

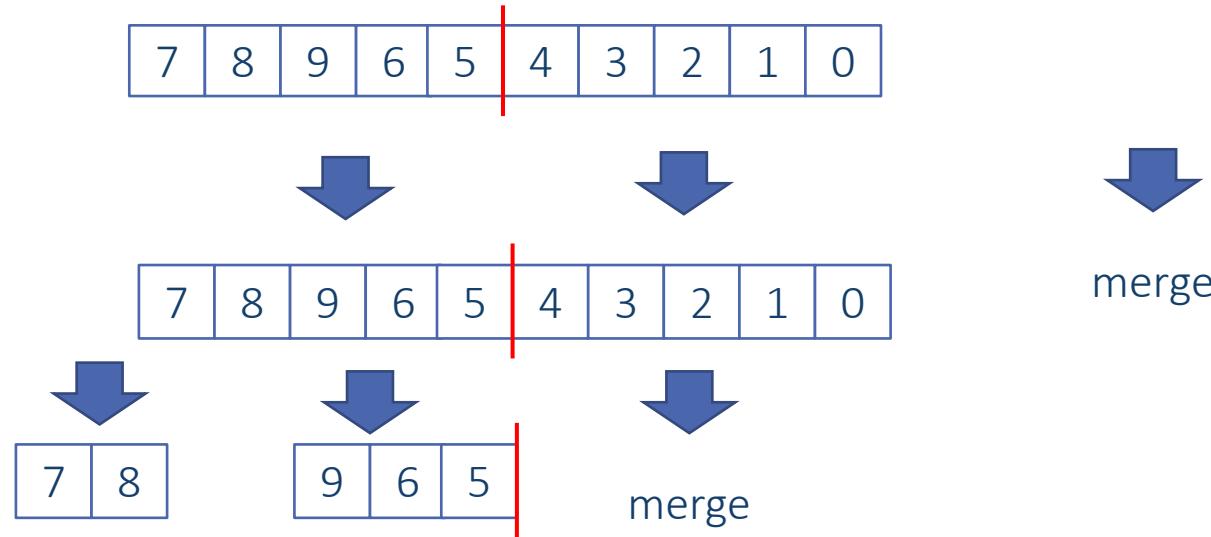
Aula 11 e 12
Ordenação
Mergesort

Algoritmos e Estruturas de Dados

Mergesort

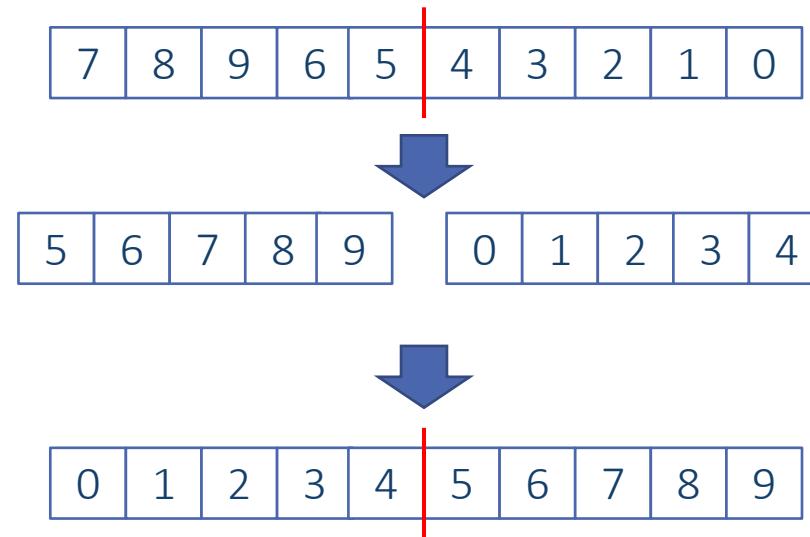
Mergesort

- Ideia:
 - Dividir para conquistar
 - ordenar um array de 1000 elementos é muito difícil!
 - ordenar metade, e depois outra metade, e depois juntar tudo



Mergesort

- Ideia:
 - Dividir para conquistar
 - ordenar um array de 1000 elementos é muito difícil!
 - ordenar metade, e depois outra metade, e depois juntar tudo



