1. Sorting with a Priority Queue (PQ-sort) consists of performing $n, \text{insert}(e)$ (number and type of PQ operations) PQ operations followed by $n, \text{removeMin}()$ (number and type of PQ operations) PQ operations.

2. When a PQ is implemented with an unsorted sequence (list), the PQ-sort algorithm is referred to as selection-sort (a type of sorting algorithm) and runs in time $O(n^2)$. In this case, the most expensive PQ operations are the removeMin() operations.

3. When a PQ is implemented with a sorted sequence (list), the PQ-sort algorithm is referred to as insertion-sort (a type of sorting algorithm) and runs in time $O(n^2)$. In this case, the most expensive PQ operations are the insert(e) operations.

4. When a PQ is implemented with a heap, which is in turn realized by an array-based structure of binary trees, the insert(e) operation takes time $O(\log n)$ and the removeMin() operation takes time $O(\log n)$. In this case, the PQ-sort algorithm is referred to as heap-sort (a type of sorting algorithm) and runs in time $O(n \log n)$.