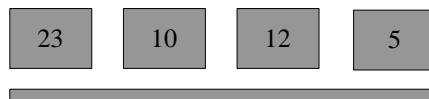


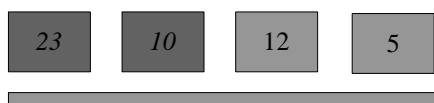
Complexity of simple sorting algorithms

- Bubble sort
- Selection sort
- Insertion sort

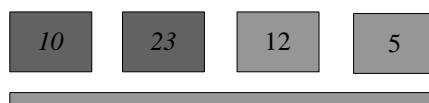
Bubble sort



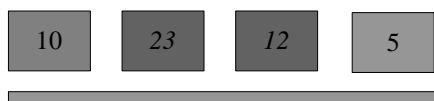
Bubble sort



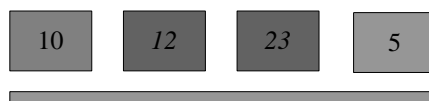
Bubble sort



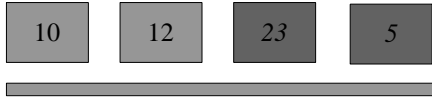
Bubble sort



Bubble sort



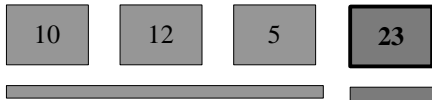
Bubble sort



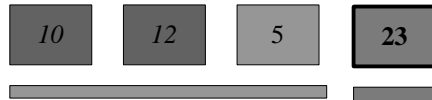
Bubble sort



Bubble sort



Bubble sort



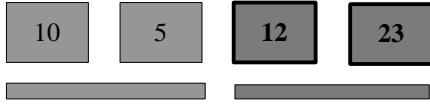
Bubble sort



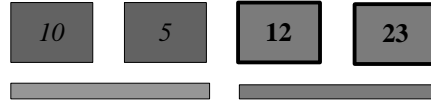
Bubble sort



Bubble sort



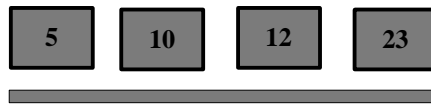
Bubble sort



Bubble sort



Bubble sort



Complexity of bubble sort

- For an array of size N , in the worst case:
1st passage through the inner loop: $N-1$ comparisons and $N-1$ swaps
 - ...
 - $(N-1)$ st passage through the inner loop: 1 comparison and 1 swap
- All together: $c((N-1) + (N-2) + \dots + 1) + k$ where c is the time required to do one comparison and one swap

Complexity of bubble sort

$$c((N-1) + (N-2) + \dots + 1) + k$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(N-1) + (N-2) + \dots + 1 \\ &+ \\ &1 + 2 + \dots + (N-1) = \\ &= N + N + \dots + N = N * (N-1) \end{aligned}$$

so our function equals

$$c N*(N-1)/2 + k = 1/2c (N^2-N) + k$$

complexity $O(N^2)$.

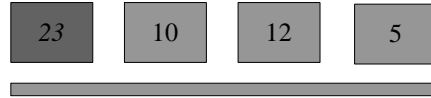
Complexity of bubble sort

$$1/2c(N^2 - N) + k \leq K * N^2$$

for which values of K and N is this inequality true?

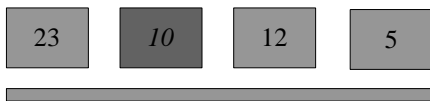
For example, $K = c + k$ and $N > 0$ (provided N can only take integer values).

Selection sort



pos_greatest=0

Selection sort



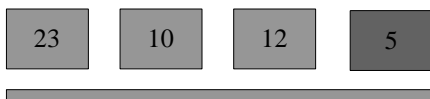
pos_greatest=0

Selection sort



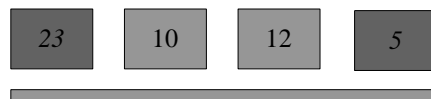
pos_greatest=0

Selection sort



pos_greatest=0

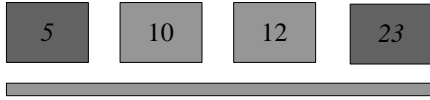
Selection sort



pos_greatest=0

swap(0,3)

