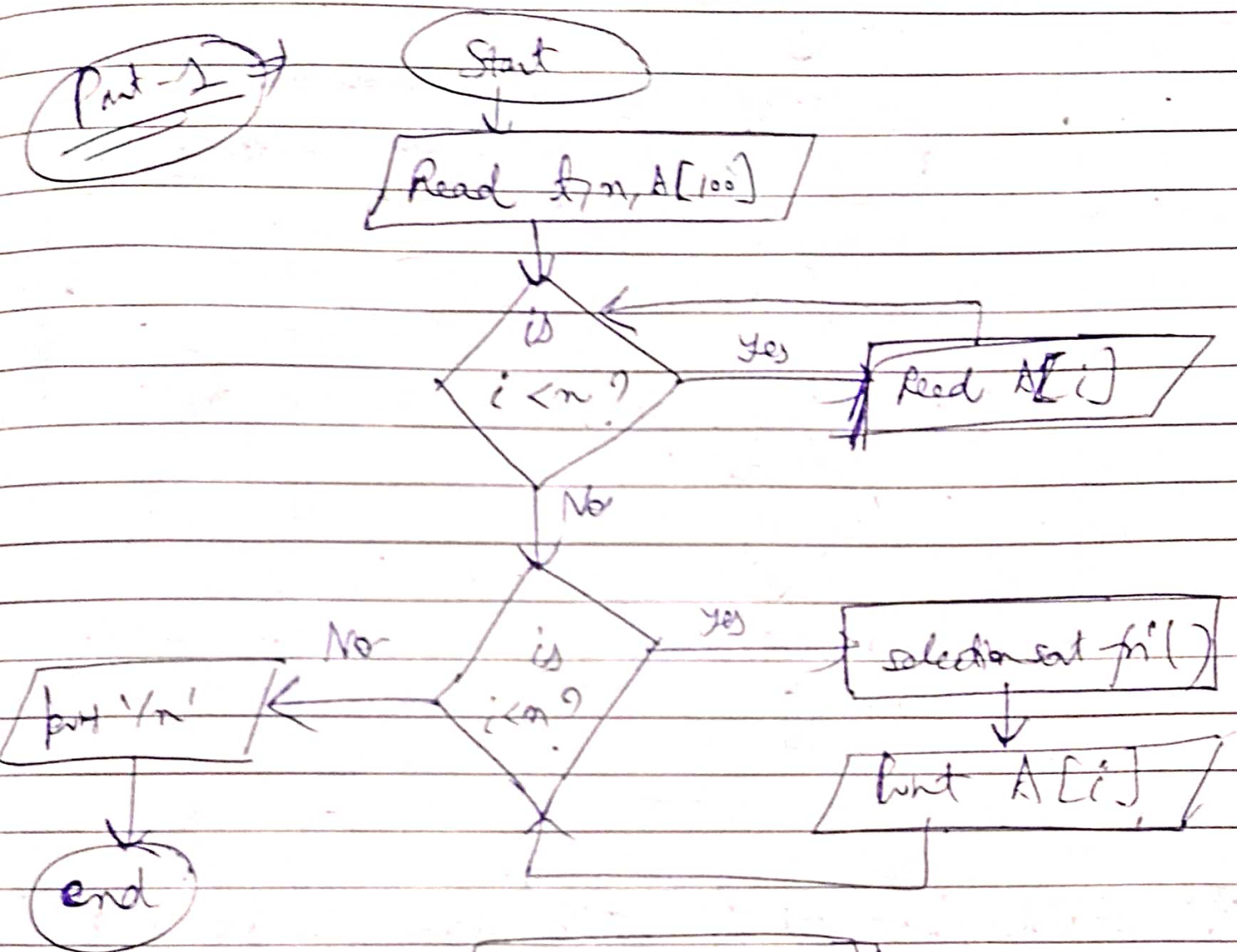


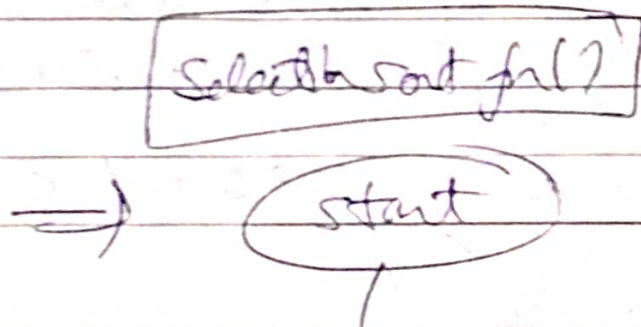
(H.W.)

