**Best case:**

If n numbers are already sorted and it doesn’t need to execute the if statements of trying to sort the right and the left side.

**Worst case:**

When all n numbers are not sorted and the array of unsorted numbers has to go through the while loop and keep looping when the beginning of the array is not the end. Then goes through the for loop that reads the array followed by an if statement that keeps track of where the number has already been sorted. Once it has kept track of what numbers have been sorted then reads the number and decides where it need to be places whether in the front of the array or the back of the array. Then it’ll read which side needs to be organized then count what as already been organized.

**Average case:**

If all the n numbers on the right side are already sorted and the method just needs to sort the left side.