

## CS 202-Assignment 01 Report

### Question 1

#### Question 1

part a) By the big-Oh definition,  $f(n)$  is  $O(n^3)$  if  $T(n) \leq cn^3$  for some  $n \geq n_0$ . Let us check this condition:

$$\text{if } 3n^3 + 4n^2 + 2n \leq cn^3 \quad \text{then,} \quad 3 + \frac{4}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2} \leq c$$

Therefore, the Big-Oh condition holds for  $n \geq n_0 = 1$  and  $c \geq 9$   
 $\rightarrow (3+4+2)$

part b)

$$1. T(n) = T(n-1) + n^2 \quad (1) \quad (T(1)=1)$$

$$T(n-1) = T(n-2) + (n-1)^2 \quad (\text{we put } n=n-1, \text{ in } (1))$$

Let's replace the  $T(n-1)$  in (1) with  $T(n-2) + (n-1)^2$

$$T(n) = T(n-2) + n^2 + (n-1)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$T(n-2) = T(n-3) + (n-2)^2 \quad (\text{we put } n=n-2 \text{ in } (1))$$

Let's replace the  $T(n-2)$  in 2 with  $T(n-3) + (n-2)^2$

$$T(n) = T(n-3) + (n-2)^2 + (n-1)^2 + n^2 \quad (3)$$

⋮

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + (n-k-1)^2 + (n-k-2)^2, \dots, n^2$$

Since  $T(1)=1$ , let's replace the  $k$  values with  $n-1$  to obtain  $T(1)$

$$T(n) = T(1) + (n-(n-1-1))^2 + (n-(n-1-2))^2, \dots, n^2$$

$$= T(1) + 2^2 + 3^2, \dots, n^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3, \dots, n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\text{So } T(n) = O(n^3)$$

$$2. T(n) = 2 T(n/2) + n/2 \quad (1) \quad (T(1) = 1)$$

$$T(n/2) = 2 T(n/2^2) + n/2^2 \quad (\text{we put } n = n/2 \text{ in (1)})$$

Let's replace the  $T(n/2)$  in (1) with  $2T(n/2^2) + n/2^2$

$$T(n) = 2(2T(n/2^2) + n/2^2) + n/2$$

$$T(n) = 2^2 T(n/2^2) + n/2 + n/2 \quad (2)$$

$$T(n/2^2) = 2 T(n/2^3) + n/2^3 \quad (\text{we put } n = n/2^2 \text{ in (1)})$$

Let's replace the  $T(n/2^2)$  in (2) with  $2T(n/2^3) + n/2^3$

$$T(n) = 2^2(2T(n/2^3) + n/2^3) + n/2 + n/2$$

$$T(n) = 2^3 T(n/2^3) + n/2 + n/2 + n/2 = 2^3 T(n/2^3) + 3(n/2) \quad (3)$$

⋮

$$T(n) = 2^k T(n/2^k) + k(n/2) \quad \text{Since } T(1) = 1, \text{ let's try to obtain } T(1)$$

by making  $n/2^k$  equal to 1. If  $n/2^k = 1$ ,  $n = 2^k \rightarrow k = \log n$ . Then,

$$T(n) = 2^k T(1) + \log n (n/2) = n \cdot 1 + \log n (n/2) = n + \frac{n \cdot \log n}{2}$$

$$\text{So } T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

Part c)

# Selection Sort

21 9 58 28 36 18 27 19 4 25 | initial array:

21 9 25 28 36 18 27 19 4 | 58 after 1st swap:

21 9 25 28 4 18 27 19 | 36 58 after 2nd swap:

21 9 25 19 4 18 27 | 28 36 58 after 3rd swap:

21 9 25 19 4 18 | 27 28 36 58 after 4th swap:

21 9 18 19 4 | 25 27 28 36 58 after 5th swap:

4 9 18 19 | 21 25 27 28 36 58 after 6th swap:

4 9 18 | 19 21 25 27 28 36 58 after 7th swap:

4 9 | 18 19 21 25 27 28 36 58 after 8th swap:


4 | 9 18 19 21 25 27 28 36 58 after 9th swap:

14 9 18 19 21 25 27 28 36 58 after 10th swap:  
(sorted array)

- the sorted sublist is in blue
- the largest element in the unsorted sublist is in red
- in each iteration, it swaps the largest element in the unsorted list with the last element in the unsorted list.
- ↺ indicates swapping

