The purpose of computing is insight, not numbers.

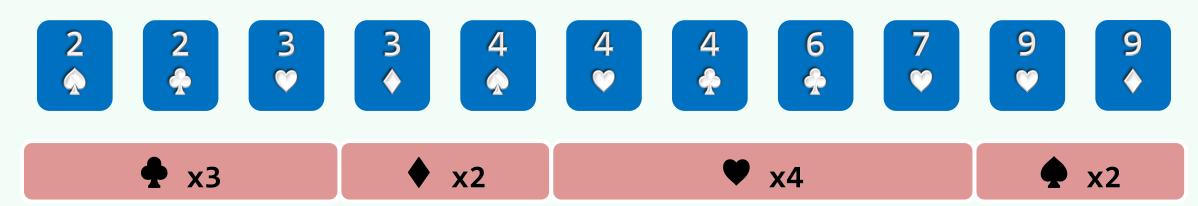
- Hamming

词典 计数排序

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算法 (1)

- ❖ 回忆: 基数排序中反复做的桶排序...
- ❖ 亦属"小集合 + 大数据"类型,是否可以更快?

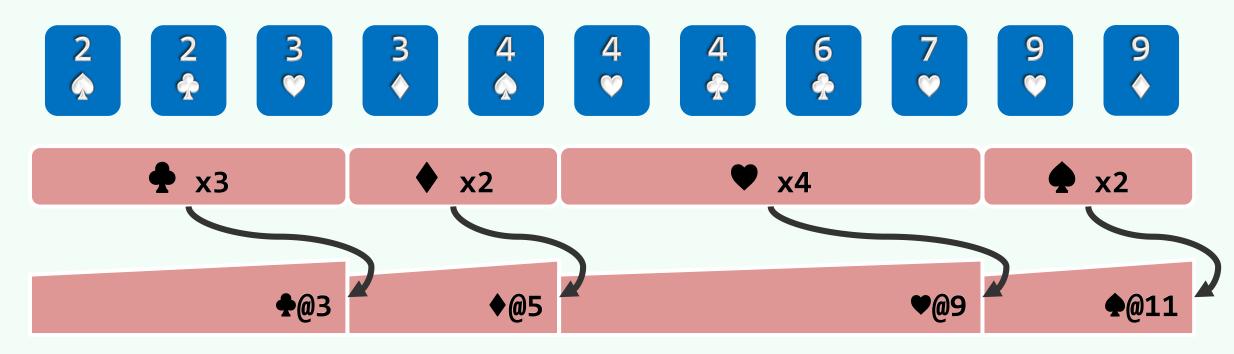


- 你以纸牌排序为例 ($n \gg m = 4$) 假设已按点数排序,以下 (稳定地) 按花色排序
- 1) 经过分桶,统计出各种花色的数量 //Ø(n)

算法 (2+3)

2) **自前向后扫描各桶,依次累加** //cumulative sum, 𝒪(m)

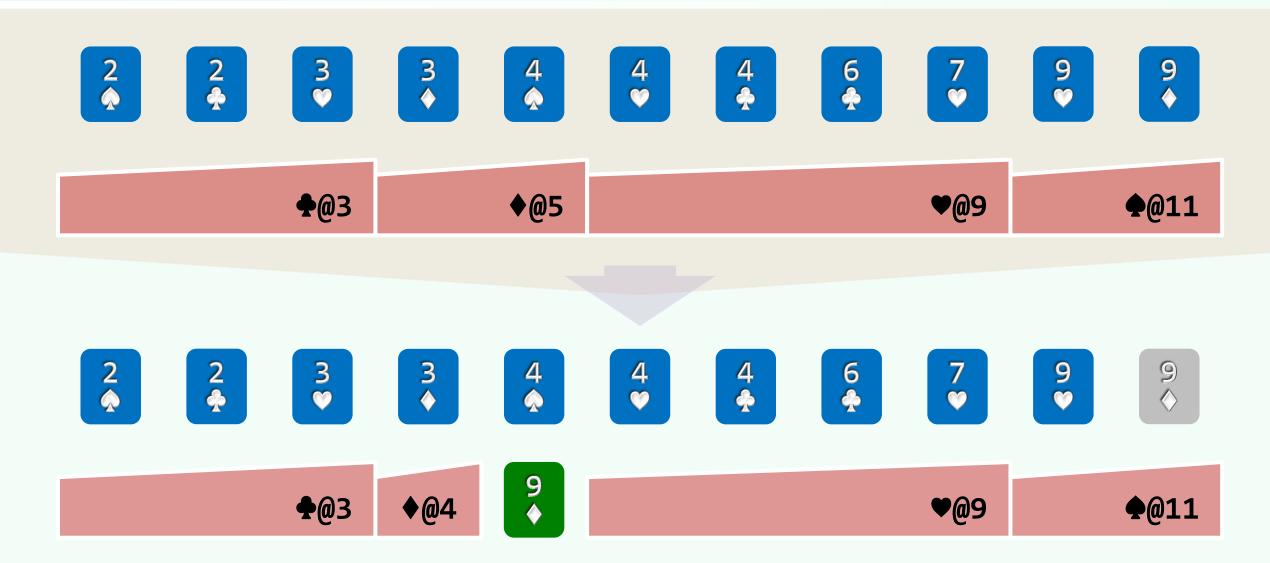
即可确定各套花色所处的秩区间: [0,3) + [3,5) + [5,9) + [9,11)



