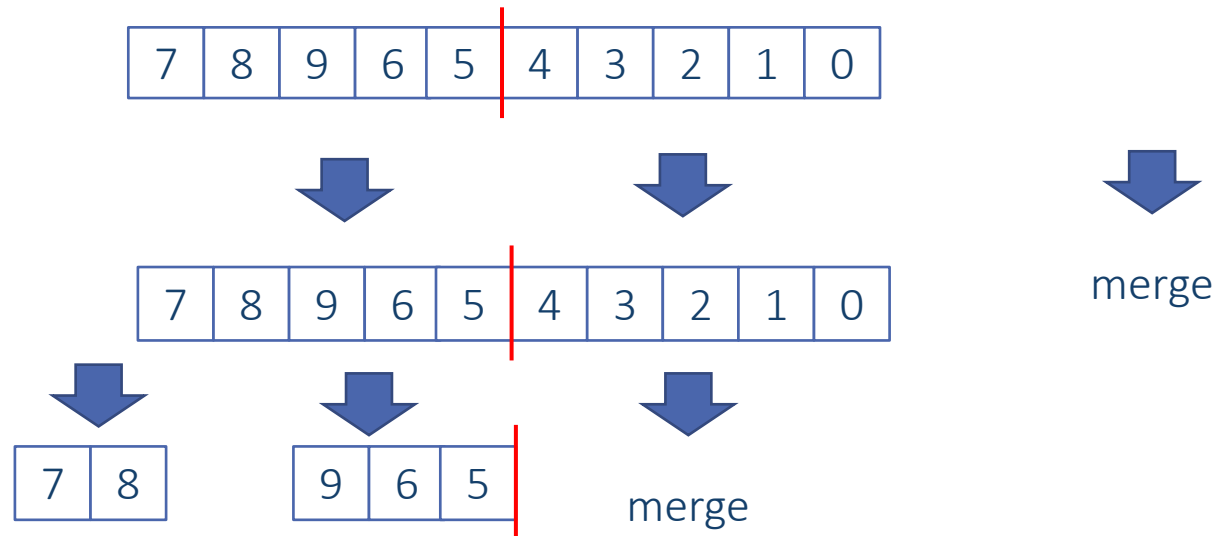


Aula 11 e 12
Ordenação
Mergesort

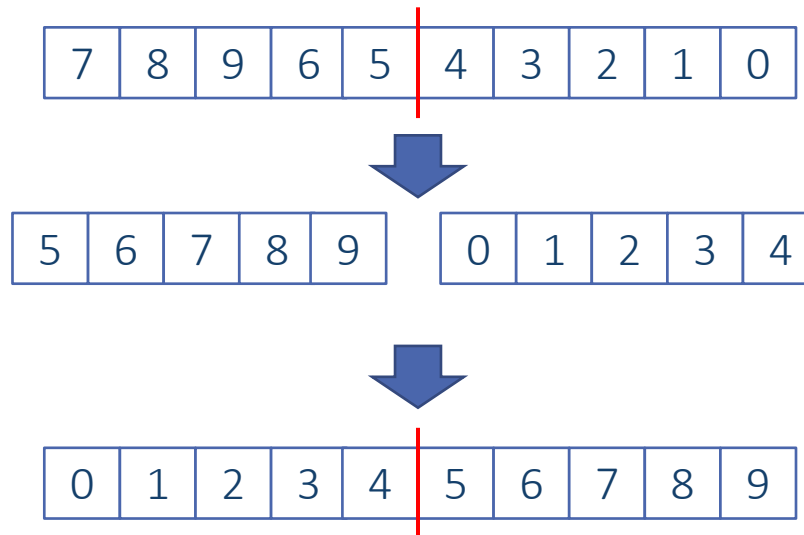
Algoritmos e Estruturas de Dados

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:
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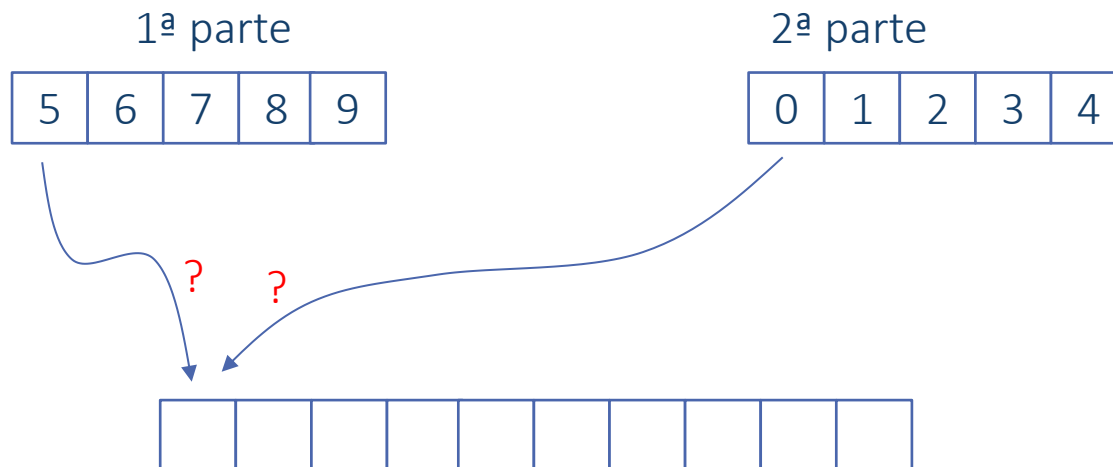


- Ideia
 - Juntar de forma ordenada os elementos de 2 partes do array
 - Sabendo que:

