# Lab Report 1

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## 1 Insertion Sort

```
Algorithm 2: Insert
 Data: Array A[1...i], Index i
 j \leftarrow i-1;
 key \leftarrow A[i];
 while j \geq 1 do
     /* compare A[j] and key
                                                                                                     */
     if A[j] > key then
         A[j+1] \leftarrow A[j];
         j \leftarrow j - 1;
     else
         break;
     end
 /* insert A[i] in the j^{th} location
                                                                                                     */
 A[j+1] \leftarrow key;
```

### 2 Solutions

#### 2.1 Problem 1

The possible locations that A[i] may take in the  $i^{th}$  iteration are 1...i where  $1 \le i \le n$ .

## 2.2 Problem 2

The number of comparisons performed by Insertion Sort to insert A[i], where i = 2...n, in location j is given by the following expression, and is supported by the observed values and the value of the expression for all values of i and j as shown in this table. There are no comparisons for i = 1.

$$comps(i,j) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} i-j, & \text{if } j=1 \\ i-j+1, & \text{if } 1 < j \leq i \end{array} \right.$$

# 2.3 Problem 3

On running Insertion Sort for all possible permutations of 1, 2, 3, 4, we observe the following behaviour.

For i = 1, all A[i] get placed at location j = 1, with probability 1.

For i = 2, we have

Permutation	j=1	j=2
1 2 3 4		1
1 2 4 3		1
1 3 2 4		1
1 3 4 2		1
1 4 2 3		1
1 4 3 2		1
2 1 3 4	1	
2 1 4 3	1	
$2\ 3\ 1\ 4$		1
2 3 4 1		1
2 4 1 3		1
2 4 3 1		1
3 1 2 4	1	
3 1 4 2	1	
3 2 1 4	1	
3 2 4 1	1	
3 4 1 2		1
3 4 2 1		1
4 1 2 3	1	
4 1 3 2	1	
4 2 1 3	1	
4 2 3 1	1	
4 3 1 2	1	
4 3 2 1	1	
Occurrences	12	12

We observe that the probabilities of A[i] to get placed in j=1 and j=2 are equal and given by 1/2.

For i = 3, we have

Permutation	j=1	j=2	j=3
1 2 3 4			1
1 2 4 3			1
1 3 2 4		1	
1 3 4 2			1
1 4 2 3		1	
1 4 3 2		1	
2 1 3 4			1
2 1 4 3			1
2 3 1 4	1		
2 3 4 1			1
2 4 1 3	1		
2 4 3 1		1	
3 1 2 4		1	
3 1 4 2			1
3 2 1 4	1		
3 2 4 1			1
3 4 1 2	1		
3 4 2 1	1		
4 1 2 3		1	

Permutation	j=1	j=2	j=3
4 1 3 2		1	
4 2 1 3	1		
4 2 3 1		1	
$4\ 3\ 1\ 2$	1		
4 3 2 1	1		
Occurrences	8	8	8

We observe that the probabilities of A[i] to get placed in j = 1, j = 2 and j = 3 are equal and given by 1/3.

For i = 4, we have

Permutation	j=1	j=2	j=3	j=4
1 2 3 4				1
$1\ 2\ 4\ 3$			1	
$1\ 3\ 2\ 4$				1
$1\ 3\ 4\ 2$		1		
$1\ 4\ 2\ 3$			1	
$1\ 4\ 3\ 2$		1		
$2\ 1\ 3\ 4$				1
2 1 4 3			1	
2 3 1 4				1
$2\ 3\ 4\ 1$	1			
2 4 1 3			1	
2 4 3 1	1			
3 1 2 4				1
$3\ 1\ 4\ 2$		1		
3 2 1 4				1
3 2 4 1	1			
$3\ 4\ 1\ 2$		1		
3 4 2 1	1			
4 1 2 3			1	
$4\ 1\ 3\ 2$		1		
4 2 1 3			1	
4 2 3 1	1			
4 3 1 2		1		
4 3 2 1	1			
Occurrences	6	6	6	6

We observe that the probabilities of A[i] to get placed in j = 1, j = 2, j = 3 and j = 4 are equal and given by 1/4.

We can thus say that the probability that A[i] will be inserted at the  $j^{th}$  location is 1/i.

### 2.3.1 Part (a)

For every i = 2..4, we report the total number of comparisons done to insert A[i] to the  $j^{th}$  location and compute the average number of comparisons over all possible permutations. The observations are recorded in the table below.

Permutation	i=2	i=3	i=4	Sum
1 2 3 4	1	1	1	3
1 2 4 3	1	1	2	4
1 3 2 4	1	2	1	4
1 3 4 2	1	1	3	5
1 4 2 3	1	2	2	5
1 4 3 2	1	2	3	6
2 1 3 4	1	1	1	3
2 1 4 3	1	1	2	4

Permutation	i=2	i=3	i=4	Sum
2 3 1 4	1	2	1	4
2 3 4 1	1	1	3	5
2 4 1 3	1	2	2	5
2 4 3 1	1	2	3	6
3 1 2 4	1	2	1	4
3 1 4 2	1	1	3	5
3 2 1 4	1	2	1	4
3 2 4 1	1	1	3	5
3 4 1 2	1	2	3	6
3 4 2 1	1	2	3	6
4 1 2 3	1	2	2	5
4 1 3 2	1	2	3	6
4 2 1 3	1	2	2	5
4 2 3 1	1	2	3	6
4 3 1 2	1	2	3	6
4 3 2 1	1	2	3	6
Sum	24	40	54	118
Average	1.0000	1.6667	2.2500	4.9167

