# 算法分析与设计第二次实验

一、实验目的

实现插入排序、自顶向下归并排序、自底向上归并排序、随机快速排序以及 Dijkstra 3-路划分快速排序,并对它们的性能进行比较。

二、实验内容

实现插入排序 IS, 自顶向下归并排序 TDM, 自底向上归并排序 BUM, 随机快速排序 RQ, Di jkstra 3-路划分快速排序 QD3P。针对不同输入规模数据进行实验,对比上述排序算法的时间及空间占用性能。要求对于每次输入运行 10 次,记录每次时间/空间占用,取平均值。

三. 代码实现

在下面的代码中,我们将各种排序算法封装进了一个类中:

```
public class Sort {
    public void IS(int[] a){
        int n=a.length;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
            for(int j=i;j>0&&a[j]<a[j-1];j--){</pre>
                int t=a[j];
                a[j]=a[j-1];
                a[j-1]=t;
            }
    };
    private void merge(int[] aux,int a[],int lo,int mid,int hi){
        int i=lo,j=mid+1;
        for(int k=lo;k<=hi;k++)</pre>
            aux[k]=a[k];
        for(int k=lo;k<=hi;k++)</pre>
            if(i>mid) a[k]=aux[j++];
            else if(j>hi) a[k]=aux[i++];
            else if(aux[j]<aux[i]) a[k]=aux[j++];</pre>
            else a[k]=aux[i++];
    };
    private void msort(int[] aux,int[] a,int lo,int hi){
        if(hi<=lo) return;</pre>
        int mid=(lo+hi)/2;
        msort(aux,a,lo,mid);
        msort(aux,a,mid+1,hi);
        merge(aux,a,lo,mid,hi);
    };
    public void TDM(int[] a){
```

```
int aux[]=new int[a.length];
    msort(aux,a,0,a.length-1);
};
public void BUM(int[] a){
    int n=a.length;
    int aux[]=new int[a.length];
    for(int sz=1;sz<n;sz=sz+sz)</pre>
        for(int lo=0;lo<n-sz;lo+=sz+sz)</pre>
            merge(aux,a,lo,lo+sz-1,Math.min(lo+sz+sz-1,n-1));
};
private int partition(int[] a,int lo,int hi){
    int i=lo,j=hi+1,v=a[lo];
    while(true){
        while(a[++i]<v) if(i==hi) break;</pre>
        while(v<a[--j]);</pre>
        if(i>=j) break;
        int t=a[i];
        a[i]=a[j];
        a[j]=t;
    int t=a[lo];
    a[lo]=a[j];
    a[j]=t;
    return j;
};
private void qsort(int[] a,int lo,int hi){
    if(hi<=lo) return;</pre>
    int j=partition(a,lo,hi);
    qsort(a,lo,j-1);
    qsort(a,j+1,hi);
};
public void RQ(int[] a){
    qsort(a,0,a.length-1);
};
private void q3sort(int[] a,int lo,int hi){
    if(hi<=lo) return;</pre>
    int lt=lo,i=lo+1,gt=hi;
    int v=a[lo];
    while(i<=gt){</pre>
        if(a[i]<v){</pre>
            int t=a[i];
            a[i]=a[lt];
```

```
a[lt]=t;
            lt++;
            i++;
        }else if(a[i]>v){
            int t=a[i];
            a[i]=a[gt];
            a[gt]=t;
           gt--;
        }else{
            i++;
    q3sort(a,lo,lt-1);
    q3sort(a,gt+1,hi);
};
public void QD3P(int[] a){
    q3sort(a,0,a.length-1);
};
public void print(double[][] b){
    for(int i=0;i<5;i++){</pre>
        switch (i){
            case 0:System.out.print("IS "); break;
            case 1:System.out.print("TDM "); break;
            case 2:System.out.print("BUM "); break;
            case 3:System.out.print("RQ "); break;
            case 4:System.out.print("QD3P "); break;
        for(int j=0;j<11;j++){</pre>
            System.out.printf("%.3f",b[i][j]);
            System.out.print(" ");
        System.out.println("");
};
public void print(int[] a){
        for(int j=0;j<a.length;j++){</pre>
            System.out.printf(a[j]+" ");
        System.out.println("");
```

```
};
public void copy(int[] s,int[] d){
    for(int j=0;j<s.length;j++){
        d[j]=s[j];
    }
};</pre>
```