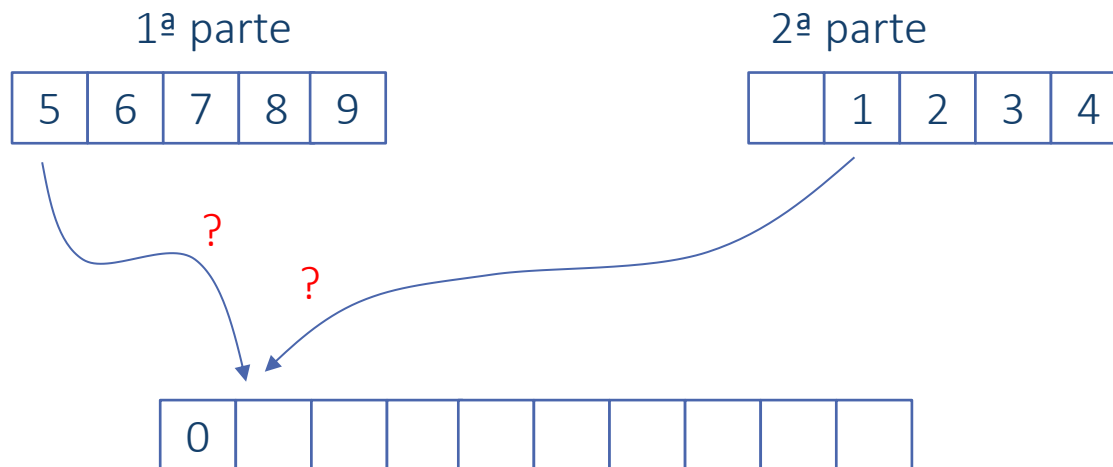
Os elementos da 1.ª parte estão já ordenados entre si

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

- 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



- 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

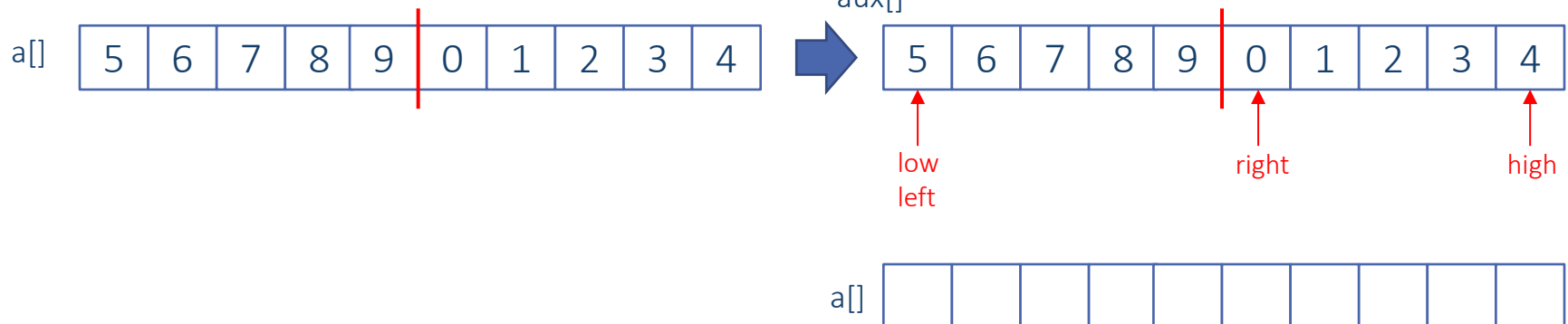
```

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
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    }
}
  
