

403: Algorithms and Data Structures

Analysis of Insertion Sort

Fall 2016

UAlbany

Computer Science

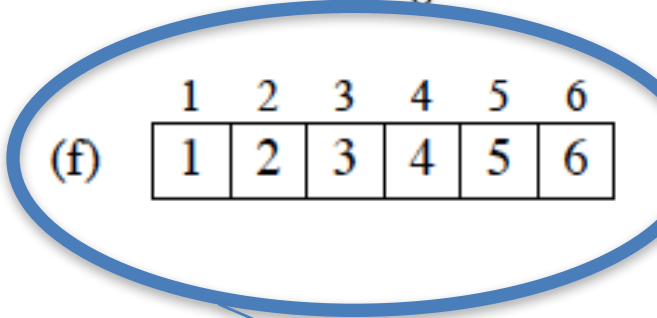
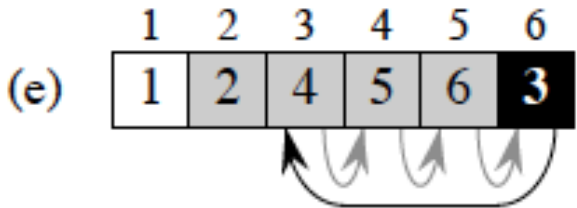
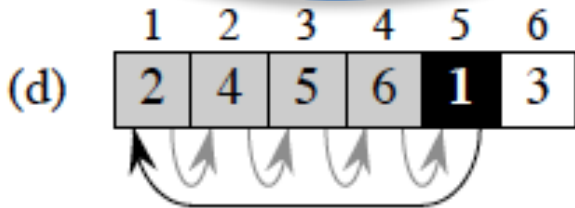
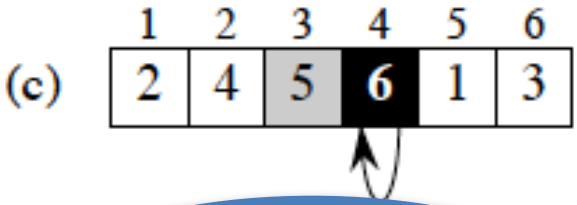
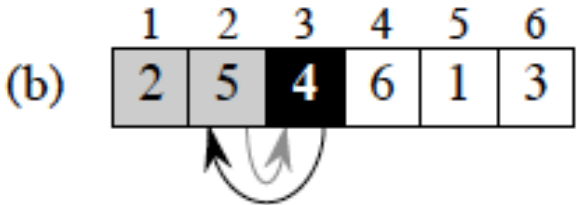
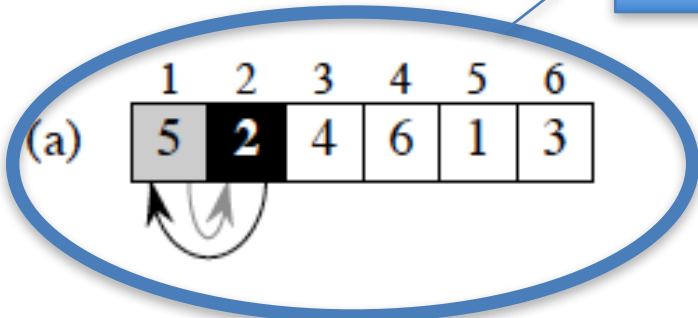
Tune-in exercise

- What is algorithm analysis?
 - Means to predict the resources needed for an algorithm execution.
- What resources are we concerned with?
 - Running time and memory
- Why do we need such resource prediction?
 - To be able to compare algorithms
 - To be able to provision resources for algorithm execution

