源·果网 (算·法与数据生法构) 神版权所 liuyubobobo

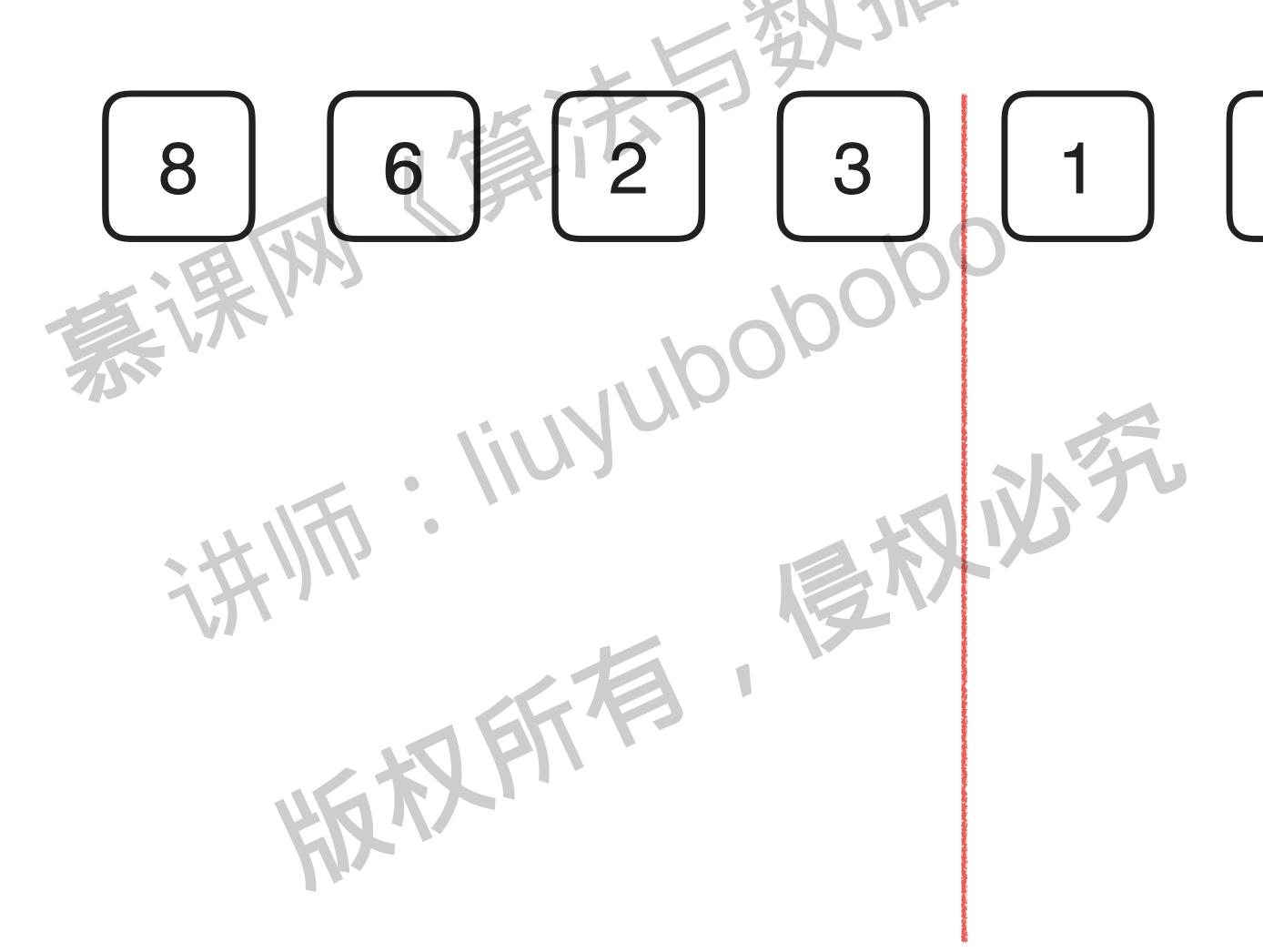
慧课网《算法与数排制·法与数 排源算法

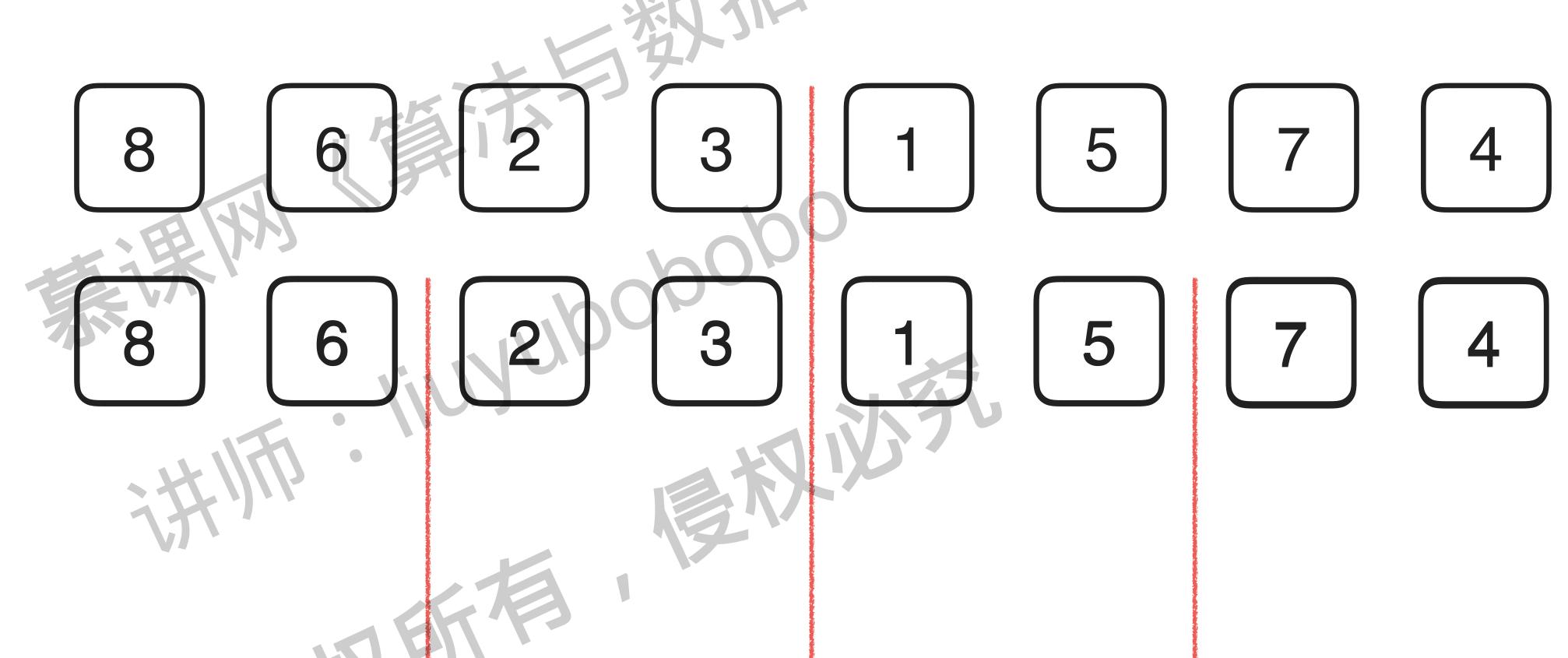


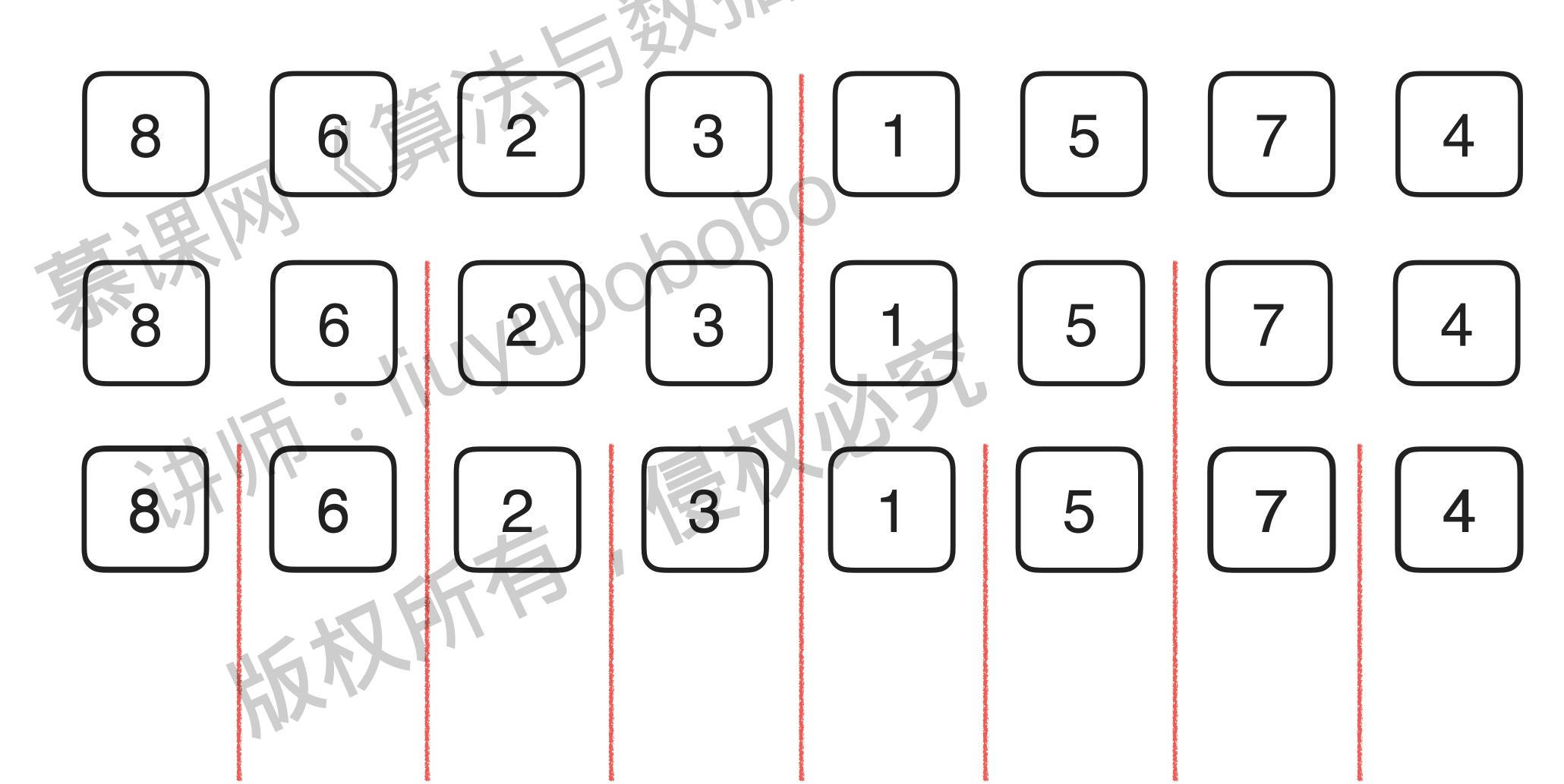
## nlogn 比 n^2 快多少?

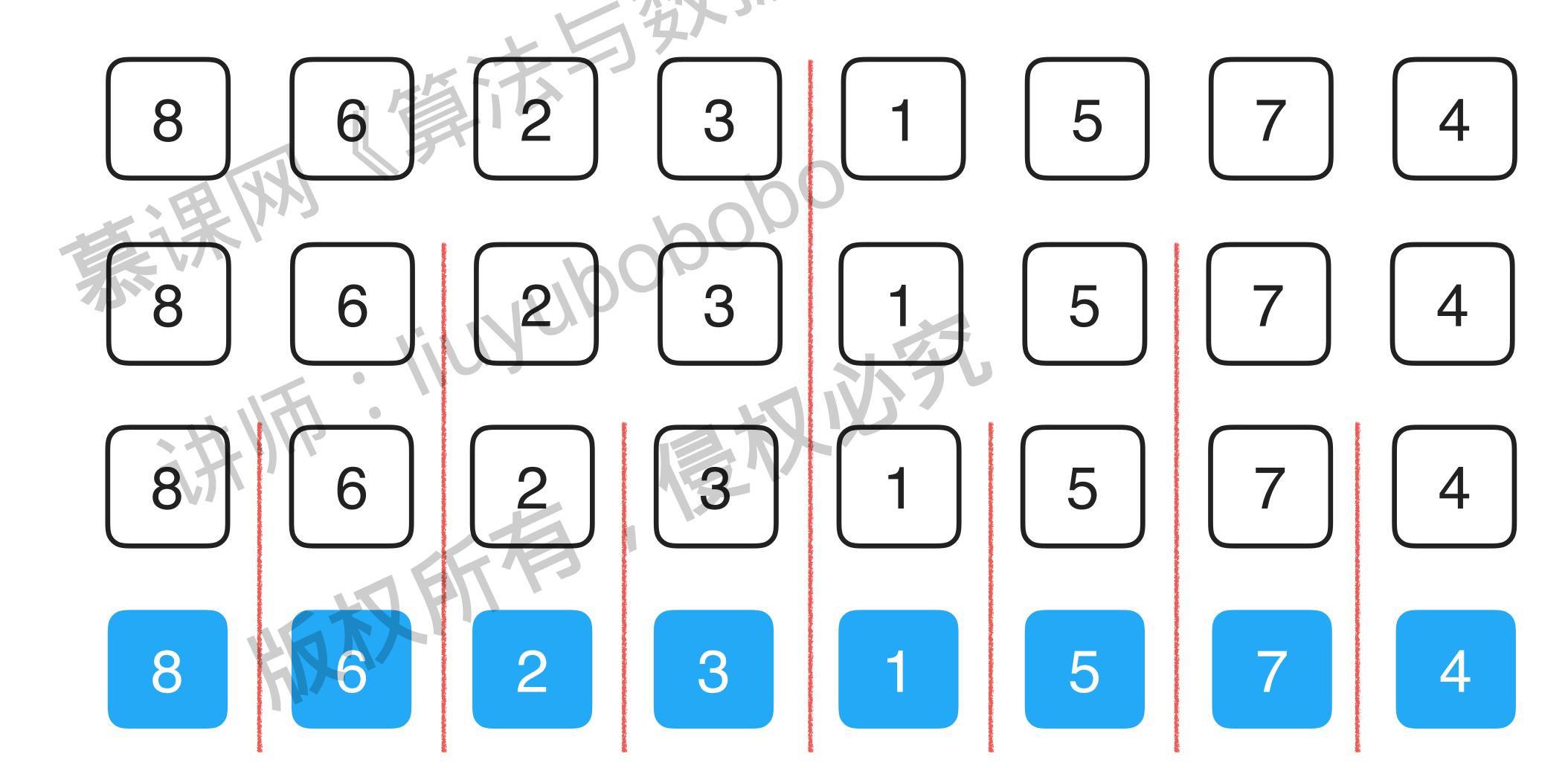
	n^2	nlogn	faster
n = 10	100	33	3
n = 100	10000	664	15
n = 1000	10^6	9966	100
n = 10000	10^8	132877	753
n = 100000	10^10	1660964	6020