```

Copia os elementos para um array auxiliar



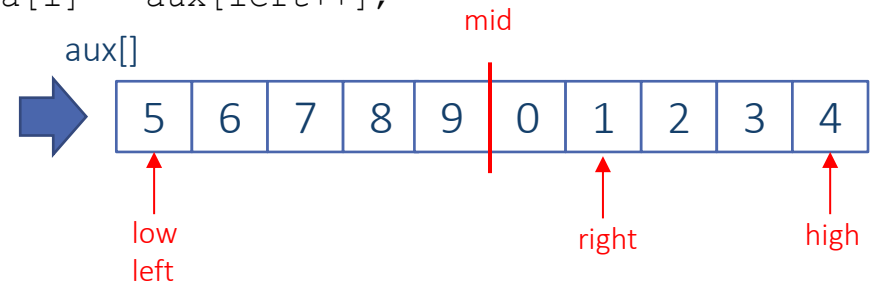
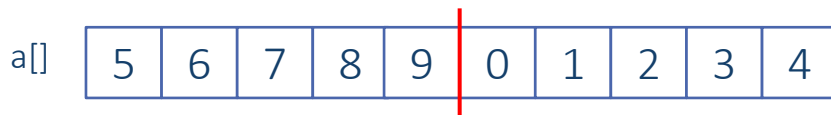
Merge

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



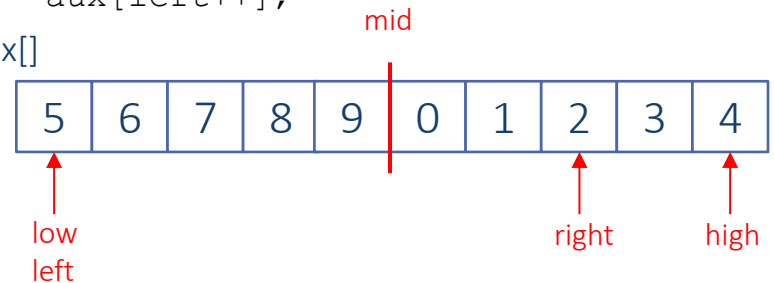
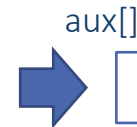
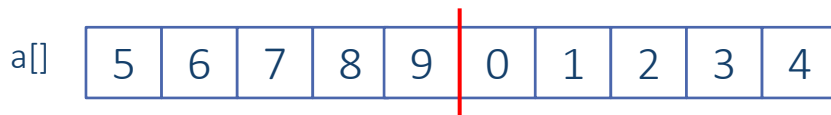
Merge

