

# Experiment-3

## Insertion sort

Implement Insertion Sort algorithm and determine the time required to sort the elements. Repeat the experiment for different values of  $n$ , the number of elements in the list to be sorted and plot a graph of the time taken versus  $n$

# Decrease-and-Conquer

1. Reduce problem instance to smaller instance of the same problem
  2. Solve smaller instance
  3. Extend solution of smaller instance to obtain solution to original instance
- Can be implemented either top-down or bottom-up
  - Also referred to as *inductive* or *incremental* approach

# 3 Types of Decrease and Conquer

- Decrease by a constant (usually by 1):
  - insertion sort
  - graph traversal algorithms (DFS and BFS)
  - topological sorting
  - algorithms for generating permutations, subsets
- Decrease by a constant factor (usually by half)
  - binary search and bisection method
  - exponentiation by squaring
  - multiplication à la russe
- Variable-size decrease
  - Euclid's algorithm
  - selection by partition
  - Nim-like games

This usually results in a recursive algorithm.

# Insertion Sort

To sort array  $A[0..n-1]$ , sort  $A[0..n-2]$  recursively and then insert  $A[n-1]$  in its proper place among the sorted  $A[0..n-2]$

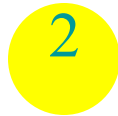
- Usually implemented bottom up (nonrecursively)

Example: Sort 6, 4, 1, 8, 5

```
6 | 4 1 8 5
4 6 | 1 8 5
1 4 6 | 8 5
1 4 6 8 | 5
1 4 5 6 8
```

# Example of insertion sort

8



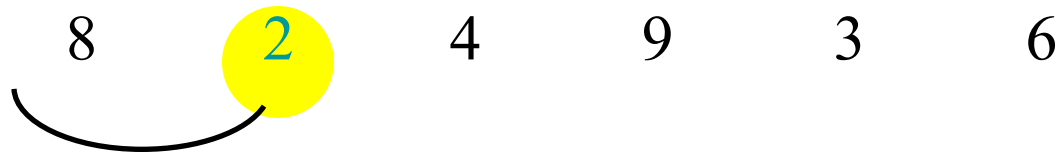
4

9

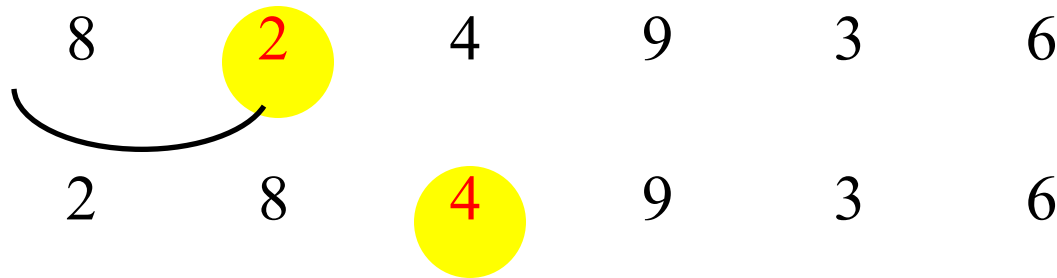
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6

