# Busca e Ordenação

Algoritmos de Ordenação Linearítmicos

Prof. Edson Alves - UnB/FGA 2020

#### Sumário

- 1. MergeSort
- 2. QuickSort

MergeSort

#### MergeSort

- O MergeSort é um algoritmo de ordenação antigo, já conhecido por John von Neumann em 1945
- Ele usa o paradigma dividir-e-conquistar para ordenar os elementos de um vetor
- Ele divide o vetor em duas metades, ordena cada uma delas e, em seguida, funde ambas partes em um todo ordenado
- O algoritmo é replicado em cada uma das metades, até que o tamanho de cada parte seja trivialmente ordenável
- A complexidade é linearítmica, isto é,  $O(N \log N)$ , onde N é o número de elementos no vetor

#### Fusão de dois vetores ordenados

- A divisão do vetor em partes cada vez menores corresponde à etapa dividir do algoritmo
- ullet Se N=1, o vetor já está trivialmente ordenado
- A fusão de duas partes ordenadas consiste na etapa conquistar do paradigma
- Esta não é uma etapa trivial, e é linear em relação à soma do número de elementos de cada parte
- O procedimento consiste em inicializar um ponteiro para o primeiro elemento de cada parte e, sucessivamente, escolher o menor dentre os elementos disponíveis
- ullet Este procedimento não pode ser feito *in-place*, gerando um custo de memória O(N) adicional ao algoritmo

| 12   37   45   60   89 |
|------------------------|
|------------------------|

| 20 | 33 | 52 | 97 |
|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|

| ſ |  |  | 1 |  |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|
|   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |  |   |  |  |
| Į |  |  |   |  |  |

1 k



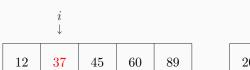
| 12 |  |  |  |  |
|----|--|--|--|--|
|    |  |  |  |  |

k



| 12 20 |
|-------|
|-------|

 $\uparrow k$ 





| 12 | 20 | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|

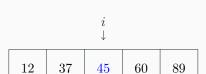
k





| 12 | 20 33 | 12 | 37 |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|-------|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
|----|-------|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|

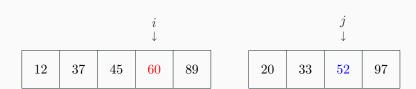
k





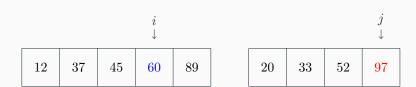
| 12 | 20 | 33 | 37 | 45 |  |  |  |  |
|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|
|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|

 $\stackrel{\uparrow}{k}$ 



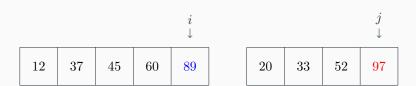
| 12 | 20 | 33 | 37 | 45 | 52 |  |  |  |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|

 $\stackrel{\uparrow}{k}$ 



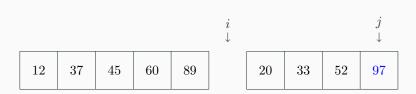
| 12   20   33   37   45   52   60 |
|----------------------------------|
|----------------------------------|

 $\frac{1}{k}$ 



| 12   20   33   37   45   52   60   89 |  |  | 12 | 20 | 33 | 37 | 45 | 52 | 60 | 89 |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|---------------------------------------|--|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|

 $\stackrel{\uparrow}{k}$ 



| 12 | 20 | 33 | 37 | 45 | 52 | 60 | 89 | 97 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

 $\stackrel{\uparrow}{k}$ 

#### Implementação da rotina de fusão

```
5 template<tvpename RandIt>
6 void merge(size_t N, RandIt first, RandIt middle, RandIt last)
7 {
     vector<typename iterator_traits<RandIt>::value_type> temp(N);
8
      auto it = first. it = middle:
9
     auto k = 0;
10
      while (it != middle and jt != last) {
          temp[k++] = min(*it, *jt);
          temp[k - 1] == *it ? ++it : ++it:
14
16
     while (it != middle)
          temp[k++] = *it++:
18
      while (it != last)
20
          temp[k++] = *it++:
      for (const auto& elem : temp)
          *first++ = elem:
24
25 }
```

| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |  |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|

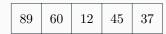
| 89   60   12   45 | 37   52 | 33 97 | 20 |
|-------------------|---------|-------|----|
|-------------------|---------|-------|----|

| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|

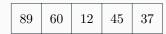
| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |  |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|

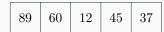
| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|

| 89 | 60 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |  |
|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|









| 89 | 60 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |  |
|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|



| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |  |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|