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        else if (less(aux[right],aux[left]))
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        else
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}
  
```



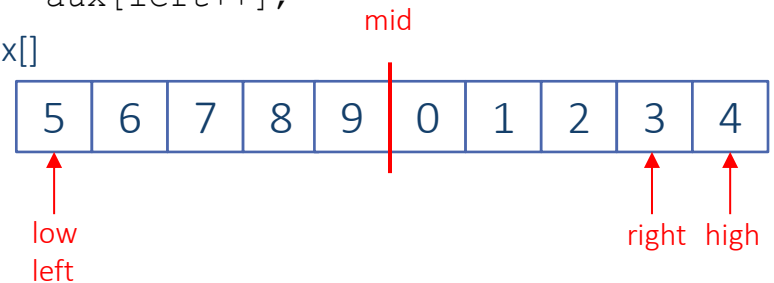
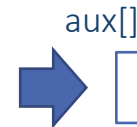
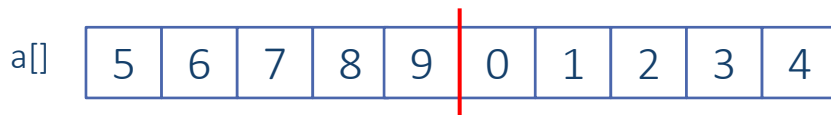
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    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
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        //left array is exhausted
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        //right array is exhausted
        else if (right > high)
    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



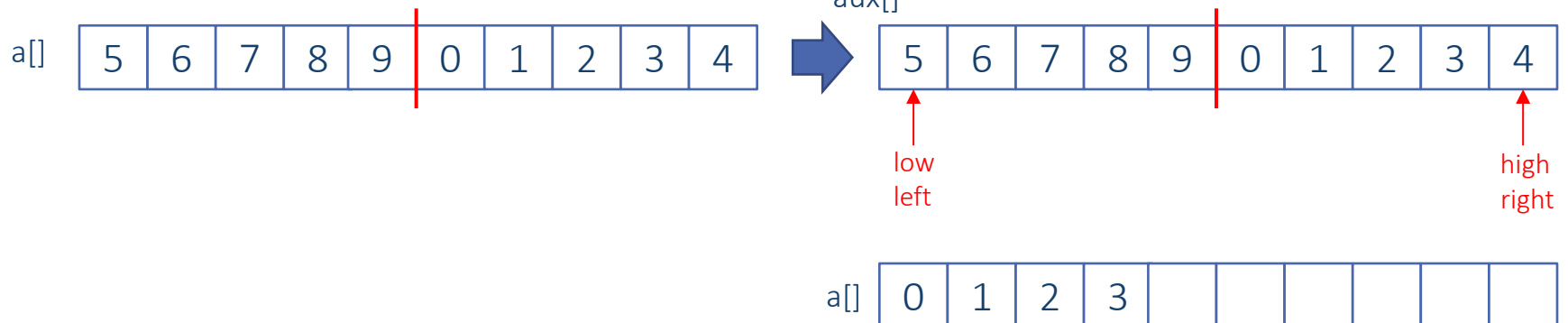
Merge

```

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    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
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        else if (less(aux[right],aux[left]))
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        else
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}
  
```



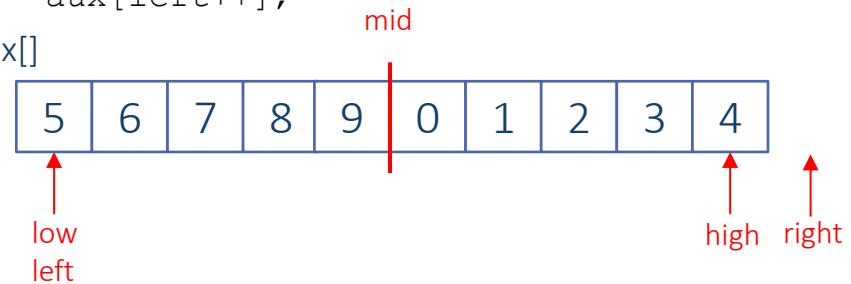
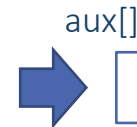
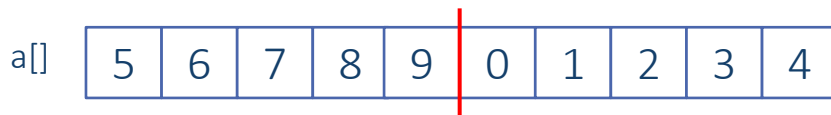
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        else if (less(aux[right],aux[left]))
            a[i] = aux[right++];
        else
            a[i] = aux[left++];
    }
}
  
```



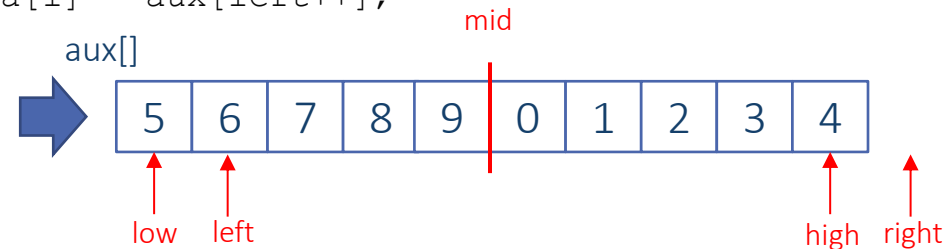
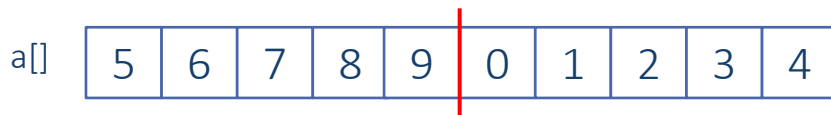
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            a[i] = aux[right++];
        else
            a[i] = aux[left++];
    }
}
  
```




Merge

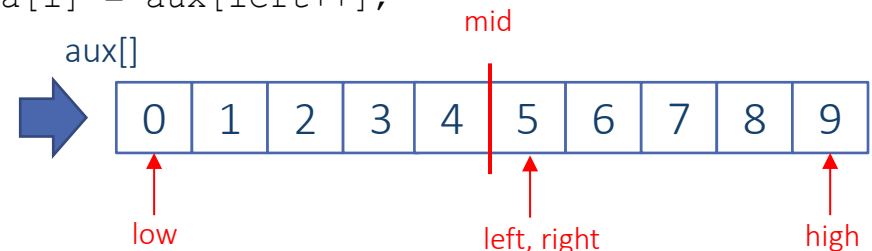
```

