

Figure 11.1 A comparison of the execution times of linear search and binary search on small sorted lists.

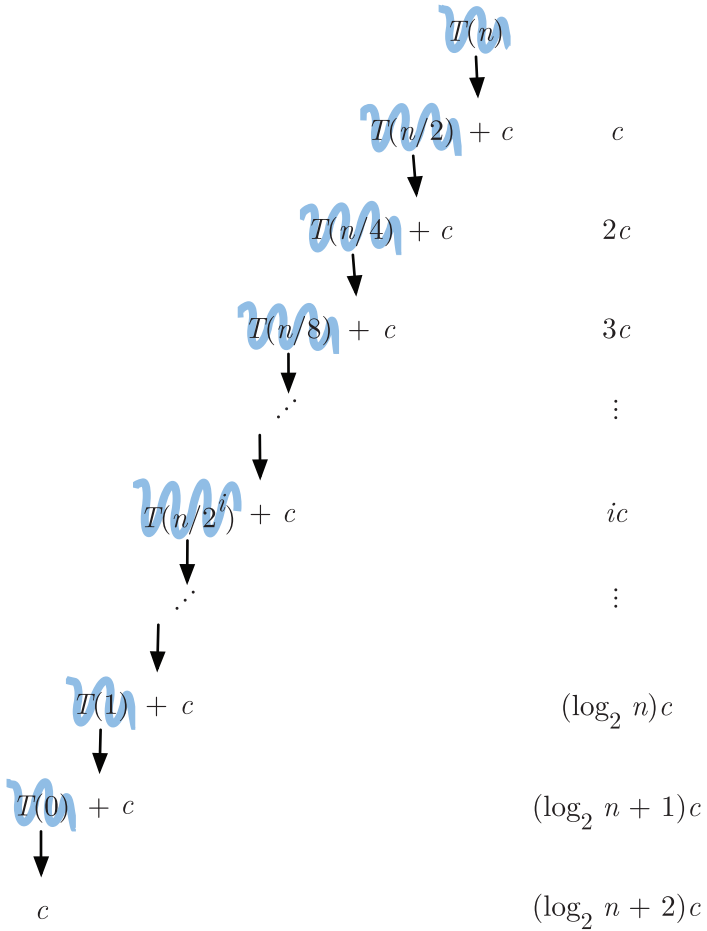


Figure 11.2 An illustration of how to derive a closed form for the recurrence relation $T(n) = T(n/2) + c$.

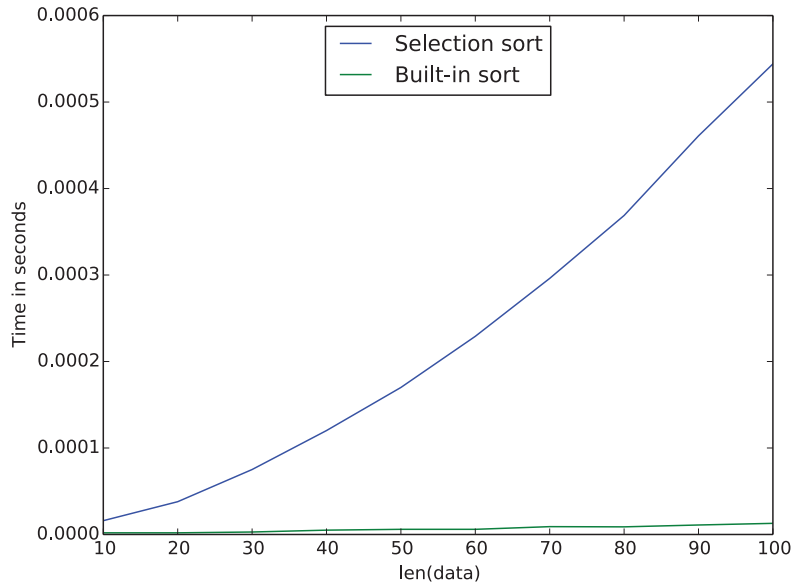


Figure 11.3 A comparison of the execution times of selection sort and the list sort method on small randomly shuffled lists.

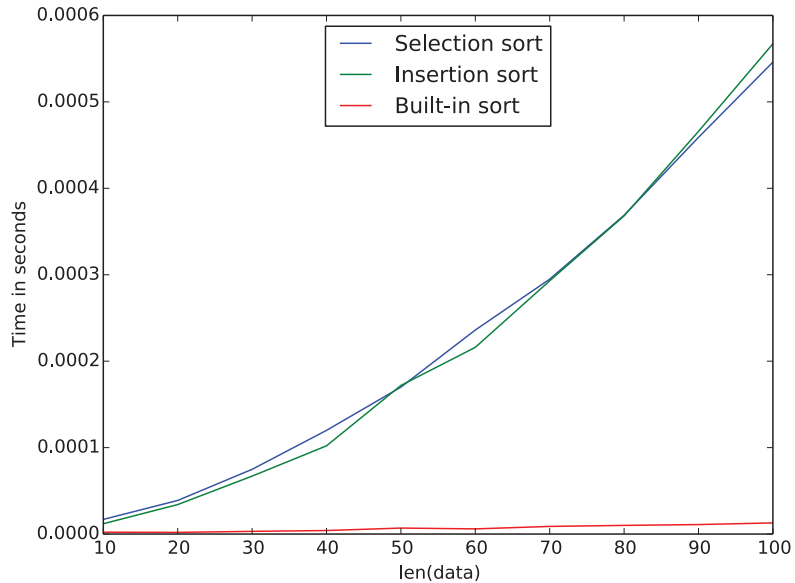


Figure 11.4 A comparison of the execution times of selection sort, insertion sort, and the list sort method on small randomly shuffled lists.