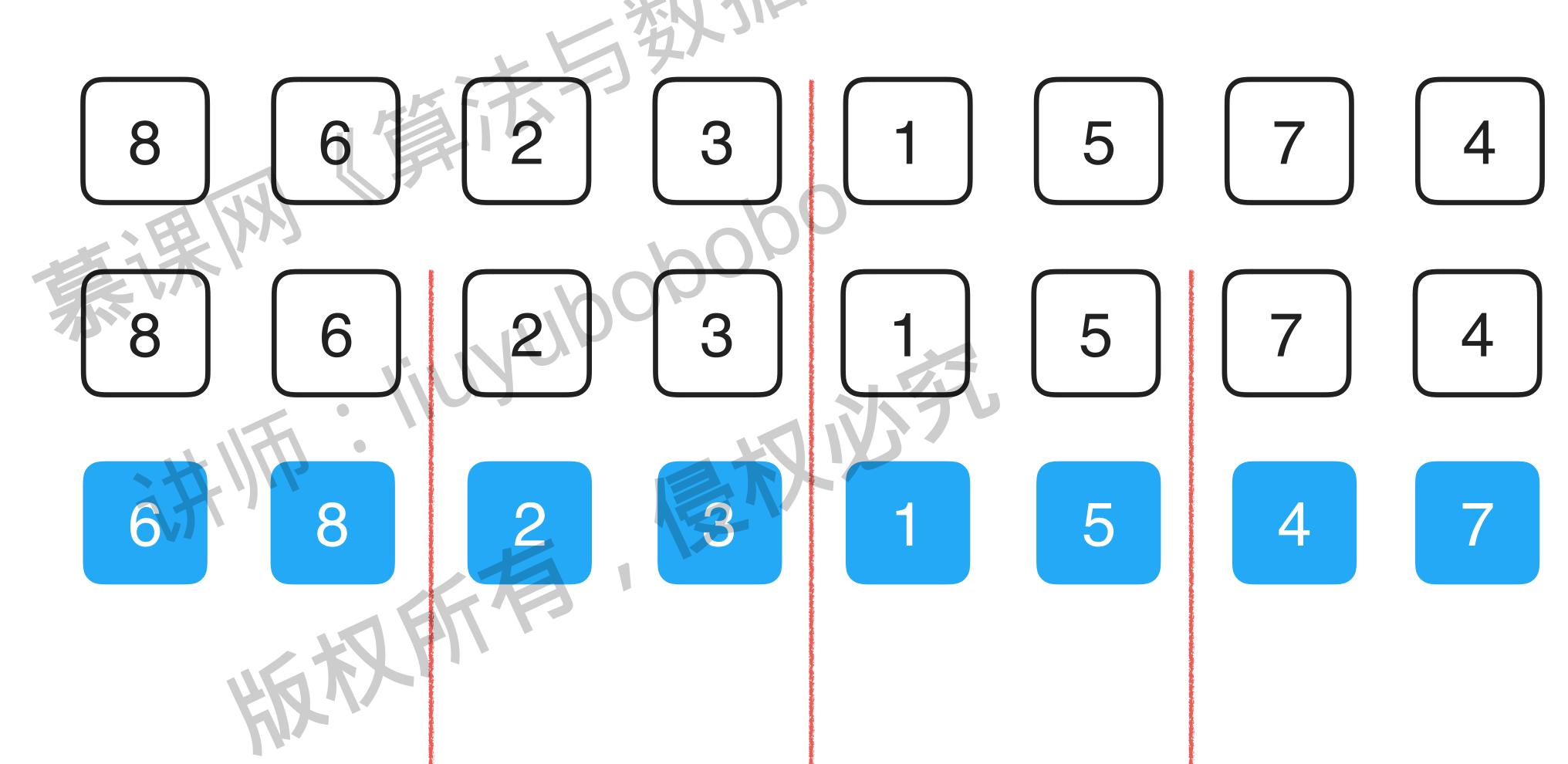
Merge Sort

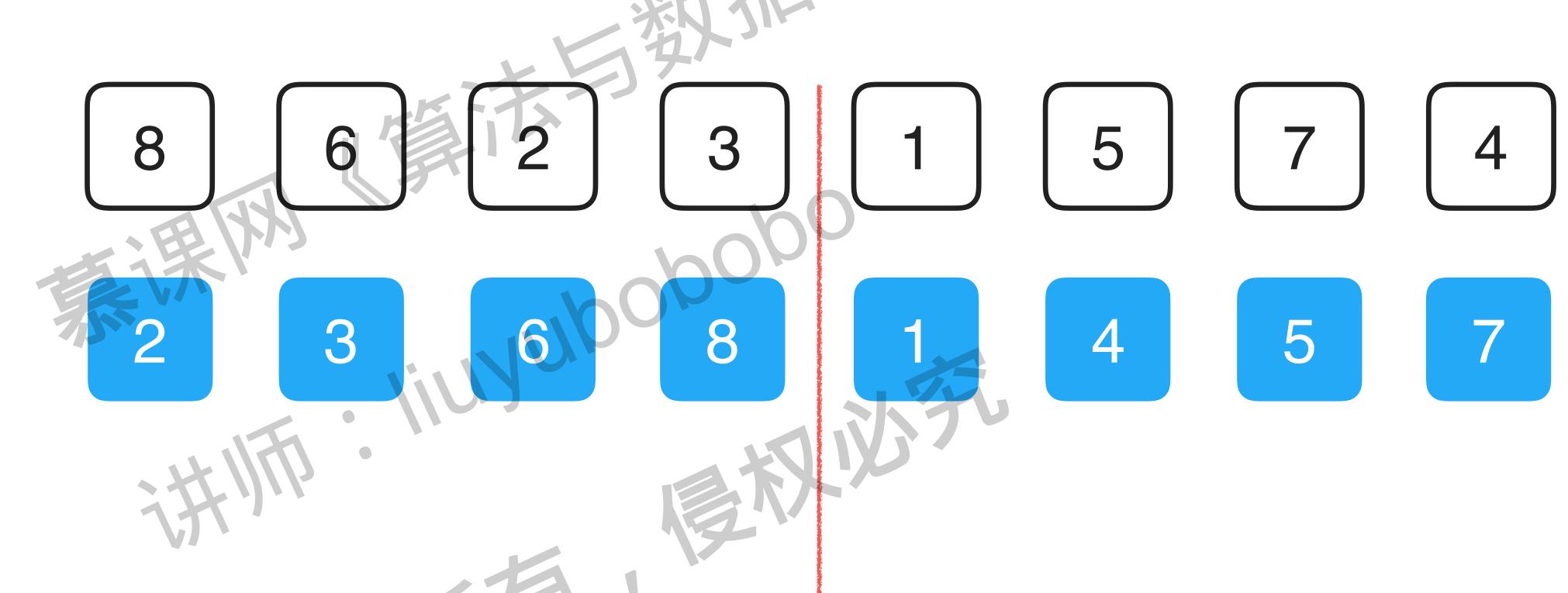




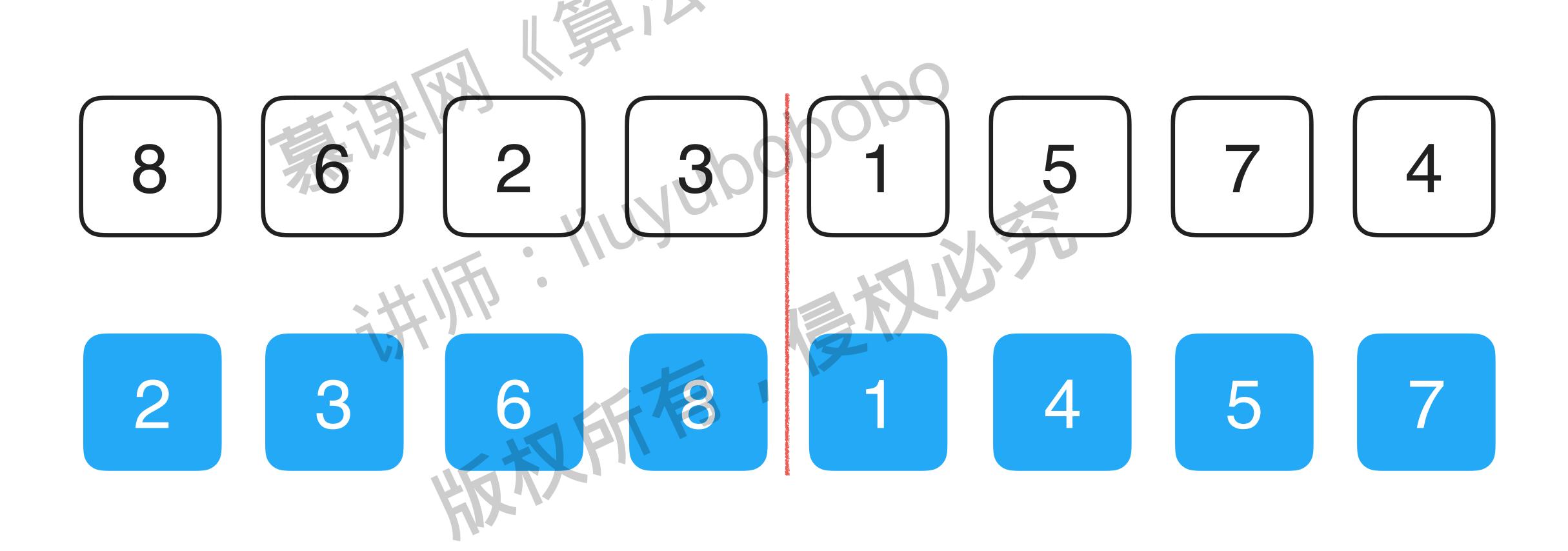


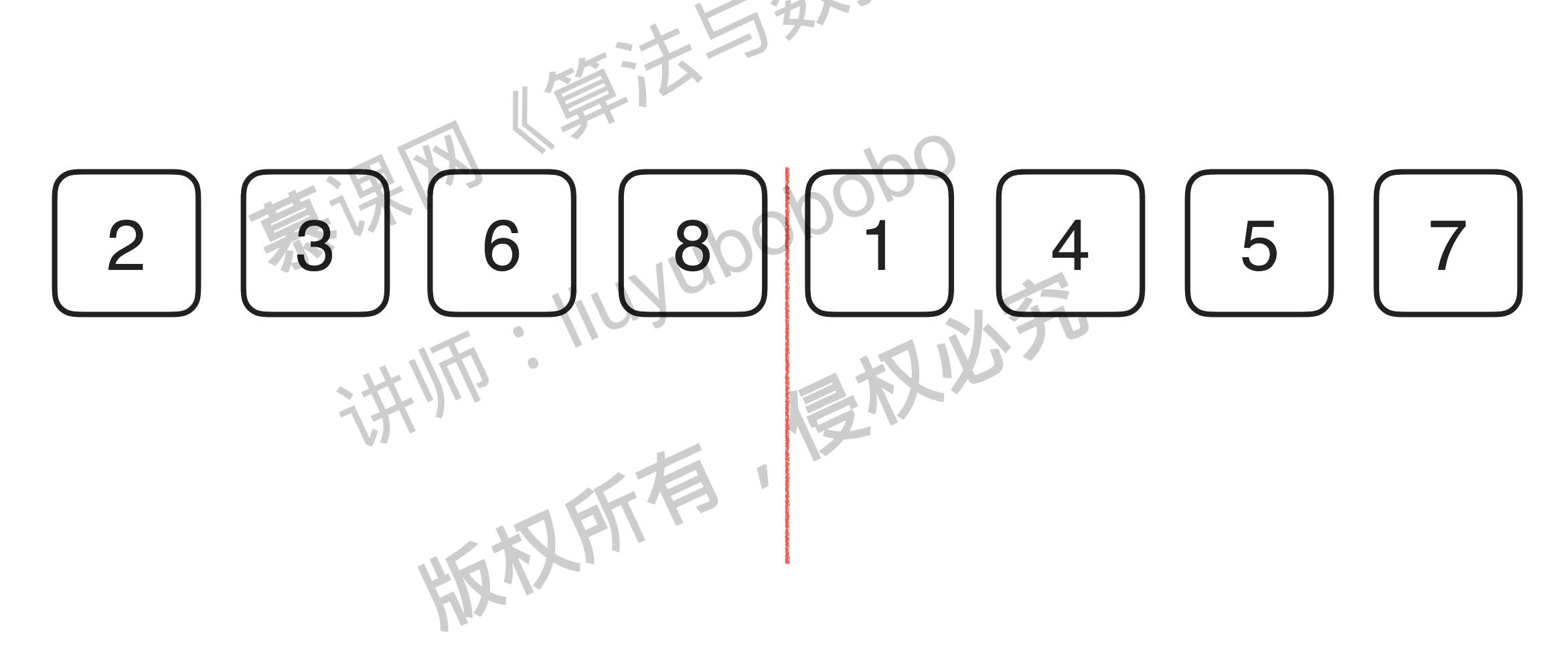


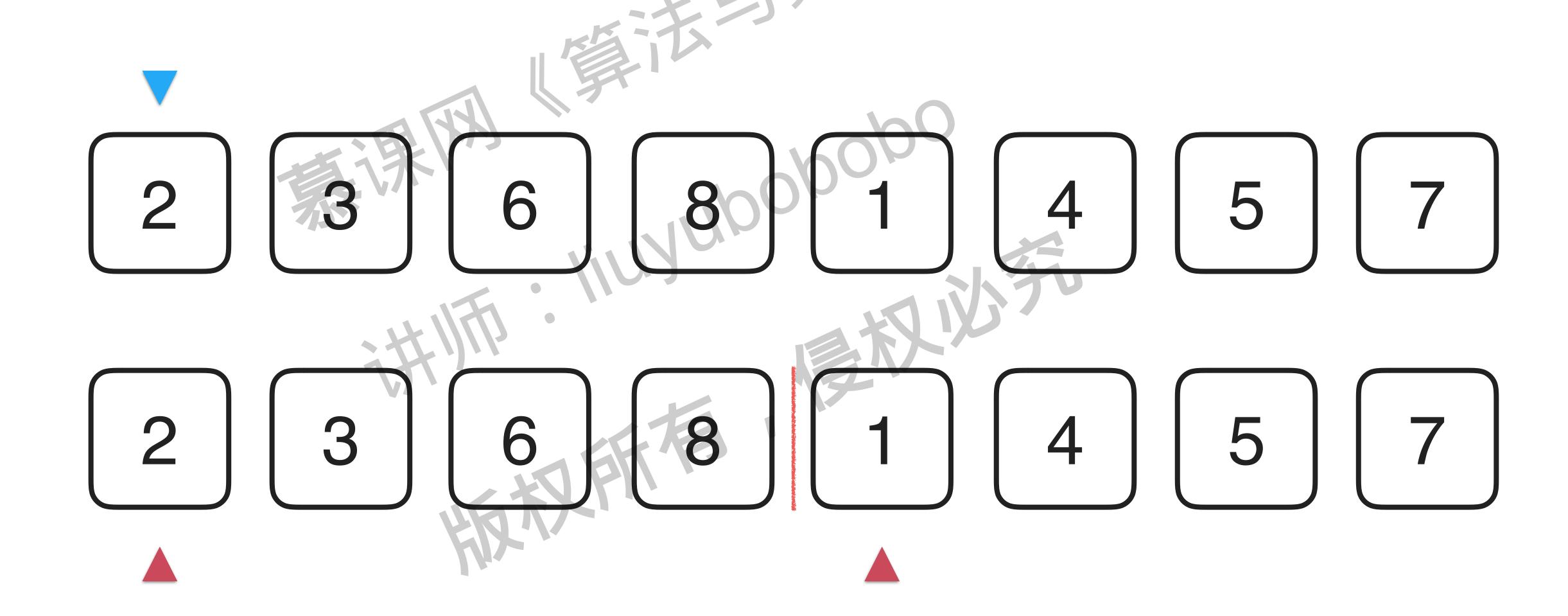