## Insertion Sort

21	9	58	28	36	18	27	19	4	25	initial array
21	9	58	28	36	18	27	19	4	25	shift 21 to right + put 9 in its correct position
9	21	58	28	36	18	27	19	4	25	no need to shift (58 > 21)
9	21	58	28	36	18	27	19	4	25	shift 58 to right to place 9 on its position
9	21	28	58	36	18	27	19	4	25	
9	21	28	58	36	18	27	19	4	25	shift 58 to right to place 36
9	21	28	36	58	18	27	19	4	25	
9	21	28	36	58	18	27	19	4	25	shift 21, 28, 36, 58 to right to place 18
9	18	21	28	36	58	27	19	4	25	
9	18	21	28	36	58	27	19	4	25	shift 28, 36, 58 to right to place 27
9	18	21	27	28	36	58	19	4	35	
9	18	21	27	28	36	58	19	4	35	shift 21, 27, 28, 36, 58 to right to place 19
9	18	19	21	27	28	36	58	4	35	
9	18	19	21	27	28	36	58	4	35	shift 9, 18, 19, 21, 27, 28, 36, 58 to right to place 9
4	9	18	19	21	27	28	36	58	35	
4	9	18	19	21	27	28	36	58	35	shift 36, 58 to right to place 35
4	9	18	19	21	27	28	35	36	58	sorted array

- the sorted sublist is in blue
- in each iteration, the first element of the unsorted sublist is transferred to the sorted sublist and inserted in place by shifting the elements in the sorted sublist which are greater than the first element of the unsorted.
-  indicates shift to right

## Question 2

2.c)

```
selcen.oztunc@dijkstra ~]$ ./hw1
Bubble Sort:-----
Number of key comparisons in the bubble sort algorithm is: 114
Number of data moves in the bubble sort algorithm is: 204
The contents of the array after bubble sort is:
12 23 24 25 26 27 29 31 32 33 35 37 38 40 56 79
Merge Sort:-----
Number of key comparisons in the merge sort algorithm is: 46
Number of data moves in the merge sort algorithm is: 128
The contents of the array after merge sort is:
12 23 24 25 26 27 29 31 32 33 35 37 38 40 56 79
Quick Sort:-----
Number of key comparisons in the quick sort algorithm is: 48
Number of data moves in the quick sort algorithm is: 114
The contents of the array after quick sort is:
12 23 24 25 26 27 29 31 32 33 35 37 38 40 56 79
```

2.d)

## Analysis of Randomly Ordered Arrays

Analysis of Merge Sort			
Array size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	1.365 ms	42839	95808
8000	2.872 ms	93669	207616
12000	4.482 ms	147708	327232
16000	6.088 ms	203293	447232
20000	7.752 ms	260776	574464
24000	9.375 ms	319373	702464
28000	11.162 ms	378647	830464
32000	12.813 ms	438668	958464
36000	14.606 ms	499882	1092928
40000	16.356 ms	561750	1228928
44000	18.11 ms	624122	1364928
48000	19.769 ms	686786	1500928

Random Arrays			
Analysis of Bubble Sort			
Array size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	156.019 ms	7995299	12111072
8000	654.569 ms	31987354	47533452
12000	1500.1 ms	71987330	107609346
16000	2682.18 ms	127976424	191072775
20000	4215.54 ms	199989955	300482910
24000	6051.55 ms	287968497	426177774
28000	8282.57 ms	391845285	588483678
32000	10799.3 ms	511915365	766674468
36000	13764.6 ms	647978679	972677208
40000	16946 ms	799948875	1199154543
44000	20540 ms	967906369	1459460853
48000	24463 ms	1151938325	1735511643

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Analysis of Quick Sort			
Array size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	1.234 ms	52723	86017
8000	2.782 ms	119932	200495
12000	4.178 ms	184367	290731
16000	6.126 ms	265623	466729
20000	7.686 ms	327681	572263
24000	9.335 ms	401081	697128
28000	11.567 ms	493224	902983
32000	12.99 ms	568592	966471
36000	14.598 ms	621007	1081615
40000	17.159 ms	744132	1324426
44000	18.571 ms	853434	1385343
48000	20.38 ms	915666	1547535