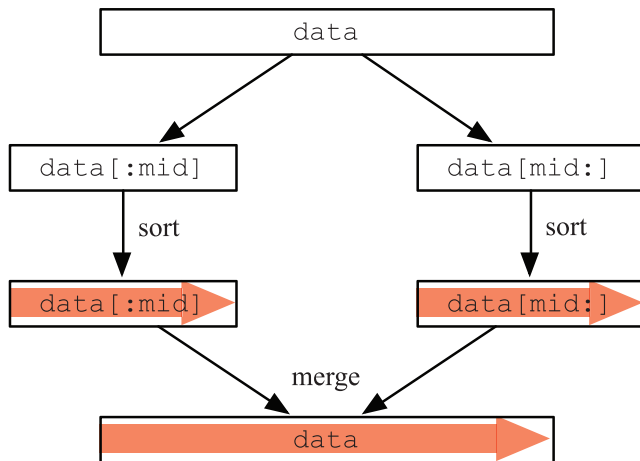


Figure 11.5 An illustration of the merge sort algorithm.

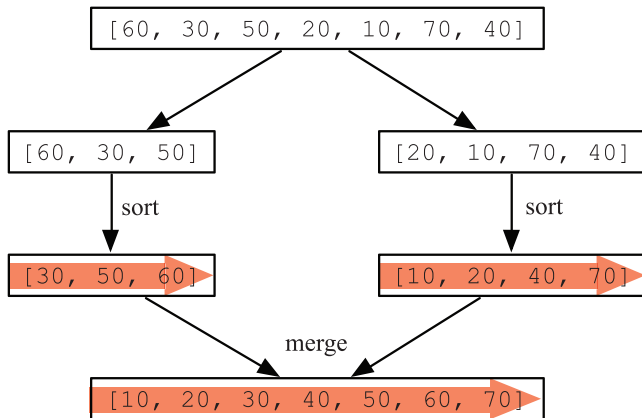


Figure 11.6 An illustration of the merge sort algorithm with the list [60, 30, 50, 20, 10, 70, 40].

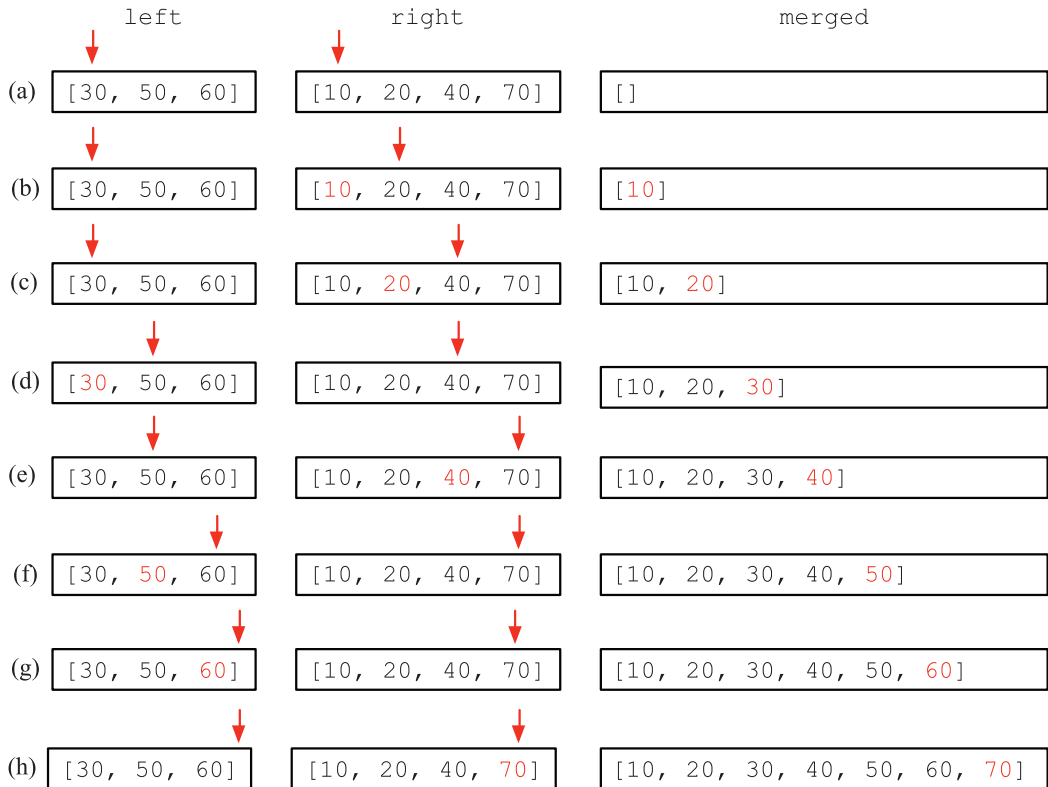


Figure 11.7 An illustration of the merge algorithm with the sublists left = [60, 30, 50] and right = [20, 10, 70, 40].