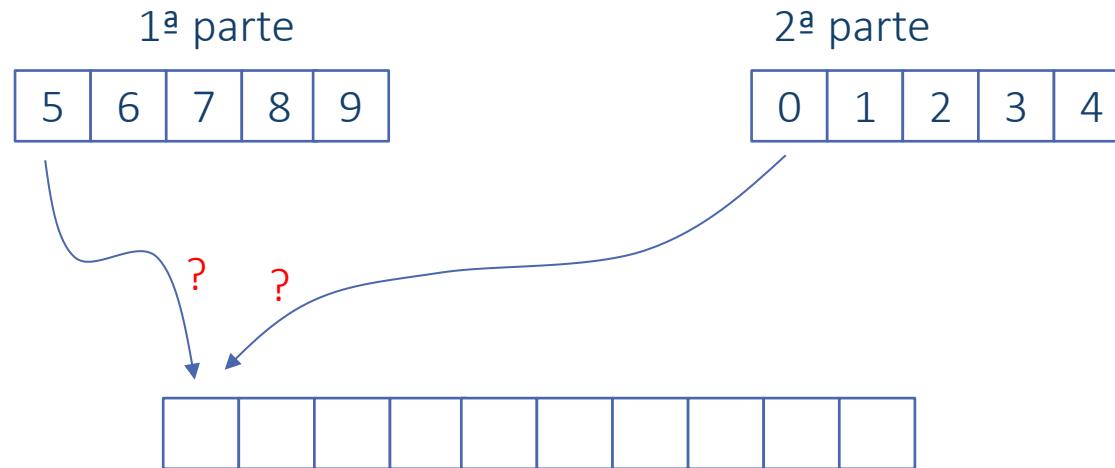
- Ideia
 - Juntar de forma ordenada os elementos de 2 partes do array
 - Sabendo que:

Os elementos da 1.ª parte estão já ordenados entre si

Os elementos da 2.ª parte estão já ordenados entre si

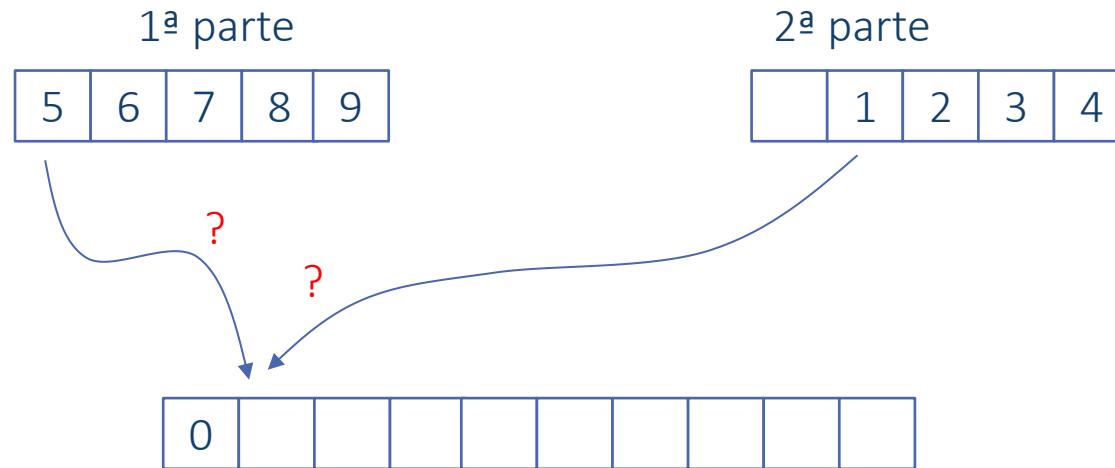
Merge

- Como os subarrays estão ordenados sabemos que o elemento mais à esquerda é sempre o menor de cada subarray
 - Ou seja, basta comparar os elementos mais à esquerda para saber qual dos dois colocar



Merge

- Como os subarrays estão ordenados sabemos que o elemento mais à esquerda é sempre o menor de cada subarray
 - Ou seja, basta comparar os elementos mais à esquerda para saber qual dos dois colocar



Merge

```

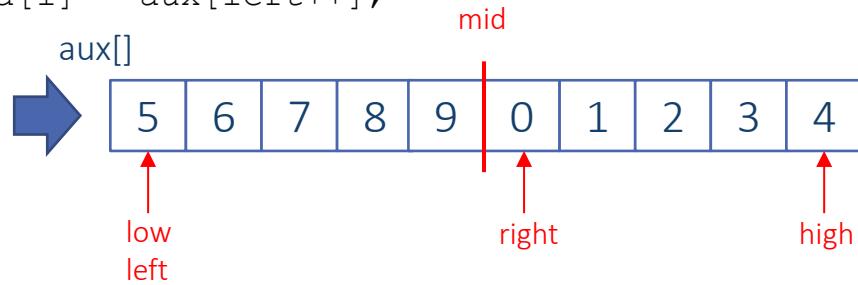
private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
    int right = mid+1;

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }
}

for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
{
    //left array is exhausted
    if (left > mid)                                a[i] = aux[right++];
    //right array is exhausted
    else if (right > high)                          a[i] = aux[left++];
    else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))            a[i] = aux[right++];
    else                                              a[i] = aux[left++];
}
}

