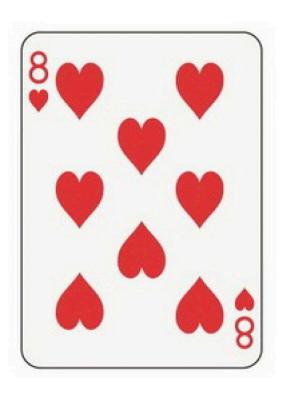
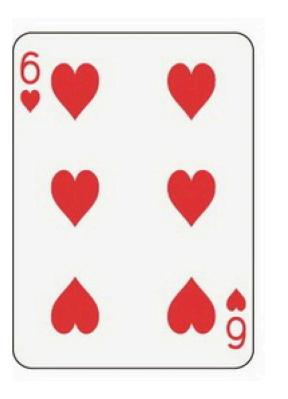
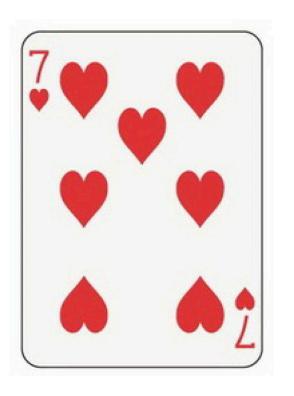
算法与数据结构体系课程

