Li - upongdhonony cigo relitorio opisusquen miento. if 4 \$ 42 return "nieiramorfizme YueSi had (u) = 1+ nouk (key(v) usod z li) Ne pocietele Li dotsor vrnystlie liscie z poriono j Pytrenie: Joh sryblus to orneia? Pongalioranie aggón melatoros: liniono od sung długo szi welotorow Długość Li w crosie h-tej iteregi = # wienchoilcow na nizógn gonans Stad Z | Lil & O(# vienchothios vTi) Quide sort sortujeny od elem p-tago Quick sort (A[1... n], p, r) if (1-p) - more than insert (A[p...r]) else choose_pivot (A, P, r) 9 = partition (A, P, F) Quicksort (A, P,q) Quich sort (A, gu, r) Partition (A[1...n], p,r)

repeat je j-1 until Alj] «x repeat ie i+1 until Ali] » x

if (i<j) swep (A[:], A[j]

```
T(n) = \begin{cases} G(1) & \text{dle } n \text{ (... (mote)} \\ T(n) + 76(-n) + G(n) & \text{opp.} \end{cases}
                         I u prypadlu nybor medicus jolio pivota
                      O(nlogn)
Wybor pivota determinuje ziorioność. Pezymistycznie
        Toionose - Be (n2), optymisty cuie O(nlogn)
    Lejmijmy się hyborem privota. Ogdune te metody musy
    logé deterninsty une also losace (deterministyunic, sp. pierssy demant
    toldier). Cheenry, ieleg ten hybor byt szybla:
    Hotemy miet pechae np. taldia more jui kyć

posartomerne Kullulli Więc jestesny w...

i gdy tablica preme
                                                 goy toblica preme
           Choose pivot (A,P,r)
                                      i - nondoin (p,r)
                                  Step (A[P], A[r])
   T(n) - ocielinens linta porouneis
    T(n) = \frac{1}{n} \left( T(1) - T(n-1) \right) \cdot \sum \left( T(k) \cdot T(n-k) \right) + \Theta(n)
```

Porience: $\Gamma(1) = \Theta(1)$, a $\bullet T(n-1)$ jest $O(n^2)$, trigo $\frac{1}{n} (T(1) + T(n-1)) = O(n)$ $T(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} [T(k) + T(n-k)] + \Theta(n)$

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

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

$$T(m) = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n} T(n) + \Theta(n)$$

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$$\text{Nicely be bighie tohie, } ne T(1) \le b.$$

$$D(n) = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} (ak \log k + b) + \Theta(n) \le \frac{2a}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} k \log k + \frac{2b(n-1)}{n} + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} (ak \log k + b) + \Theta(n) \le \frac{2a}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} k \log k + \frac{2b(n-1)}{n} + \Theta(n)$$

$$= \frac{2a}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} n^2 \log n - \frac{1}{8} n^2 \right) + \frac{2b(n-1)}{n} + \Theta(n) \le \frac{2a}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} k \log k + \frac{2b(n-1)}{n} + \Theta(n) \le \frac{2a}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} k \log k + \frac{2b(n-1)}{n} + \Theta(n) \le \frac{2a}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} k \log k + \frac{2b(n-1)}{n} + \Theta(n) \le \frac{2a}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} k \log k + \frac{2b(n-1)}{n} + \Theta(n) \le \frac{2a}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} k \log k + \frac{2b(n-1)}{n} + \Theta(n) \le \frac{2a}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} k \log k + \frac{2b(n-1)}{n} +$$

Charmy osracomoé $E[X] = E[\Sigma X_{ij}] = \sum_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant j \leqslant n} E[X_{ij}]$

Prevdopadobrenstvo tego se y; bedna
1 y; 1 y; 1 pariumen 2 y; hynos; 2
j-i+1.

Jeslo trofiny 2 pivotem ne lew ad y; lub

me preuro y; , to vic sig ne drefe , bo actulelaemy

decyzie o bym , cy bedg paramere cy vie - Jesli

pivot jest rength predmeter y; do y; to elements

trefrese olo sirnych beblic i vie bedg paramymene

$$E[X_{ij}] = \frac{2}{j-i+1}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{j-i+1} \frac{2}{j-i+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j-i+1}^{n} \frac{2}{j-i+1} = O(nlogn)$$

$$1 \le i \le 1$$

$$1 \le i \le 1$$

Modyfiliege:

- pivot - meehen: he tnech losonyd elen i

- jesti v aggo jest dono portiners to troj podmet (mniejsze, rome i motar ad protee)

- Stole Ramigé

SELEKCJA

Problem:

Done: T[1...n] - cing, k EIN (1/6 k & n)

Wynik: k-by co do vielhości element