알고리즘 2주차

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```
문제 1.
선택 정렬 최선의 경우 : (n-1) + (n-2) + ... + 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \Omega(n^2)
삽입 정렬 최선의 경우 : 1 + 1 + 1 + ... + 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 1 = (n-1) = \Omega(n)
퀵 정렬 최선의 경우 : 비교연산 n , 재귀 호출 횟수 \log n = \Omega(n \log n)
삽입정렬의 슈도코드
void insertion_sort(A[], n) {
for i < -1; i < n; i++ {
value <- A[i]
j <- i
while (A[j-1] > value and j > 0) {
                          A[j] < -A[j-1]
                         j <- j – 1
                 }
                 A[j] <- value
        }
}
```

삽입정렬의 경우 정렬되어있는 배열에 대해서 최선의 시간 복잡도를 가진다. 모든 원소별로 한번 씩만 비교를 하면 되므로 O(n)의 시간복잡도를 가지게된다.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} 1 = n$$

```
insertion_sort.py > \( \operatorname{\pi} \) insertion_sort
                  import random as r
                  def insertion_sort(arr, n):
                              for i in range(1, n):
                                          value = arr[i]
                                                                                                             #삽입하고자 하는 원소를 지정
                                          while(arr[j - 1] > value and j > 0): #해당 원소보다 앞에 있는 값들과 비교
                                                      arr[j] = arr[j - 1]
                                                                                                                                                                 #해당 원소보다 클 경우 뒤로 밀어냄
                                                     j -= 1
                                          arr[j] = value
                                                                                                                                                                 #맞는 자리에 해당 원소 삽입
 11
                                          print(arr)
                                                                                                                                                                 #한 턴 진행 후 출<u>력</u>
                              return arr
                 arr = [r.randint(1, 100) for i in range(30)]
                  print("초기 배열 :",arr)
                  print("정렬된 배열 :",insertion_sort(arr, len(arr)))
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                          18, 16, 16, 9, 3]
```

문제2.

1. 비순환적 선택 정렬

return arr

```
selection_sort.py > ...
                def selection_sort(arr, n):
                       for i in range(0, n):
                              min = i
                               for j in range(i, n):
                                      if(arr[min] > arr[j]):
                                             min = j
                              arr[min], arr[i] = arr[i], arr[min]
                              print(arr)
                arr = [30, 20, 40, 10, 5, 10, 30, 15]
               print(arr)
               print(selection_sort(arr, len(arr)))
                                                                                           + \vee \sum zsh
                           디버그 콘솔
                                               터미널
    taewoo@eomtaeuui-MacBookPro week2 % python3 selection_sort.py
[30, 20, 40, 10, 5, 10, 30, 15]
[5, 20, 40, 10, 30, 10, 30, 15]
[5, 10, 40, 20, 30, 10, 30, 15]
[5, 10, 10, 20, 30, 40, 30, 15]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 30, 40, 30, 20]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 40, 30, 30]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 30]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 30]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 30, 40]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 30, 40]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 30, 40]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 30, 40]
taewoo@eomtaeuui-MacBookPro week2 %
2. 순환적 선택 정렬
슈도코드:
Function recursive_sel_sort(array arr, integer n, integer m)
         If n == m
                  Return arr
```

min <- n

for(int i = n + 1; i < m, i++)

If arr[min] > arr[i]

min <- i

```
Swap arr[n], arr[min]

print arr

recursive_sel_sort(arr, n+1, m)
```

```
selection_sort.py > ...
           import random as r
           def recursive_sel_sort(arr, n, m):
                  if(n == m):
                         return arr
                   min = n
                   for i in range(n+1,m):
                          if (arr[min] > arr[i]):
                                min = i
                   arr[n], arr[min] = arr[min], arr[n]
                   print(arr)
                   return recursive_sel_sort(arr, n+1, m)
           arr = [30, 20, 40, 10, 5, 10, 30, 15]
           print(arr)
 16
           print(recursive_sel_sort(arr, 0, len(arr)))
                                                                                 + ∨ ∑ zsh [] 🗓
           출력
                    디버그 콘솔
                                          터미널
taewoo@eomtaeuui-MacBookPro week2 % python3 selection_sort.py
[30, 20, 40, 10, 5, 10, 30, 15]
[5, 20, 40, 10, 30, 10, 30, 15]
[5, 10, 40, 20, 30, 10, 30, 15]
[5, 10, 10, 20, 30, 40, 30, 15]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 30, 40, 30, 20]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 40, 30, 30]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 30]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 30, 40]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 30, 40]
[5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 30, 40]
taewoo@eomtaeuui-MacBookPro week2 %
```