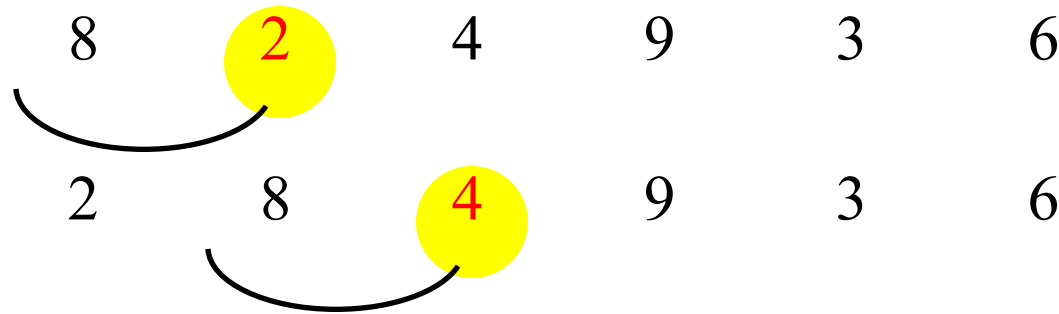
# Example of insertion sort



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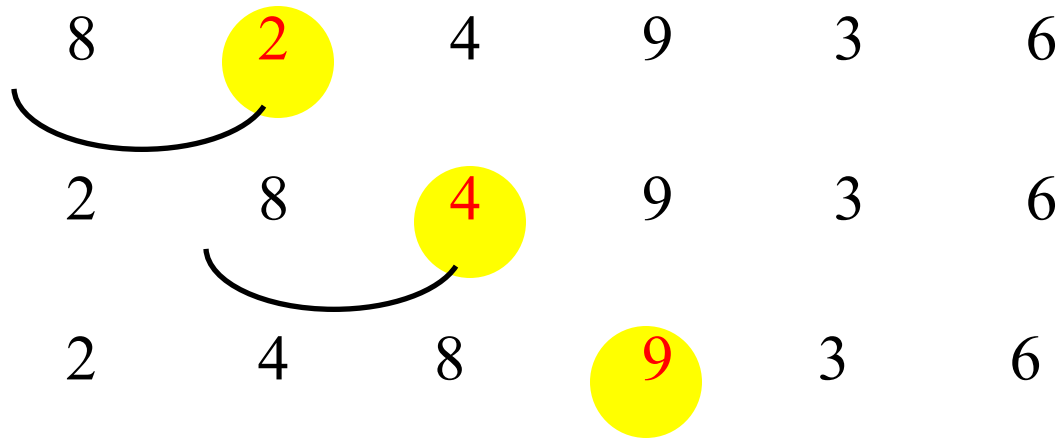