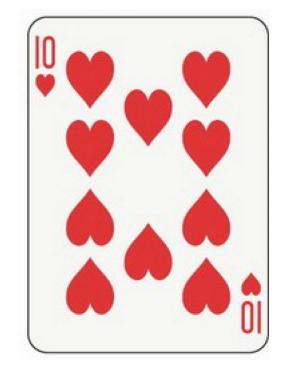
liuyubobobo

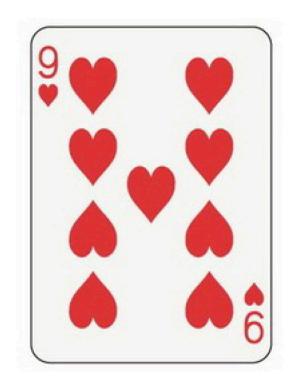


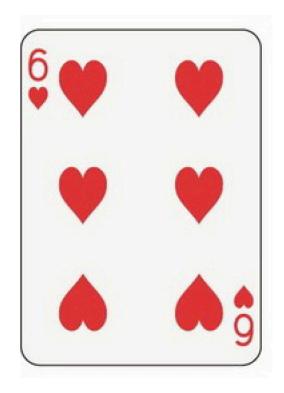


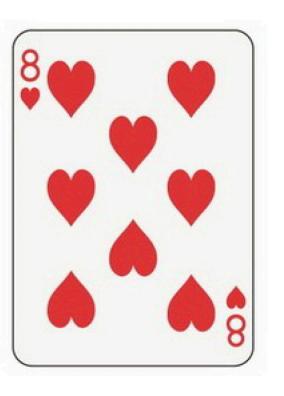


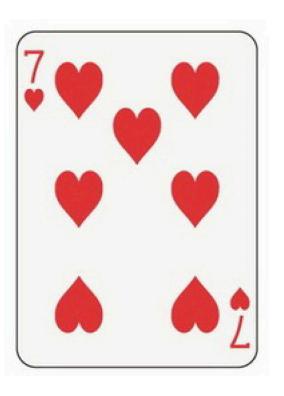


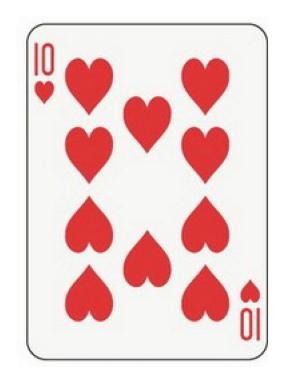


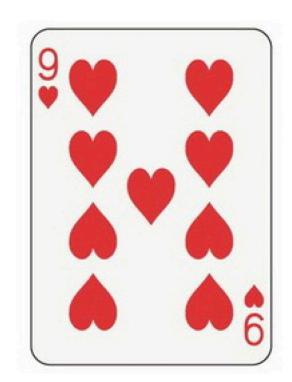


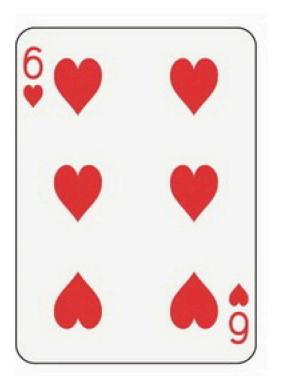


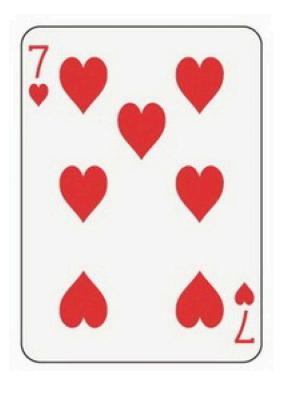


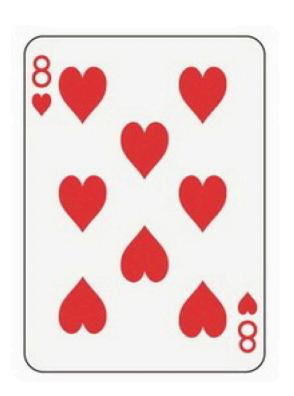


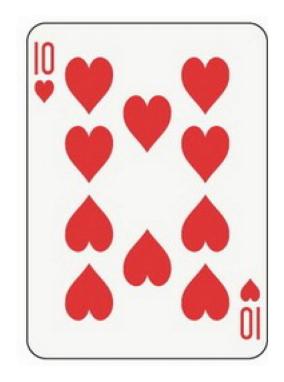


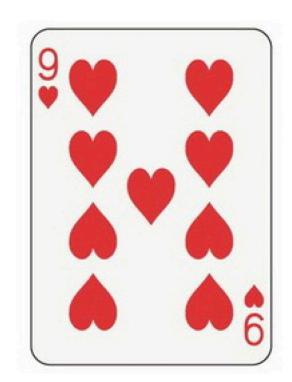


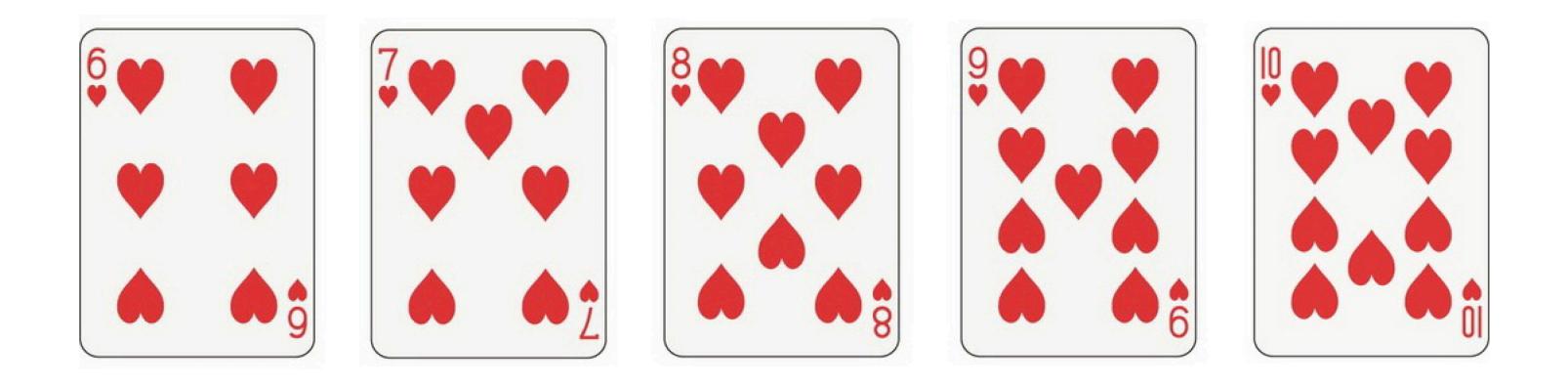












每次处理一张牌,把这张牌插入到前面已经排好序的牌中

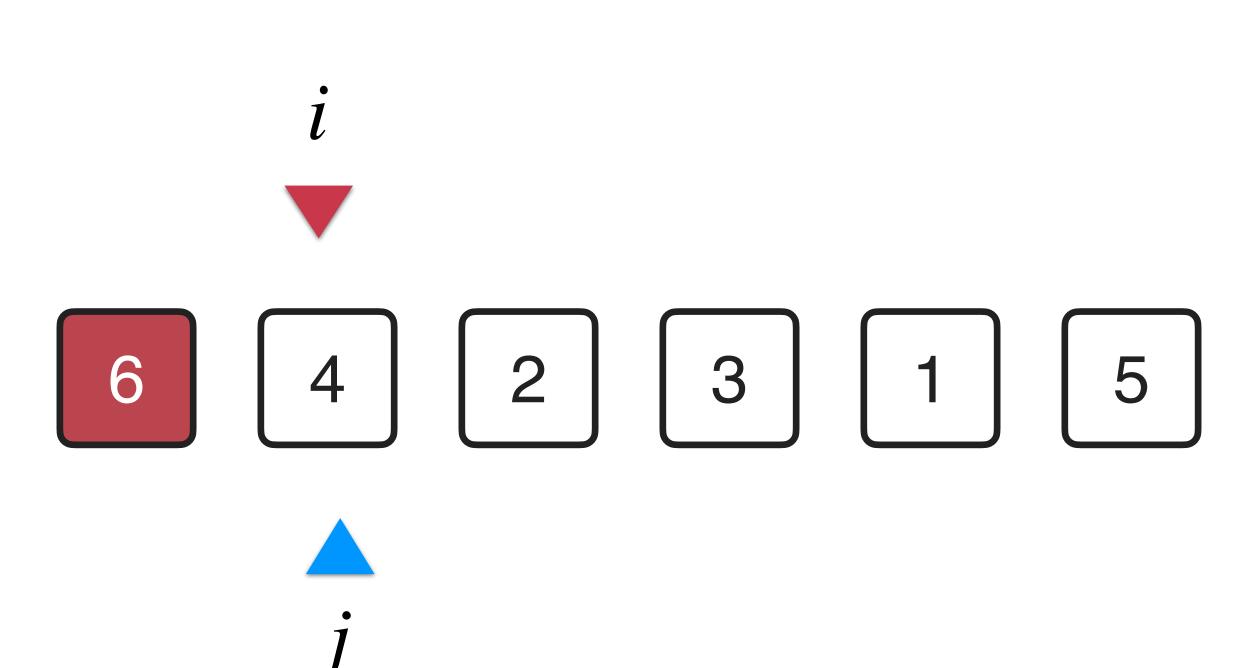
arr[0, i) 已排好序; arr[i...n) 未排序 把 arr[i] 放到合适的位置