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

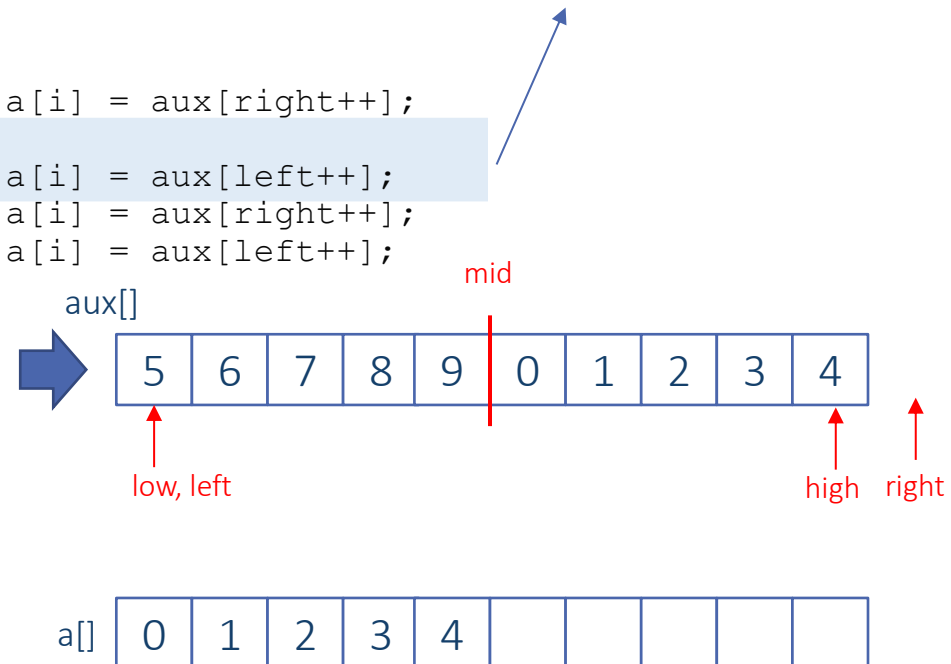
```

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];
    }

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    {
        //left array is exhausted
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            a[i] = aux[right++];
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        else if (less(aux[right],aux[left]))
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Merge

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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++)
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        aux[i] = a[i];
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    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
    }
}
  
```

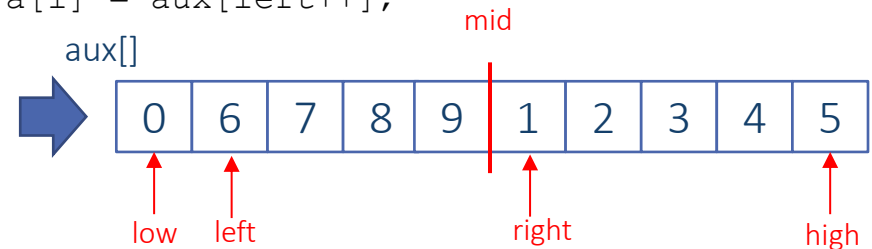
Há elementos dos dois lados, temos de comparar o elemento da esquerda com o da direita
Se o da direita for menor, colocamos da direita

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

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

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

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



Merge

```

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

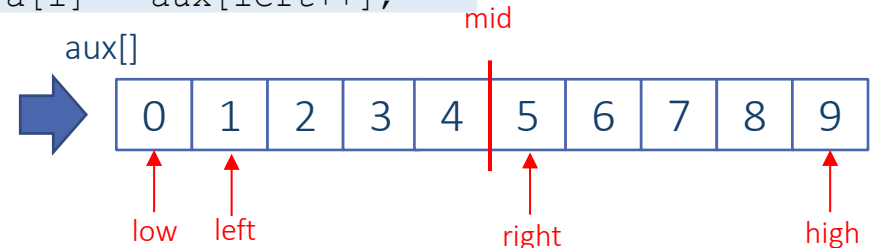
    for(int i = low; i <= high; i++)
    {
        aux[i] = a[i];
    }

    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
Caso contrário, colocamos da esquerda