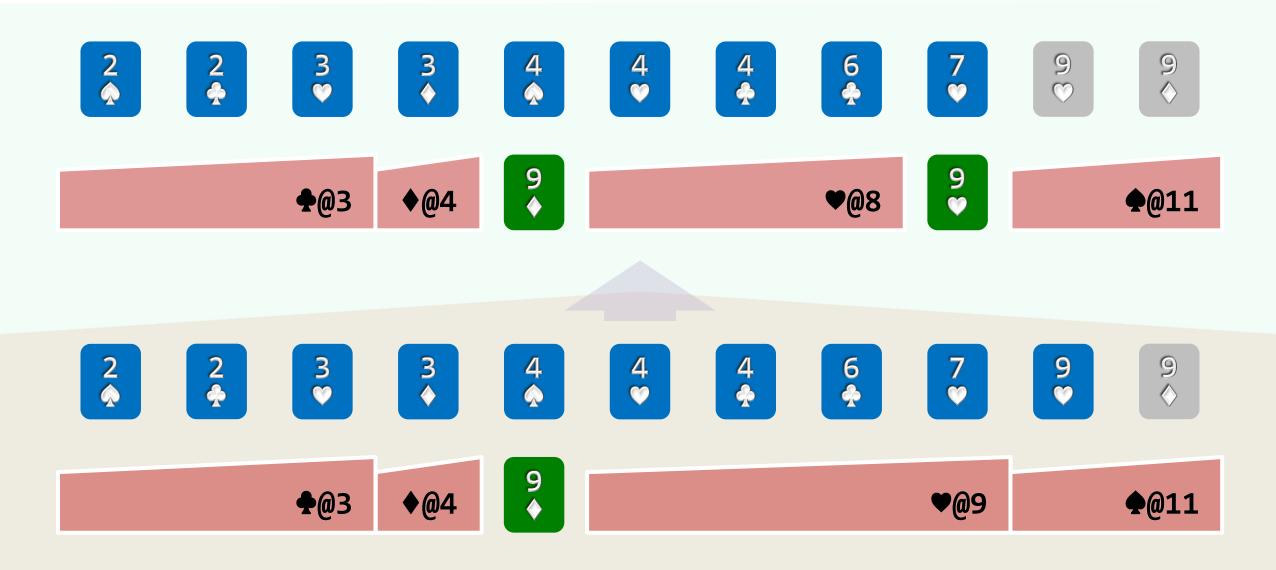
3) **自后向前扫描每一**张牌 //Ø(n)