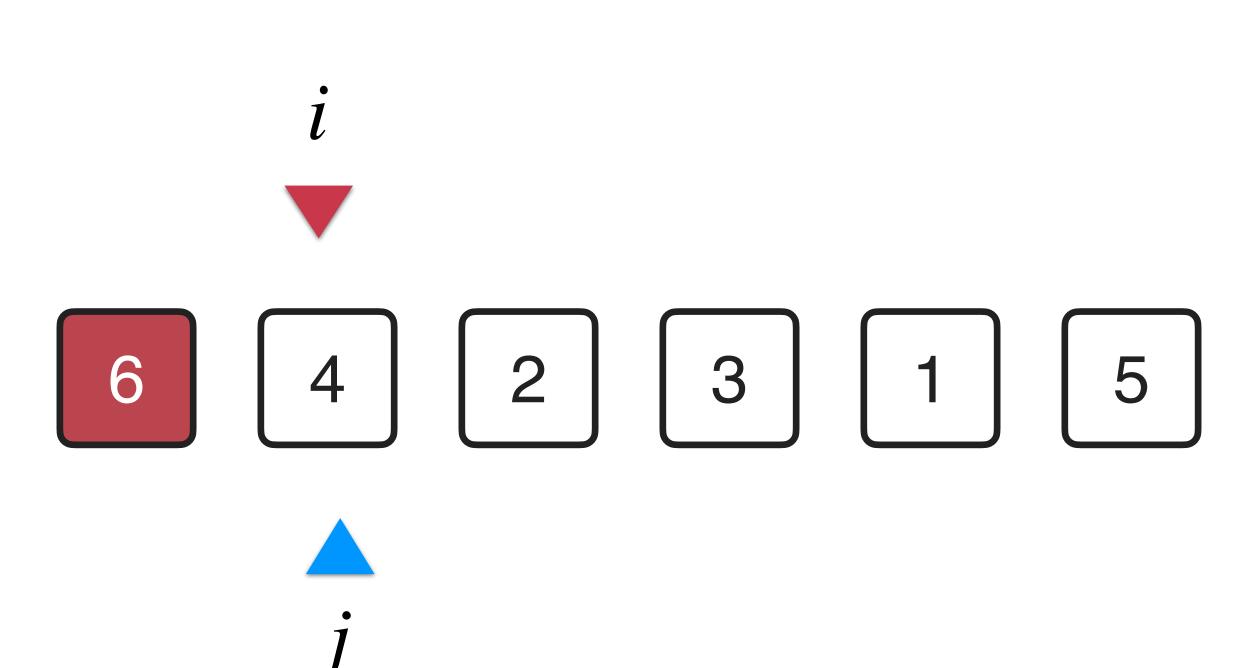
6 4 2 3 1

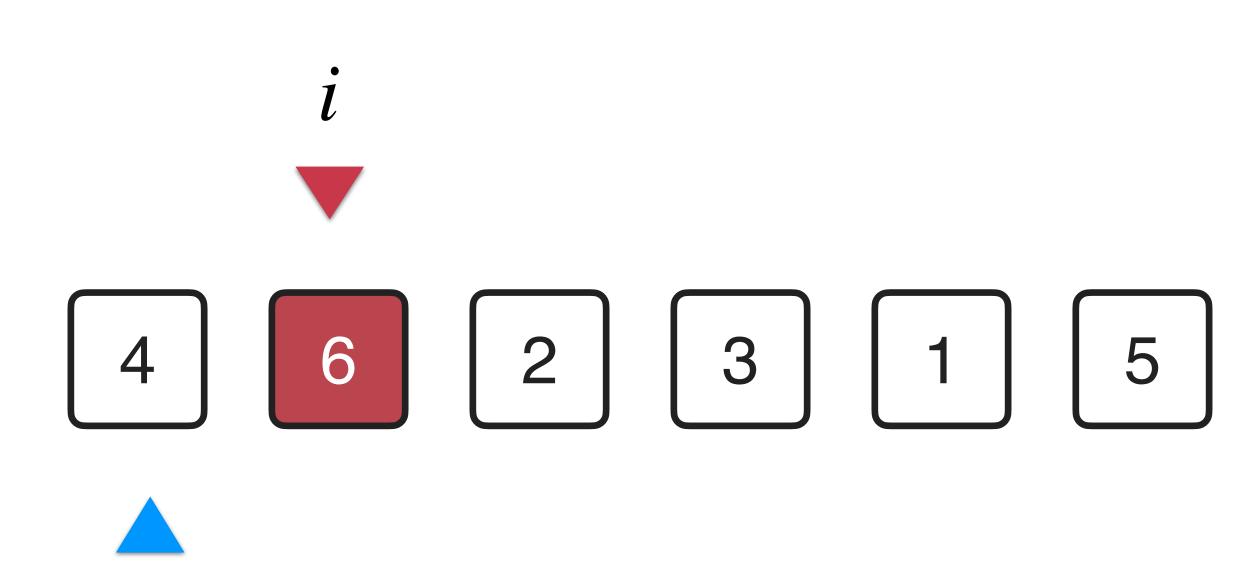
arr[0, i) 已排好序; arr[i...n) 未排序 把 arr[i] 放到合适的位置