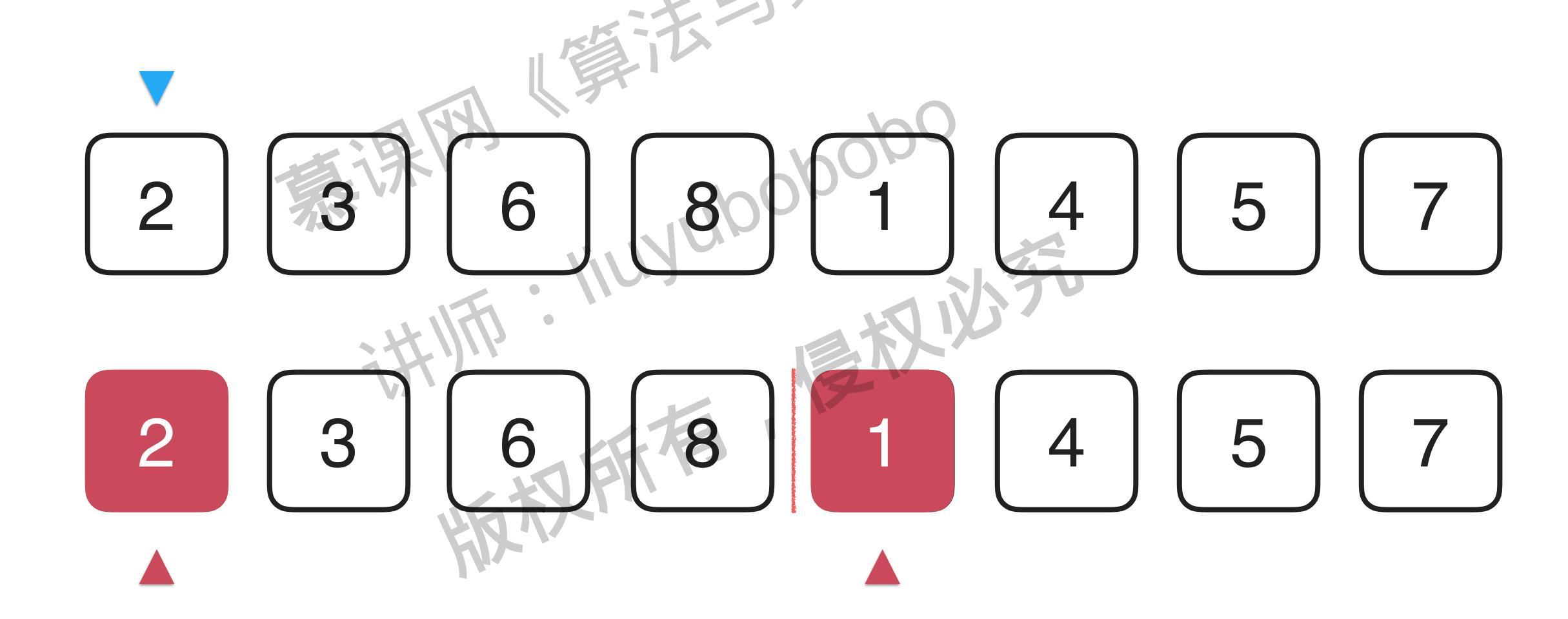


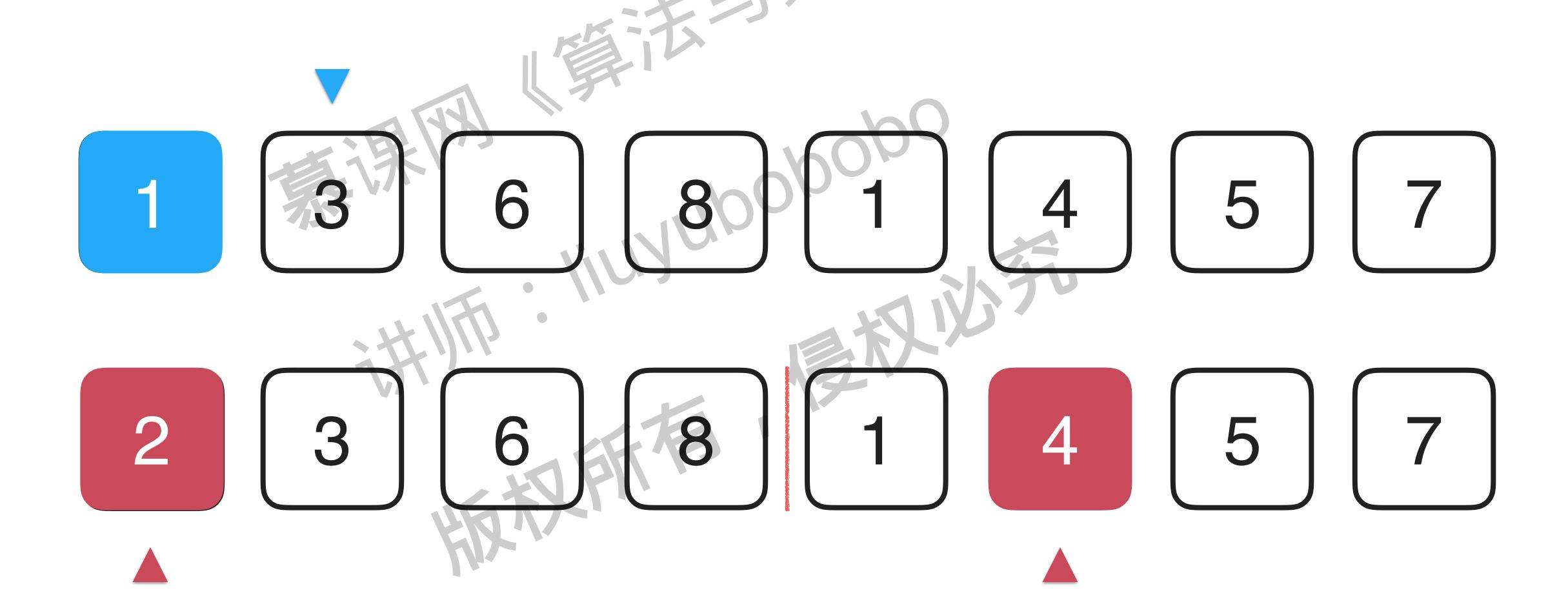
Level 0	8 6 2 3 1 5 7 4
Level 1	8 6 2 3 1 5 7 4
Level 2	8 6 2 3 1 5 7 4
Level 3	8 6 2 3 1 5 7 4
N log(N)	

