## Analysis of Ascending Arrays

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Ascending Arrays			
-----			
Analysis of Bubble Sort			
Array size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	0.023 ms	3999	0
8000	0.104 ms	7999	0
12000	0.067 ms	11999	0
16000	0.089 ms	15999	0
20000	0.112 ms	19999	0
24000	0.18 ms	23999	0
28000	0.155 ms	27999	0
32000	0.178 ms	31999	0
36000	0.198 ms	35999	0
40000	0.22 ms	39999	0
44000	0.242 ms	43999	0
48000	0.268 ms	47999	0
-----			
Analysis of Merge Sort			
-----			
Analysis of Merge Sort			
Array size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	0.879 ms	24176	95808
8000	1.972 ms	52352	207616
12000	2.886 ms	84304	327232
16000	3.919 ms	112704	447232
20000	5.014 ms	148016	574464
24000	6.207 ms	180608	702464
28000	7.119 ms	212720	830464
32000	8.449 ms	241408	958464
36000	9.386 ms	279185	1092928
40000	10.41 ms	316033	1228928
44000	11.624 ms	352048	1364928
48000	12.677 ms	385217	1500928
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Analysis of Quick Sort			
Array size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	34.176 ms	7998000	15996
8000	135.892 ms	31996000	31996
12000	304.857 ms	71994000	47996
16000	541.747 ms	127992000	63996
20000	846.346 ms	199990000	79996
24000	1218.72 ms	287988000	95996
28000	1658.3 ms	391986000	111996
32000	2165.57 ms	511984000	127996
36000	2740.38 ms	647949307	143994