U

6 4 2 3 1 5

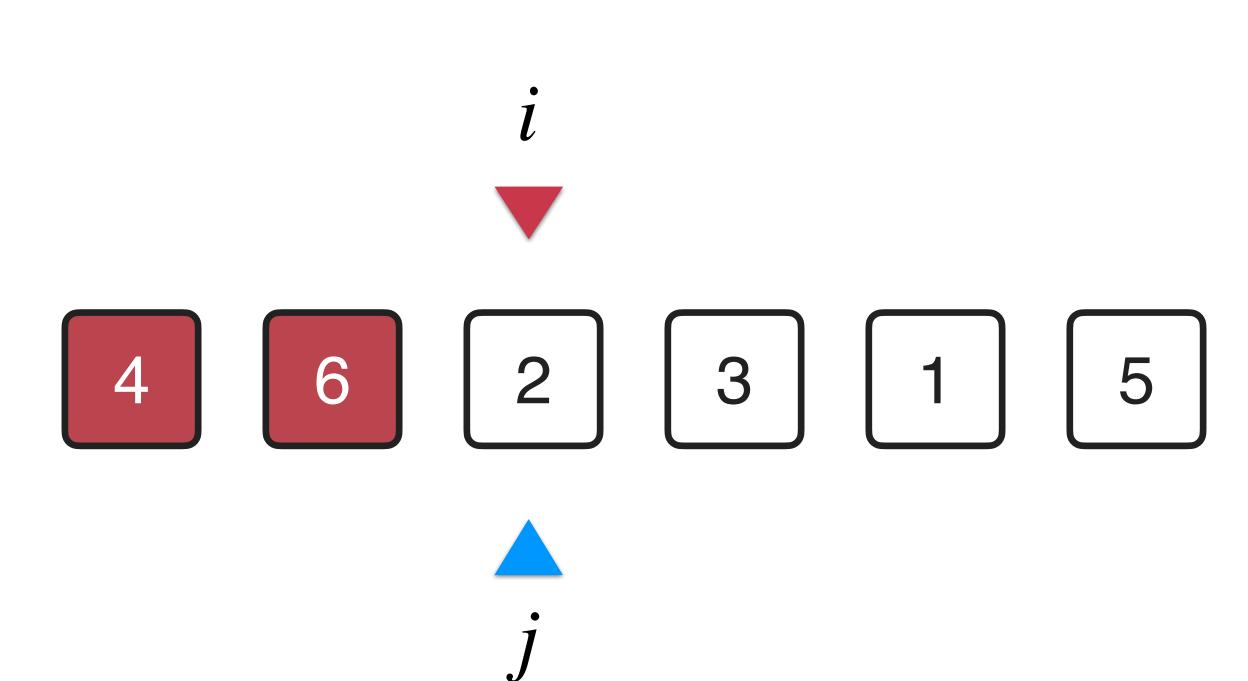


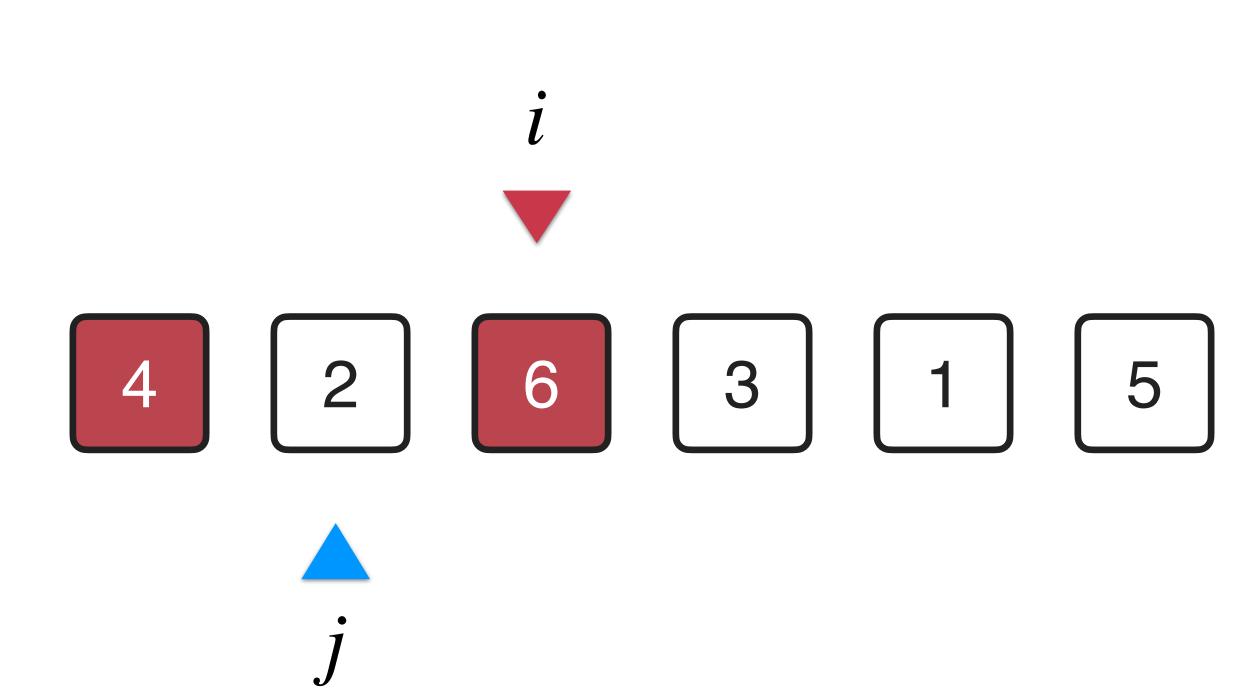


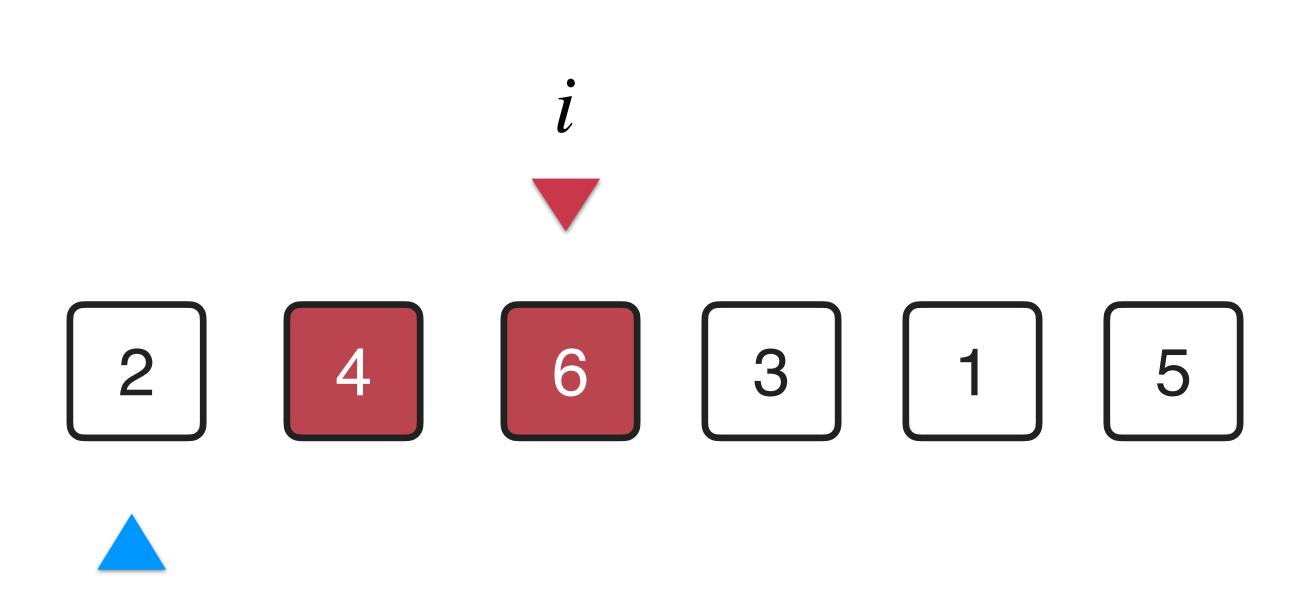


arr[0, i) 已排好序; arr[i...n) 未排序 把 arr[i] 放到合适的位置

4 6 2 3 1 5