```

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



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

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) Ordeno o subarray da esquerda
- 3) Ordeno o subarray da direita
- 4) Faço merge dos 2 subarrays

```
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 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++];
    }
}
  
```

Observação:

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

n exchanges

+

n exchanges

Só é feito 1 exchange
por iteração

=

$\sim 2n$ exchanges

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];
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            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 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++];
    }
}
```

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 compares pq $(\text{left} > \text{mid})$ ou $(\text{right} > \text{high})$

<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)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet T_{\text{sort}}(n) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{esquerda} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{direita} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{merge} \end{array} \\
 & = T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{merge}}(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

```

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)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet T_{\text{sort}}(n) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{esquerda} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{direita} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{merge} \end{array} \\
 & = T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{merge}}(n) \\
 & = 2T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + 2n
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```

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)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet T_{\text{sort}}(n) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{esquerda} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{direita} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{merge} \end{array} \\
 &= T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{merge}}(n) \\
 &= 2T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + 2n \\
 &= 2(2T_{\text{sort}}(n/4) + T_{\text{merge}}(n/2)) + 2n \\
 &= 4T_{\text{sort}}(n/4) + 2n + 2n \\
 &= 8T_{\text{sort}}(n/8) + 2n + 2n + 2n \\
 &\dots \\
 &= 2n + \dots + 2n \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{\log_2 n} \\
 &= 2n \log_2 n
 \end{aligned}$$

```

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 (compares)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet T_{\text{sort}}(n) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{esquerda} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{direita} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{merge} \end{array} \\
 & = T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{merge}}(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

```

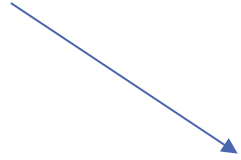
public static void sort(Comparable[] a,
    Comparable[] aux, int low, int high)
{
    if(high <= low) return;
    int mid = low + (high - low)/2;
    sort(a, aux, low, mid);
    sort(a, aux, mid+1, high);
    merge(a, aux, low, mid, high);
}
    
```

Complexidade Sort (compares)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet T_{\text{sort}}(n) \overset{\substack{\text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{esquerda}}}{=} T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + \overset{\substack{\text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{direita}}}{=} T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + \overset{\text{merge}}{=} T_{\text{merge}}(n) \\
 & = 2T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + n
 \end{aligned}$$

```

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 (compares)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet T_{\text{sort}}(n) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{esquerda} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{sort} \\ \text{metade} \\ \text{direita} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{merge} \end{array} \\
 &= T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + T_{\text{merge}}(n) \\
 &= 2T_{\text{sort}}(n/2) + n \\
 &= 2(2T_{\text{sort}}(n/4) + T_{\text{merge}}(n/2)) + n \\
 &= 4T_{\text{sort}}(n/4) + n + 2 \\
 &= 8T_{\text{sort}}(n/8) + n + n + n \\
 &\dots \\
 &= \underbrace{n + \dots + n}_{\log_2 n} \\
 &= n \log_2 n
 \end{aligned}$$

```

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
less/compare	$\frac{1}{2} n \log_2 n$	$n \log_2 n$	$n \log_2 n$	$O(n \log_2 n)$
exchange	$2 n \log_2 n$	$2 n \log_2 n$	$2 n \log_2 n$	

Mergesort

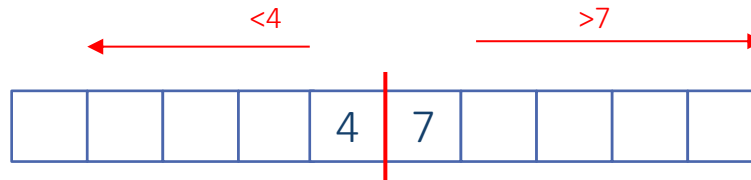
Truques para melhorar a eficiência

- 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);
}
```

