Let \( n \) be the count of numbers in a collection of base10 numbers. Suppose zero is the minimum number and \( k \) is the maximum number in the collection. The time complexity of counting sort is

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This is off the top of my head...

You have to process the array of \( n \) numbers, so that takes \( \Theta(n) \) time. Then you have to process the counts array, which takes \( \Theta(k) \) time. The overall time depends on which is bigger, \( n \) or \( k \).

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Thank you!