arr[0, i) 已排好序; arr[i...n) 未排序 把 arr[i] 放到合适的位置

*i*2

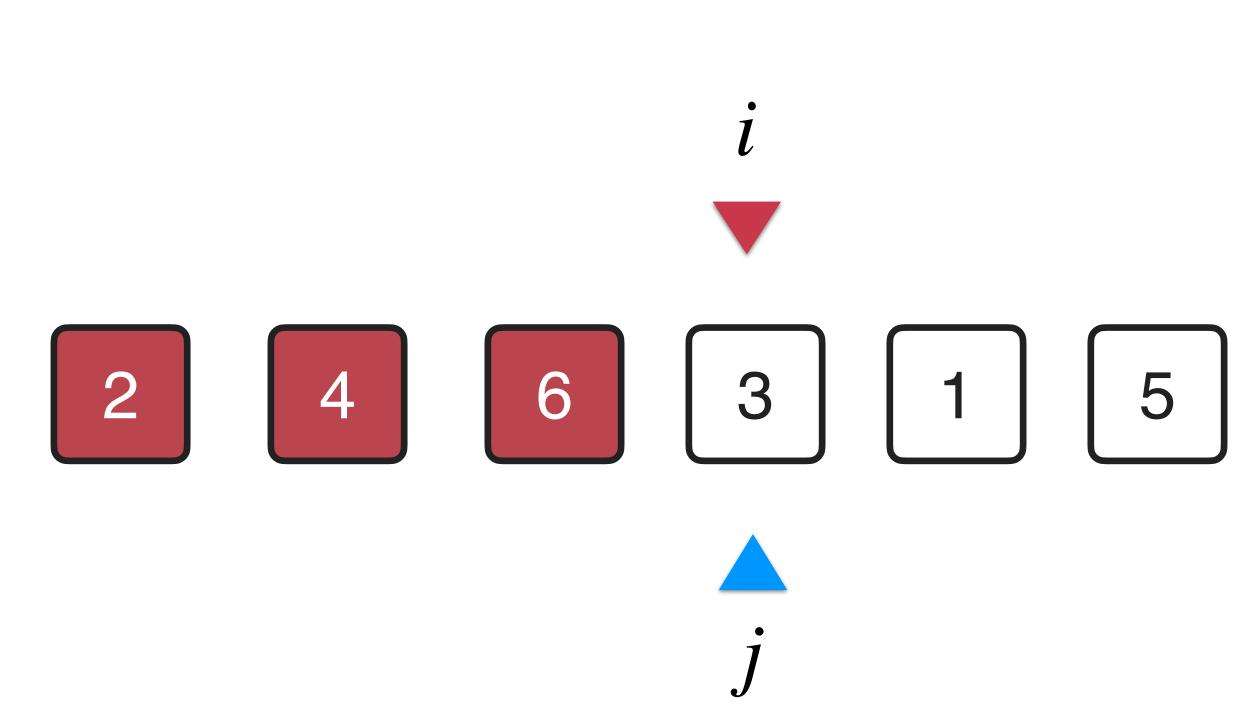
4

6

3

1

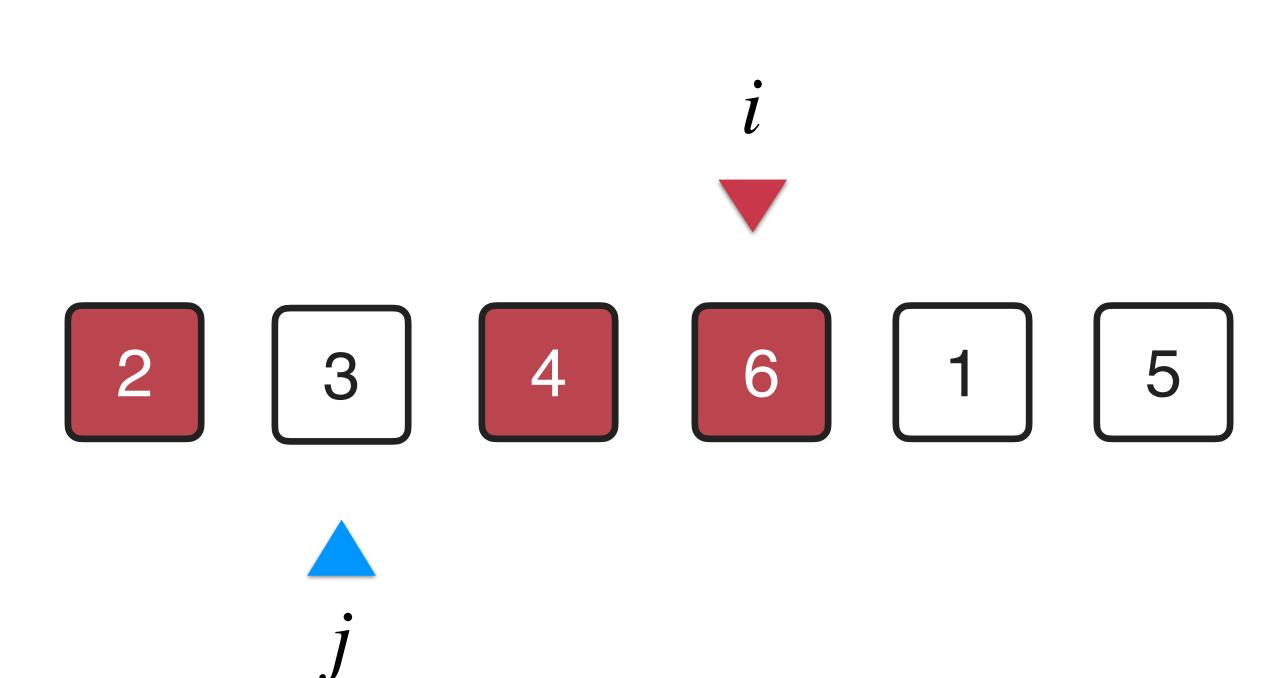
5



arr[0, i) 已排好序; arr[i...n) 未排序 把 arr[i] 放到合适的位置

i ▼
2 4 3 6 1 5

.