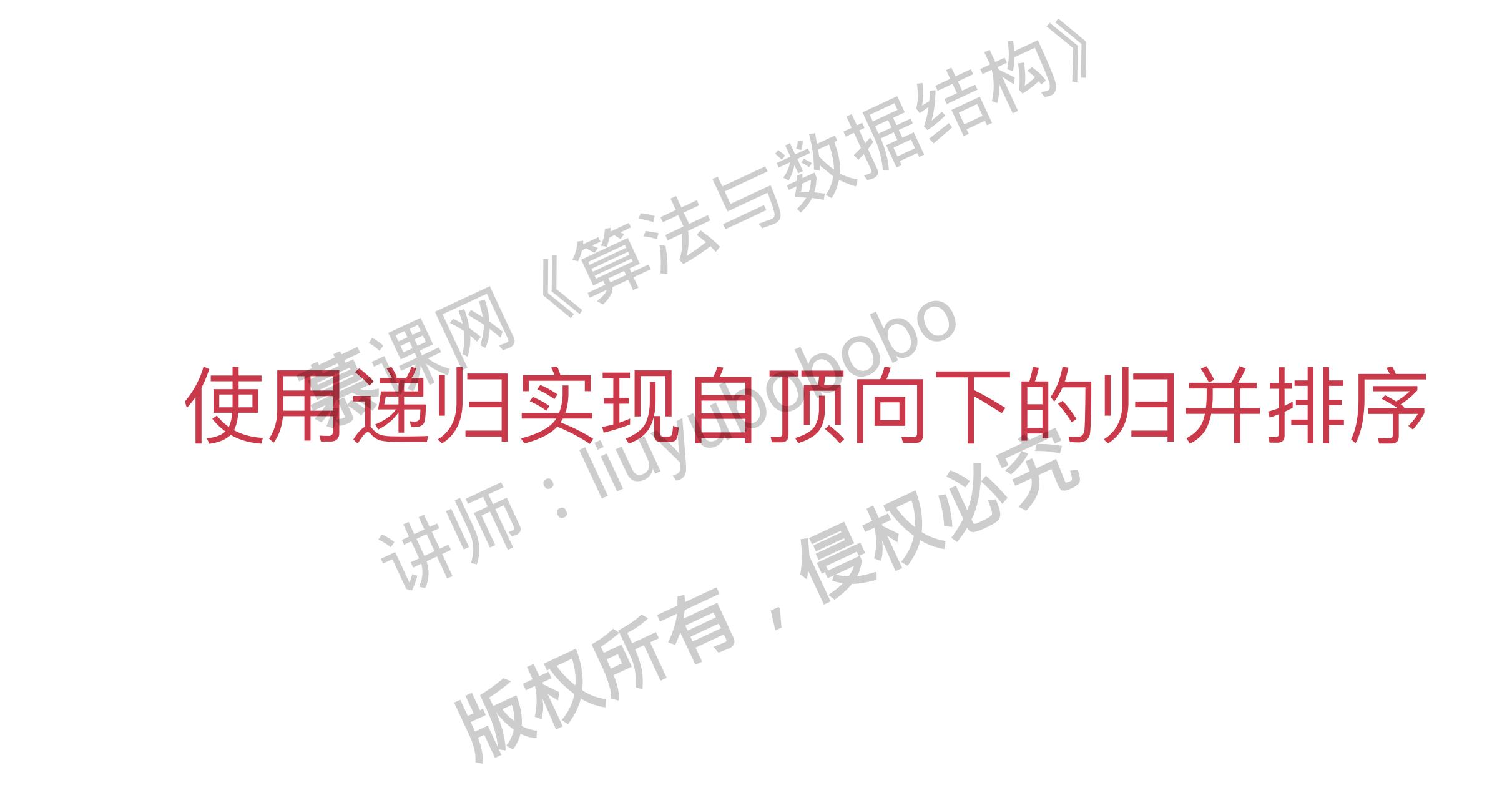
操作:编写Merge

操作:编写 Merge Sort

操作: Merge sort 和 Insertion Sort 性能比较

操作:针对近乎有序的数组,改进Merge Sort

操作:使用Insertion sort,改进Merge sort



制底向上的归并排序



# 自底向上归并排序 Merge Sort



# 自底向上归并排序 Merge Sort



操作:Merge Sort Bottom Up

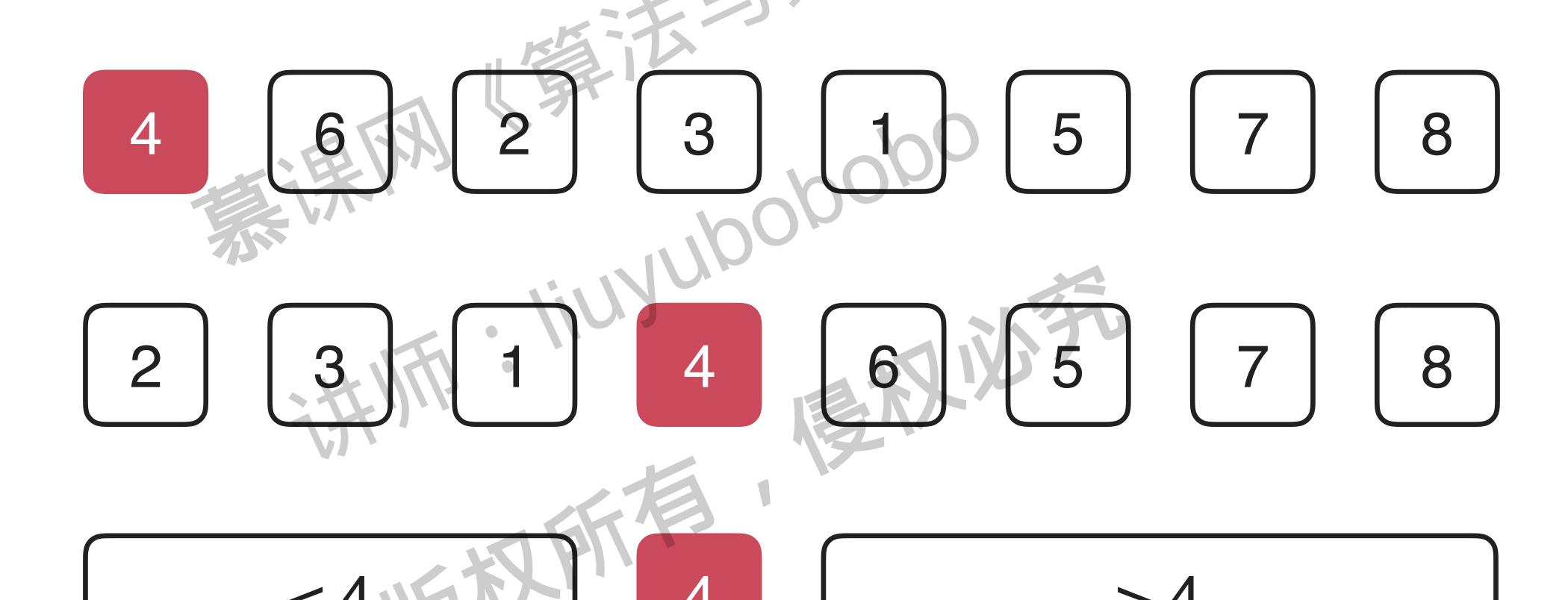




Quick Sort

(快速排序)