```

Copia os elementos para um array auxiliar



Merge

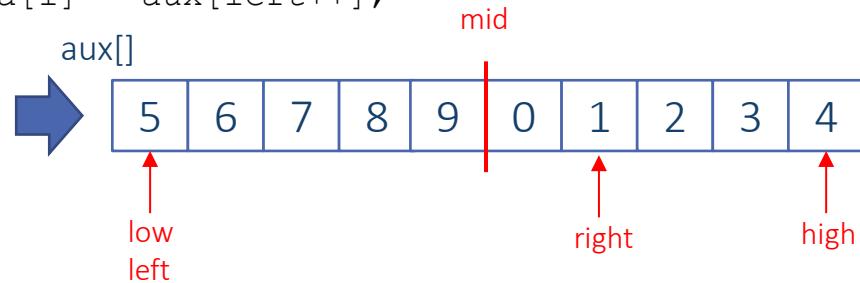
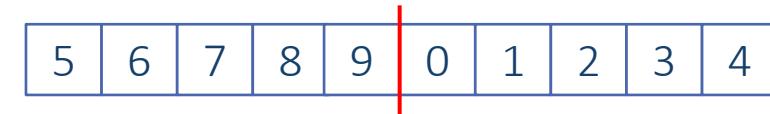
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{
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        else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))   a[i] = aux[right++];
        else                                    a[i] = aux[left++];
    }
}

```



Merge

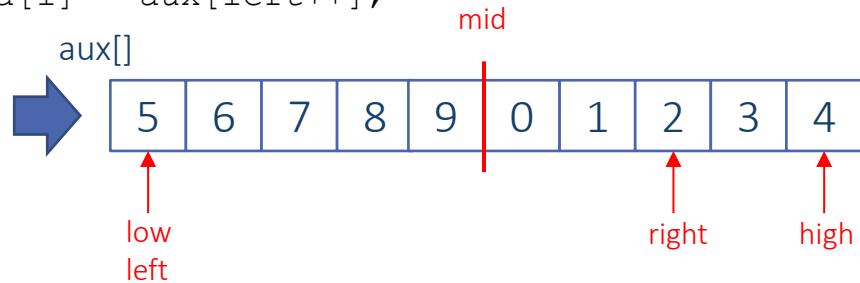
```

private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
    int right = mid+1;

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
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    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
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}

```



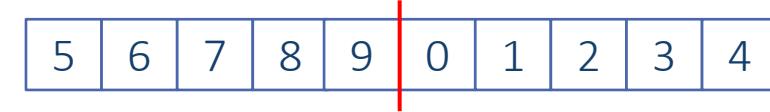
Merge

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        else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))   a[i] = aux[right++];
        else                                    a[i] = aux[left++];
    }
}
    
```



Merge

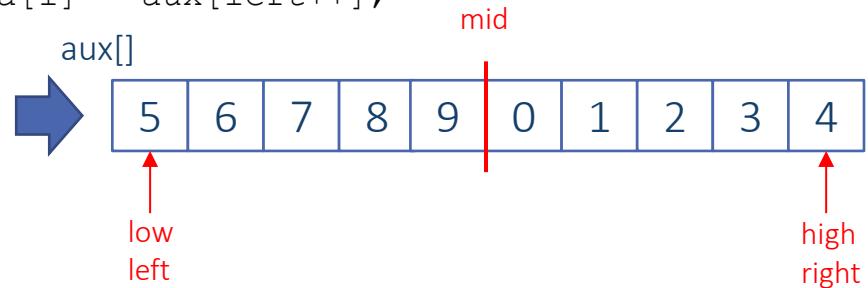
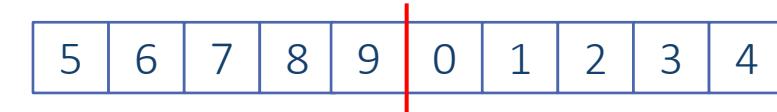
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    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
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        else                                    a[i] = aux[left++];
    }
}

```



Merge

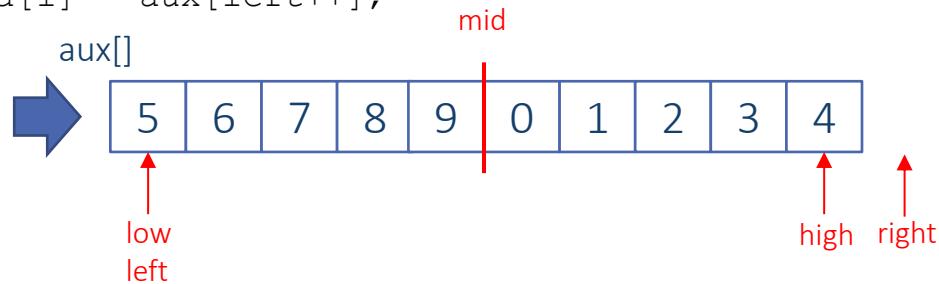
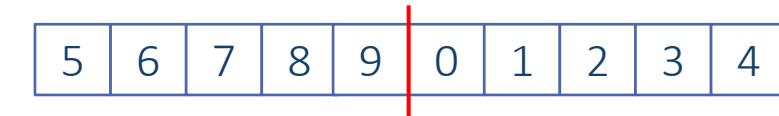
```