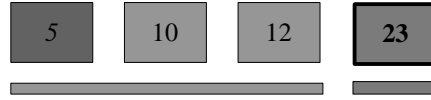
Selection sort



pos_greatest=0

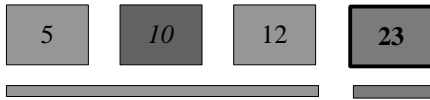
swap(0,3)

Selection sort



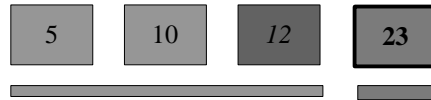
pos_greatest=0

Selection sort



pos_greatest=1

Selection sort



pos_greatest=2

swap(2,2)

Selection sort



pos_greatest=0

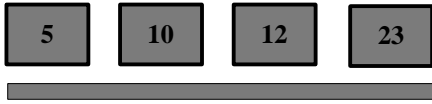
Selection sort



pos_greatest=1

swap(1,1)

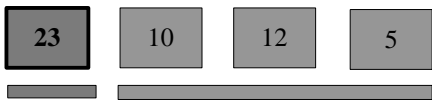
Selection sort



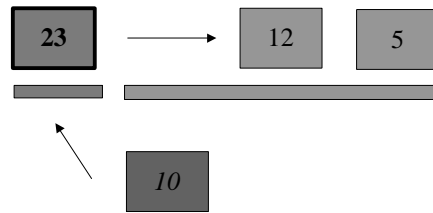
Complexity of selection sort

- Same number of iterations in the worst case
- for some different constant c' , $c'(N^2 - N) + k$
- also $O(N^2)$

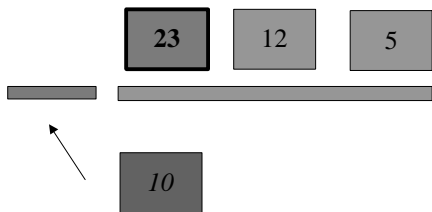
Insertion Sort



Insertion Sort



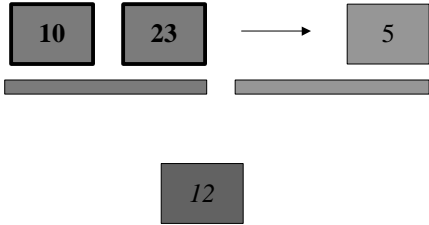
Insertion Sort



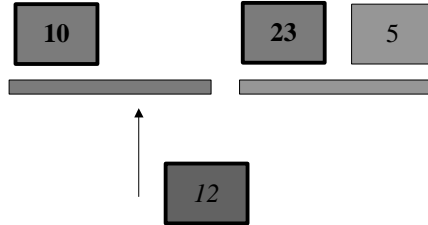
Insertion Sort



Insertion Sort



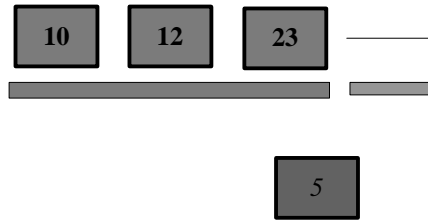
Insertion Sort



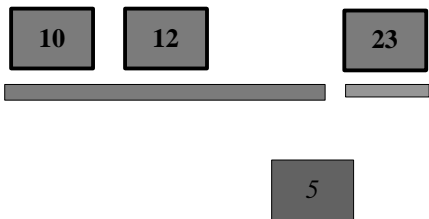
Insertion Sort



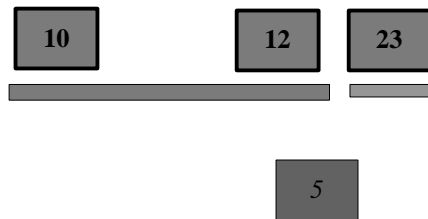
Insertion Sort



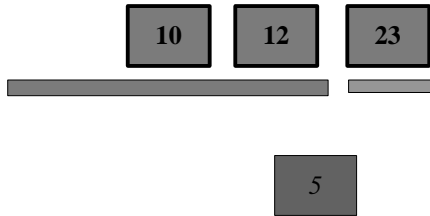
Insertion Sort



Insertion Sort



Insertion Sort



Insertion Sort



Complexity of insertion sort

- In the worst case, has to make $N(N-1)/2$ comparisons and shifts to the right
- also $O(N^2)$ worst case complexity
- best case: array already sorted, no shifts.

Reading and informal coursework

- Shaffer, Chapter 8.1, 8.2.
- Informal coursework: prove that the simple sorting algorithms above are not in $O(N)$.