## 上边是算法的实现,下面是对所实现的所有算法的性能测试代码:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class SortTest {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       double[][] time = new double[5][11];
       double[][] space = new double[5][11];
       Sort s = new Sort();
       int set = new Scanner(System.in).nextInt();
       for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
           int[] A = new int[set];
           for (int j = 0; j < set; j++) {
               A[j] = (int) (Math.random() * (set));
           int[] a = new int[set];
           long startTime = 0;
           long startMem = 0;
           long endMem = 0;
           Runtime r;
           s.copy(A, a);
           startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
           r = Runtime.getRuntime();
           r.gc();
           startMem = r.totalMemory() - r.freeMemory();
           endMem = r.totalMemory() - r.freeMemory();
           space[0][i] = (endMem - startMem) / 1024;
           time[0][i] = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
           s.print(a);
           s.copy(A, a);
           startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
```

```
r = Runtime.getRuntime();
   r.gc();
   startMem = r.totalMemory() - r.freeMemory();
   s.TDM(a);
   endMem = r.totalMemory() - r.freeMemory();
   space[1][i] = (endMem - startMem) / 1024;
   time[1][i] = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
   s.copy(A, a);
   startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
   r = Runtime.getRuntime();
   r.gc();
   startMem = r.totalMemory() - r.freeMemory();
   s.BUM(a);
   endMem = r.totalMemory() - r.freeMemory();
   space[2][i] = (endMem - startMem) / 1024;
   time[2][i] = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
   s.copy(A, a);
   startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
   r = Runtime.getRuntime();
   r.gc();
   startMem = r.totalMemory() - r.freeMemory();
   s.RQ(a);
   endMem = r.totalMemory() - r.freeMemory();
   space[3][i] = (endMem - startMem) / 1024;
   time[3][i] = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
   s.copy(A, a);
   r = Runtime.getRuntime();
   r.gc();
   startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
   s.QD3P(a);
   space[4][i] = (endMem - startMem) / 1024;
   time[4][i] = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
   for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++) {
       time[i][10] += time[i][j];
       space[i][10] += space[i][j];
   time[i][10] = time[i][10] / 10.0;
   space[i][10] = space[i][10] / 10.0;
```

```
}
System.out.println("\n 时间性能对比");
System.out.println("Run1\tRun2\tRun3\tRun4\tRun5\tRun6\tRun7\tRu
n8\tRun9\tRun10\tAvg\t");
s.print(time);

System.out.println("\n 空间性能对比(KB)");
System.out.println("Run1\tRun2\tRun3\tRun4\tRun5\tRun6\tRun7\tRu
n8\tRun9\tRun10\tAvg\t");
s.print(space);
};
}
```

需要注意的是,为了突出表现3路快排的相较于传统快排的优越性,我设计生成了不少重复的数据,这样可以保证结果的相对公允。

由于代码较为冗长,我们不再去讨论具体的细节,下面我们将进行性能的分析:

根据输出结果,我们得出了如下时间性能对比的表格:(单位 ms)

	Run1	Run2	Run3	Run4	Run5	Run6	Run7	Run8	Run9	Run10	Avg
IS	63. 5	64. 7	64. 1	63.3	<b>65.</b> 1	64. 1	64. 9	64. 9	63. 7	64. 1	64. 2
TDM	8.0	9.2	8.6	7.8	9.6	8.6	9.2	9.4	8. 2	8.6	8. 7
BUM	9.6	10.8	10.2	10. 1	9.4	11.2	10.2	11.0	11.0	9.8	10.3
RQ	7	8.2	7.6	6.8	8.6	7.6	8.4	8.4	7.2	7.6	7. 7
QD3P	5. 4	6.6	6.0	5. 2	7.0	6.0	6.8	6.8	5.6	6.0	6. 1

## 以及如下的空间性能对比的表格:(单位 KB)

	Run1	Run2	Run3	Run4	Run5	Run6	Run7	Run8	Run9	Run1	Avg
										0	
IS	34. 2	34.0	33.8	36.6	32.2	33.4	34.5	34.4	33.4	33.8	34.0
TDM	344.	344.	344.	343.	345.	344.	344.	344.	343.	344.	344.
	4	6	0	2	0	0	8	8	6	0	2
BUM	351.	352.	352.	351.	353.	352.	352.	352.	351.	352.	352.
	4	6	0	2	0	0	8	8	6	0	1
RQ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
QD3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
P											

### 四、问题回答

1. Which sort worked best on data in constant or increasing order (i.e., already sorted data)? Why do you think this sort worked best?

- 答:插入排序。插入排序对于基本有序的部分只需要少量的比较和移动,在这种情况下,其时间复杂度甚至可以接近 0(N),因此是当前情况下最为高效的排序算法。
- 2. Did the same sort do well on the case of mostly sorted data? Why or why not?
- 答:不是这样的。对于插入排序来说,原本的序列越是有序,算法的性能就会越好;而对于快速排序来说,一旦一个序列越是有序,快速排序算法的性能就会越来越差,如果一个序列是完全有序的,那么快速排序算法的性能将跌至 $0(N^2)$ 。
- 3. In general, did the ordering of the incoming data affect the performance of the sorting algorithms? Please answer this question by referencing specific data from your table to support your answer. 答: 为了解答该问题,我写了一个 C++的算法程序,使用到了快速排序,分别统计了对有序数组和无序数组的排序时间,程序如下:

```
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <time.h>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
int partition(vector<int> &nums, int left, int right)
    int pivot = nums[left];
    int i = left, j = right;
    while (i < j)
        while (i < j && nums[j] >= pivot)
           j--;
        nums[i] = nums[j];
        while (i < j && nums[i] <= pivot)</pre>
            i++;
        nums[j] = nums[i];
   nums[i] = pivot;
    return i;
```

```
void quickSort(vector<int> &nums, int left, int right)
{
    if (left >= right)
       return;
    int pivotIndex = partition(nums, left, right);
    quickSort(nums, left, pivotIndex - 1);
    quickSort(nums, pivotIndex + 1, right);
int main()
    clock_t start, end;
    vector<int> nums(10000);
    for (int i = 0; i < 10000; i++)
       nums[i] = 9999 - i;
    start = clock();
    quickSort(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
    end = clock();
    cout << "Time consuming:" << (end - start) * 1000 / CLOCKS_PER_SEC</pre>
<<" ms"<< endl;
    random_shuffle(nums.begin(), nums.end());
    start = clock();
    quickSort(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
    end = clock();
    cout << "Time consuming:" << (end - start) * 1000 / CLOCKS PER SEC</pre>
<<" ms"<< endl;
    return 0;
```

### 运行结果如下:

```
Time consuming:115 ms
Time consuming:1 ms
```

上面的输出为完全有序的数组排序所需时间,下面则为打乱的数组排序所需时间,不难看出,二者有着巨大的差异。

4. Which sort did best on the shorter (i.e., n = 1,000) data sets? Did the same one do better on the longer (i.e., n = 100,000) data sets? Why or why not? Please use specific data from your table to support your answer.

答: 在数据较小时,这几种排序算法的时间差异并不大,但是随着数据量的增

加,插入排序的性能最差,其他排序算法有些许差异但是并不明显。

- 5. In general, which sort did better? Give a hypothesis as to why the difference in performance exists.
- 答:一般而言,快速排序可以满足我们的大部分需求,因为它便于设计,且运行性能较好,三路快排是基于快速排序的改良,它对于大量重复数据有着更加高的排序效率,但是它是不稳定的排序方法并且它的性能最差可以到达 0 (N²)。与之相比,归并排序虽然在平均性能上较弱于快速排序,但是最差性能却比快速排序要好,因此使用归并排序可以规避掉一些极端情况下的低效率事件出现,总之,没有最好的算法,只有最适合的算法。
- 6. Are there results in your table that seem to be inconsistent? (e.g., If I get run times for a sort that look like this {1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 7.0, 1.2, 1.6, 1.4, 1.8, 2.0, 1.5] the 7.0 entry is not consistent with the rest). Why do you think this happened? 答: 我认为这可能与计算机内部的某些硬件设计有关,或者这与操作系统的设计有着很大的关系,并不是我们的算法出了差错。