对应桶的计数减一,即是其在最终有序序列中对应的秩

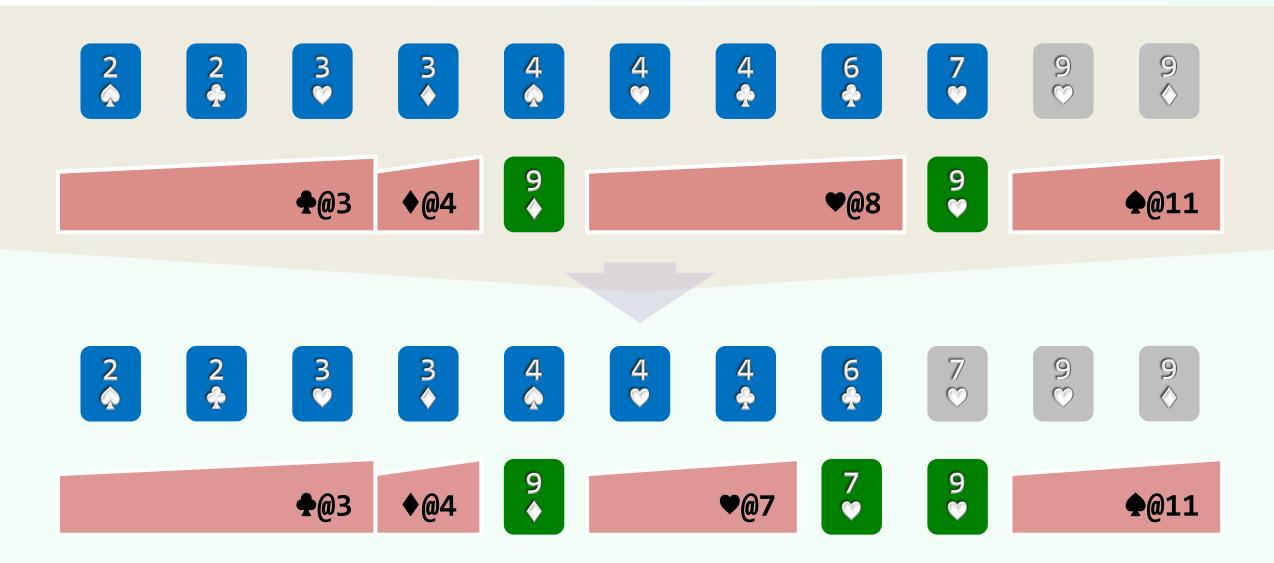
实例 (1/11)



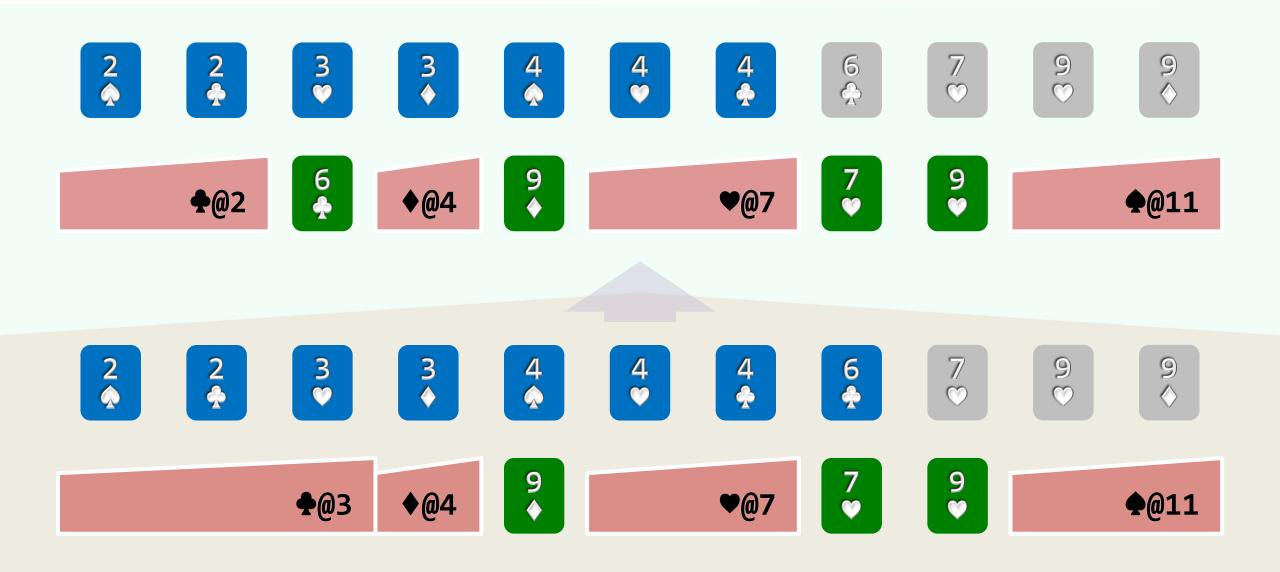
实例 (2/11)