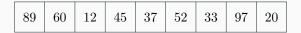




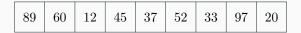


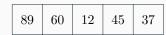
| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |  |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|

| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|







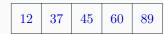








| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|



37 45

| 89 60 12 45 | 37   52 | 33 97 | 20 |
|-------------|---------|-------|----|
|-------------|---------|-------|----|

|  | 12 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|
|--|----|----|----|----|----|

| 12   01   10   00   00 | 12 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|

| 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |
|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|

| 89 60 12 45 37 52 33 8 | 20 |
|------------------------|----|
|------------------------|----|

| 12 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|

| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |  |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|

| 12 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|

52 | 33

52 33

| 12 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|

| 12   37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|---------|----|----|----|
|---------|----|----|----|

| 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |
|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|

33 | 52

| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |  |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|

| 12 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|





|  | 12 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|
|--|----|----|----|----|----|



| 12 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|

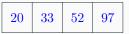




| 12 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|-------|----|----|----|
|-------|----|----|----|



| 12 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|



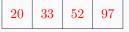
33 | 52

| 12 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|-------|----|----|----|
|-------|----|----|----|

| 20 | 33 | 52 | 97 |
|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|

| 12 | 20 | 33 | 37 | 45 | 52 | 60 | 89 | 97 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

| 12 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 89 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|



| 12 | 20 | 33 | 37 | 45 | 52 | 60 | 89 | 97 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

#### Implementação do mergesort

```
26
27 template<typename RandomAccessIterator>
28 void mergesort(RandomAccessIterator first, RandomAccessIterator last)
29 {
      auto N = last - first;
30
      if (N == 1)
          return;
34
      auto middle = first + (N + 1)/2;
35
36
      mergesort(first, middle);
      mergesort(middle, last);
38
39
      merge(N, first, middle, last);
40
41 }
42
```

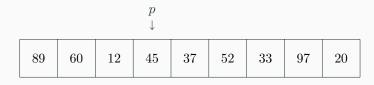


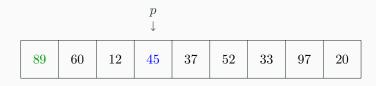
#### Motivação

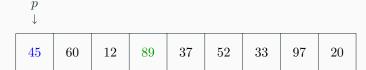
- Embora o MergeSort seja um algoritmo que atinja a limite inferior  $O(N\log N)$  para algoritmos de ordenação baseados em comparações, ele demanda uma memória adicional O(N), não sendo portando um algoritmo in-place
- A ideia do QuickSort é aproveitar a ideia da divisão do vetor em subvetores menores, como é feito no MergeSort
- Contudo, a ideia é que o algoritmo seja in-place
- Assim, a divisão do vetor não será posicional, mas sim baseada no valor de um elemento escolhido arbitrariamente, denominado pivô
- O pivô permite um rearranjo dos elementos usando a própria memória do vetor, tornando o algoritmo in-place
- Embora o QuickSort tenha complexidade média  $O(N\log N)$ , no pior caso ele pode se degenerar para  $O(N^2)$

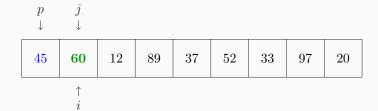
#### **Pivoteamento**

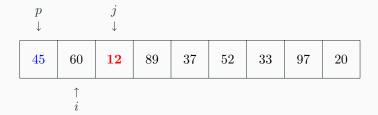
- ullet Pivoteamento é o processo de reposicionamento dos elementos do vetor de acordo com o valor x do elemento pivô que ocupa o índice p
- Ao final do pivoteamento, todos elementos com valores menores que x estarão à esquerda do pivô, e os demais à direita
- O pivô já estará na posição correta em relação ao ordenamento global, de modo que o QuickSort pode prosseguir recursivamente nas duas partes separadas pelo pivô
- Para simplificar a rotina, no início do pivoteamento o pivô troca de posição com o primeiro elemento do vetor
- Ao final, o pivô se move para a posição adequada e esta posição é retornada
- Para evitar o pior caso, a escolha do pivô deve ser aleatória entre todos os índices possíveis

