

Algoritmi e Strutture Dati

Lezione 11

17 ottobre 2025

Quicksort

QuickSort

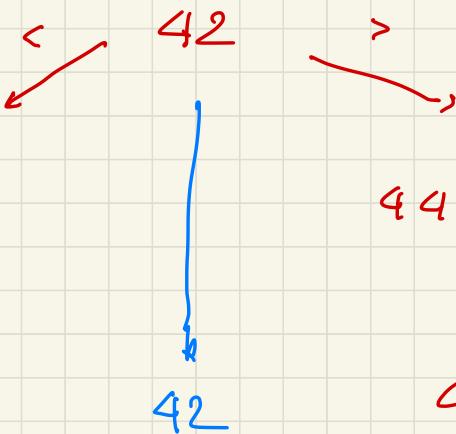
$n = \# \text{ elementi}$

- Caso semplice \rightarrow sol. immediata $n \leq 1$
- Altrimenti

dividere l'array in 2 parti
ordinare le due parti separata mente
combinare le soluzioni

44 55 12 42 94 9 18 69

perm. & pivot



12 9 18

↓ origin

9 12 18

44 55 94 9 9

↓ origin

44 55 69 94

ALGORITMO quickSort (array A)

IF lunghezza di A > 1 THEN

scegli un elemento x in A

$$B \leftarrow \{ y \in A \mid y < x \}$$

$$C \leftarrow \{ y \in A \mid y > x \}$$

partitionamento

quickSort(B)

quickSort(C)

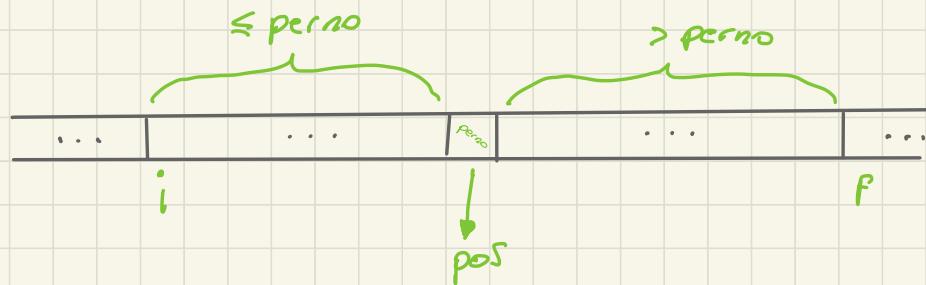
A $\leftarrow B ; x ; C$

ALGORITMO partiziona (Array A, indice i, indice f) \rightarrow indice

- Partiziona $A[i..f-1]$ rispetto a un elemento

di $A[i..f-1]$ scelto come perno,

spostando gli elementi, in modo che alla fine



- Restituisce la posizione finale del perno (pos)

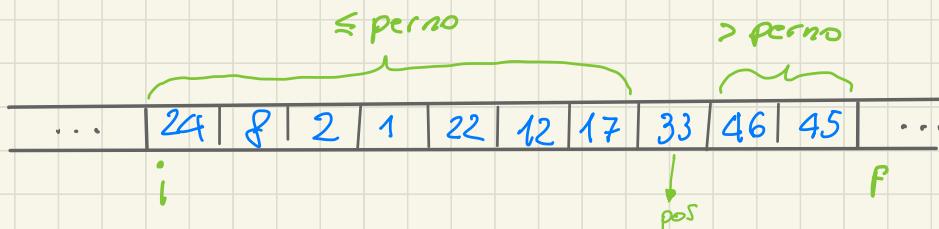
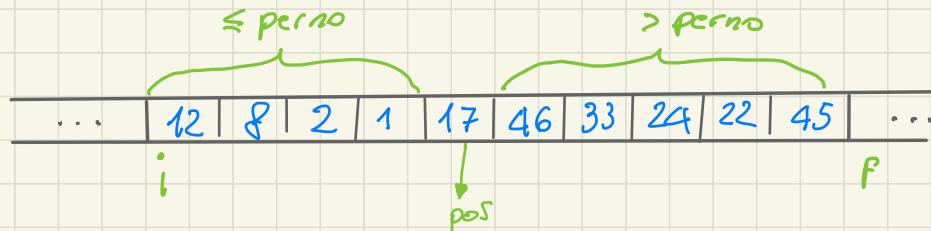
ALGORITMO partiziona (Array A, indice i, indice f) \rightarrow indice