private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
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    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
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    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
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    }
}

```



Merge

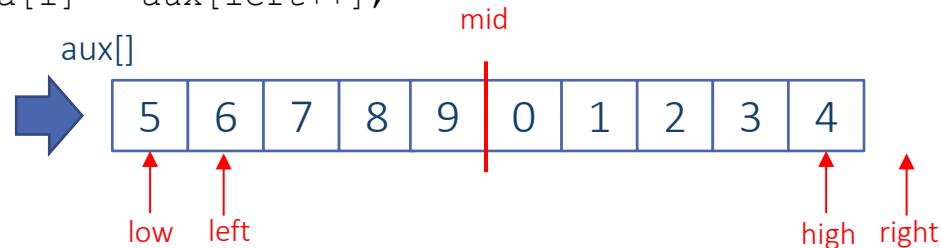
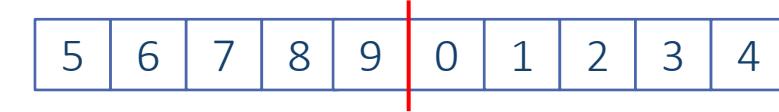
```

private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
    int right = mid+1;

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        //left array is exhausted
        if (left > mid)                      a[i] = aux[right++];
        //right array is exhausted
        else if (right > high)                a[i] = aux[left++];
        else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))   a[i] = aux[right++];
        else                                    a[i] = aux[left++];
    }
}

```



Merge

```

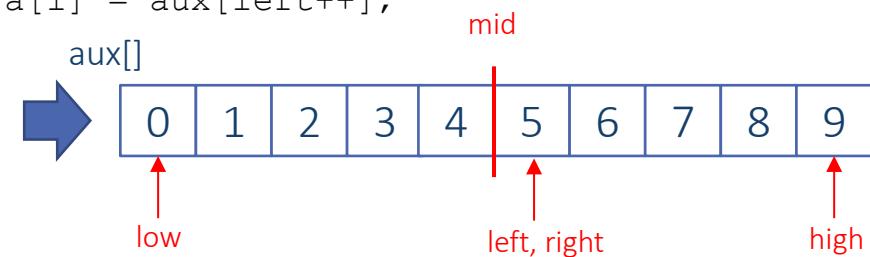
private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
    int right = mid+1;

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        //left array is exhausted
        if (left > mid)                                a[i] = aux[right++];
        //right array is exhausted
        else if (right > high)                         a[i] = aux[left++];
        else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))            a[i] = aux[right++];
        else                                              a[i] = aux[left++];
    }
}

```

Tudo o que estava do lado esquerdo já foi colocado, só nos falta colocar elementos do lado direito



Merge

```

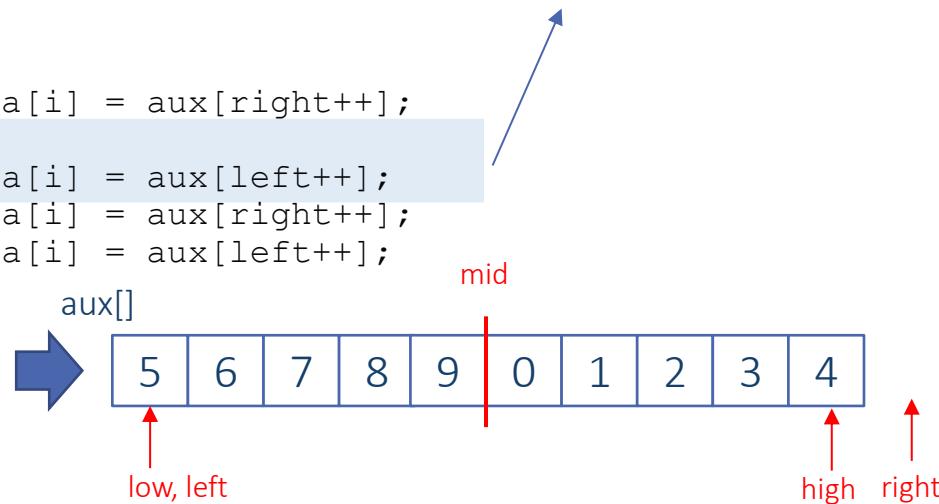
private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
    int right = mid+1;

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        //left array is exausted
        if (left > mid)
            a[i] = aux[right++];
        //right array is exausted
        else if (right > high)
            a[i] = aux[left++];
        else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))
            a[i] = aux[right++];
        else
            a[i] = aux[left++];
    }
}

```

Tudo o que estava do lado direito já foi colocado, só nos falta colocar elementos do lado esquerdo



Merge