arr[0, i) 已排好序; arr[i...n) 未排序 把 arr[i] 放到合适的位置

*i*2

3

4

6

1

5

选择排序

1 2 3 4



插入排序

3 4

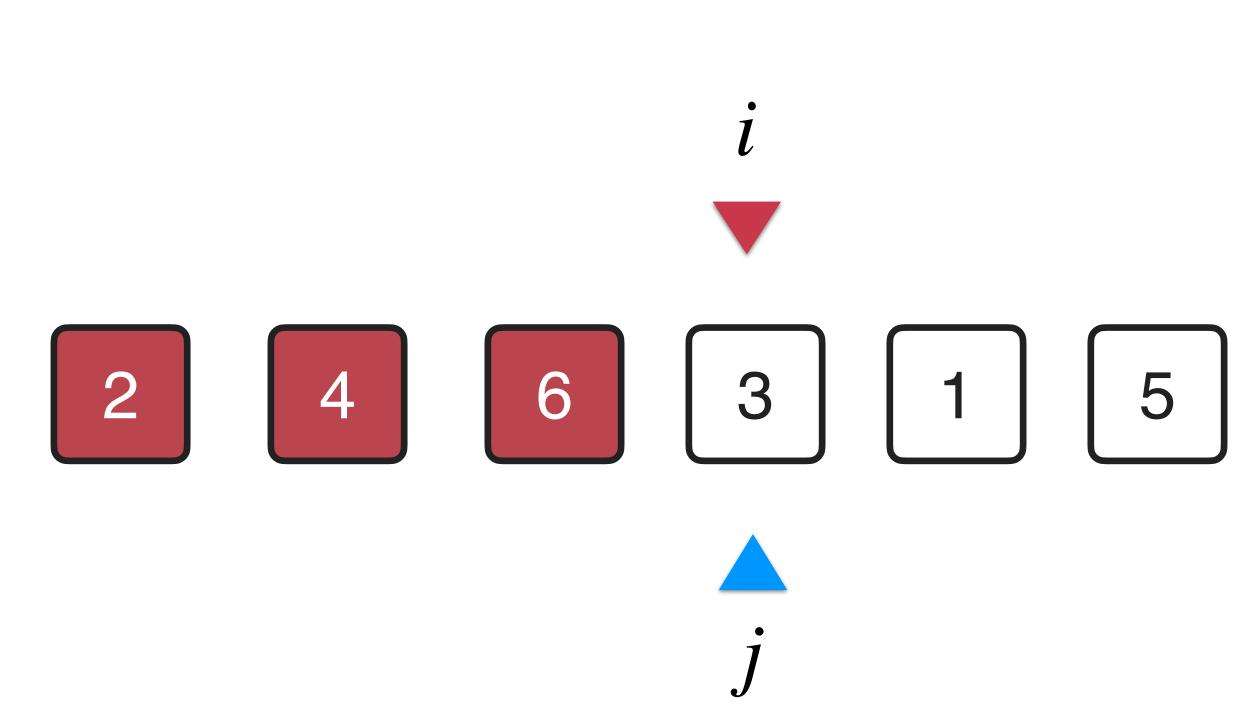
实现插入排序法

liuyubobobo

实现插入排序法

实践: 实现插入排序法

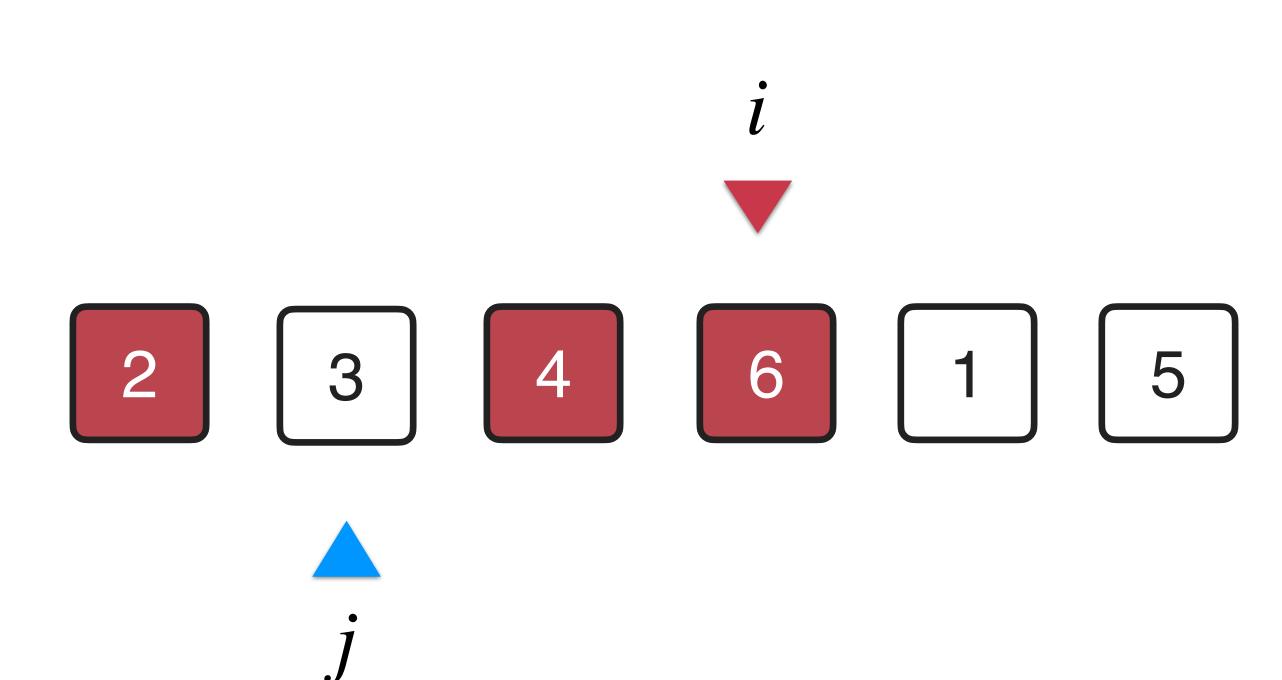
liuyubobobo



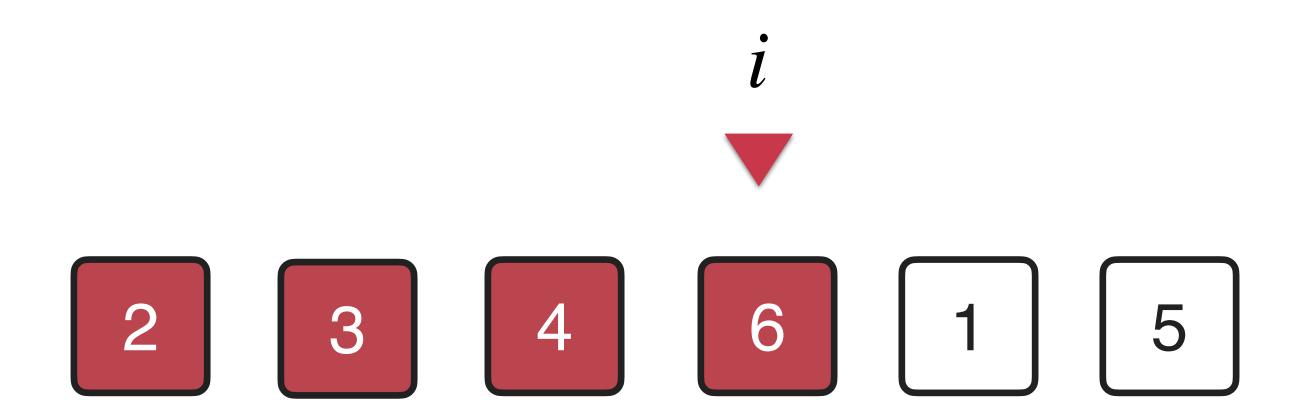
arr[0, i) 已排好序; arr[i...n) 未排序 把 arr[i] 放到合适的位置

