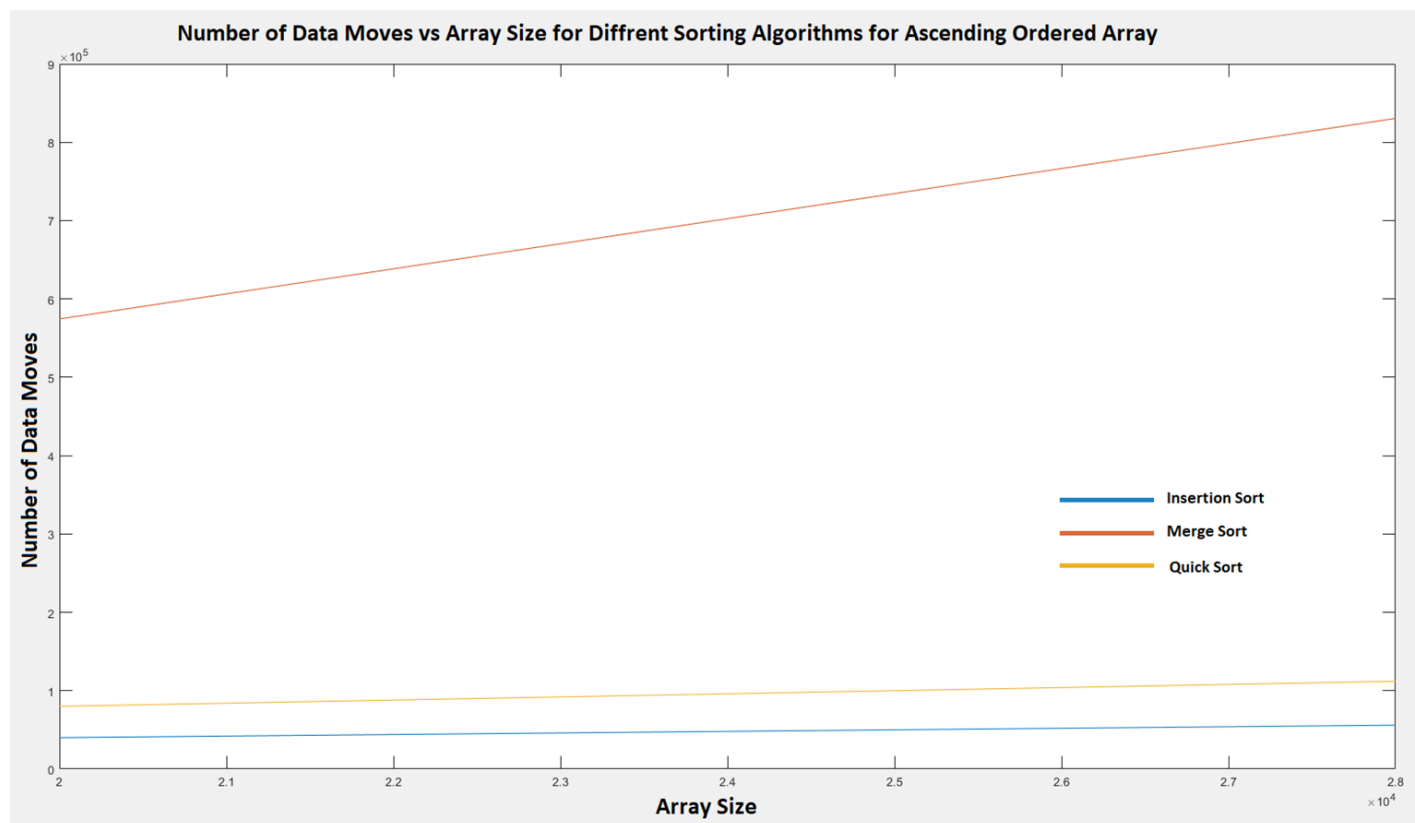
Graph 10



Graph 11

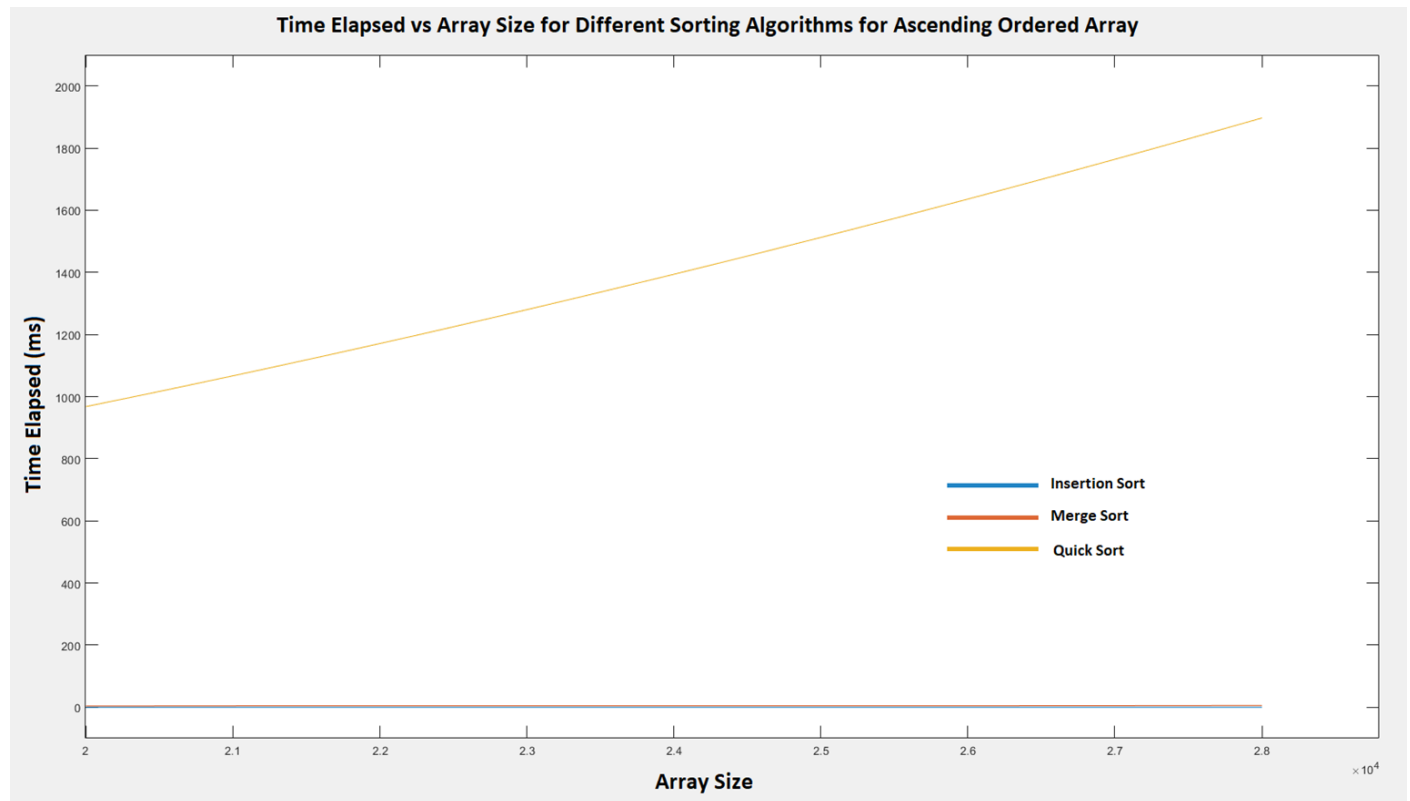


Graph 12

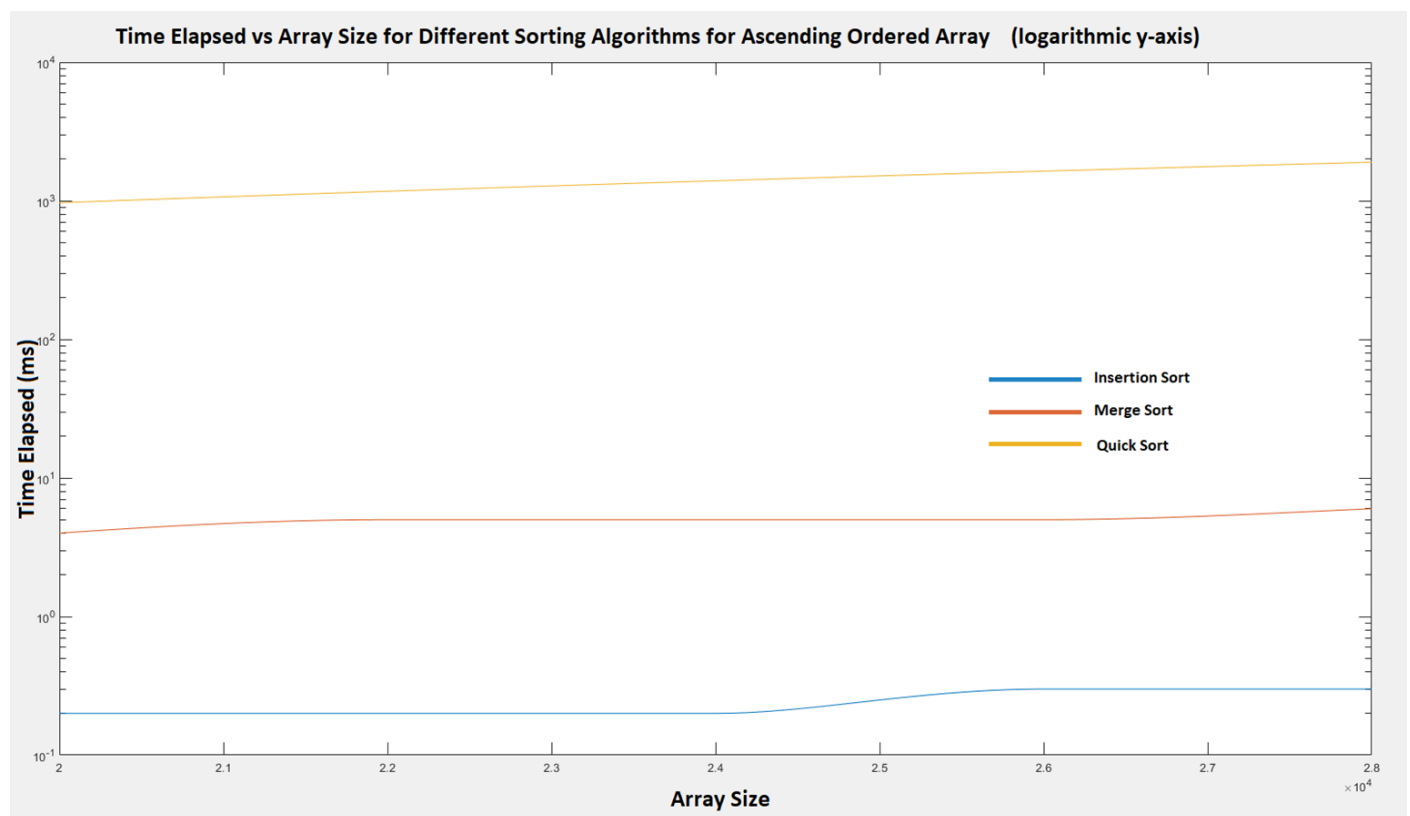


In the following graph, merge sort and insertion sort curves look as if they overlap so I also plotted the same graph with logarithmic y-axis.

Graph 13



Graph 14



Sample Output

Array Size: 20000 (Randomly filled)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	100232986	100252998	692.0
Merge Sort	260952	574464	7.0
Quick Sort	359227	655561	6.0

Array Size: 40000 (Randomly filled)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	397895944	397935956	2751.0
Merge Sort	561980	1228928	15.0
Quick Sort	716397	1225041	12.0

Array Size: 60000 (Randomly filled)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	900510601	900570610	6228.0
Merge Sort	877225	1908928	24.0
Quick Sort	1088346	1780103	18.0

Array Size: 80000 (Randomly filled)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	1597421811	1597501828	11060.0
Merge Sort	1203434	2617856	32.0
Quick Sort	1580845	2477748	26.0

Array Size: 100000 (Randomly filled)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	2494526740	2494626751	17268.0
Merge Sort	1536068	3337856	41.0
Quick Sort	1997379	3215516	32.0

Array Size: 20000 (Descending order)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	199990000	200029998	1384.0
Merge Sort	139216	574464	4.0
Quick Sort	199990000	300079996	1871.0

Array Size: 22000 (Descending order)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	241989000	242032998	1676.0
Merge Sort	154208	638464	5.0
Quick Sort	241989000	363087996	2264.0

Array Size: 24000 (Descending order)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	287988000	288035998	1991.0
Merge Sort	170624	702464	6.0
Quick Sort	287988000	432095996	2694.0