```

private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
    int right = mid+1;

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        //left array is exhausted
        if (left > mid)
        //right array is exhausted
        else if (right > high)
        else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))
            else
    }
}

```

Há elementos dos dois lados, temos de comparar o elemento da esquerda com o da direita
Se o da direita for menor, colocamos da direita

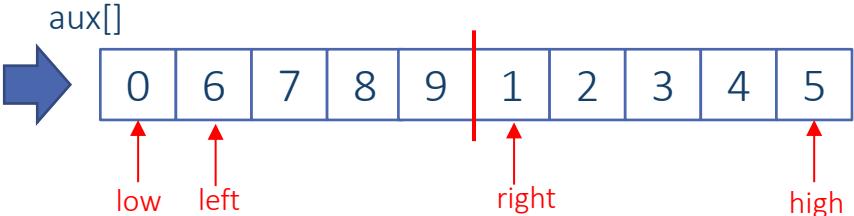
a[i] = aux[right++];

a[i] = aux[left++];

a[i] = aux[right++];

a[i] = aux[left++];

mid



Merge

```

private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
    int right = mid+1;

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        //left array is exausted
        if (left > mid)
        //right array is exausted
        else if (right > high)
        else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))
        else
    }
}

```

Há elementos dos dois lados, temos de comparar o elemento da esquerda com o da direita
Caso contrário, colocamos da esquerda

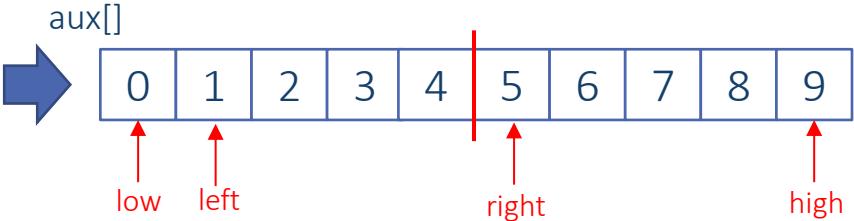
a[i] = aux[right++];

a[i] = aux[left++];

a[i] = aux[right++];

a[i] = aux[left++];

mid



Mergesort

Recursivo

Mergesort recursivo

Observação:

Abordagens recursivas a um problema tentam obter uma solução para o problema original a partir da solução para uma versão mais simples do problema original

Mergesort recursivo

Observação:

Abordagens recursivas a um problema tentam obter uma solução para o problema original a partir da solução para uma versão mais simples do problema original

- 1) “Parto” o array original em 2 subarrays com metade do tamanho
- 2) Ordem o subarray da esquerda
- 3) Ordem o subarray da direita
- 4) Faço merge dos 2 subarrays

Mergesort recursivo

```
public static void sort(Comparable[] a)
{
    Comparable[] aux = new Comparable[a.length];
    sort(a, aux, 0, a.length-1);
}

public static void sort(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low,
int high)
{
    if(high <= low) return;
    int mid = low + (high - low)/2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1,high);
    merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
```

Complexidade

do Mergesort

Complexidade merge (exchanges)

```

private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
    int right = mid+1;

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }
}

for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
{
    //left array is exausted
    if (left > mid)
        a[i] = aux[right++];
    //right array is exausted
    else if (right > high)
        a[i] = aux[left++];
    else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))
        a[i] = aux[right++];
    else
        a[i] = aux[left++];
}
    
```

+
 n exchanges
 n exchanges
 $\approx 2n$ exchanges

$=$

Observação:
 dado $n = high - low + 1$

Só é feito 1 exchange por iteração

Complexidade merge (compares)

```

private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
    int right = mid+1;

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        //left array is exausted
        if (left > mid)                      a[i] = aux[right++];
        //right array is exausted
        else if (right > high)                a[i] = aux[left++];
        else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))   a[i] = aux[right++];
        else                                    a[i] = aux[left++];
    }
}
    
```

Observação:
 dado $n = \text{high} - \text{low} + 1$

$n-1$ compares no pior caso
 $\sim n$

Complexidade merge (compares)

```

private static void merge(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int mid, int high)
{
    int left = low;
    int right = mid+1;