40000	3383.16 ms	799965069	159995
44000	4094.12 ms	967969002	175995
48000	4871.81 ms	1151934656	191995

## Analysis of Descending Arrays

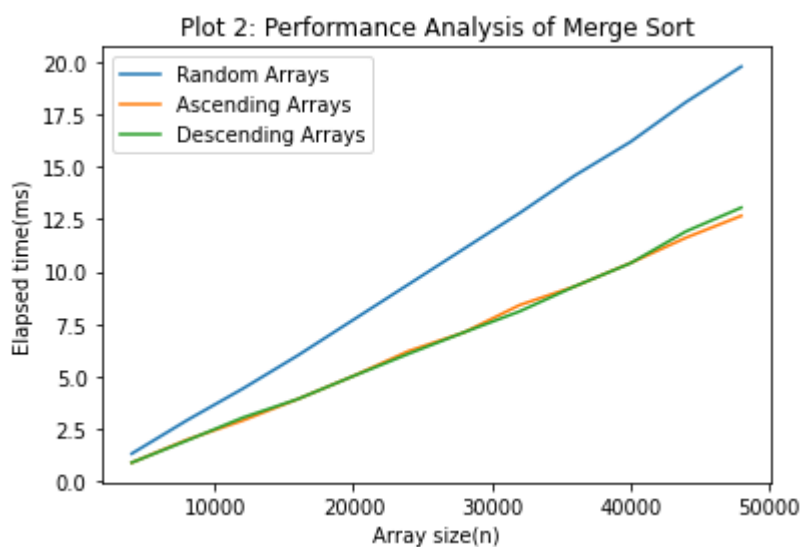
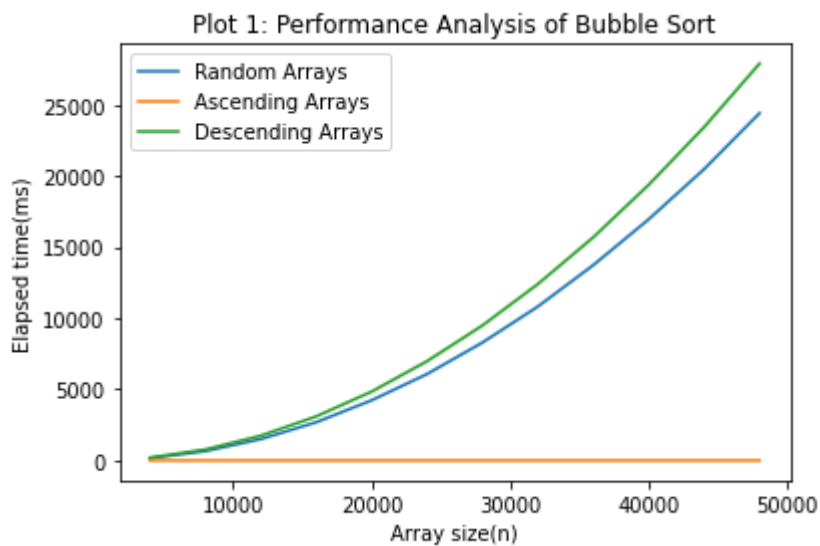
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Descending Arrays			
-----			
Analysis of Bubble Sort			
Array size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	193.607 ms	7998000	23994000
8000	774.334 ms	31996000	95988000
12000	1744.16 ms	71994000	215982000
16000	3101.5 ms	127992000	383976000
20000	4844.32 ms	199990000	599970000
24000	6977.99 ms	287988000	863964000
28000	9496.21 ms	391986000	1175958000
32000	12395.7 ms	511984000	1535952000
36000	15705 ms	647982000	1943946000
40000	19368.3 ms	799980000	-1895027299
44000	23449.3 ms	967978000	-1391033299
48000	27889.8 ms	1151976000	-839039299
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Analysis of Merge Sort			
Array size	Elapsed time	compCount	moveCount
4000	0.879 ms	23728	95808
8000	1.939 ms	51456	207616
12000	3.018 ms	79312	327232
16000	3.911 ms	110912	447232
20000	5.008 ms	139216	574464
24000	6.076 ms	170624	702464
28000	7.14 ms	202512	830464
32000	8.153 ms	237824	958464
36000	9.354 ms	267280	1092928
40000	10.441 ms	298432	1228928
44000	11.928 ms	330416	1364928
48000	13.059 ms	365248	1500928
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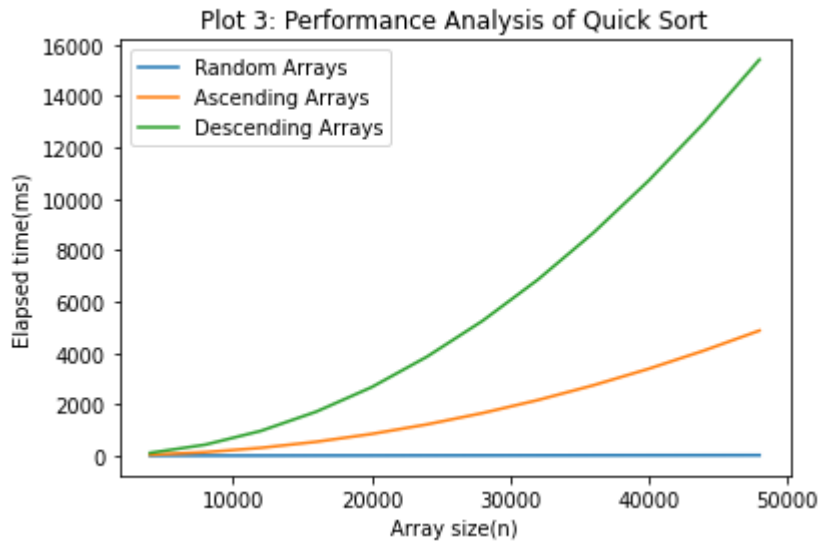