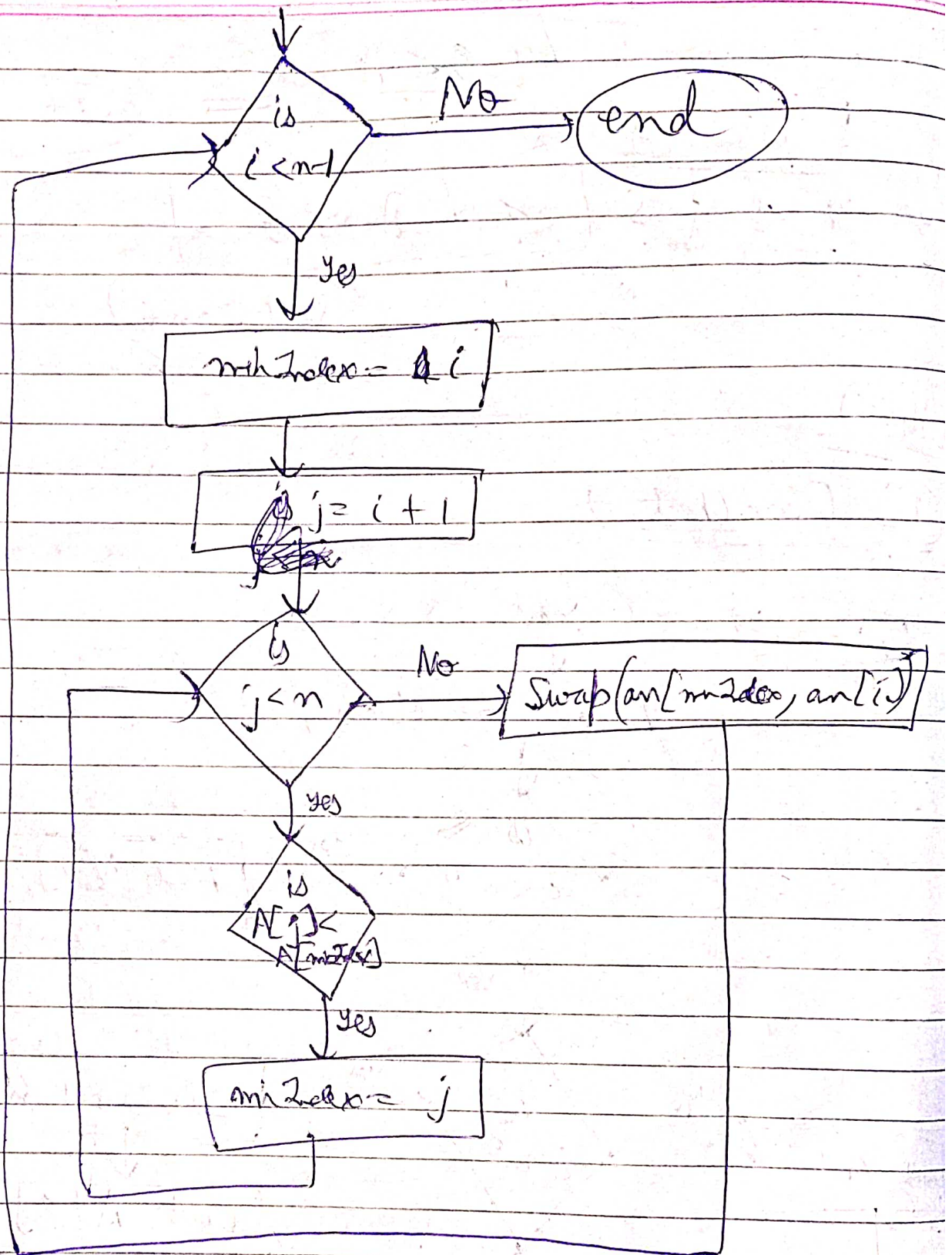
1. Flow Chart \Rightarrow

Part - 1 \Rightarrow



Part - 2





② Stable Algo \Rightarrow A sorting algorithm is said to be stable if two objects with equal keys appear in the ~~stable~~ same order in sorted output as they appear in

the input array to be sorted.

Ex 1 Bubble sort, Insertion sort

Unstable Algo \rightarrow A sorting algorithm is said to be unstable if any items that have the same key, the order of the tied members is not guaranteed to stay the same with successive sorts of that collection.

Ex 2 Selection sort, Quick sort

Q. Which sorting algo's are stable?

A. Any sorting algo has stable version but there can be additional time / space complexities.

