

Merge Sort:

Merge sort is an efficient sorting algorithm with a complexity of $n \cdot \log(n)$. It splits a dataset into two smaller left and right data sets, and continues recursively until there are multiple subsets only containing one item each. It then merges these sets into a sorted list.

It is important to note that this sorting algorithm uses recursion, which is a unique feature of it.

Heap Sort:

Heap sort is an efficient sorting algorithm with a complexity of $n \cdot \log(n)$. It is a similar algorithm to selection sort, but uses a different data structure that vastly improves performance. It divides the data set into two regions: sorted and unsorted. It slowly pares the unsorted data by selecting the largest element and moving it over the the sorted side. Keeping the unsorted region in a heap data structure allows this implementation to efficiently find the largest element contrary to Selection Sort.

Selection Sort:

Selection sort is a simple sorting algorithm with a complexity of $O(n^2)$. It selects the smallest (or largest) element from the data set and replaces the first element in the array with it. Then, we find the next smallest element, and replace the second element with it. This continues until the set is sorted.

Selection sort is weak in that the larger the data set is, the longer it takes, as it has $O(n^2)$ complexity. It can work well with smaller data sets. It can also be implemented very easily.

Insertion Sort:

Insertion sort is a simple sorting algorithm with a complexity of $O(n^2)$. It works by selecting the element after the last sorted item in the set, and then comparing it against the sorted elements to find its position. For instance, it starts by comparing the first and second elements in the list, and will swap them if the second element is less than the first. Then, it will compare the third element in the list against the first and second element to decide its placement.

Insertion sort is more efficient than selection sort or bubble sort in most cases. It is also efficient for small data sets. It can be implemented with relative ease- with some implementations even being 3-5 lines long. It is the most efficient sorting algorithm of the quadratic ones (bubble, insertion, selection.)

Bubble Sort:

Bubble sort is a very simple sorting algorithm with a complexity of N^2 . It loops through the data set, comparing each adjacent element against each other and swapping them if they are in an unsorted order. It is very simple and easily implemented.

It is important to note that it will very quickly lose efficiency as elements are added. Not suitable for large data sets. It is the least efficient sorting algorithm.

Output 1:

```
Extra memory deallocated, size: 48000
Extra memory deallocated, size: 48000
Extra memory allocated, size: 480000
Extra memory allocated, size: 480000
```

```
Extra memory deallocated, size: 4000
Extra memory deallocated, size: 4000
Extra memory allocated, size: 400000
Extra memory allocated, size: 400000
```

```
Bubble Sort:
```

```
//Bubble sort was taking an extreme amount of time and so has not been included in the third output.
```