#### 快速排序 Quick Sort



# 快速排序 Quick Sort





arr[l+1...j] < v arr[j+1..i-1] > v e

arr[l+1...j] < v arr[j+1..i-1] > v e **e** < **v** 

arr[l+1...j] < v arr[j+1..i-1] > v **e** < **v** 

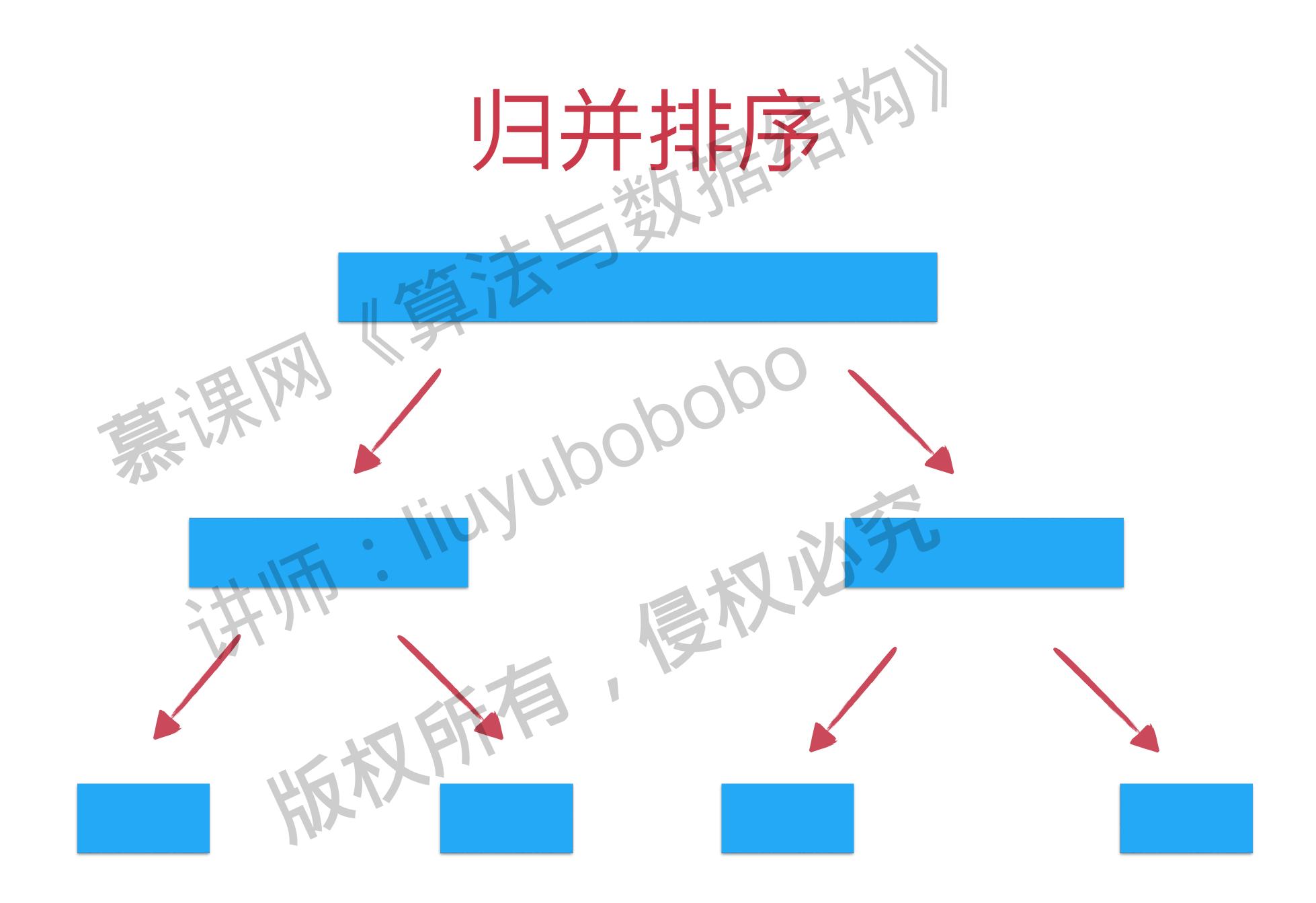
arr[l+1...j] < v arr[j+1..i-1] > v

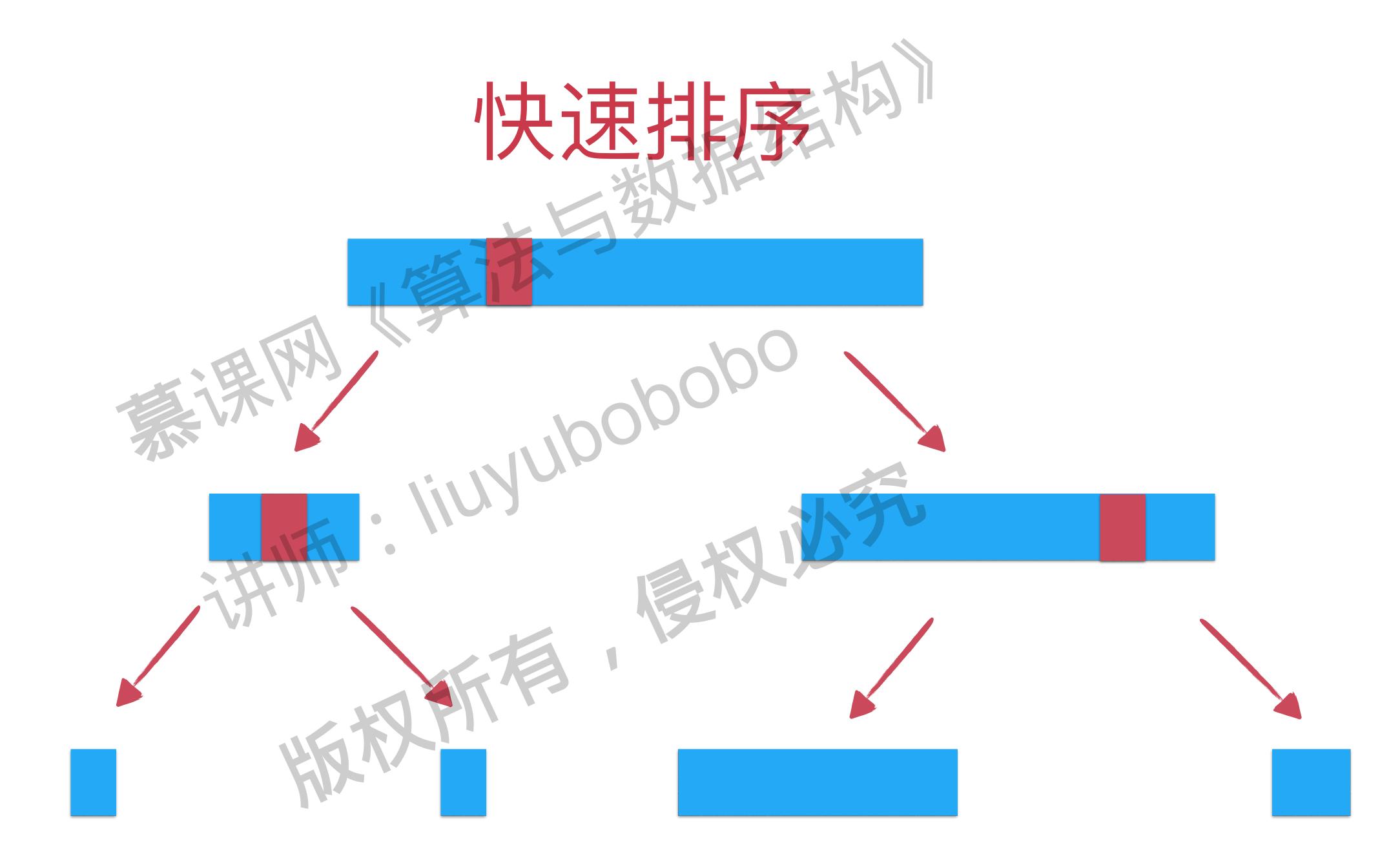
操作,Woods Sort

操作,Woods Sort

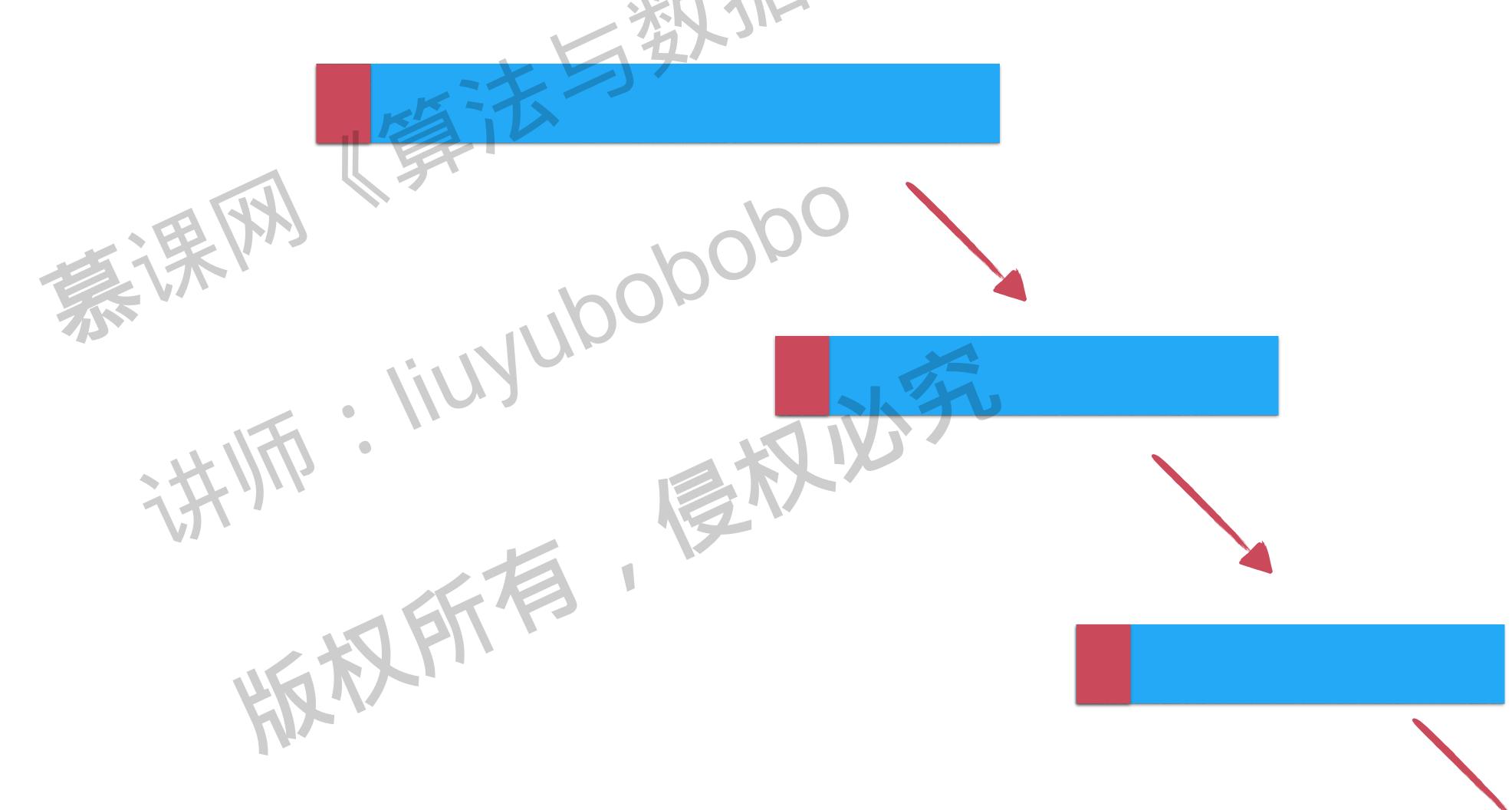


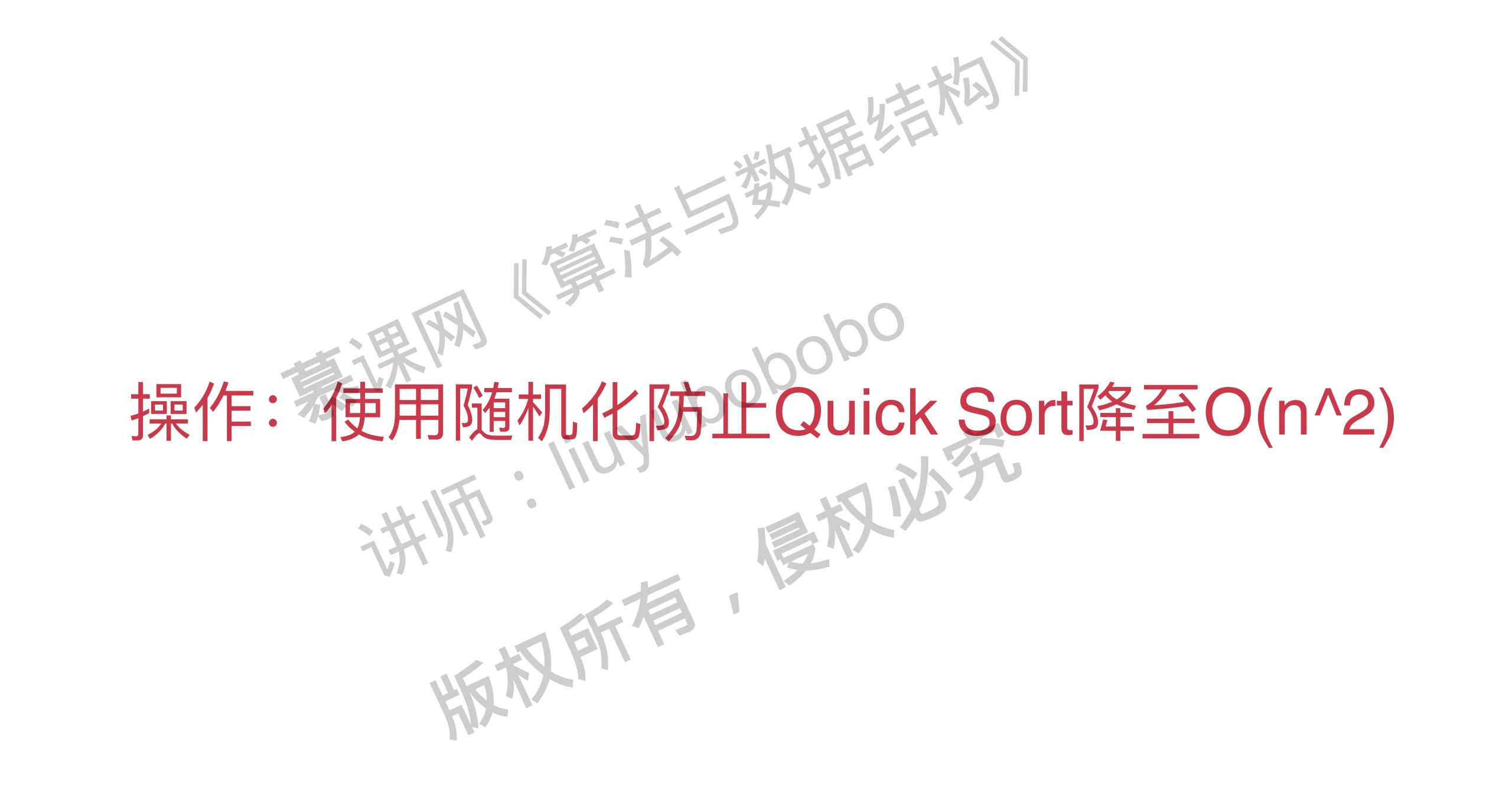
快速排序可能退化为O(n^2)