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }

    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        //left array is exausted
        if (left > mid)                                a[i] = aux[right++];
        //right array is exausted
        else if (right > high)                          a[i] = aux[left++];
        else if (less(aux[right], aux[left]))            a[i] = aux[right++];
        else                                            a[i] = aux[left++];
    }
}

```

Observação:
 dado $n = \text{high} - \text{low} + 1$

$n/2$ compares no melhor caso
 $\sim n/2$

Observação:

No melhor caso, o merge apenas vai comparar metade dos elementos

Primeiro gastamos todos os elementos de um dos lados, e já não precisamos de fazer mais comparações pq ($\text{left} > \text{mid}$) ou ($\text{right} > \text{high}$)

Complexidade merge

<i>função merge</i>	Melhor caso	Pior caso	Aleatório	O
<i>less/compare</i>	$\frac{1}{2} n$	n	n	$O(n)$
<i>exchange</i>	$2 n$	$2 n$	$2 n$	

Complexidade Sort (exchanges)

- $$T_{\text{sort}}(n) = T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{merge}}(n)$$

sort
 metade esquerda i
sort
 metade direita i
merge

```
public static void sort(Comparable[] a,
    Comparable[] aux, int low, int high)
{
    if (high <= low) return;
    int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1, high);
    merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
```

Complexidade Sort (exchanges)

- $$T_{\text{sort}}(n) = T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2}) + T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2}) + T_{\text{merge}}(n)$$

$$= 2T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2}) + 2n$$

sort
 metade
 esquerda metade
 direita *merge*

```
public static void sort(Comparable[] a,
    Comparable[] aux, int low, int high)
{
    if (high <= low) return;
    int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1, high);
    merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
```

Complexidade Sort (exchanges)

- $$T_{\text{sort}}(n) = \underbrace{T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2}) + T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2})}_{\text{metade esquerda}} + T_{\text{merge}}(n) \quad \underbrace{\text{metade direita}}$$

$$= 2T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2}) + 2n$$

$$= 2(2T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{4}) + T_{\text{merge}}(\frac{n}{2})) + 2n$$

$$= 4T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{4}) + 2n + 2n$$

$$= 8T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{8}) + 2n + 2n + 2n$$

$$\dots$$

$$= 2n + \dots + 2n \quad \underbrace{\log_2 n}$$

$$= 2n \log_2 n$$

```
public static void sort(Comparable[] a,
    Comparable[] aux, int low, int high)
{
    if (high <= low) return;
    int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1, high);
    merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
```

Complexidade Sort (compara)

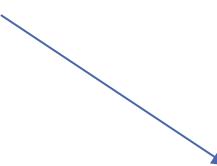
- $$T_{\text{sort}}(n) = T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{merge}}(n)$$


```
public static void sort(Comparable[] a,
    Comparable[] aux, int low, int high)
{
    if (high <= low) return;
    int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1, high);
    merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
```

Complexidade Sort (comparações)

- $$T_{\text{sort}}(n) = T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2}) + T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2}) + T_{\text{merge}}(n)$$

$$= 2T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2}) + n$$



```
public static void sort(Comparable[] a,
    Comparable[] aux, int low, int high)
{
    if (high <= low) return;
    int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1, high);
    merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
```

No caso médio, e no pior caso o método merge faz $\sim n$ comparações

Complexidade Sort (comparaes)

- $$T_{\text{sort}}(n) = \underbrace{T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2}) + T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2})}_{\text{metade esquerda}} + T_{\text{merge}}(n) \quad \underbrace{\text{metade direita}}$$

$$= 2T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{2}) + n$$

$$= 2(2T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{4}) + T_{\text{merge}}(\frac{n}{2})) + n$$

$$= 4T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{4}) + n + 2$$

$$= 8T_{\text{sort}}(\frac{n}{8}) + n + n + n$$

...

$$= n + \underbrace{\dots + n}_{\log_2 n}$$

$$= n \log_2 n$$

```
public static void sort(Comparable[] a,
 Comparable[] aux, int low, int high)
{
    if (high <= low) return;
    int mid = low + (high - low)/2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1, high);
    merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
```

Complexidade Mergesort

```
public static void sort(Comparable[] a,
    Comparable[] aux, int low, int high)
{
    if(high <= low) return;
    int mid = low + (high - low)/2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1, high);
    merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
```

No melhor caso, o merge apenas vai comparar metade dos elementos

Mergesort	Melhor caso	Pior caso	Aleatório	O
<i>less/compare</i>	$\frac{1}{2} n \log_2 n$	$n \log_2 n$	$n \log_2 n$	$O(n \log_2 n)$
<i>exchange</i>	$2 n \log_2 n$	$2 n \log_2 n$	$2 n \log_2 n$	

Mergesort

Truques para melhorar a eficiência

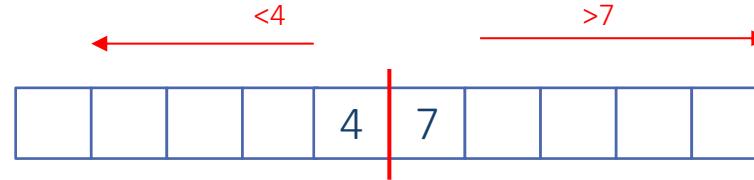
- 1) usar insertion sort para arrays pequenos
 - A partir de um valor de cutoff (ex: 10) usar *insertionsort* em vez de *mergesort*