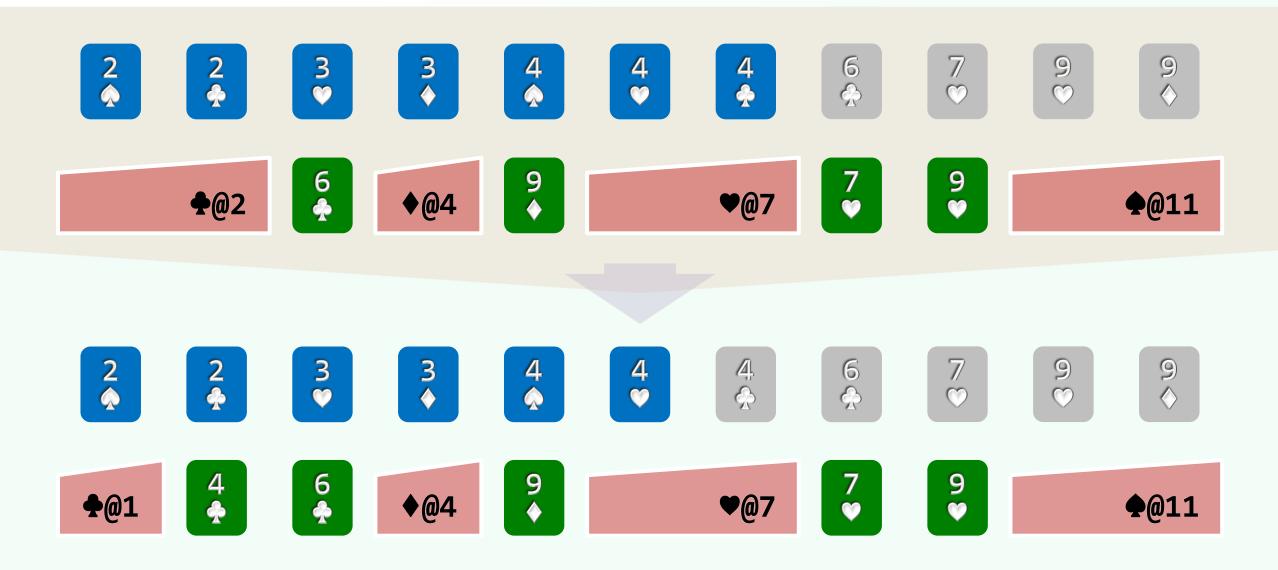
实例 (3/11)



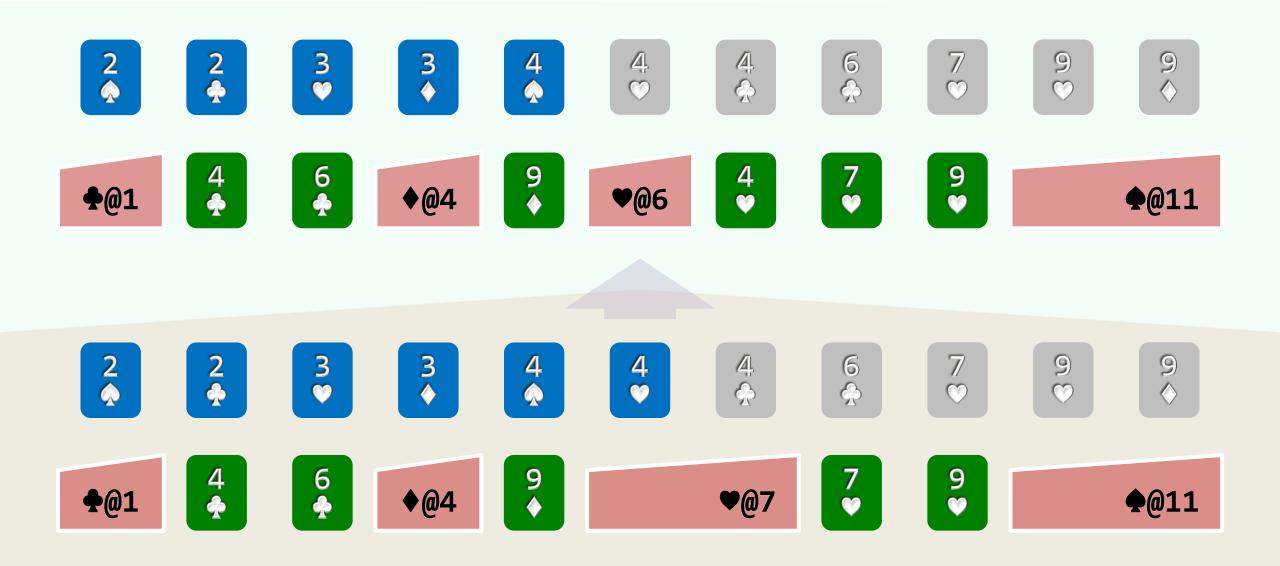
实例 (4/11)