# Example of insertion sort

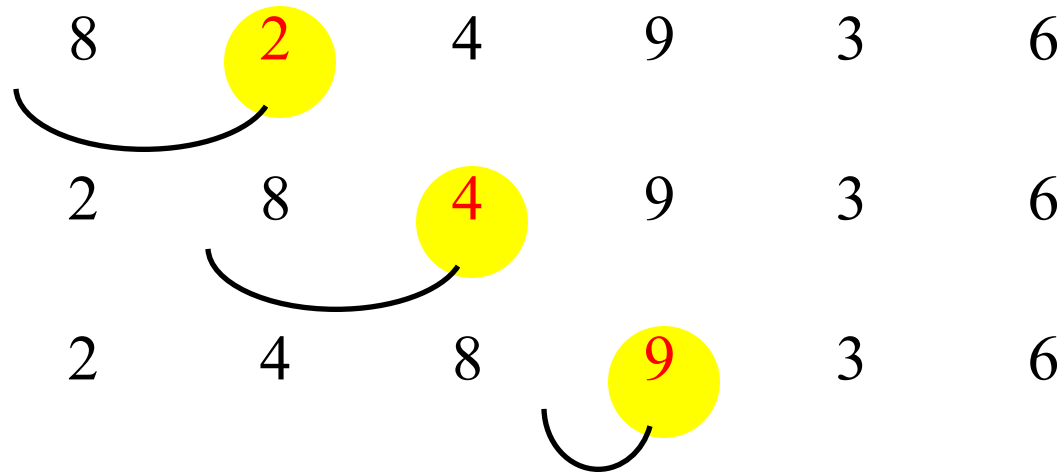




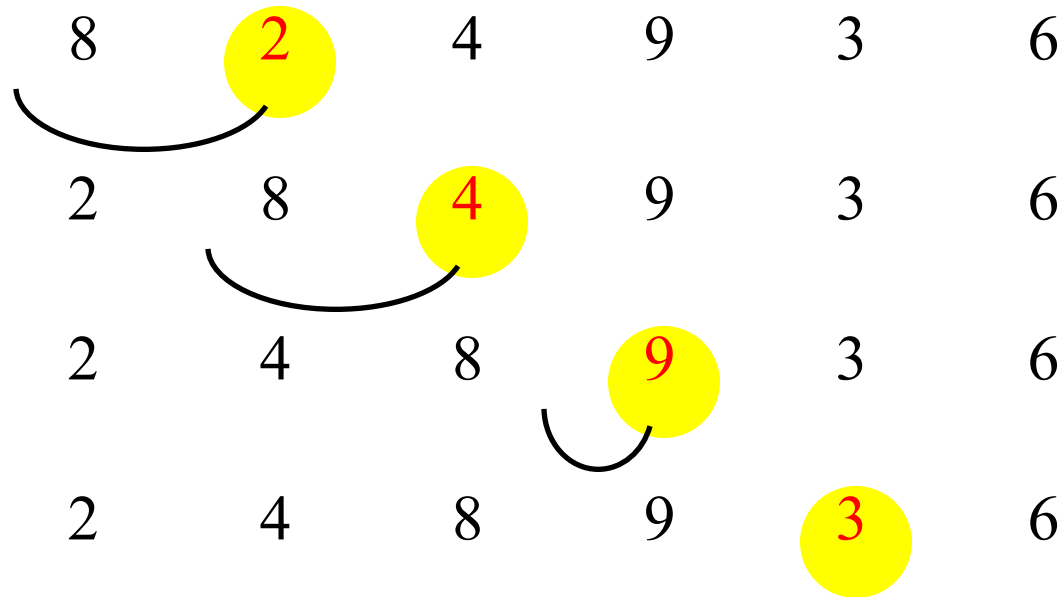
# Example of insertion sort



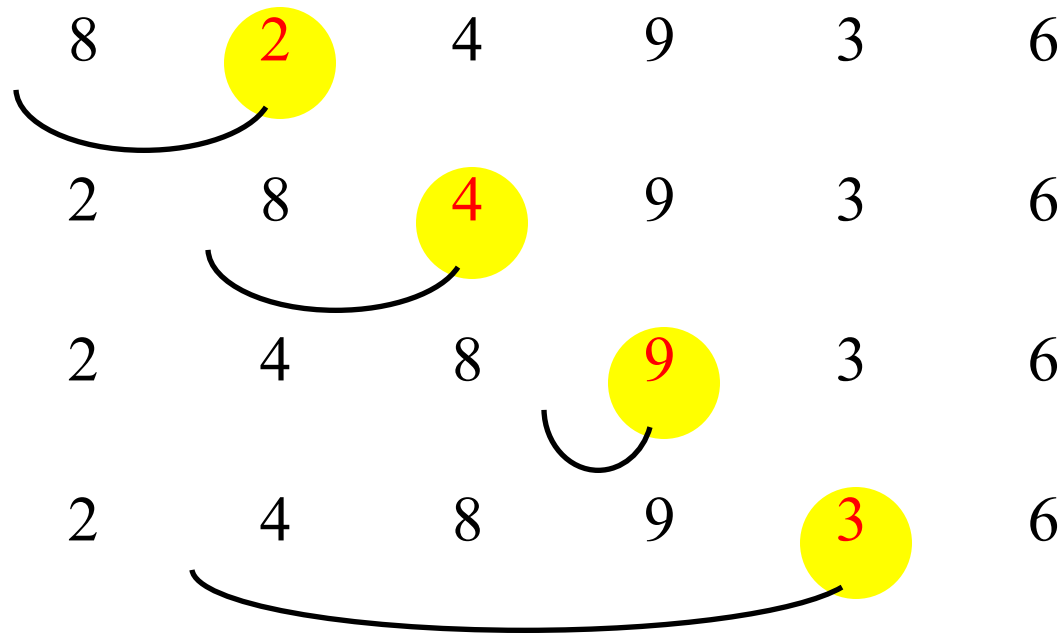
# Example of insertion sort



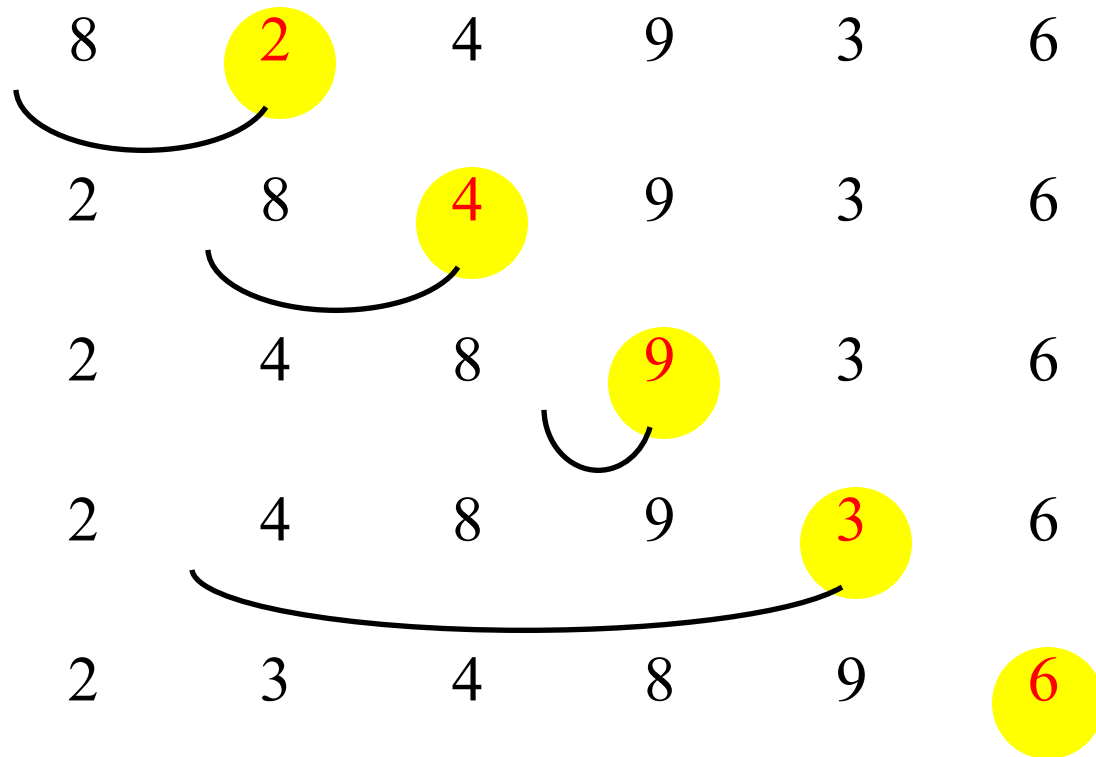
# Example of insertion sort



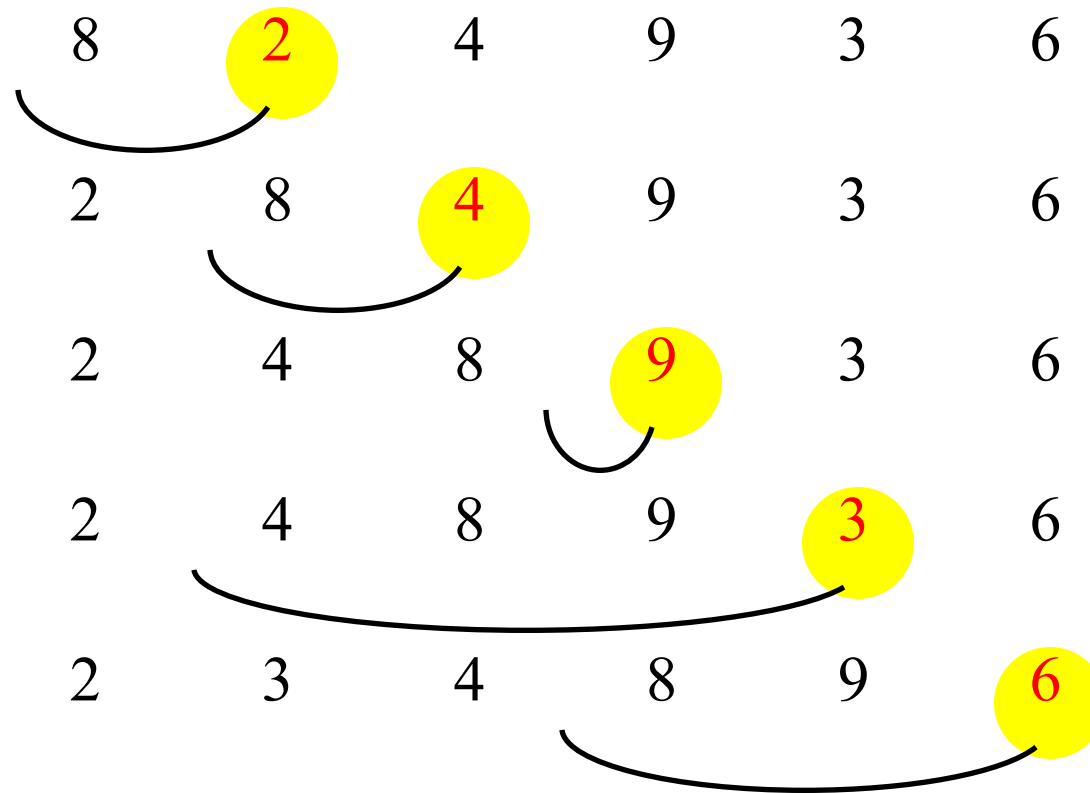