Example of *insertion sort* on an instance

The algorithm

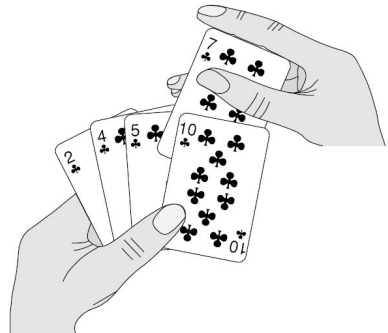
The input



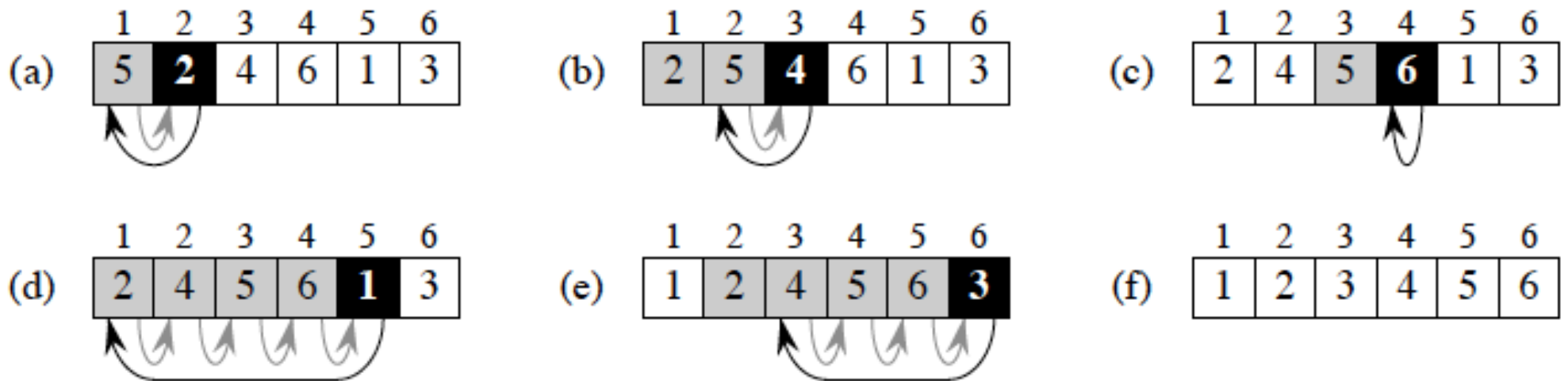
The output

- Which is the algorithm?
- Which is the input?
- Which is the output?
- What is the instance?

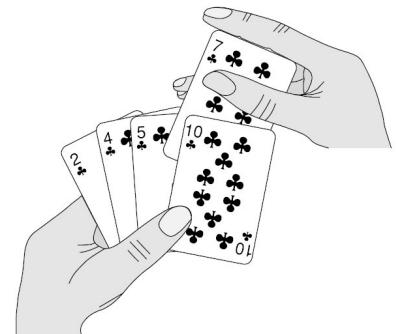
<5,2,4,6,1,3>



Example of *insertion sort* on an instance

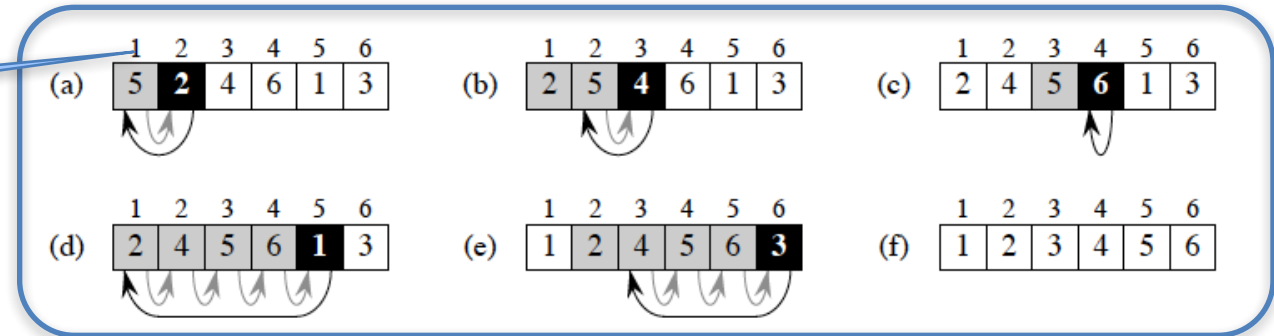


Take a minute to think on your own of what is happening at each step.



Insertion sort (pseudo code)

Input array is 1-based



INSERTION-SORT(*A*)

j indexes
the whole
array

```

1  for j = 2 to A.length
2      key = A[j]
3      // Insert A[j] into the sorted sequence A[1 .. j - 1].
4      i = j - 1
5      while i > 0 and A[i] > key
6          A[i + 1] = A[i]
7          i = i - 1
8      A[i + 1] = key
    
```

i indexes
the sorted
sequence

This step can be reached when $i=0$ or if $A[i] \leq key$. In both cases key is placed s.t. $A[1..i]$ is sorted

Insertion sort -- analysis

- Recall that each primitive operation takes constant time
- Assume there are n numbers in the input

INSERTION-SORT(A)

```
1  for  $j = 2$  to  $A.length$ 
2       $key = A[j]$ 
3      // Insert  $A[j]$  into the sorted sequence  $A[1 .. j - 1]$ .
4       $i = j - 1$ 
5      while  $i > 0$  and  $A[i] > key$ 
6           $A[i + 1] = A[i]$ 
7           $i = i - 1$ 
8       $A[i + 1] = key$ 
```

c_1

c_2

c_3

- c_1 , c_2 , and c_3 are constants and do not depend on n

Insertion sort -- analysis

- Assume there are n numbers in the input

INSERTION-SORT(A)

```
1  for  $j = 2$  to  $A.length$ 
2       $key = A[j]$ 
3   $C_1$  // Insert  $A[j]$  into the sorted sequence  $A[1 .. j - 1]$ .
4       $i = j - 1$ 
5      while  $i > 0$  and  $A[i] > key$ 
6   $C_2$           $A[i + 1] = A[i]$ 
7           $i = i - 1$ 
8   $C_3$   $A[i + 1] = key$ 
```

What is the time needed for the algorithm execution?