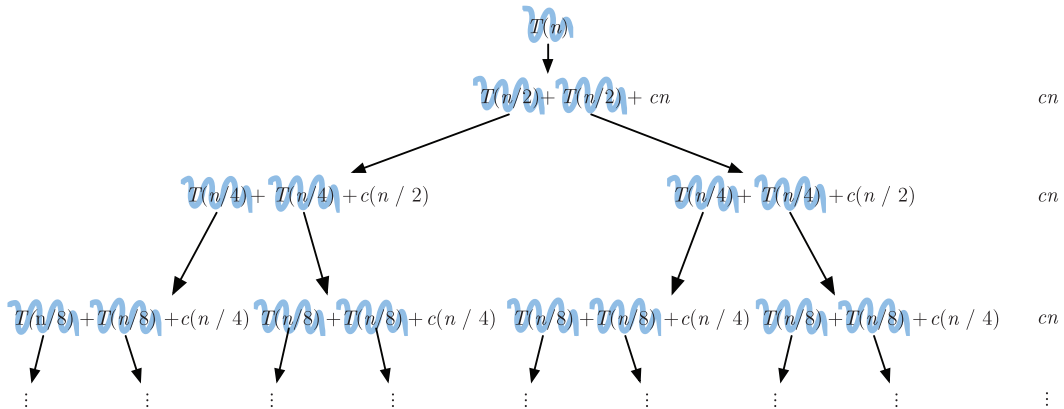


Figure 11.8. An illustration of how to derive a closed form for the recurrence relation $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + cn$.

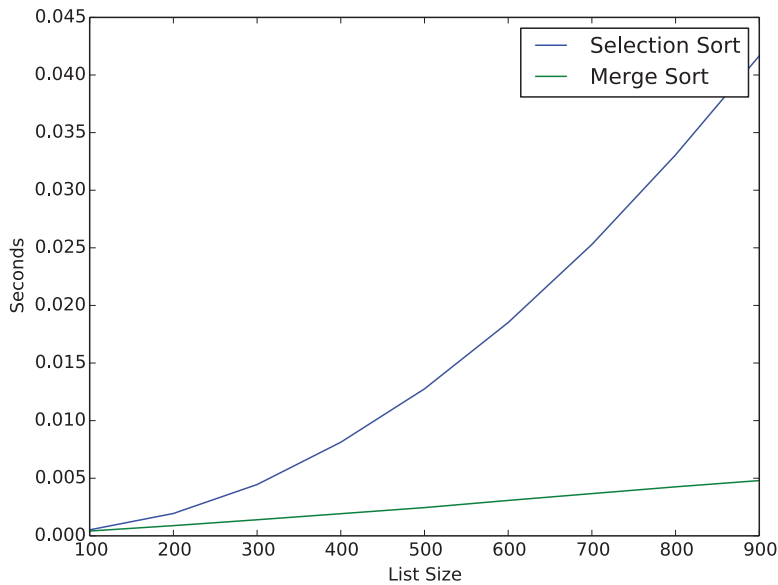


Figure 11.9 A comparison of the execution times of selection sort and merge sort on small randomly shuffled lists.

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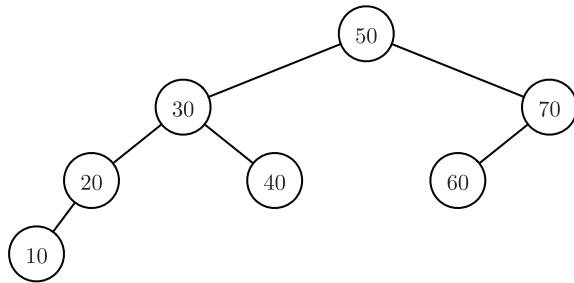


Figure 11.10 A binary search tree.

Courtesy of CRC Press/Taylor & Francis Group

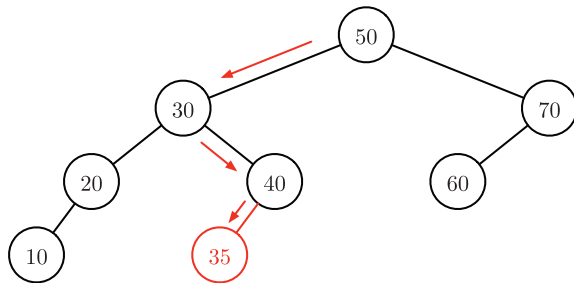


Figure 11.11 Insertion into a binary search tree.