# 快速排序最差情况,退化为O(n^2)





# 过多重复键值使Quick Sort降至O(n^2)

arr[l+1...j] < v arr[j+1...i-1] >= v

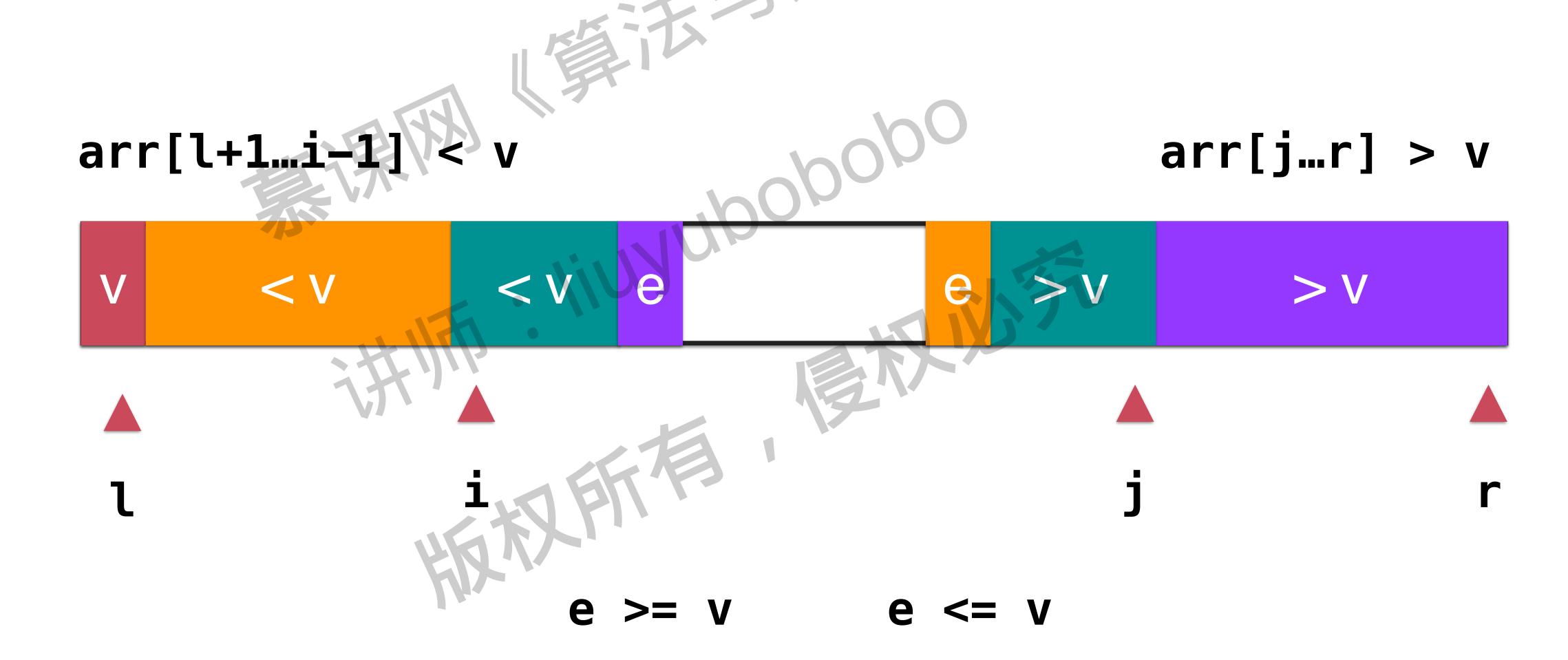


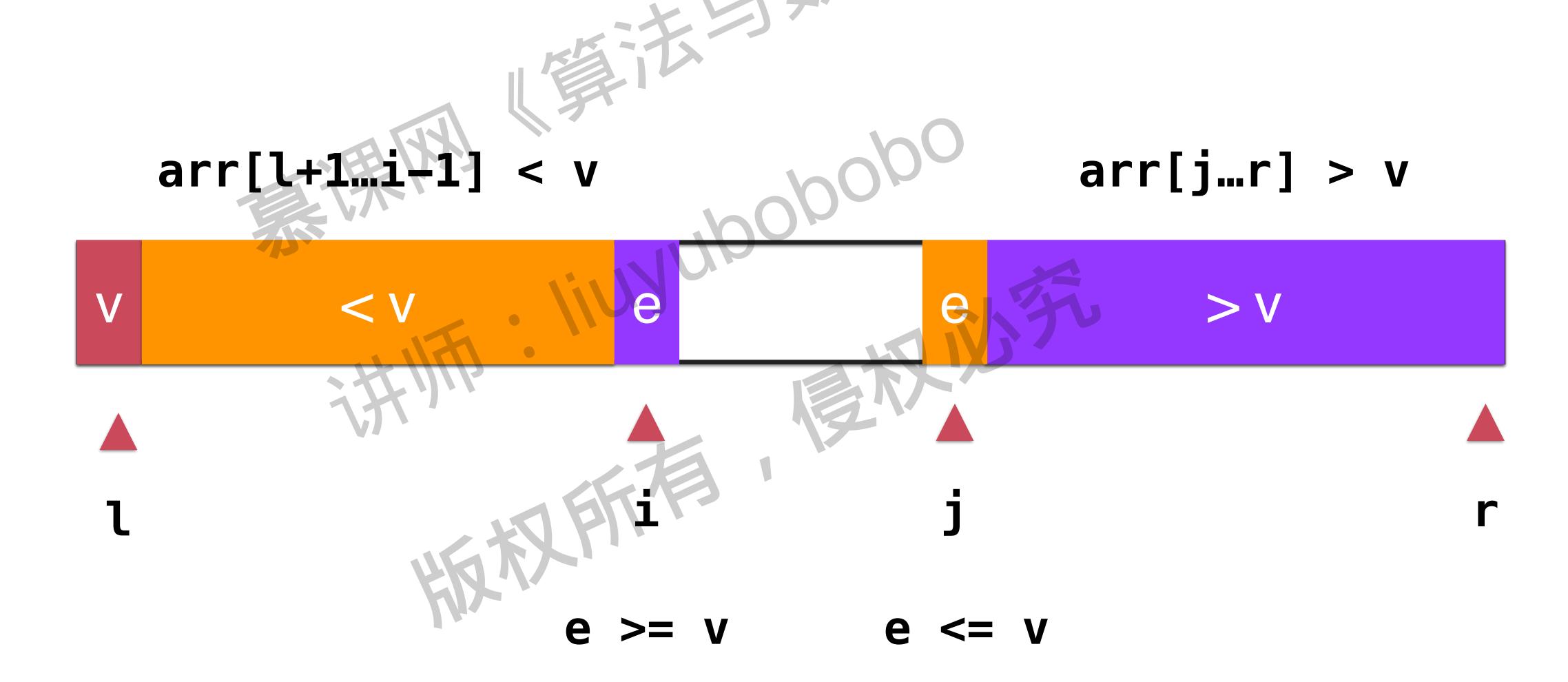
arr[l+1...j] <= v arr[j+1...i-1] > v

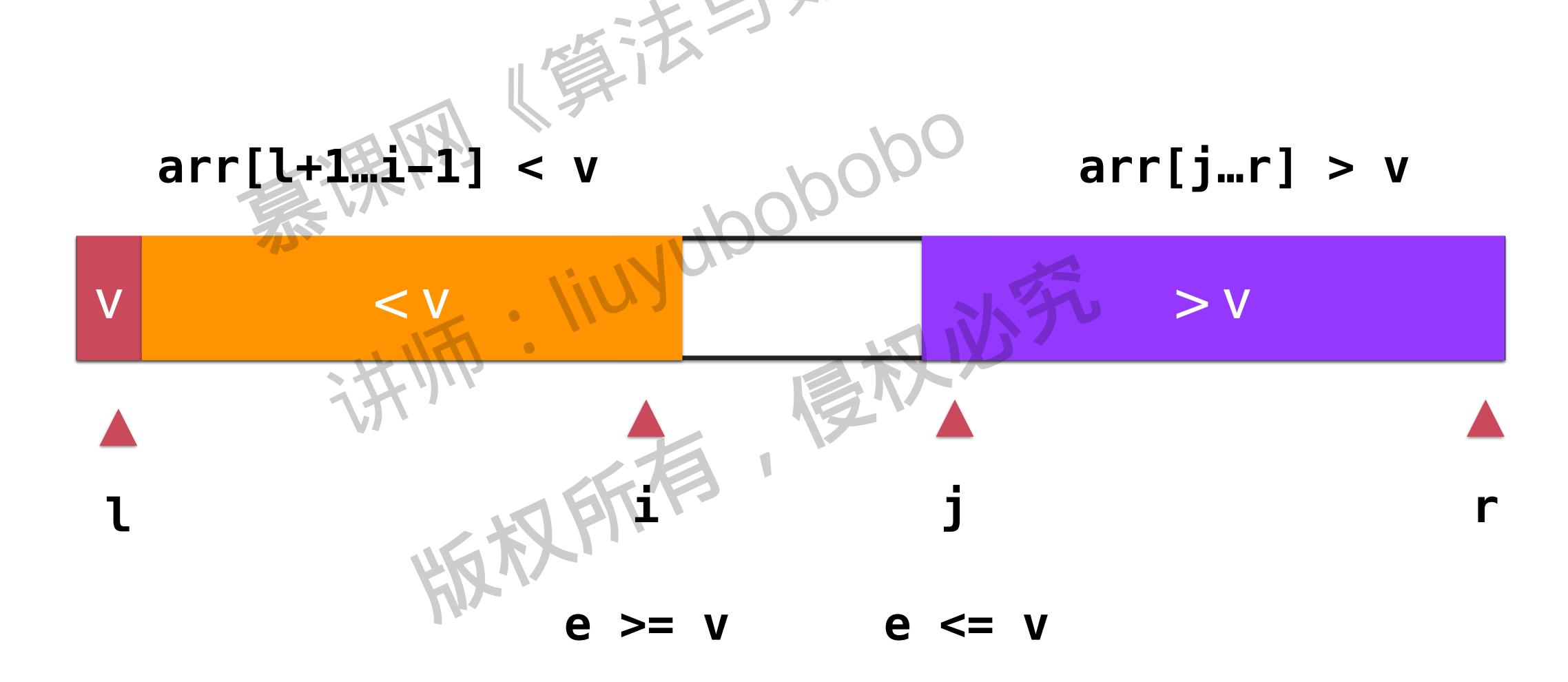


V

> V

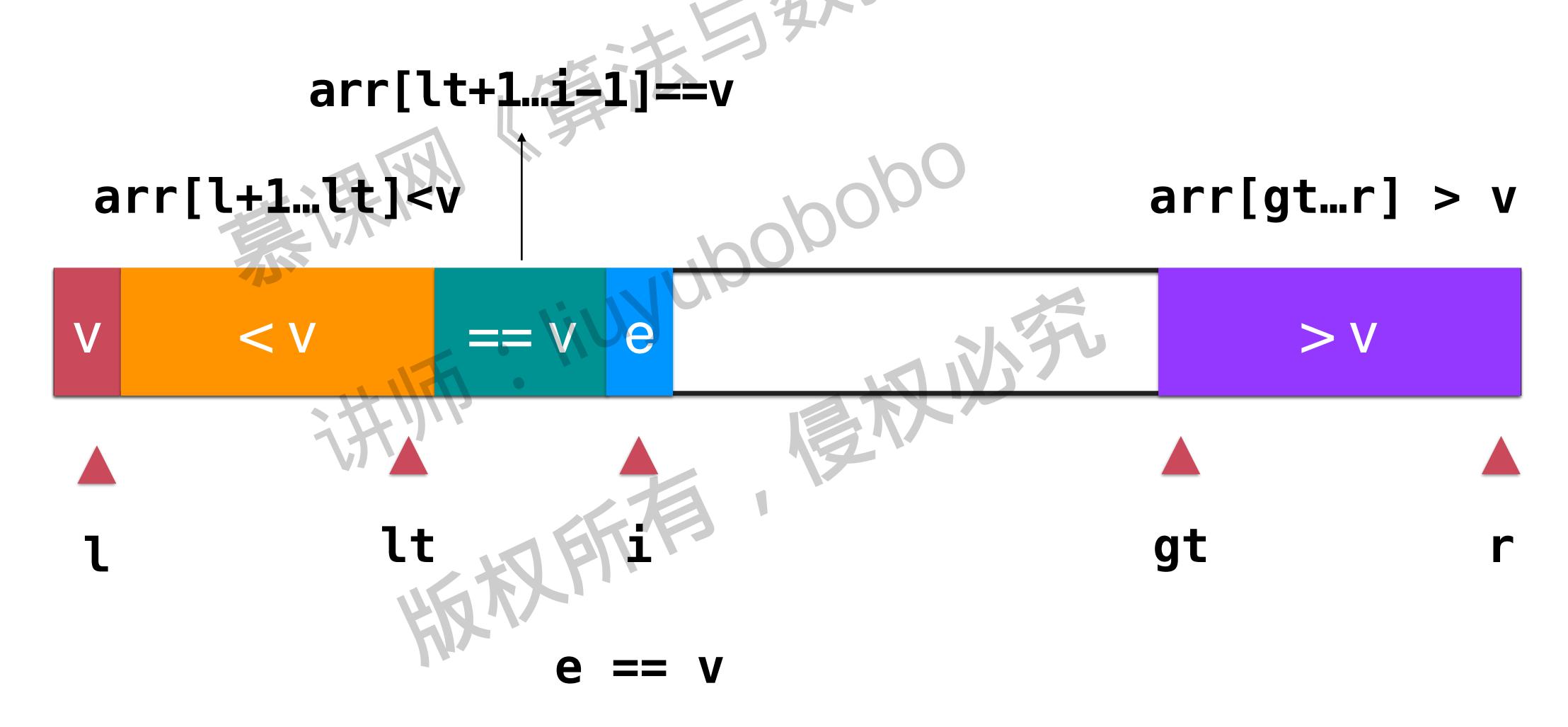


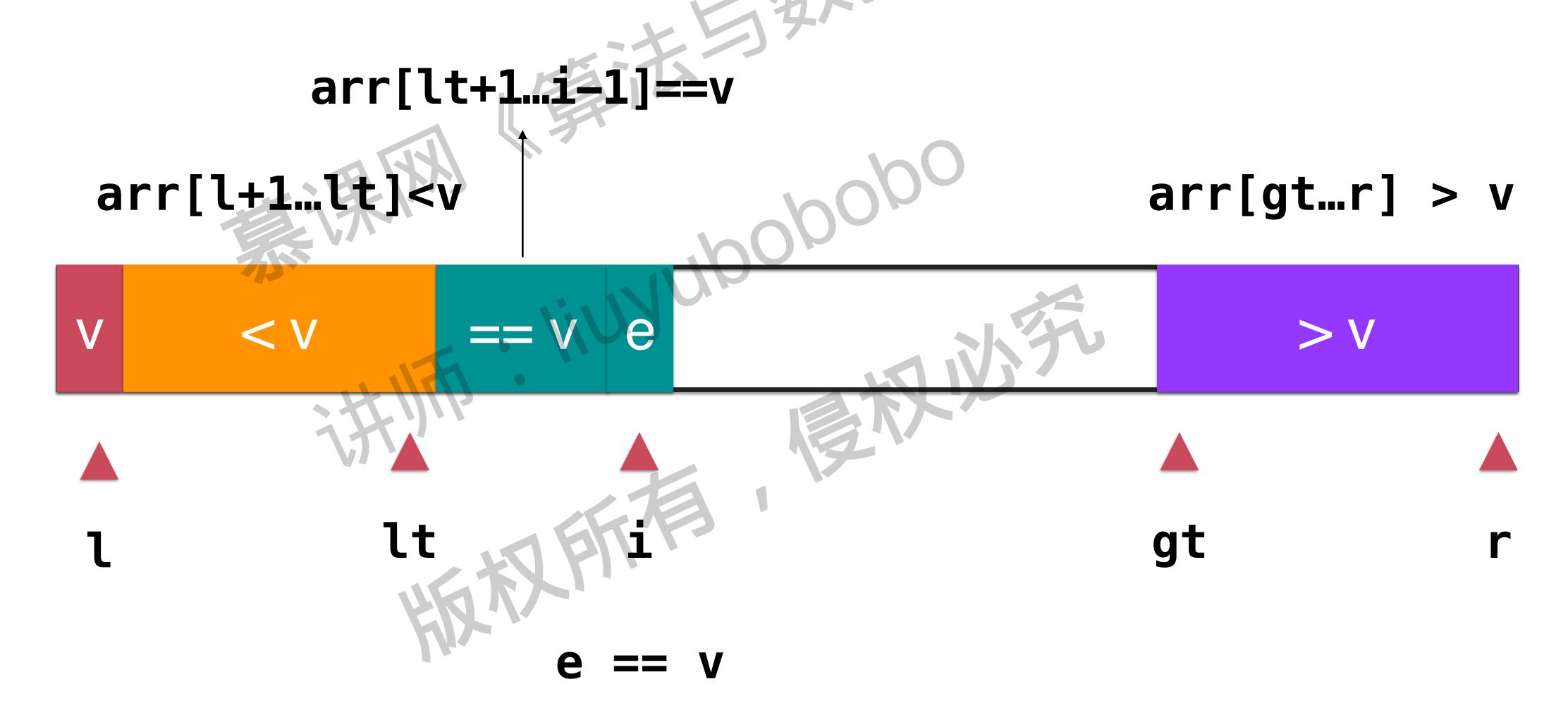


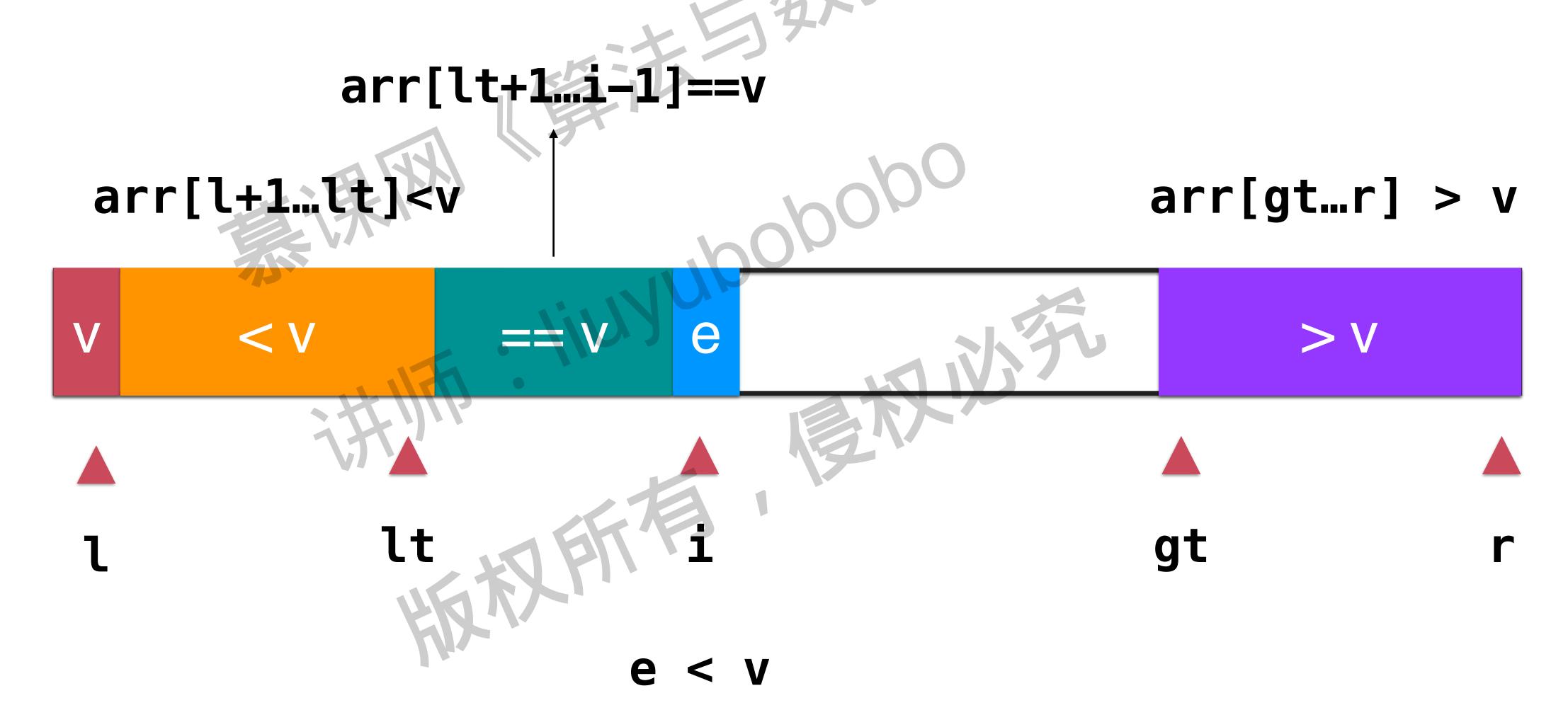


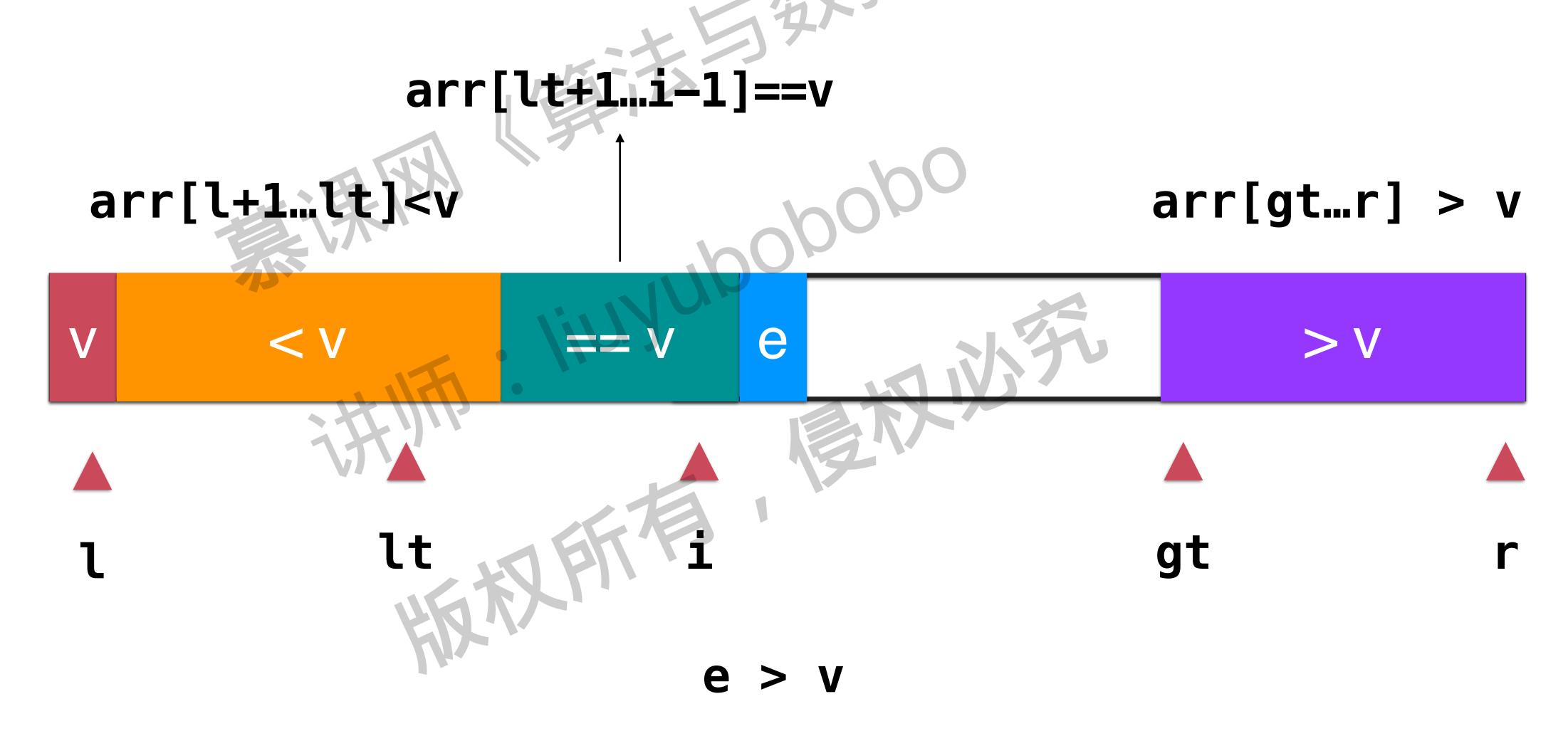