```
public static void sort(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int high)
{
    if(high <= low + CUTOFF - 1)
    {
        InsertionSort.sort(a, low, high);
        return;
    }
    int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1, high);
    merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
```

Truques para melhorar mergesort

- 2) Não fazer merge para arrays que já estão ordenados
 - Se o maior do lado esquerdo for menor ou igual que o menor direito

```
public static void sort(Comparable[] a, Comparable[] aux, int low, int high)
{
    if (high <= low) return;
    int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1, high);
    if (greater(a[mid], a[mid+1]))
        merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
```



Truques para melhorar *mergesort*

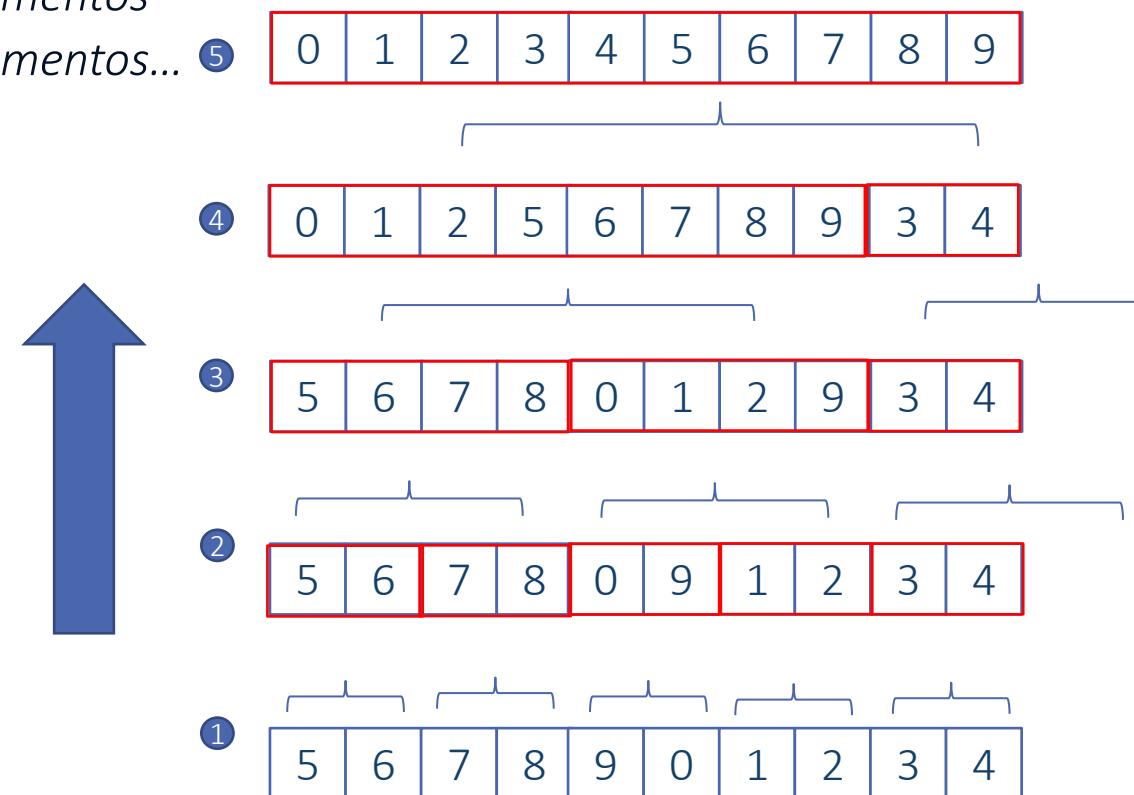
- 3) Evitar cópia para array auxiliar
 - É possível evitar cópia se
 - alternarmos entre array original e array auxiliar nas chamadas recursivas*

Mergesort

Bottom Up

Mergesort Bottom Up

- Implementação não recursiva do *mergesort*
 - Merge de subarrays de 1 elemento
 - Merge de subarrays de 2 elementos
 - Merge de subarrays de 4 elementos...

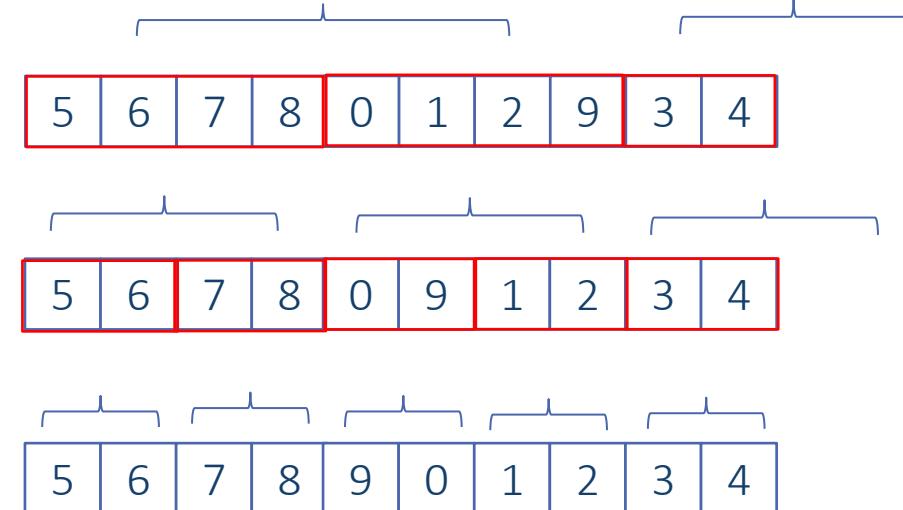


Mergesort Bottom Up