Array Size: 26000 (Descending order)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	337987000	338038998	2337.0
Merge Sort	186160	766464	5.0
Quick Sort	337987000	507103996	3162.0

Array Size: 28000 (Descending order)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	391986000	392041998	2713.0
Merge Sort	202512	830464	6.0
Quick Sort	391986000	588111996	3667.0

Array Size: 20000 (Ascending order)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	19999	39998	0.2
Merge Sort	148016	574464	4.0
Quick Sort	199990000	79996	968.0

Array Size: 22000 (Ascending order)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	21999	43998	0.2
Merge Sort	165024	638464	5.0
Quick Sort	241989000	87996	1171.0

Array Size: 24000 (Ascending order)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	23999	47998	0.2
Merge Sort	180608	702464	5.0
Quick Sort	287988000	95996	1394.0

Array Size: 26000 (Ascending order)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	25999	51998	0.3
Merge Sort	197072	766464	5.0
Quick Sort	337987000	103996	1636.0

Array Size: 28000 (Ascending order)

Algorithm	Key Comparisons	Data Moves	Time Elapsed (ms)
Insertion Sort	27999	55998	0.3
Merge Sort	212720	830464	6.0
Quick Sort	391986000	111996	1897.0

Question 4

It can be seen from Graph 1 and Graph 2 that insertion sort requires more key comparisons than quick sort and quick sort requires more key comparisons than merge sort for randomly filled arrays.

It can be seen from Graph 3 and Graph 4 that insertion sort requires more data moves than both quick and merge sort for randomly filled arrays. Quick sort requires more data moves than merge sort up to some array size which is ~40000 . For array sizes which are greater ~40000 merge sort requires more data moves than quick sort.

Theoretical analysis suggests that while insertion sort algorithm has $O(n^2)$ time complexity, merge sort and quick sort algorithms have $O(n \log n)$ time complexity on average case. These theoretical findings are parallel to the findings of my test program according to Graph 5 and Graph 6. Even though merge sort and quick sort have the same time complexity, quick sort has a better performance in practice in average case. One of the reasons for this is that quick sort is an inplace algorithm which does not require extra space like merge sort (Getting extra memory consumes time). Another reason could be that quick sort algorithm has a better cache locality since it frequently uses data that are close to each other.

It can be seen from Graph 7 that insertion sort and quick sort requires equal amount of key comparisons which is larger than the amount of key comparisons required by merge sort algorithm for arrays which are ordered in descending order.

It can be seen from Graph 8 that quick sort requires more data moves than insertion sort and insertion sort requires more data moves than merge sort for arrays which are ordered in descending order.

It can be seen from Graph 9 that quick sort requires more time than insertion sort and insertion sort requires more time than merge sort. From theoretical analysis it is known that quick sort algorithm has the worst case performance when the array is sorted in ascending or descending order (since the pivot will always be the largest or smallest). Theoretical analysis suggests that insertion sort has the time complexity of $O(n^2)$ on worst and average cases and $O(n)$ on the best case (array already sorted). Since merge sort always runs in $O(n \log n)$ complexity, it makes sense that insertion sort requires more time than merge sort when the array is sorted in descending order. So it could be said that theoretical analysis is parallel to experiment results.

It can be seen from Graph 10 and Graph 11 that quick sort requires more key comparisons than merge sort and merge sort requires more key comparisons than insertion sort when the array is ordered in ascending order.

It can be seen from Graph 12 that merge sort requires more data moves than quick sort and quick sort requires more data moves than insertion sort when the array is ordered in ascending order.

Graph 13 and Graph 14 suggest that quick sort requires more time than merge sort and merge sort requires more time than insertion sort when the array is ordered in ascending order. It makes sense that quick sort takes a lot more time than others since when the array is ordered in ascending order quick sort performs in its worst case. Insertion sort runs in $O(n)$ time when the array is already sorted, it outperforms merge sort and quick sort. Since merge sort always runs in $O(n \log n)$ time, my experimental ranking of the required times by each of the sorting algorithm is parallel to theoretical analysis.

For array size ~33000, I started getting stack overflow error for arrays ordered in ascending or descending order because of quick sort on my computer so I limited the array size for arrays ordered in ascending or descending order to 28000.

I was having integer overflow problems with the data type int for move and comparison count so I changed the data type for move and comparison count to unsigned long long.