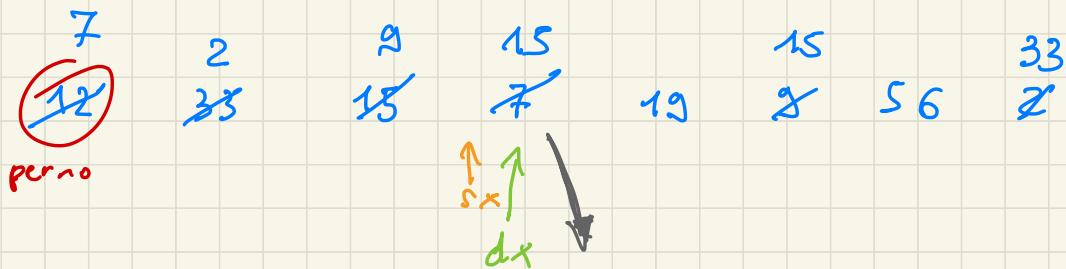
Esempio:

dato



due delle molte soluzioni possibili:





Demo \leftarrow 1° elemento

Scansione da dx fino a raggiungere un elemento \leq perno

Scansione da sx fino a raggiungere un elemento $>$ perno

Scambia i 2 elementi

! termina quando le due scansioni si incontrano

Scambia il perno con l'elemento gli posso dx

RETURN dx

ALGORITMO partiziona (Array A, indice i, indice f) \rightarrow indice

perno $\leftarrow A[i]$

sx $\leftarrow i$

dx $\leftarrow f$

WHILE $sx < dx$ DO

DO $dx \leftarrow dx - 1$ WHILE $A[dx] > \text{perno}$

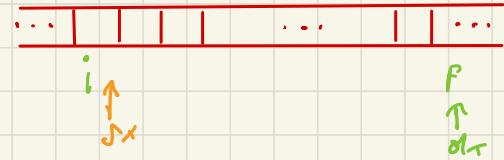
DO $sx \leftarrow sx + 1$ WHILE $sx < dx$ AND $A[sx] \leq \text{perno}$

IF $sx < dx$ THEN

scambia $A[sx]$ con $A[dx]$

Scambia $A[i]$ con $A[dx]$

RETURN dx



perno è l'"elemento

scambiano da dx fino a raggiungere un elemento \leq perno

scambiano da sx fino a raggiungere un elemento $>$ perno

scambi i 2 elementi

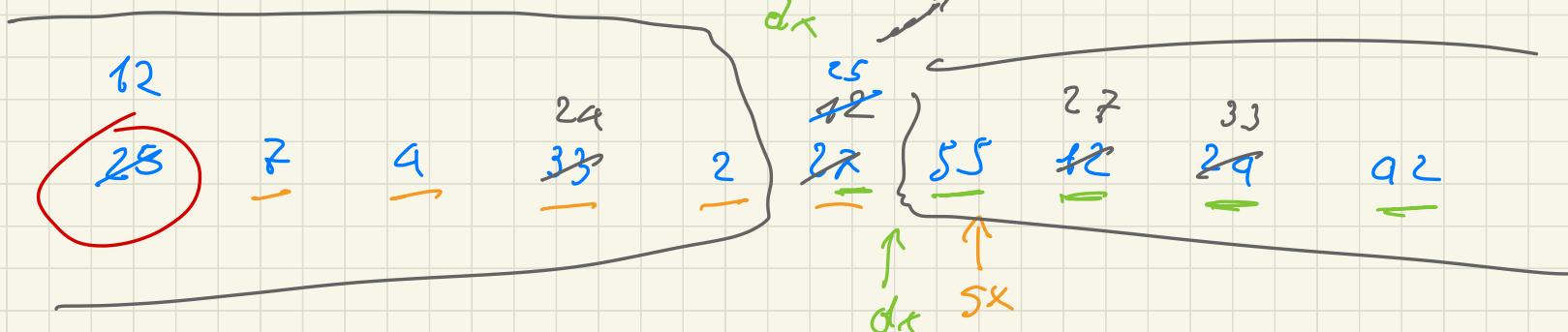
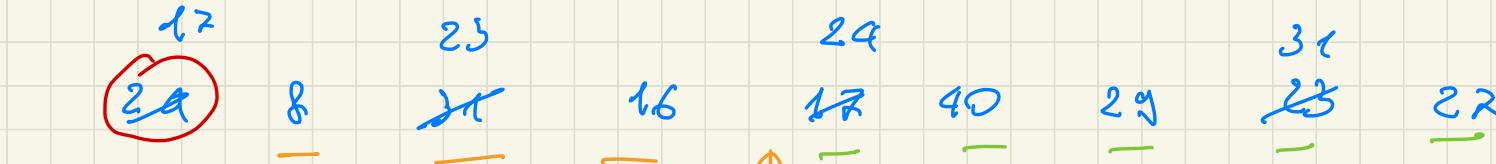
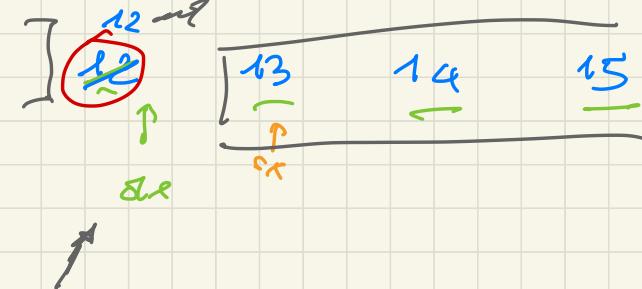
termina quando le due scambie si incontrano