arr[l+1...i-1] arr[j...r] >= v e <= v

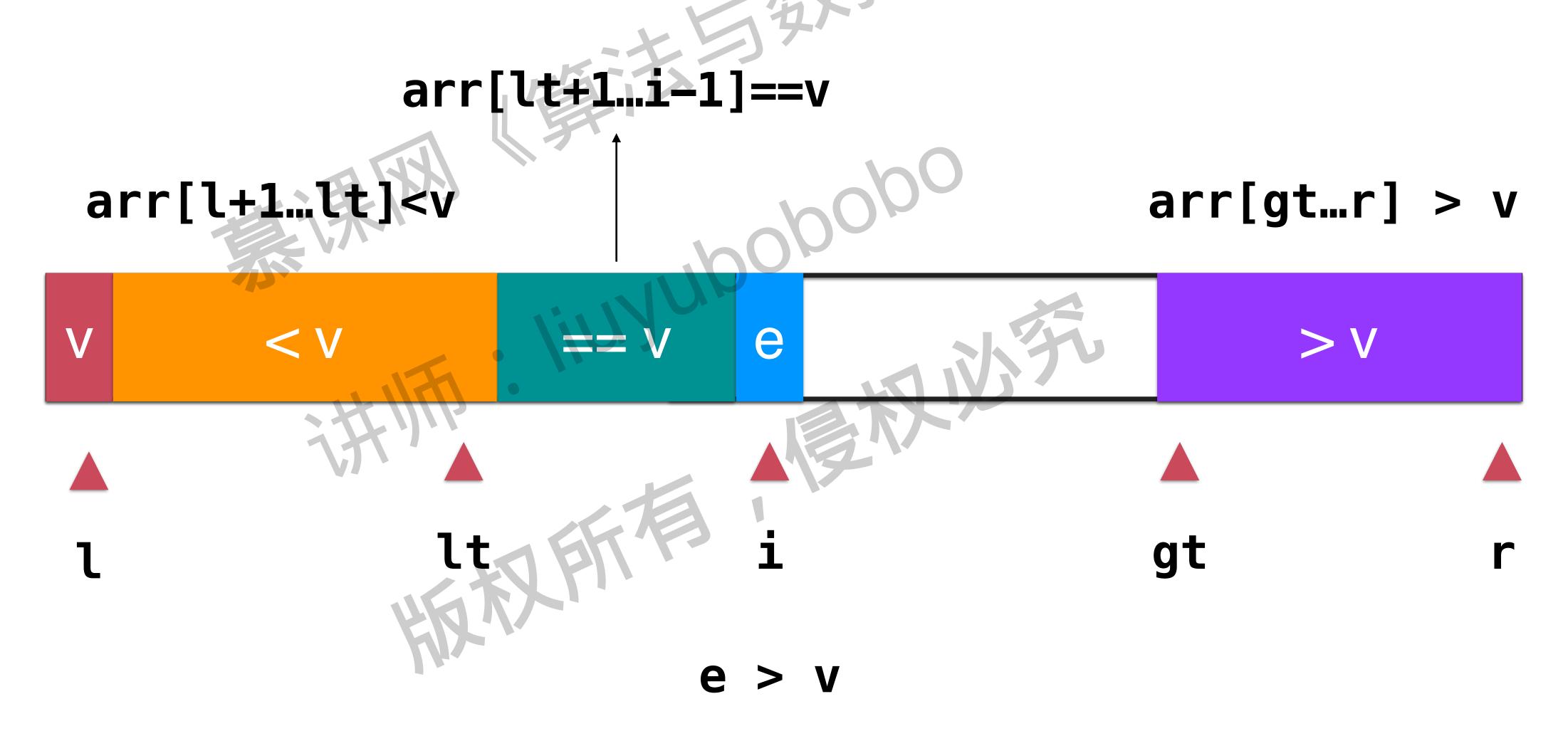


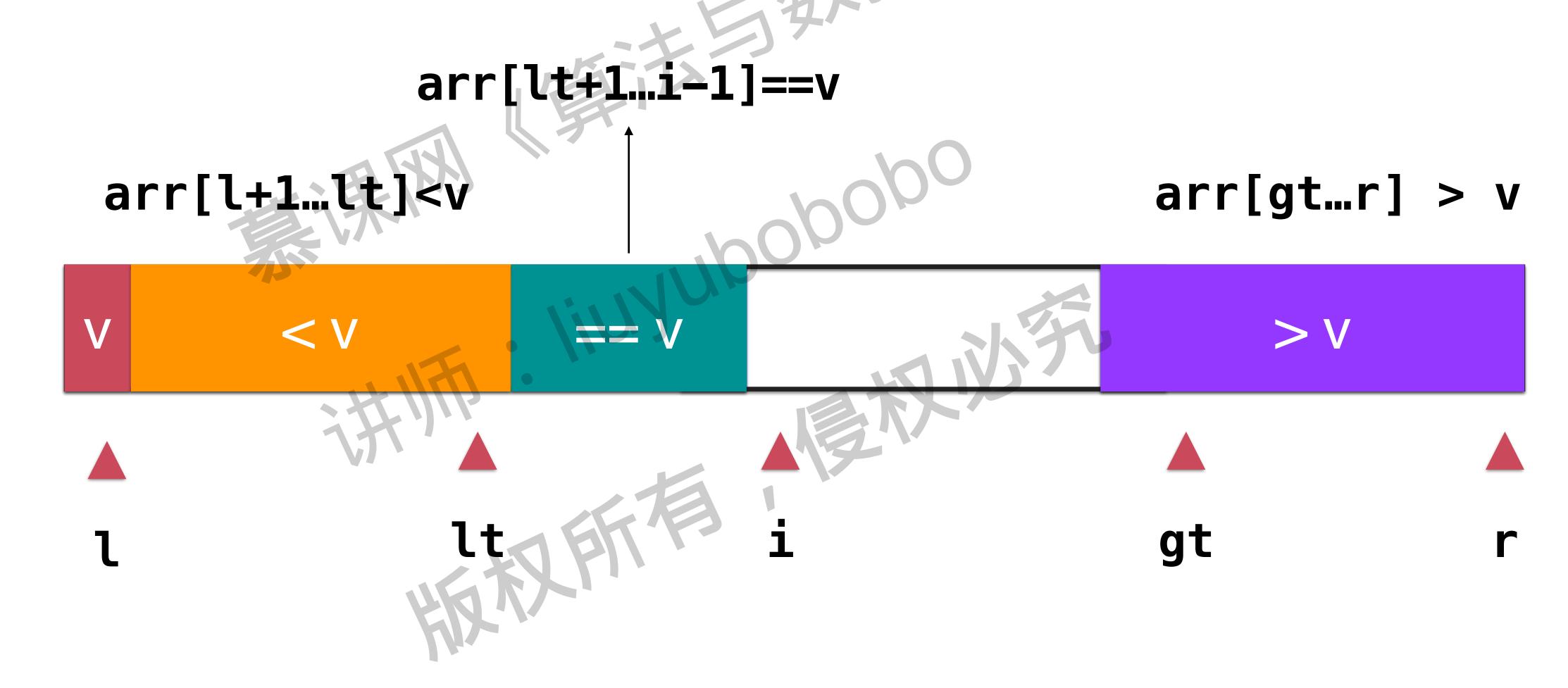


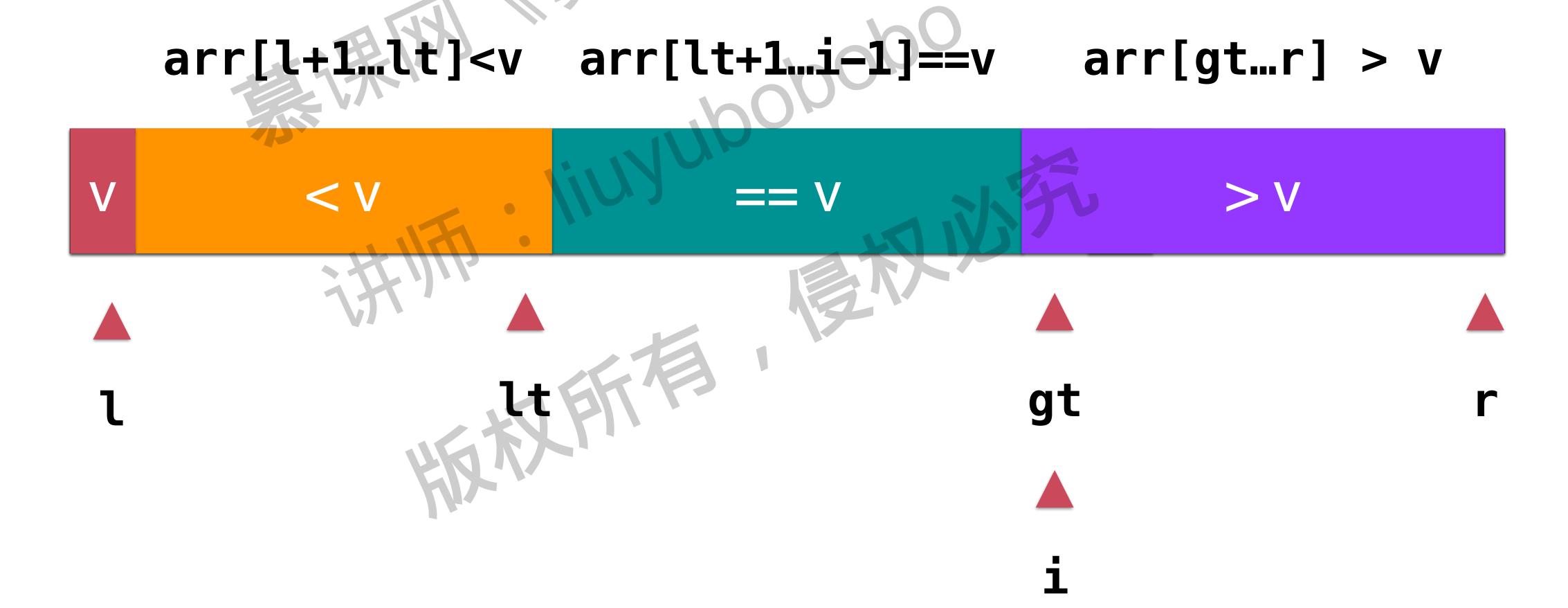


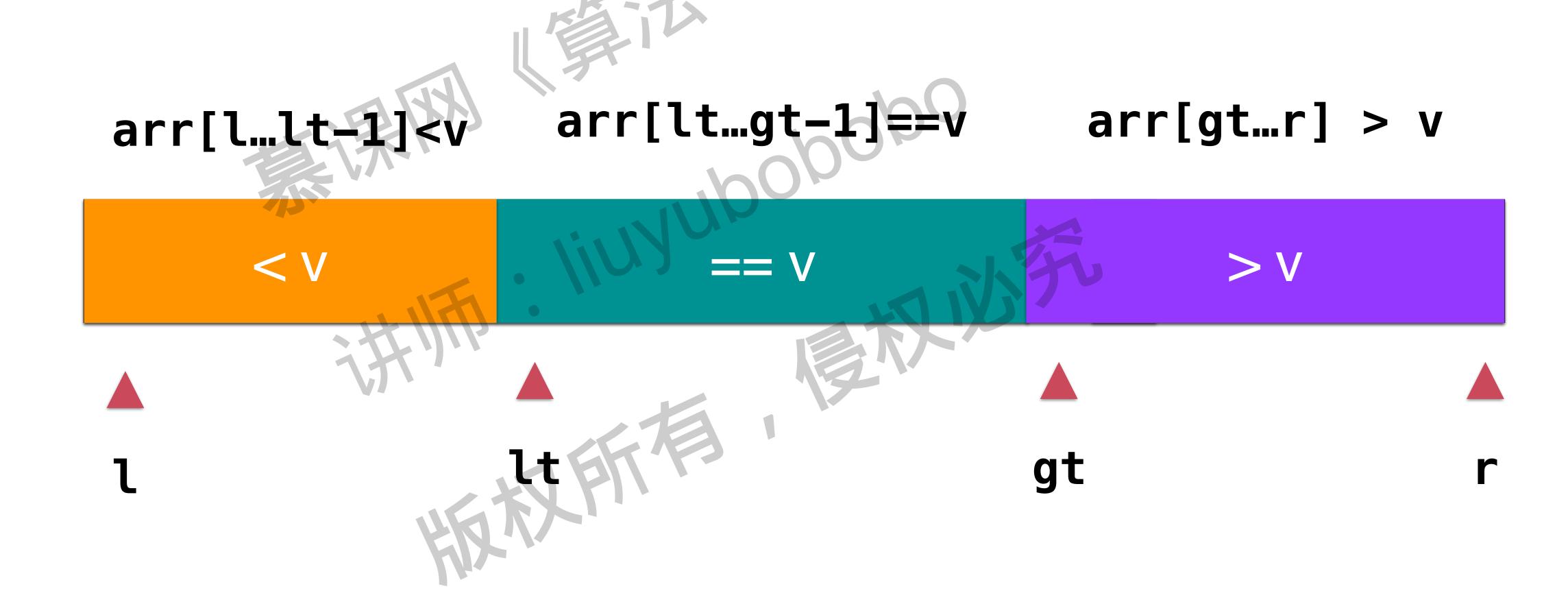














# 操作》比较 Quick Sort 3 Ways 的性能

Merge Sort 和 Quick Sort 的衍生问题



想识别 《算法与数据生法机》 洪师·加州

#### 逆序对域

 8
 6
 2
 3
 1
 5
 7
 4

 8
 6
 2
 3
 1
 5
 7
 4

8 6 2 3 5 5 7 4

#### 逆序对域

6 | 7 | 3 6 

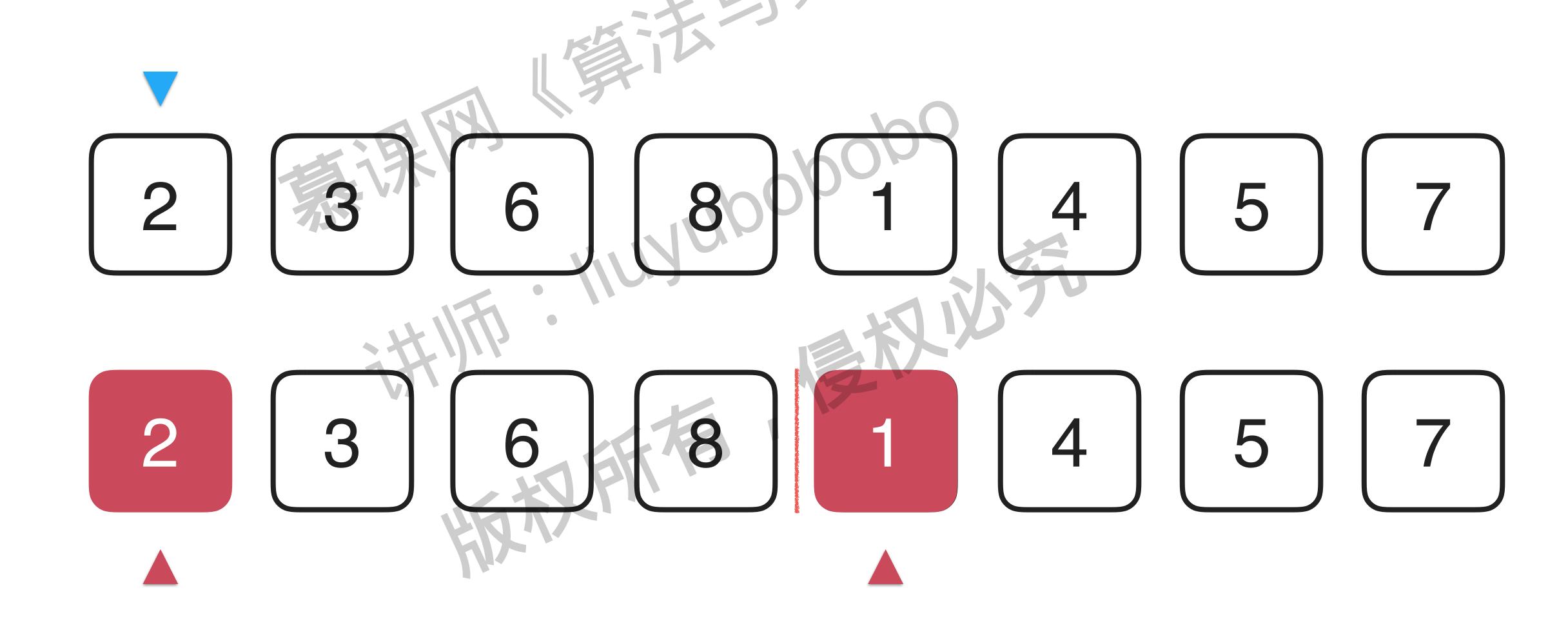
