

# Algoritmi de sortare

# Analiza algoritmilor

n	log n	n	n log n	n <sup>2</sup>	n <sup>3</sup>	2 <sup>n</sup>	n!
10	3	10	33	10 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup>
10 <sup>2</sup>	7	10 <sup>2</sup>	664	10 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>30</sup>	10 <sup>94</sup>
10 <sup>3</sup>	10	10 <sup>3</sup>	9966	10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>9</sup>	10 <sup>301</sup>	10 <sup>1435</sup>
10 <sup>4</sup>	13	10 <sup>4</sup>	132877	10 <sup>8</sup>	10 <sup>12</sup>	10 <sup>3010</sup>	10 <sup>19335</sup>
10 <sup>5</sup>	17	10 <sup>5</sup>	1660964	10 <sup>10</sup>	10 <sup>15</sup>	10 <sup>30103</sup>	10 <sup>243338</sup>
10 <sup>6</sup>	20	10 <sup>6</sup>	19931569	10 <sup>12</sup>	10 <sup>18</sup>	10 <sup>301030</sup>	10 <sup>2933369</sup>

- Complexitatea algoritmilor
- Timp minim, mediu, maxim
- Caz favorabil (cel mai bun caz), nefavorabil (cel mai rau caz)

# Sortarea

- [Comparison Sorting Visualization \(usfca.edu\)](http://usfca.edu)
- [Data Structure Visualization \(usfca.edu\)](http://usfca.edu)

Indicii vect sunt  $1, \dots, n$

Sortare prin selectie - Sortare crescătoare  
 $n = nr. \text{ de elemente}$

$v: \overset{2}{\cancel{10}}, \overset{3}{\cancel{4}}, \overset{4}{\cancel{2}}, 6, 7, 8, \overset{9}{\cancel{3}}, \overset{10}{\cancel{9}}, \overset{10}{\cancel{10}} \rightarrow 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$

// determină cel mai mic elem din  
 $v[1], v[2], \dots, v[n]$

$j = \text{indicele}$   
celui mai mic

$v[1] \leftrightarrow v[j]$

// determină cel mai mic elem din  
 $v[2], v[3], \dots, v[n]$

$j = \text{indicele celui mai mic}$   
 $v[2] \leftrightarrow v[j]$

// determină cel mai mic elem din  $v[n-1], v[n]$   
 $j = \dots$   
 $v[n-1] \leftrightarrow v[j]$

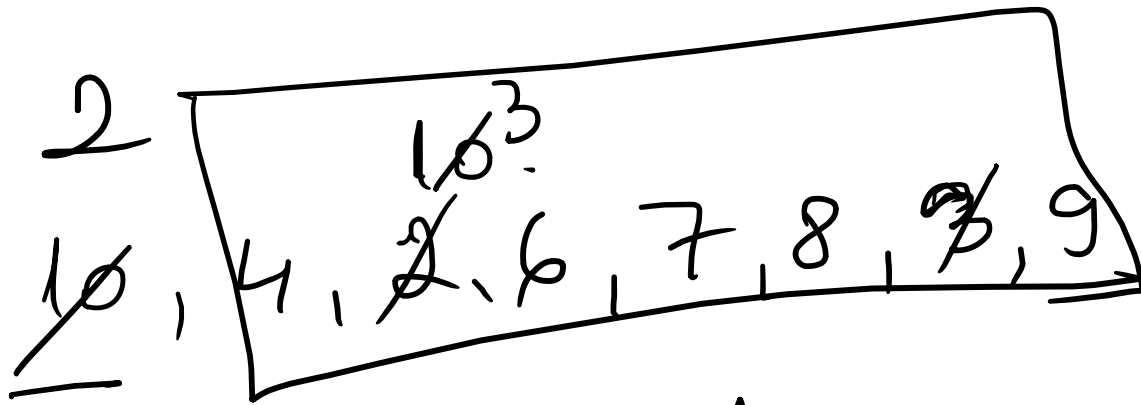
Op. de bază = comparația

## Sortare prin selectie

- For  $i=1, n-1$
- // determinam min din secventa  $v[i], \dots, v[n]$ . Fie  $j$  indicele lui.
- $\text{min} = v[i], j = i$
- for  $k = i+1, n$
- if  $v[k] < \text{min}$  then  $\text{min} = v[k], j = k$
- endif
- endfor
- if  $j \neq i$  then  $v[i] \leftrightarrow v[j]$  // interschimba
- endif
- endfor
- 

} nr. de comp

$$1+2+\dots+k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$$



for  $\frac{i=1}{i=2}$   $n-1$  comp.  
 $n-2$  comp

$\vdots$

$i=n-1$  1 comp.

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$$\text{total} = 1+2+3+\dots+(n-1) = \frac{(n-1)n}{2} = \frac{n^2-n}{2} \Rightarrow \Theta(n^2).$$

$v = \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, 4.$

3 comp.

2 comp.

1 comp.