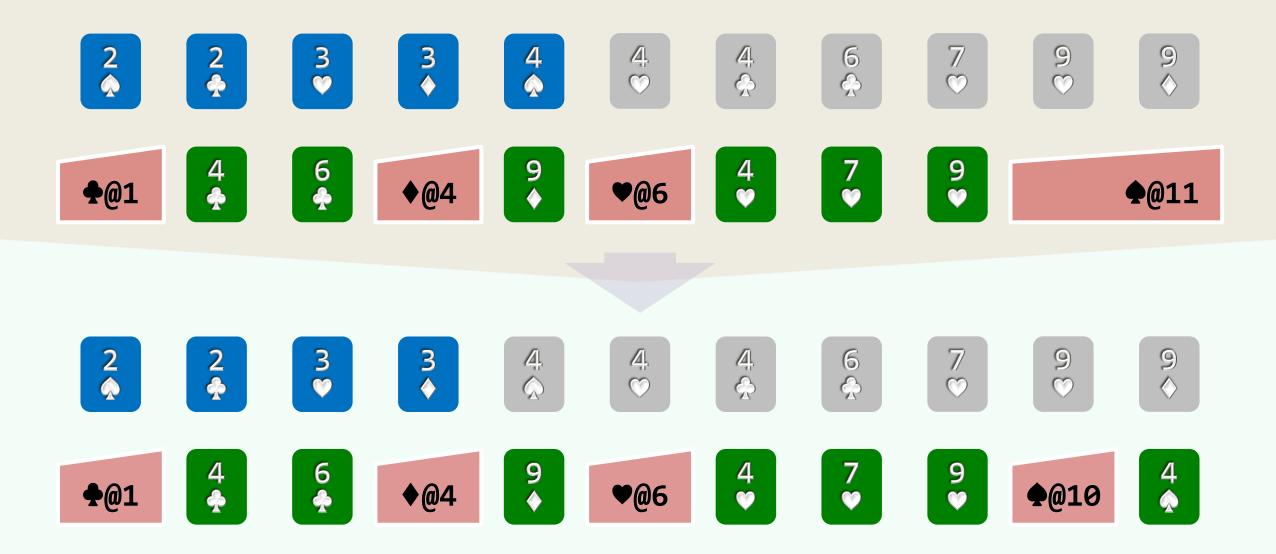
实例 (5/11)



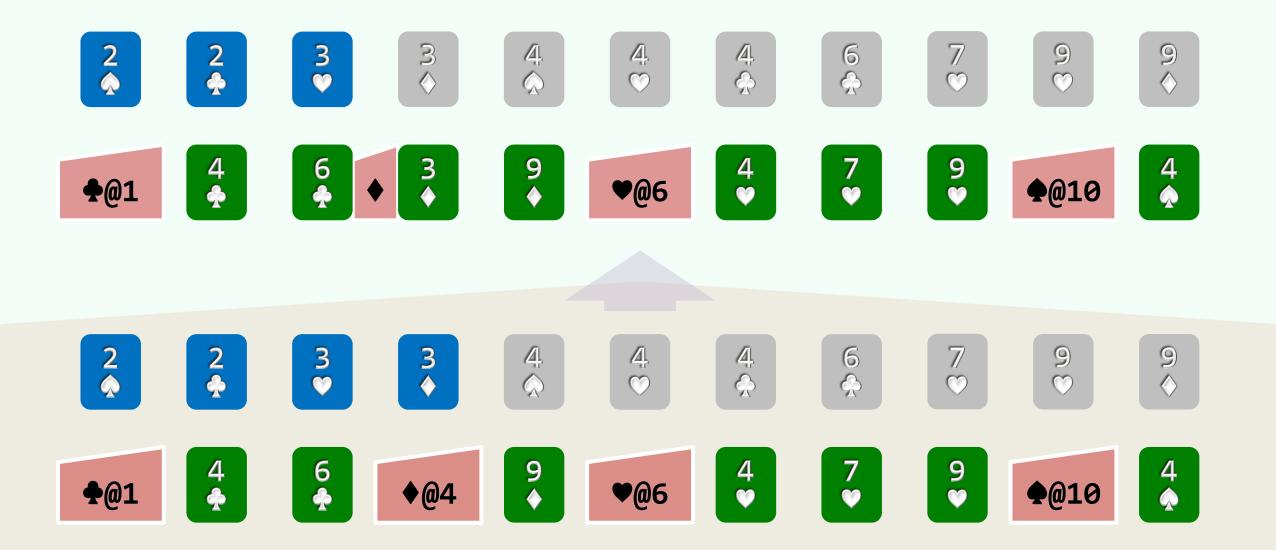
实例 (6/11)



