

Bubble Sort (Comparison Based Sorting)

⇒ [20, 20, 50, 30, 90, 8, 15] $n=7$

Approach 20 20 50 30 90 8 15 $70 > 50$
i 50 30 15 $70 < 90$

Pass 1 (20, 50, 30, 70, 8, 15) 90 (n-1)
30 50 5 70 70

Pass 2 (20, 30, 50, 8, 15) 70, 90 (n-2)
5 50 50

Pass 3 (20, 30, 8, 15) 50, 70, 90 (n-3)
5 30 30

Pass 4 (20, 8, 15) 30, 50, 70, 90
5 20 20

Pass 5 (5, 15) 20, 30, 50, 70, 90

Pass 6 5, 15, 20, 30, 50, 70, 90 (1)

In each pass we will be having the array which is sorted at right end. Ex; for Pass1 one element at right end will be sorted, For Pass 2 two elements at right end will be sorted. Therefore, in every pass we will apply bubble sort on the elements that are not sorted after removing/ignoring the SORTED elements at the right end.

Points to Note :-

1) $n=7 \rightarrow$ Pass 6

For an array with Size n we will require n-1 number of passes in order to sort that array using Bubble sort approach

$n \rightarrow (n-1)$ Passes

2) # comparisons $\frac{(n-1)(n-1+1)}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

$\rightarrow (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1$

No. of comparisons needed in Pass1

No. of comparisons needed in Last pass

Sum of n natural numbers

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

We can clearly observe that the above summation of comparison sequence represents the summation of first $(n-1)$ natural numbers. ie; $(n-1)(n-1+1)/2$ which is of order square

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{O(n^2)}}$$

Time complexity in the worst case scenario

3) Swaps

- Best case $\rightarrow 0$
- Worst case $\rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$
 $\hookrightarrow \underline{\underline{O(n^2)}}$

Bubble Sort \rightarrow Comparisons + Swaps

Bubble sort is doing 2 things that comparison followed by swapping

$$\Downarrow \rightarrow O(n^2) + O(n^2)$$

$$\underline{\text{Implementation}} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{O(n^2)}}$$

\Downarrow

Loops

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{\underline{O(n^2)}}$$

$$\underline{\text{Space complexity}} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{O(1)}} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{constant}}$$