Scambia il perno con l'elemento di posso dx

RETURN dx

ALGORITMO partizione (Array A, indice i, indice f) → indice

```
perno ← A[i]
sx ← i
dx ← f
WHILE sx < dx DO
  DO dx ← dx - 1 WHILE A[dx] > perno
  DO sx ← sx + 1 WHILE sx < dx AND A[sx] ≤ perno
  IF sx < dx THEN
    Scambia A[sx] con A[dx]
  Scambia A[i] con A[dx]
  RETURN dx
```



$$\#CFr = n \circ n-1$$

in loco

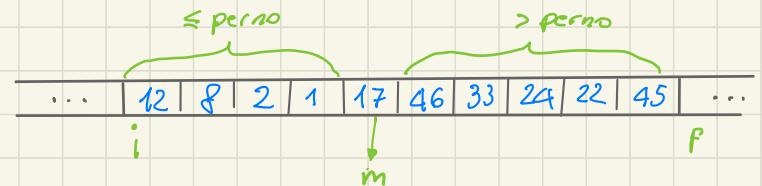
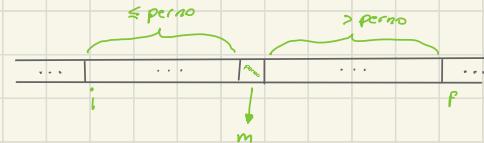
PROCEDURE quickSort (Array A, indice i, indice f)

IF $f - i > 1$ THEN

$m \leftarrow \text{partizione}(A, i, f)$

quickSort(A, i, m)

quickSort(A, m+1, f)



ALGORITMO quickSort (Array A [0 .. n-1])

quickSort(A, 0, n)

QuickSort: numero di confronti $C(n)$

Se $n \leq 1 \rightarrow 0$ confronti

altrimenti

confronti per
calcolare partizioni

+

confronti per
ordinare parte sin

+

confronti per ordinare
parte destra

$$C_{\text{part}}(n) = n$$

+

$$C(k)$$

+

$$C(n-k-1)$$

In il
pivot
finisce
in
posizione k

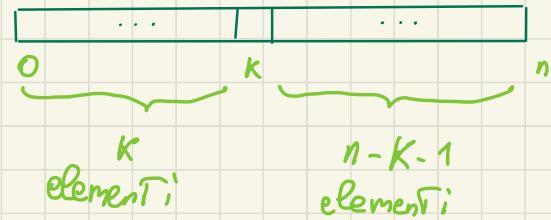
PROCEDURA quickSort (Array A, indice i, indice f)

IF $f - i > 1$ THEN

$m \leftarrow \text{partition}(A, i, f)$

quickSort (A, i, m)

quickSort (A, m+1, f)



Caso peggiore

$$C_w(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } n \leq 1 \\ n + \max_{\substack{\uparrow \\ i}} \left\{ C_w(k) + C_w(n-k-1) \mid k=0 \dots n-1 \right\} & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

Caso peggiore
↓

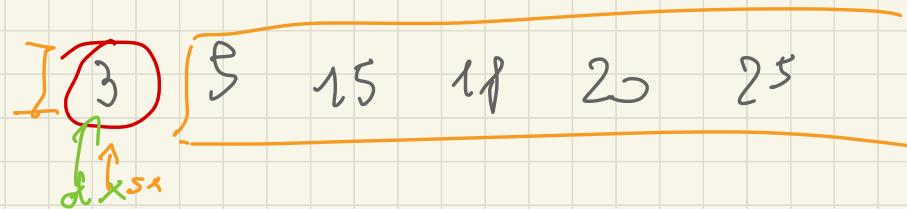
$$C_w(n) = n + C_w(n-1)$$

$$= n + \underbrace{n-1 + C_w(n-2)}_{\text{stesso per } k=0} = n + n-1 + n-2 + C_w(n-3)$$

$$= n + n-1 + n-2 + \dots + 2 + \underbrace{C_w(1)}_{0}$$

$$= \sum_{i=2}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1 = \Theta(n^2)$$