i ▼
2 4 3 6 1 5

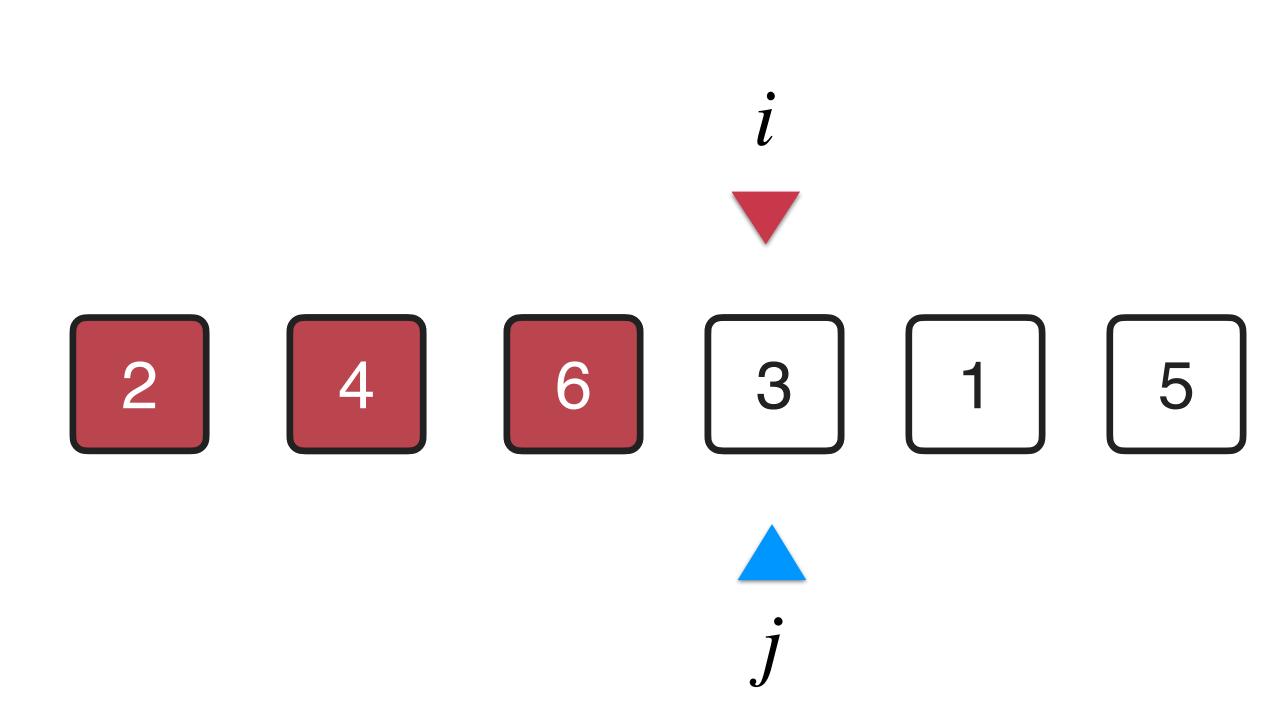
.

