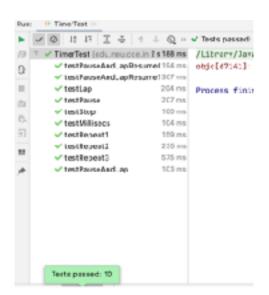
1.Problem:

Measure the running times of this sort, using four different initial array ordering situations: random, ordered, partially-ordered and reverse-ordered. I suggest that your arrays to be sorted are of type *Integer*. Use the doubling method for choosing *n* and test for at least five values of *n*. Draw any conclusions from your observations regarding the order of growth.

2.Output:



3.TestCases



Values

Random Array Length time 100 0.07 200 0.04 300 0.13 400 0.21 500 0.31 partially sorted Array length time 100 0.07 200 0.03 300 0.21 400 0.19 500 0.36 Reverse sorted Array length time 100 0.04

200

300

400

500

100 200

300

400

500

time

Sorted Array

length

0.13

0.36

1.32

0.73

0

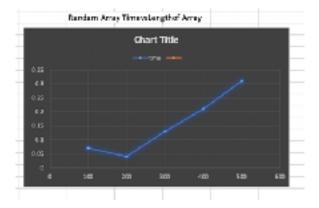
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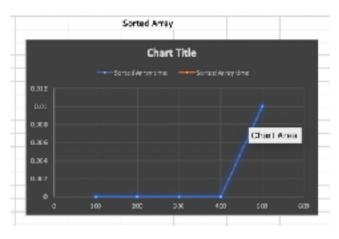
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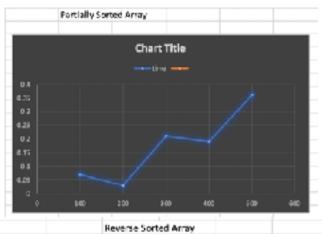
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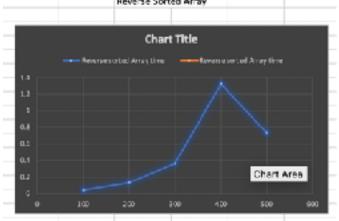
0.01

Graph









Conclusion:

As Number of elements in array increases, The time is double.