# Example of insertion sort



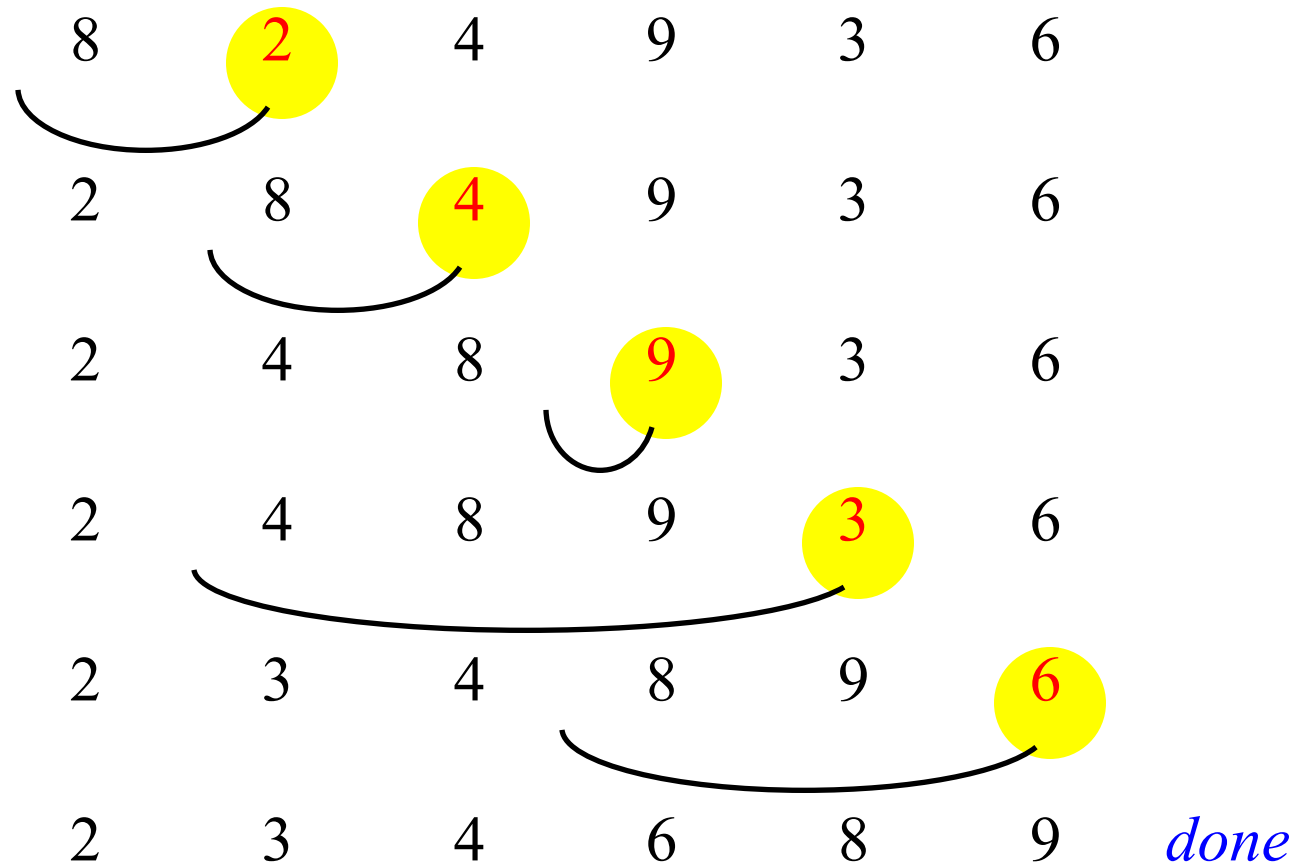
# Example of insertion sort



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# Example of insertion sort



# Pseudocode of Insertion Sort

**ALGORITHM** *InsertionSort*( $A[0..n - 1]$ )

//Sorts a given array by insertion sort

//Input: An array  $A[0..n - 1]$  of  $n$  orderable elements

//Output: Array  $A[0..n - 1]$  sorted in nondecreasing order

**for**  $i \leftarrow 1$  **to**  $n - 1$  **do**

$v \leftarrow A[i]$

$j \leftarrow i - 1$

**while**  $j \geq 0$  **and**  $A[j] > v$  **do**

$A[j + 1] \leftarrow A[j]$

$j \leftarrow j - 1$

$A[j + 1] \leftarrow v$