General comments:
For test cases use vector x generated with \texttt{rand}(1,N) where N number of elements in test vector. See more help about \texttt{rand}, but in short it fills matrix with specified size with random numbers in the range of 0 to 1. In our case this matrix is a vector since we specified its size as \(1 \times N\).

Try your sort algorithms with reasonably small N (less then 10) at first. Then you can check that output is fine by yourself.

All sorting algorithm should sort in ascending order unless mentioned otherwise.

Problem 1 (5 points)
Write your own implementation of the bubble sort algorithm. Call it 'bubblesort'. Do not forget to run some test cases.

Problem 2 (5 points)
Base on provided qsort implementation, write your own implementation of the qsort sort algorithm but the one which sort vector in the descending order. Call this function 'qsortDesc'. Do not forget to run some test cases.

Problem 3 (5 points)
Write your own implementation of the heap sort algorithm. Call it 'heapsort'. Do not forget to run some test cases.

Problem 4 (5 points)
For your algorithms 'bubblesort' and 'heapsort', provided qsort, and Matlab builtin 'sort'. Plot (on the same figure) the time of execution vs number (N) of the elements on the input test vector.
N should span from 1 to 10000 (at least 10 points).
Which algorithm is better for small N and which is for large?
Hint. To find the execution time use tic and toc, see more help for them. For example \texttt{tic; qsort(xtest); toc}