## Algoritmos - Lab3

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# 1 Assume that A is an array of size n of distinct elements

#### 1.1 Mínimo Número de Inversiones - Instancias

Dado el arreglo A que contiene N elementos distintos, el mínimo número de inversiones que ocurriran al utilizar un algoritmo de ordenamiento, acontece cuando los elementos del arreglo se encuentran previamente ordenados, esto es cuando:

$$A = \{A_i | A_i < A_j \leftrightarrow i < j \forall i, j = 0, 1, ..., N - 1\}$$
(1)

#### 1.2 Máximo Número de Inversiones - Instancias

Dado el arreglo A que contiene N elementos distintos, el máximo número de inversiones que ocurriran al utilizar un algoritmo de ordenamiento, acontece cuando los elementos del arreglo se encuentran totalmente desordenados, es decir en el orden contrario, esto es cuando:

$$A = \{A_i | A_i > A_j \leftrightarrow i < j \forall i, j = 0, 1, ..., N - 1\}$$
(2)

## 1.3 Complejidad (peor caso de comparaciones) de Brute Force Counting sobre A

### Algorithm 1 Insertion Sort Descendente

```
1: procedure BRUTEFORCE(A)
2: count = 0
3: for i = 1 to A.length do
4: for j = i to A.length do
5: if A[i] > A[j] then
6: count \leftarrow count + 1
7: returncount algorithm
```

- 1.4 Complexity (worst case number of comparisons) of the divide an conquer (mergesort) counting on A
- 1.5 Run in your local machine the brute force and divide and conquer algorithms in Python 2.7 and calculate the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and output and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and output and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and output and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and output and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and output and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and output and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and output and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and output and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and output and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from Hackearthin put and the time for the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of size instance from the first 10<sup>5</sup>numbers of

```
Brute force:

BF(A): 4153.442292 ms

BF(A_asc): 3525.081912 ms

BF(A_desc): 13250.408417 ms

Merge sort:

MS(A): 289.078066 ms

MS(A_asc): 298.442758 ms

MS(A_desc): 251.310913 ms
```

Figure 1: Resultados de la ejecución del programa inversiones.py (Hasta  $N=10^4$ ).

1.6 Run your local machine the brute force and divide and conquer algorithms in C or C++ calculate the time for

 $\textbf{the first 10}^5 numbers of size instance from Hackearth input and output and for the 10^5 sorted in the first 10^5 numbers of size instance from Hackearth input and output and for the 10^5 sorted in the first 10^5 numbers of size instance from Hackearth input and output and for the 10^5 sorted in the first 10^5 numbers of size in the first$ 

```
Sort input array:
- Brute Force = 33.687500 [s]
- Merge Sort = 0.031250 [s]

Count sorted array:
- Brute Force = 15.796875 [s]
- Merge Sort = 0.015625 [s]

Count inverted array:
- Brute Force = 15.796875 [s]
- Merge Sort = 0.015625 [s]
```

Figure 2: Resultados de la ejecución del programa inversiones.c.