\rightarrow Swaps of non-adjacent elements are the root cause of instability of sorting algorithms.

-	-	14	-	18 ₂	-	-	18 ₁
---	---	----	---	-----------------	---	---	-----------------

 (Unstable)

Merge, Insertion, Counting sorts \rightarrow

(No swaps \Rightarrow Stable)

(✓)

Bubble sort \rightarrow

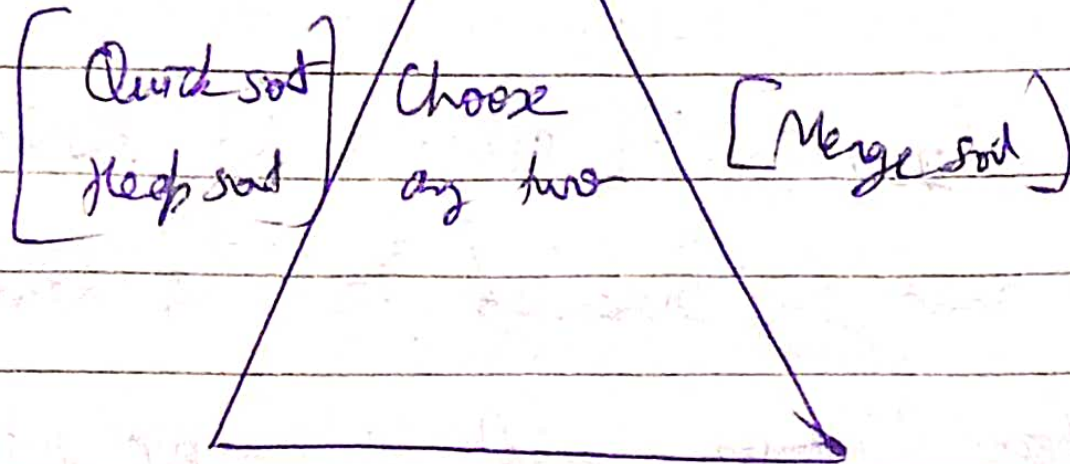
(Swaps only adjacent elements \Rightarrow Stable) (✓)

Quick, Heap, Selection sort \rightarrow

(Swaps non-adjacent elements \Rightarrow Not stable) (✗)

Impossibility proof for comparison sorts \rightarrow

$O(n \log n)$ time



Selection sort:

Q. Why unstable despite $O(n^2)$ time?

A. n shifts are replaced by 1 swap as an optimization.

$O(1)$ extra space [Insertion sort, Bubble sort] Stability