```

public static void sort(Comparable[] a)
{
    int n = a.length;
    Comparable[] aux = new Comparable[n];

    for(int groupSize = 1; groupSize < n; groupSize *= 2)
    {
        for(int low = 0; low < n - groupSize; low += 2*groupSize)
        {
            merge(a, aux, low, low+groupSize-1, Math.min(low+2*groupSize-1, n-1));
        }
    }
}
    
```



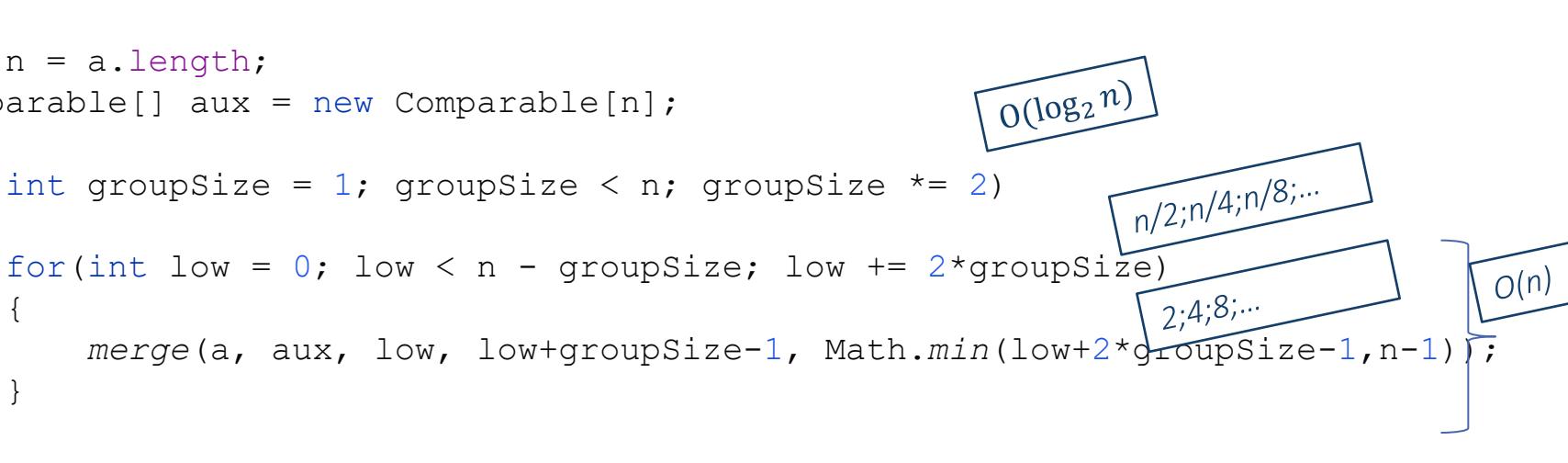
Complexidade Temporal

```

public static void sort(Comparable[] a)
{
    int n = a.length;
    Comparable[] aux = new Comparable[n];
    O(log2 n)

    for(int groupSize = 1; groupSize < n; groupSize *= 2)
    {
        for(int low = 0; low < n - groupSize; low += 2*groupSize)
        {
            merge(a, aux, low, low+groupSize-1, Math.min(low+2*groupSize-1, n-1));
        }
    }
}

```



Mergesort BU	Melhor caso	Pior caso	Aleatório	O
<i>less/compare</i>	$\frac{1}{2} n \log_2 n$	$n \log_2 n$	$n \log_2 n$	$O(n \log_2 n)$
<i>exchange</i>	$2 n \log_2 n$	$2 n \log_2 n$	$2 n \log_2 n$	

Complexidade Temporal

- Quando n é uma potênciade 2
 - Eficiência *Mergesort Bottom Up* \sim *Mergesort recursivo*
- Quando n não é potênciade 2
 - *Mergesort Bottom Up* é ligeiramente mais lento $\sim 10\%$

