

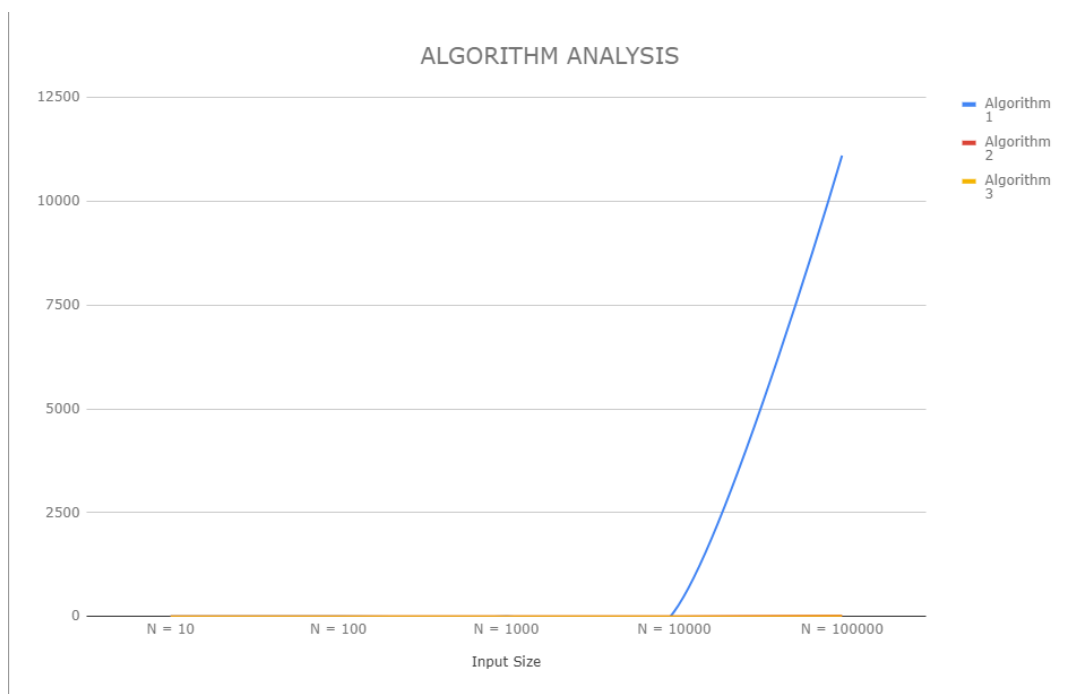
ALGORITHM ANALYSIS

HOMEWORK 2

Upon studying the algorithms given in homework assignment and experimenting with different array sizes to sort the input array, I have come to the conclusion that the time complexity of Algorithm 1 is $O(n^2)$, Algorithm 2 is $O(n \log n)$, Algorithm 3 is $O(n \log n)$. Here below is the table of running time of each algorithm.

	Algorithm Analysis (milliseconds)		
Input Size	Algorithm 1	Algorithm 2	Algorithm 3
N = 10	0.001	0.001	0.005
N = 100	0.02	0.009	0.015
N = 1000	1.337	0.097	0.107
N = 10000	120.368	1.302	1.007
N = 100000	11105.7	15.636	7.888

Based on this table the time complexity graph is below:



Big-O Complexity

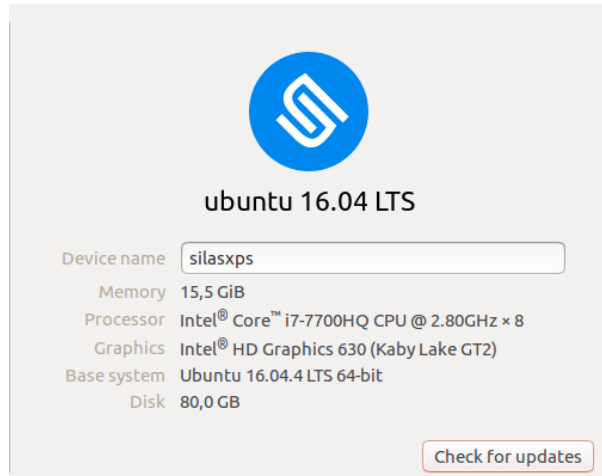
The graph illustrates the growth of various Big-O time complexities. The x-axis represents the number of elements (0 to 100), and the y-axis represents the number of operations (0 to 1000). The complexities shown are:

- $O(1)$: Constant time complexity, represented by a red line.
- $O(\log n)$: Logarithmic time complexity, represented by a green line.
- $O(n)$: Linear time complexity, represented by a blue line.
- $O(n \log n)$: Linearithmic time complexity, represented by a purple line.
- $O(n^2)$: Quadratic time complexity, represented by an orange line.
- $O(2^n)$: Exponential time complexity, represented by a brown line.
- $O(n!)$: Factorial time complexity, represented by a pink line.

As the number of elements increases, the growth rate of the operations increases significantly for all complexities except $O(1)$ and $O(\log n)$, which grow much more slowly.

It is seen clearly that experimental and theoretical results show some difference in my report. The theoretical results are calculated mathematically, my results are found with experiments with the given algorithms which may have flaws. The growth rates which is seen in the theoretical analysis are quite hard to achieve due to our computers which does not only calculate the run time of these algorithms but also run several background applications that occupy the computer's memory. The number of data moves and key comparisons in selection algorithm are less than the quick sort algorithm. This affects the elapsed time while running the program. These numbers may change if we use ascending or descending numbers instead of randomly selected numbers in our input array. The first algorithm is not very efficient compared to Algorithm 2 and 3. Because it iterates the array 2 times which results in the time complexity of $O(n^2)$.

Properties of My Computer



- **DELL NB XPS15-9560-FS70WP165N i7-7700HQ 16G 512SSD GTX1050 4GVGA 15.6 FHD NON-TOUCH W10PRO**