#### 逆序对域

8 6 2 3 1 5 7 4

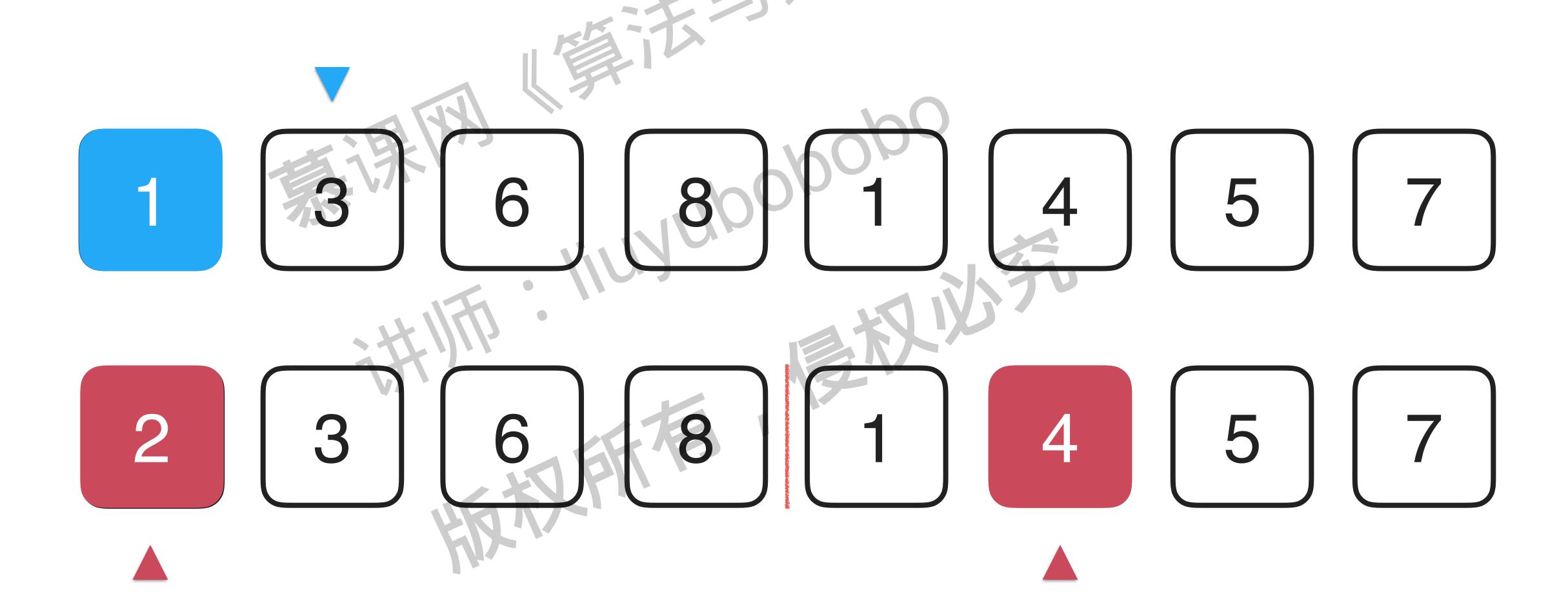
暴力解法:考察每一个数对。算法复杂度:O(n^2)

# Merge Sort的思路求逆序对的个数 算法复杂度: O(nlogn)

#### 归并排序求迹数对



#### 归并排序求迹数对



#### 归并排序戏迹数对



#### 归并排序求迹数对



取数组中第n大的元素

## 取数组中的最大值,最小值

遍历。算法复杂度:O(n)

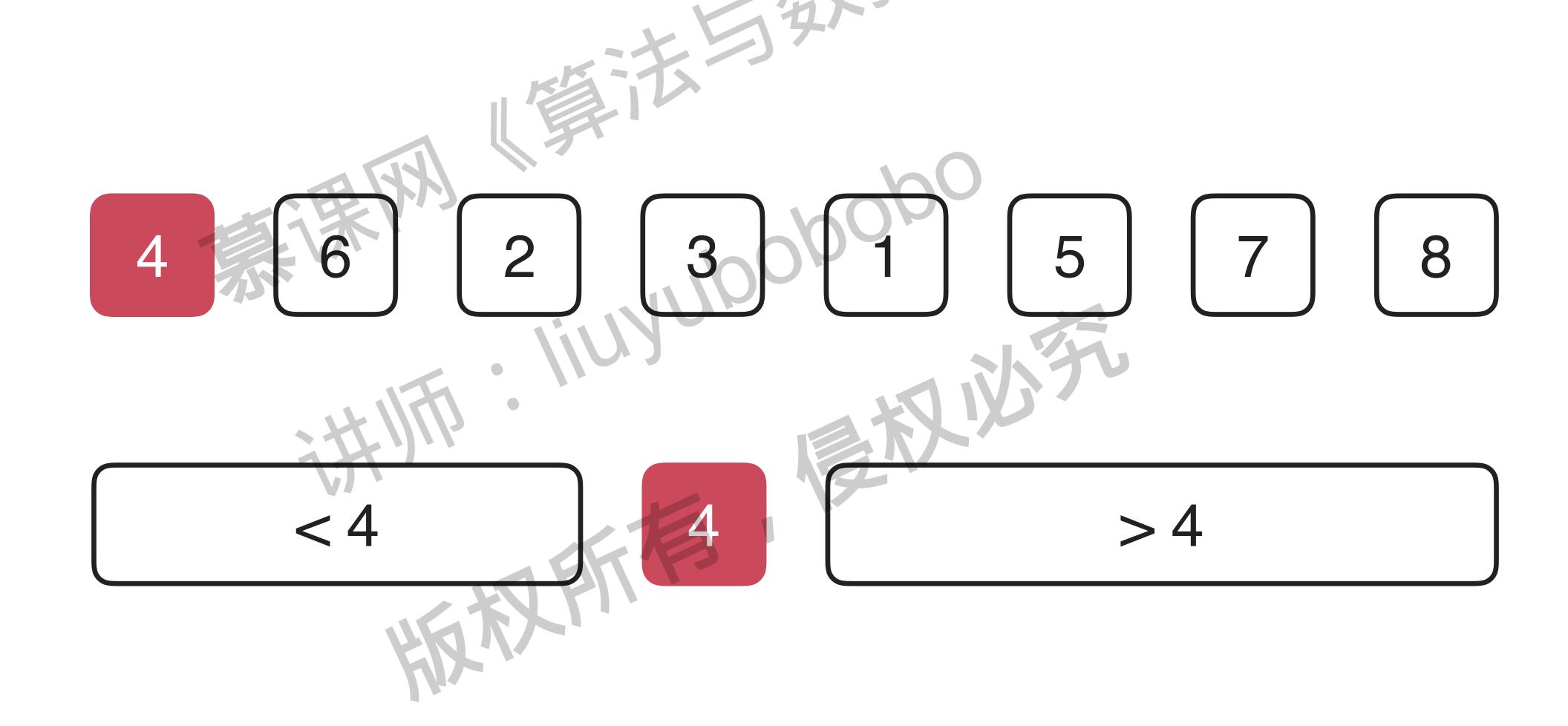
### 取数组中的第n大的元素

排序。算法复杂度:O(nlogn)

## Quick Sort的思路求数组中第n大元素

算法复杂度: O(n)

#### Quick Sort的思路求数组中第n大元素



#### Quick Sort的思路求数组中第n大元素