CASO PEGGIORRE

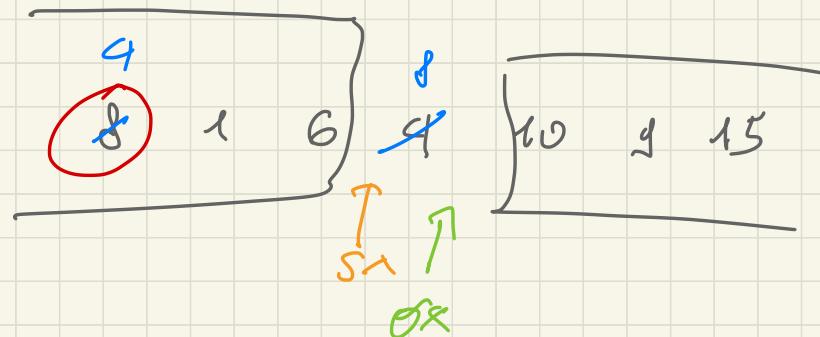


Caso minimo

$$C_b(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n \leq 1 \\ n + \min \left\{ C_b(k) + C_b(n-k-1) \mid k=0 \dots n-1 \right\} & \text{partizione} \quad \text{balance} \quad k \approx \frac{n}{2} \end{cases}$$

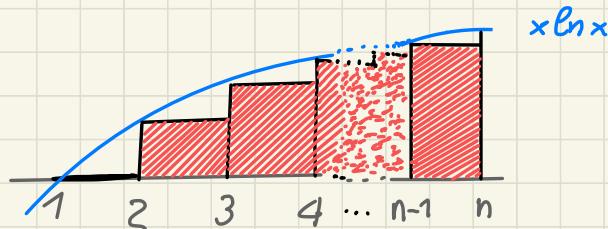
$$C_b(n) = n + 2C_b\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$C_b(n) \approx n \lg_2 n$$



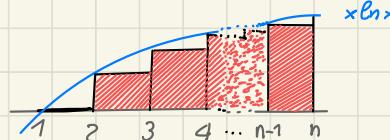
Problema

Trovare una limitazione superiore per $\sum_{i=2}^{n-1} i \ln i$



$$\sum_{i=2}^{n-1} i \ln i \leq \int_2^n x \ln x \, dx$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^{n-1} i \ln i \leq \int_2^n x \ln x \, dx$$



$$\int x \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \frac{x^2}{2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x}{2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

integrazione per parti

$$\int f(x) g'(x) \, dx = f(x) \cdot g(x) - \int f'(x) g(x) \, dx$$

$$f(x) = \ln x \quad g'(x) = x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_2^n = \frac{n^2}{2} \ln n - \frac{n^2}{4} - 2 \ln 2 + 1 \leq \frac{n^2}{2} \ln n - \frac{n^2}{4}$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^{n-1} i \ln i \leq \frac{n^2}{2} \ln n - \frac{n^2}{4}$$

Caso medio

$$C(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [n + C(k) + C(n-k-1)] & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

algoritmo

$$\begin{aligned} n \geq 2 \\ C(n) &\approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} n + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C(k)}_{=} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C(n-k-1)}_{=} \\ &= n + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C(i) \end{aligned}$$

$$C(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } n \leq 1 \\ n + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} C(i) & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

$$\nearrow \\ C(0) = C(1) = 0$$

Verifichiamo che $C(n) \leq 2n \ln n$ per $n \geq 1$

Dim induzione

Basis $n=1$ $C(1)=0$ $\sum_n \ln n = 2 \ln 1 = 0$ ok

Induzione $C(n) = n + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} C(i) \leq n + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} (2i \ln i)$
ip-ind

$$= n + \frac{2}{n} \cdot 2 \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} i \ln i \leq n + \frac{4}{n} \left[\frac{n^2}{2} \ln n - \frac{n^2}{4} \right]$$

$$= n + 2n \ln n - 2 = 2n \ln n \approx 1.39 n \lg_2 n$$

#cfr in media $C(n) \approx 1.39 n \lg_2 n$