#### 2.3.2 Part (b)

We construct a 2D-table with i in rows and j in columns where each P[i, j] represents the probability that A[i] will be inserted in location j in the i<sup>th</sup> iteration.

i∖j	1	2	3	4
1	24/24	0	0	0
2	12/24	12/24	0	0
3	8/24	8/24	8/24	0
4	6/24	6/24	6/24	6/24

#### 2.3.3 Part (c)

We calculate the average number of comparisons using probabilities values P[i, j] as calculated in part (b) and values of the function comps(i, j) which was defined earlier.

$$\begin{split} E(X) &= \sum_{i=2}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{i} comps(i,j) \cdot P[i,j] \\ &= comps(2,1) \cdot P[2,1] + comps(2,2) \cdot P[2,2] + comps(3,1) \cdot P[3,1] \\ &+ comps(3,2) \cdot P[3,2] + comps(3,3) \cdot P[3,3] + comps(4,1) \cdot P[4,1] \\ &+ comps(4,2) \cdot P[4,2] + comps(4,3) \cdot P[4,3] + comps(4,4) \cdot P[4,4] \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \\ &= 4.9167 \end{split}$$

We observe that the expected theoretical value of the average number of comparisons is equal to the actual observed average number of comparisons.  $\blacksquare$ 

#### 2.4 Problem 4

We observe the placement of the elements of a randomly generated input sequence of size 3.

For i = 1, all A[i] get placed at location j = 1 with probability 1.

For i = 2, we have

Permutation	j=1	j=2
3 4 5		1
3 5 4		1

Permutation	j=1	j=2
4 3 5	1	
4 5 3		1
5 3 4	1	
5 4 3	1	
Occurrences	3	3

We observe that the probabilities of A[i] to get placed in j=1, and j=2 are equal and given by 1/2.

For i = 3, we have

Permutation	j=1	j=2	j=3
3 4 5			1
3 5 4		1	
4 3 5			1
4 5 3	1		
5 3 4		1	
5 4 3	1		
Occurrences	2	2	2

We observe that the probabilities of A[i] to get placed in j = 1, j = 2 and j = 3 are equal and given by 1/3.

We can thus say that the probability that A[i] will be inserted at the  $j^{th}$  location is 1/i.

# 3 Raw Data

permutation	i	j	comparisons
2 3 4 1	2	2	1
2 3 4 1	3	3	1
2 3 4 1	4	1	3
3 2 4 1	2	1	1
3 2 4 1	3	3	1
3 2 4 1	4	1	3
3 4 2 1	2 3	$\frac{2}{1}$	1
3 4 2 1	3		2
3 4 2 1	4	1	3
4 3 2 1	2	1	1
4 3 2 1	3	1	2
4 3 2 1	4	1	3
2 4 3 1	2 3	2	1
2 4 3 1	3	2 2 1	2
2 4 3 1	4	1	3
4 2 3 1	2	1	1
4 2 3 1	3	2	2
4 2 3 1	4	1	3
$4\ 3\ 1\ 2$	3	1	1
4 3 1 2	3	1	2
$4\ 3\ 1\ 2$	4	2 2 1	3
$3\ 4\ 1\ 2$	2 3	2	1
3 4 1 2	3	1	2
3 4 1 2	4	2 1	3
3 1 4 2	2	1	1
3 1 4 2	2 3	3	1
3 1 4 2	4	2	3
1 3 4 2	2 3	2 3	1
1 3 4 2	3	3	1

permutation	i	j	comparisons
1 3 4 2	4	2	3
4 1 3 2	2	1	1
4 1 3 2	3	2	2
4 1 3 2	4	2	3
1 4 3 2	2	2	1
1 4 3 2	3	2	2
1 4 3 2	4	2	3
2 4 1 3		2	1
2 4 1 3	2 3	1	2
2 4 1 3	4	3	2
4 2 1 3	2	1	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	4	3	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	2	1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline 4 & 1 & 2 & 3\\\hline 4 & 1 & 2 & 3\\\hline \end{array}$	3	2	2
	4	3	2
	9		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$
	2	2	
1 4 2 3	3	2	2
1 4 2 3	4	3	2
2 1 4 3	2 3	1	1
2 1 4 3	3	3	1
2 1 4 3	4	3	2
1 2 4 3	2	2	1
1 2 4 3	3	3	1
1 2 4 3	4	3	2
2 3 1 4	2	2	1
2 3 1 4	3	1	2
2 3 1 4	4	4	1
3 2 1 4	2	1	1
3 2 1 4	3	1	2
3 2 1 4	4	4	1
3 1 2 4	2	1	1
3 1 2 4	3	2	2
3 1 2 4	4	4	2 1 1
1 3 2 4	2	2	1
1 3 2 4	3	2	2
1 3 2 4	4	4	1
2 1 3 4	2	1	1
2 1 3 4	3	3	1
2 1 3 4	4	4	1
1 2 3 4	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	2	1
1 2 3 4	3	3	1
1 2 3 4	4	4	1
1 4 0 4	4	4	1