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Analysis of Quick Sort
Array size      Elapsed time      compCount      moveCount
4000            107.276 ms        7998000        12015996
8000            429.071 ms        31996000       48031996
12000           964.252 ms        71994000       108047996
16000           1713.91 ms        127992000      192063996
20000           2677.94 ms        199990000      300079996
24000           3856.05 ms        287988000      432095996
28000           5248.39 ms        391986000      588111996
32000           6854.53 ms        511984000      768127996
36000           8675.1 ms         647982000      972143996
40000           10710.7 ms        799980000      1200159996
44000           12959.7 ms        967978000      1452175996
48000           15423.3 ms        1151976000     1728191996
[selcen.oztunc@dijkstra ~]$
```

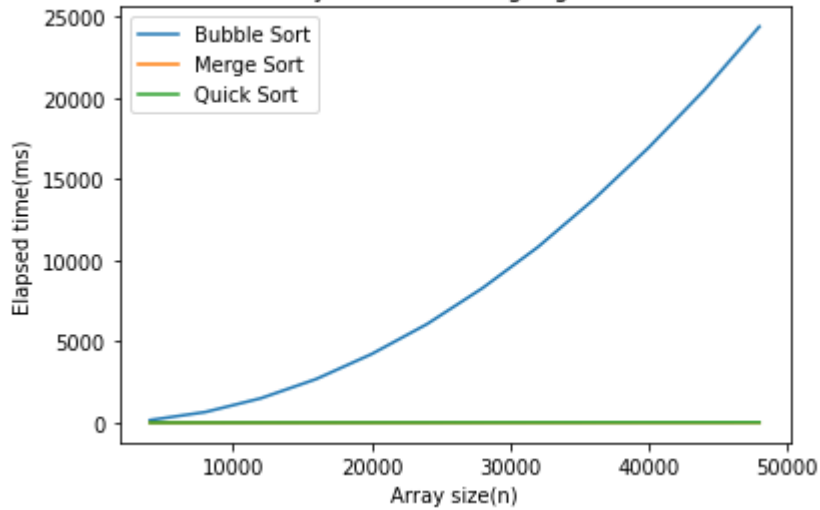
### Question 3



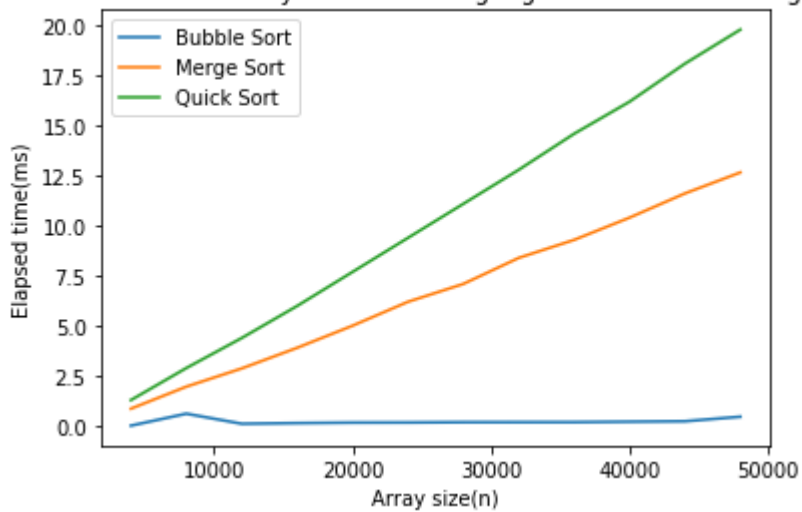




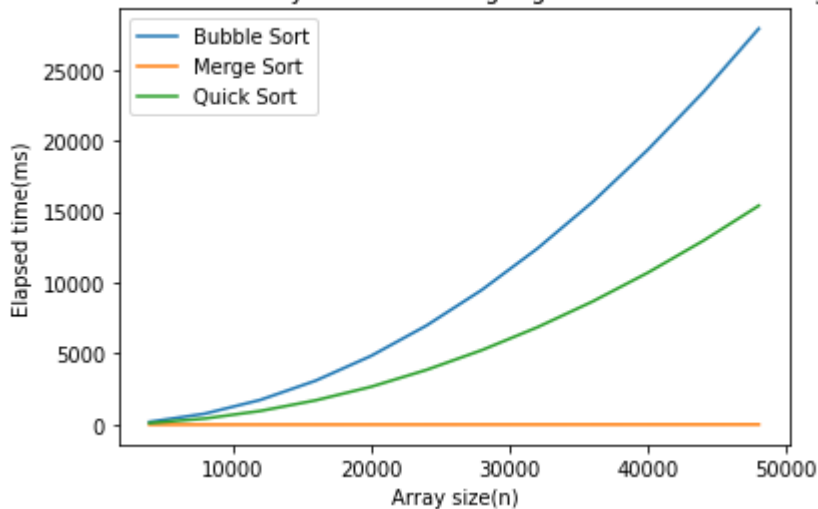
Plot 4: Performance Analysis of All Sorting Algorithms for Random Arrays



Plot 5: Performance Analysis of All Sorting Algorithms for Ascending Arrays



Plot 6: Performance Analysis of All Sorting Algorithms for Descending Arrays



In terms of performance analysis, the random arrays in the homework represent the average case, the descending arrays represent the worst case and the ascending arrays represent the best case. Quick sort has  $O(n \log n)$  running time for its best and average cases and  $O(n^2)$  for its worst case. It can be seen from Plot 3 that when the array is in descending order, the elapsed time is much higher compared to the other orders of the arrays. This is because the first element of the array is chosen as pivot in the implementation so the whole array needs to be reversed, which is the worst case and its time complexity is  $O(n^2)$ . In ascending and random arrays the empirical results also satisfy the theoretical ones, the running time is  $O(n \log n)$  which is almost a linear line. Merge sort has the  $O(n \log n)$  time complexity for the best, worst and average cases. The empirical results are also in line with this, as it can be seen from Plot 2. Bubble sort runs  $O(n^2)$  in the worst and average cases and  $O(n)$  in the best case. As expected, it is fastest when the array is already sorted (ascending arrays) and slowest when the array is in descending order which can be seen from Plot 1.

From Plot 4, it can be seen that the bubble sort is the slowest algorithm compared to the other two. This corresponds to the theoretical results since it has  $O(n^2)$  running time in the average case. Since merge sort and quick sort have very similar elapsed times, they overlap in the plot. We also know this is true from the theoretical results; they both have  $O(n \log n)$  running times. Plot 6 which compares all algorithms in descending order also clearly shows that the bubble sort is the slowest. The empirical and theoretical results are usually the same but they slightly differ because of hardware differences, the IDE that I have used as well as the limited test cases that I have tried.