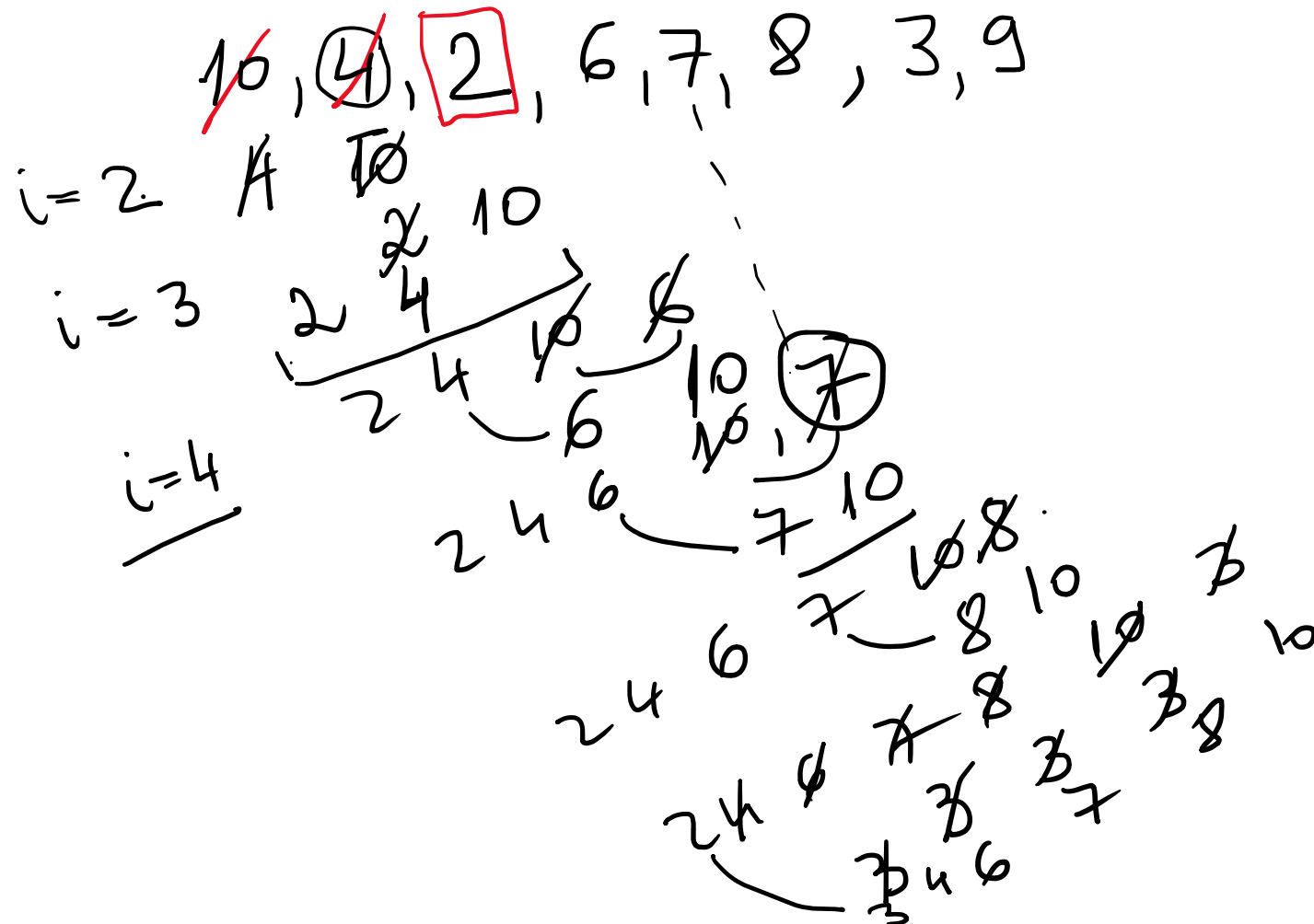
Indiferent de vectorul  $v$ , nr. de comparații este același.

Alg este de ordin  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ .

# Sortare prin inserare

$P_P \quad v[1] < v[2] < \dots < v[i]$

vrem să inserăm  $v[i+1]$   
 ai după  $v[1] < v[2] < \dots < v[i+1]$



2 3 4 6 7 8 10 9  
 9 10  
 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10.



indici 1, 2, ..., n.

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>1</del>
1	2	3	4	4

8	10
<u>2, 4, 6, 7, 10</u>	<u>8</u>
	<del>10</del>
	<del>8</del>

```

for i = 2, n
  j = i
  while (j > 1 && v[j] < v[j-1])
    v[j] ↔ v[j-1]
    j--
  endwhile
endfor

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# Analiza algoritmului

Nr. min de comp.

$$\text{nr. comp.} = n - 1.$$

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, ⑦.

$$\text{time minimum} \\ \sim \Theta(n).$$

Nr. max de comp = sir descrescator

7, 6, 5, 2, ①.

pt  $v[i]$  se fac  $i-1$  comp

$i=2 \rightarrow 1 \text{ comp}$   
 $i=3 \rightarrow 2 \text{ comp}$   
 $\vdots$   
 $i=n \rightarrow n-1 \text{ comp}$

$$\text{total} = 1 + 2 + \dots + n-1 \\ = \frac{(n-1)n}{2} = \Theta(n^2).$$

$$\text{time min} = O(n)$$

$$\text{time max} = O(n^2)$$

Se poate arăta că  $\text{time mediu} \sim O(n^2)$ .