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



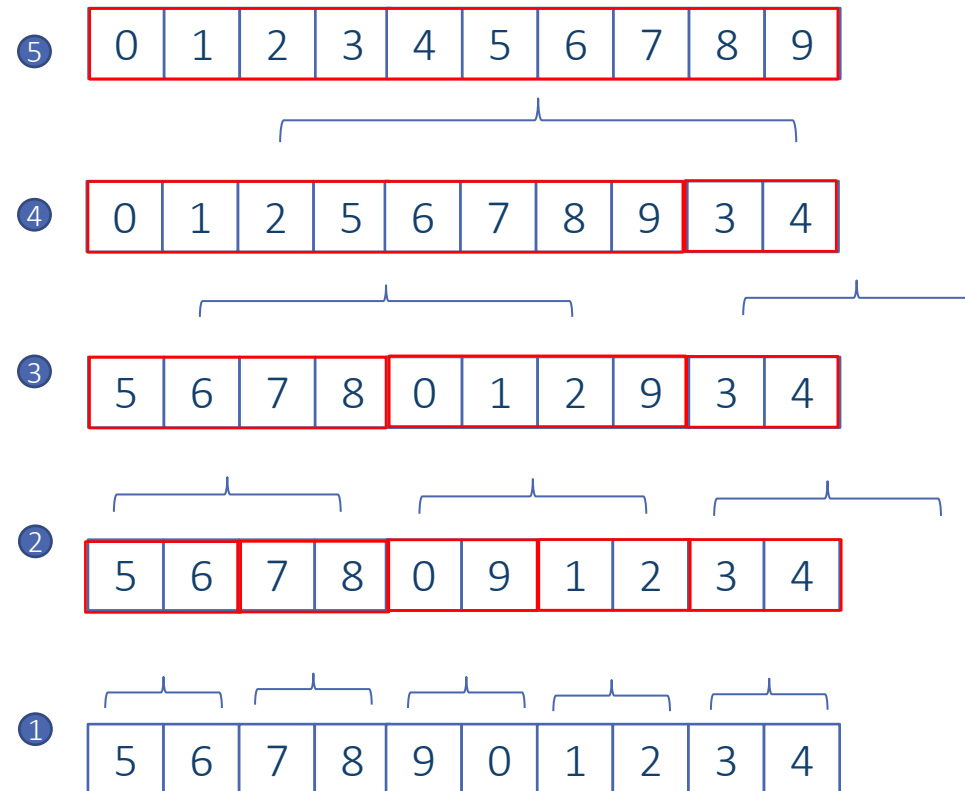
- 3) *Evitar cópia para array auxiliar*
 - *É possível evitar cópia se alternarmos entre array original e array auxiliar nas chamadas recursivas*

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...

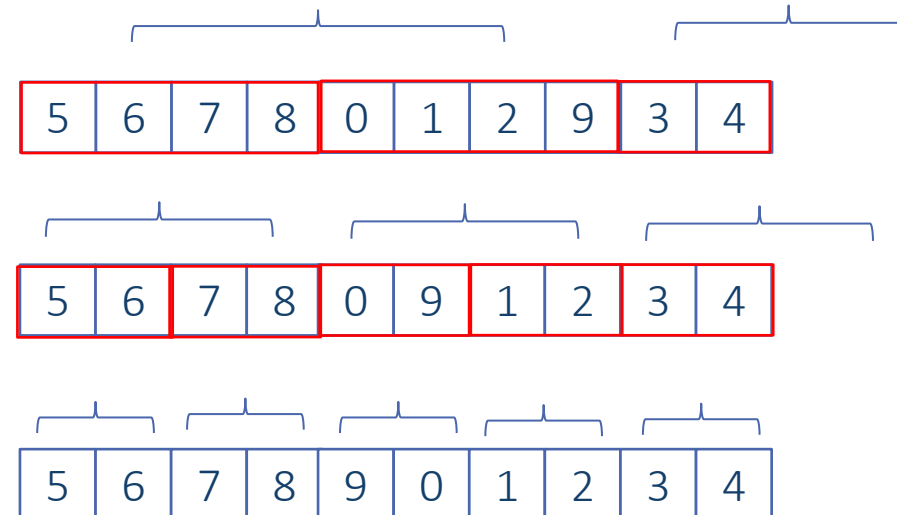


Mergesort Bottom Up

```

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));
        }
    }
}
  
```



```

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));
        }
    }
}
  
```

$O(\log_2 n)$
 $n/2; n/4; n/8; \dots$
 $2; 4; 8; \dots$
 $O(n)$

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

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

