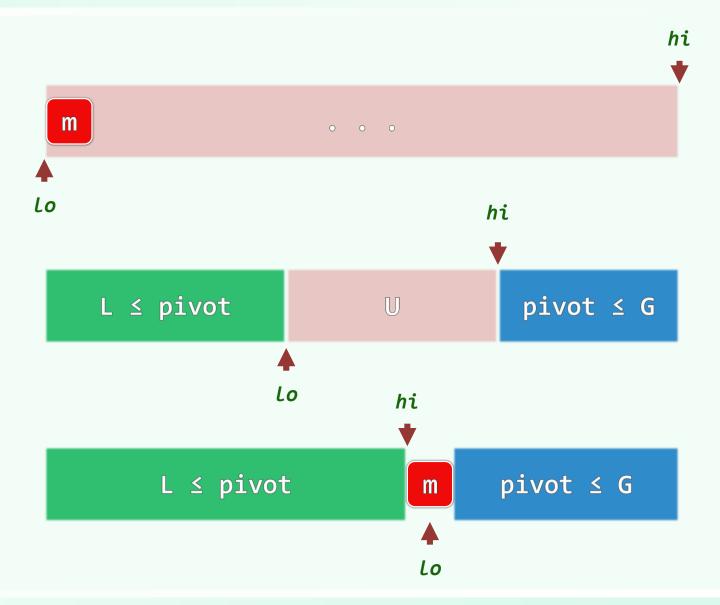
排序

快速排序:快速划分: LUG版

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减而治之,相向而行

- ❖ 任取一个候选者 (如[0])
- ↓ L + U + G
- ❖ 交替地向内移动lo和hi
- ❖ 逐个检查当前元素: 若更小/大,则转移归入L/G
- ❖ 当1o = hi时,只需将候选者嵌入于L、G之间,即成轴点!
- ❖ 各元素最多移动一次(候选者两次)——累计∅(n)时间、∅(1)辅助空间



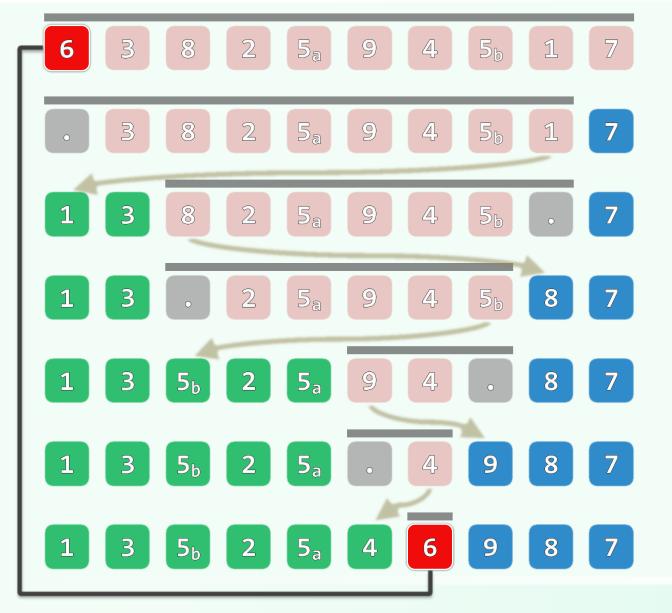
快速划分: LUG版

```
template <typename T> Rank Vector<T>::partition( Rank lo, Rank hi ) { //[lo, hi)
  swap( _elem[lo], _elem[lo + rand()%(hi-lo)] ); T pivot = _elem[lo]; //随机轴点
  while ( lo < hi ) { //从两端交替地向中间扫描, 彼此靠拢
     do hi--; while ( (lo < hi) && (pivot <= _elem[hi]) ); //向左拓展G
     if (lo < hi) _elem[lo] = _elem[hi]; //凡 小于 轴点者, 皆归入L
     do lo++; while ( (lo < hi) && (_elem[lo] <= pivot) ); //向右拓展L
     if (lo < hi) _elem[hi] = _elem[lo]; //凡 大于 轴点者, 皆归入G
  } //assert: lo == hi or hi+1
  _elem[hi] = pivot; return hi; //候选轴点归位; 返回其秩
```

不变性: L = [0,lo); U = (lo,hi); G = [hi,n); [lo] == [hi]

```
hi
        do hi--;
        while ( (lo < hi) && (pivot <= _elem[hi]) );
                                                       hi
        if (lo < hi)
           _elem[lo] = _elem[hi];
10
                     do lo++;
                     while ( (lo < hi) && (_elem[lo] <= pivot) );
                     if (lo < hi)
                        _elem[hi] = _elem[lo];
                                                       hi
```

实例



- ❖ 线性时间
 - 尽管lo、hi交替移动
 - 累计移动距离不过∂(n)
- ❖ 就地/in-place
 - **只需**∂(1)附加空间
- **❖** unstable
 - lo/hi的移动方向相反
 - 相等的元素,可能前/后颠倒