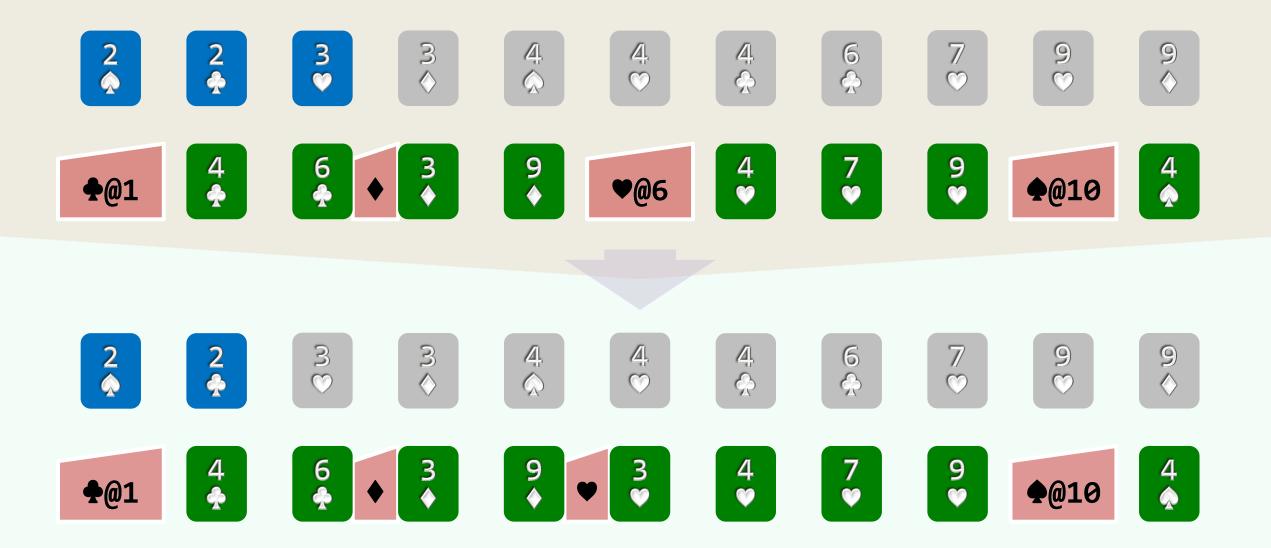
实例 (7/11)