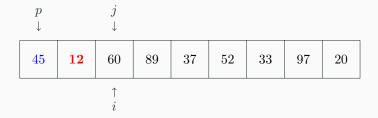


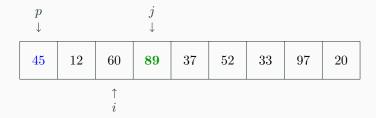


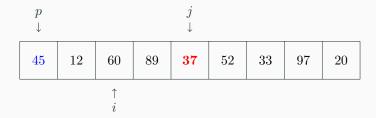


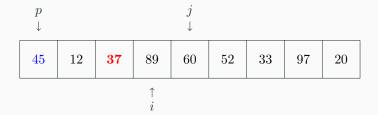


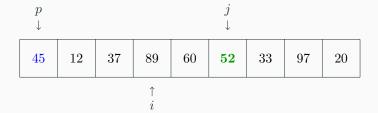


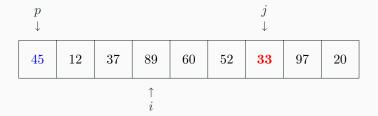


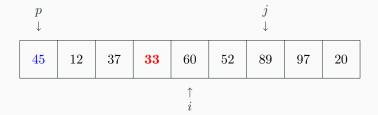


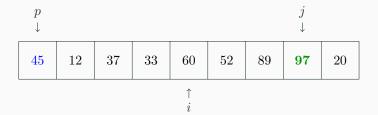


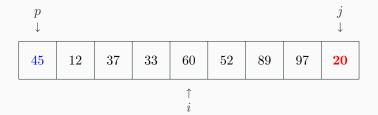


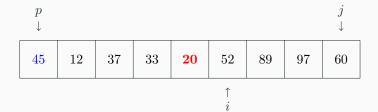


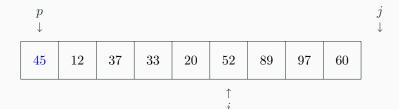


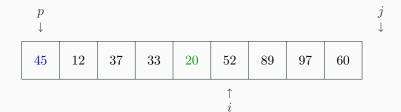


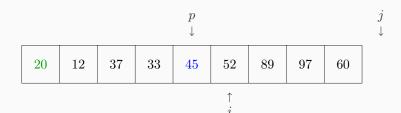












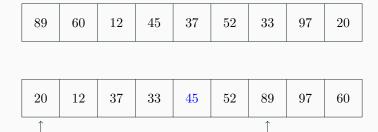
#### Implementação da rotina de pivoteamento

```
5 template<typename RandIt>
6 RandIt partitioning(RandIt first, RandIt last)
7 {
     auto N = last - first;
8
     RandIt p = first + (rand() % N); // slide: RandIt p = first + 3;
9
10
     swap(*first. *p):
     p = first;
12
     RandIt i = first + 1;
14
     for (RandIt j = first + 1; j < last; ++j)
15
          if (*i < *p)
16
              swap(*i, *i):
18
              ++i;
19
20
     swap(*p, *(--i));
22
      return i;
24
25 }
```

| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45         | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |
|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|----|
|    |    |    | $\uparrow$ |    |    |    |    |    |

| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45           | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |
|----|----|----|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
|    |    |    | $\uparrow p$ |    |    |    |    |    |
| 20 | 12 | 37 | 33           | 45 | 52 | 89 | 97 | 60 |



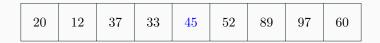
| 89           | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33               | 97 | 20 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|------------------|----|----|
|              |    |    |    |    |    |                  |    |    |
| 20           | 12 | 37 | 33 | 45 | 52 | 89               | 97 | 60 |
| $\uparrow p$ |    |    |    |    |    | $ \uparrow $ $p$ |    |    |
| 12           | 20 | 37 | 33 | 45 | 60 | 52               | 89 | 97 |

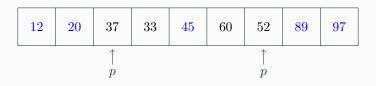
| 89 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |  |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|

| 20 | ) | 12 | 37 | 33 | 45 | 52 | 89 | 97 | 60 |  |
|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|

| 12 | 20 | 37 | 33 | 45 | 60 | 52 | 89 | 97 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|









p

p

| 89 | ) ( | 60 | 12 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 33 | 97 | 20 |  |
|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|

| 20 | 12 37 | 12 37 33 4 | 52 89 | 97 | 60 |
|----|-------|------------|-------|----|----|
|----|-------|------------|-------|----|----|

| 12 | 20 | 37 | 33 | 45 | 60 | 52 | 89 | 97 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

|--|

#### Implementação do quicksort

```
27 template<typename RandomAccessIterator>
28 void quicksort(RandomAccessIterator first, RandomAccessIterator last)
29 {
30     auto p = partitioning(first, last);
31     if (p - first > 1)
32         quicksort(first, p);
34         if (last - (p + 1) > 1)
35               quicksort(p + 1, last);
37 }
```

#### Referências

- 1. **DROZDEK**, Adam. *Algoritmos e Estruturas de Dados em C++*, 2002.
- 2. **KERNIGHAN**, Bryan; **RITCHIE**, Dennis. *The C Programming Language*, 1978.
- 3. **ROUGHGARDEN**, Tim. Algorithms Illuminated (Part 1): The Basics, LLC, 2018.
- 4. **STROUSTROUP**, Bjarne. *The C++ Programming Language*, 2013.