Insertion sort -- analysis

- Assume there are n numbers in the input

INSERTION-SORT(A)

```
1  for  $j = 2$  to  $A.length$ 
2       $key = A[j]$ 
3   $c_1$  // Insert  $A[j]$  into the sorted sequence  $A[1 .. j - 1]$ .
4       $i = j - 1$ 
5      while  $i > 0$  and  $A[i] > key$ 
6   $c_2$           $A[i + 1] = A[i]$ 
7               $i = i - 1$ 
8   $c_3$   $A[i + 1] = key$ 
```

- **While** loop is executed at most $j-1$ times for a given j , so time spent in loop is at most $(j-1)c_2$
- Any iteration of the outer **For** loop takes at most

$$c_1 + (j-1)c_2 + c_3$$

- The overall running time of insertion sort is

$$\sum_{j=2}^n [c_1 + (j-1)c_2 + c_3] = d_1 n^2 + d_2 n + d_3$$

Was our analysis too pessimistic?

- We just performed a worst-case analysis of insertion sort, which gave us an upper bound of the running time.
- Was our analysis too pessimistic? In other words, are there instances that will cause the algorithm to run with quadratic time in n ?
 - The worst-case instance is a reverse-sorted sequence a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n such that $a_1 > a_2 > \dots > a_n$
- Since worst-case sequence exists, we say that our analysis is “tight” and “not pessimistic”.

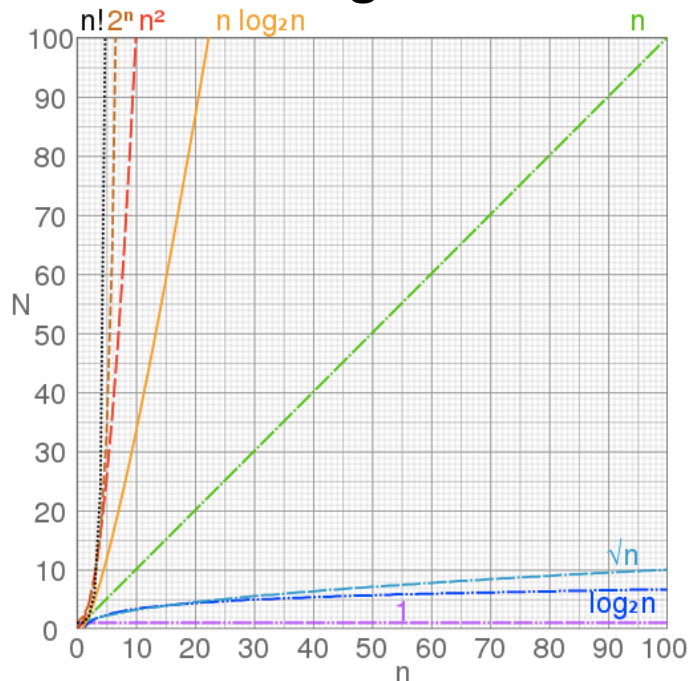
Insertion sort growth rate

- Consider insertion sort's running time as the function $d_1n^2 + d_2n + d_3$
 - The dominant part of this function is n^2 (i.e. as n becomes large, n^2 grows much faster than n)
 - Thus, the growth rate of the running time is determined by the n^2 term
 - We express this as $O(n^2)$ (a.k.a. “big-oh” notation*)
 - We compare algorithms in terms of their running time

* To be formally defined later

Algorithm comparison

- Which algorithm is better?
 - We answer this question by comparing algorithms' $O()$ running times.
- Example: Compare algorithm A and B. Which one is better?
 - Algorithm A: $O(n^2)$
 - Algorithm B: $O(n \log_2(n))$



- **B is more efficient.**
- Intuitively n^2 grows faster
- We might be wrong for small instances but when n is large B will be faster
- Large sizes come about very often (Facebook has 100s of millions of users)

Announcements



- Read through Chapters 1 and 2 in the book
- Homework 1 posted, Due on Sep 7