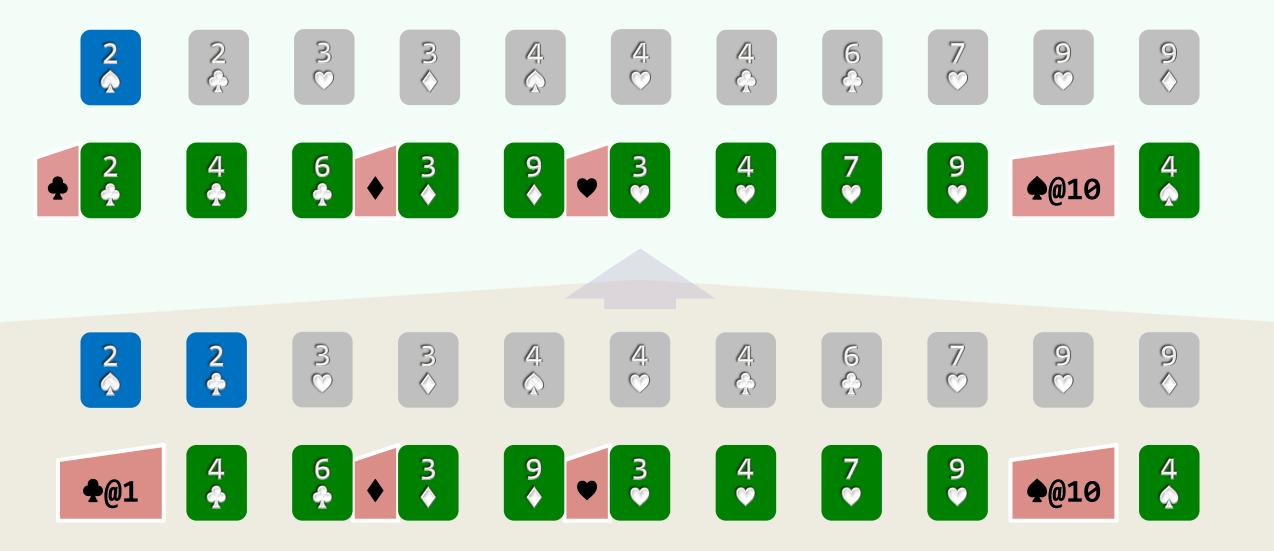
实例 (8/11)



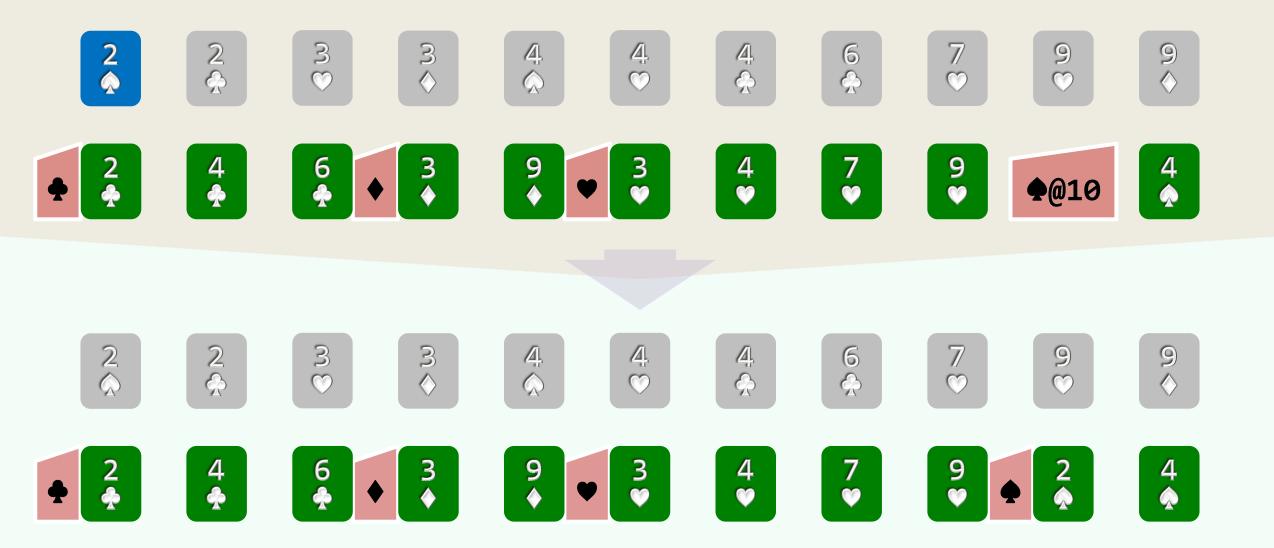
实例 (9/11)



实例 (10/11)



实例 (11/11)



分析

- * 时间复杂度 = $\mathcal{O}(n+m+n)$ = $\mathcal{O}(n)$ ——高效处理大规模数据

riangle 空间复杂度 $= \mathcal{O}(n)$

- --不能<mark>就地</mark>完成,需借助外存
- ❖ 最后一步的扫描次序,可否改为自前向后?