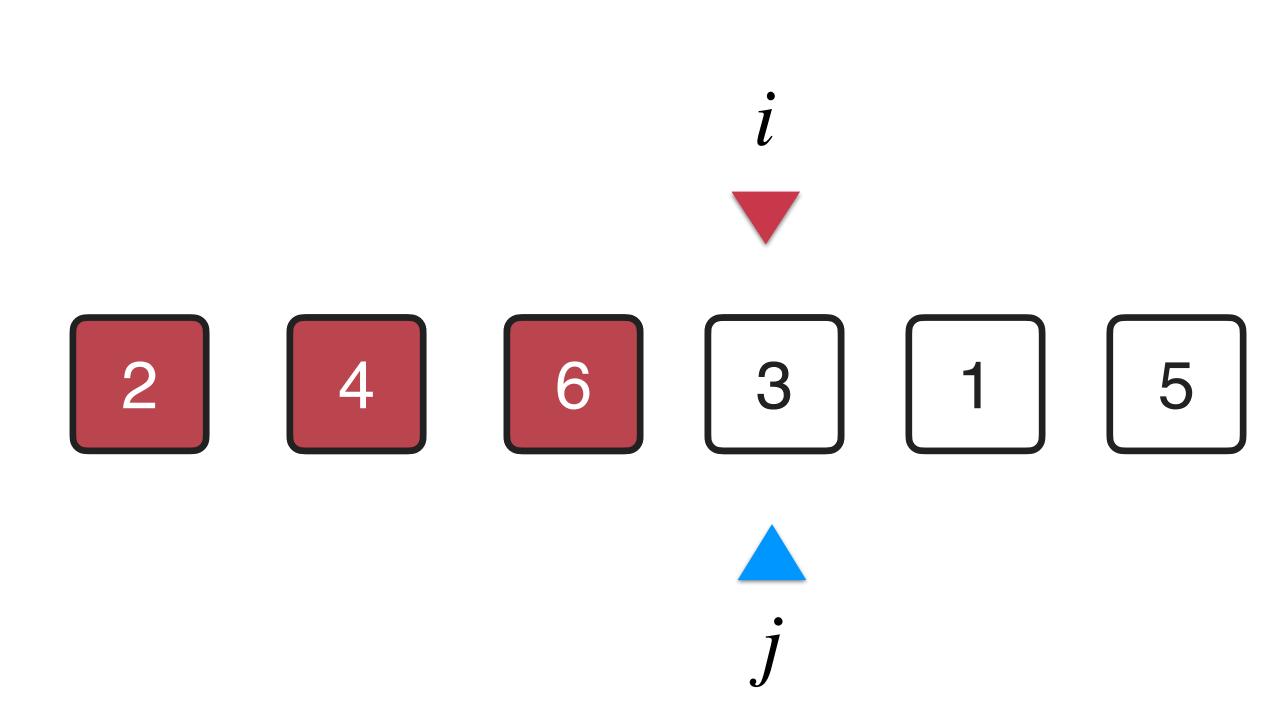


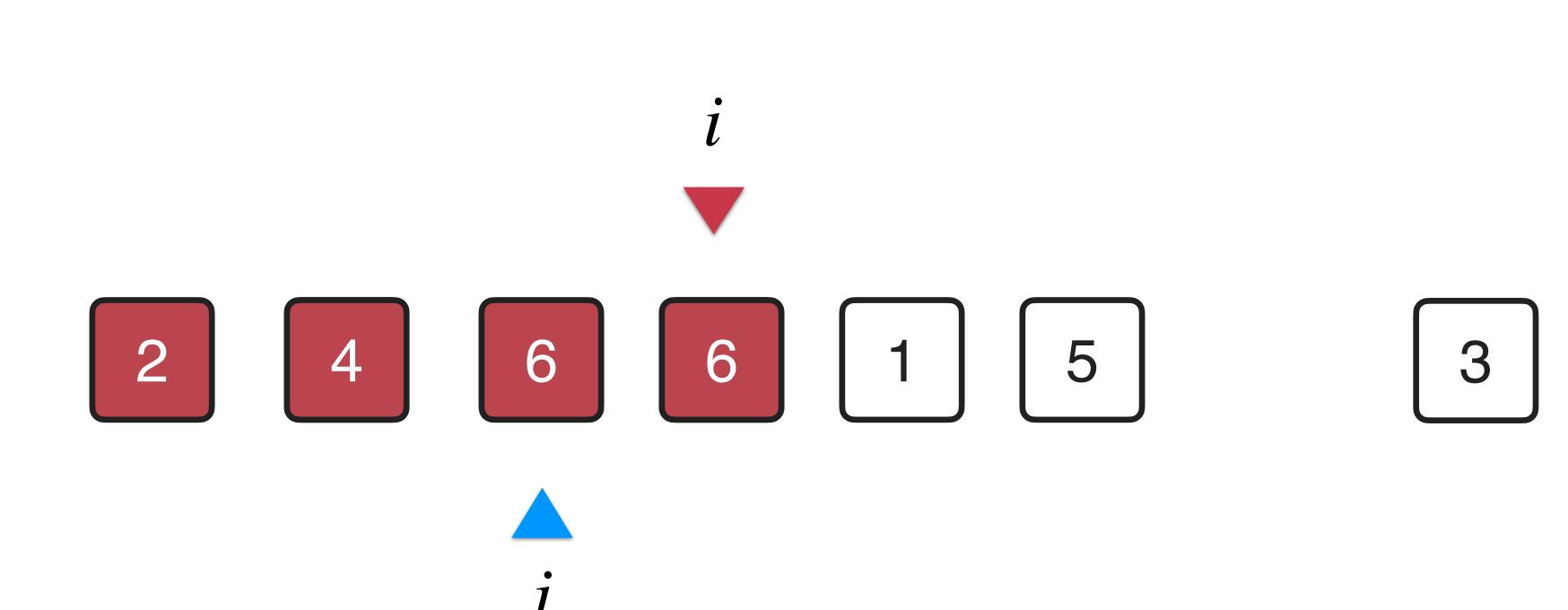
arr[0, i) 已排好序; arr[i...n) 未排序 把 arr[i] 放到合适的位置

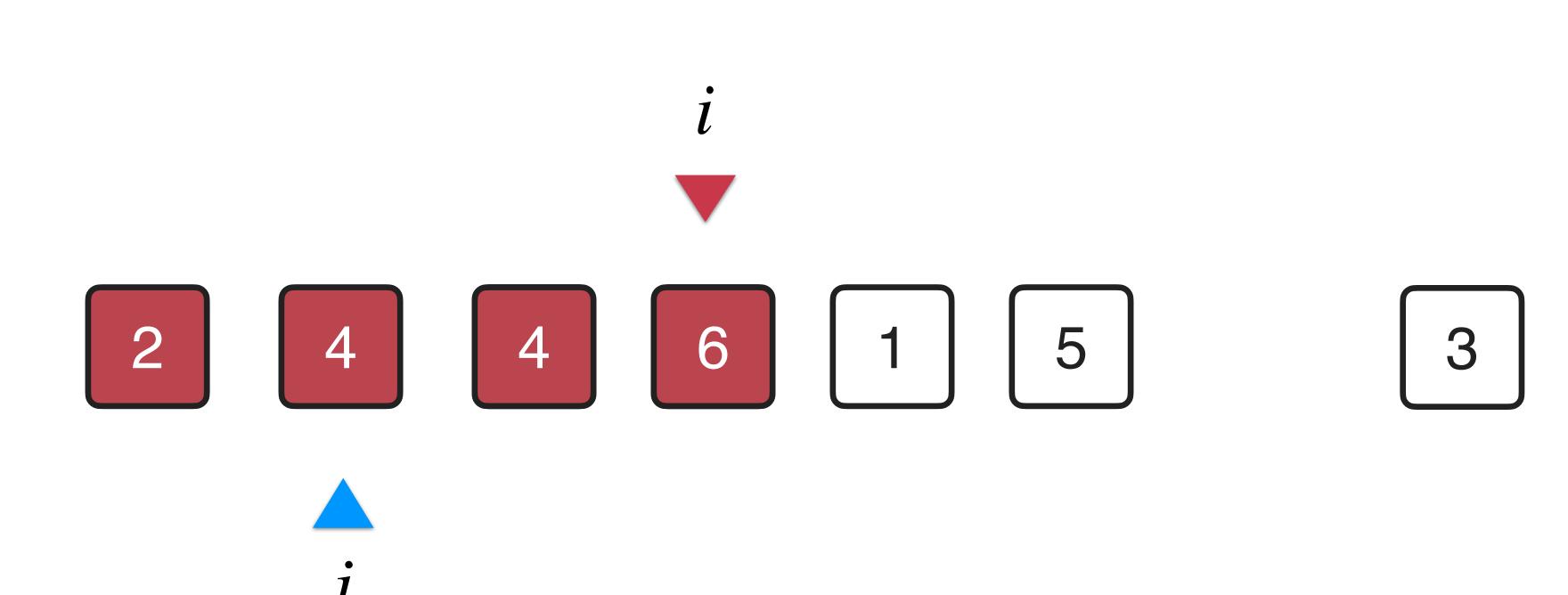


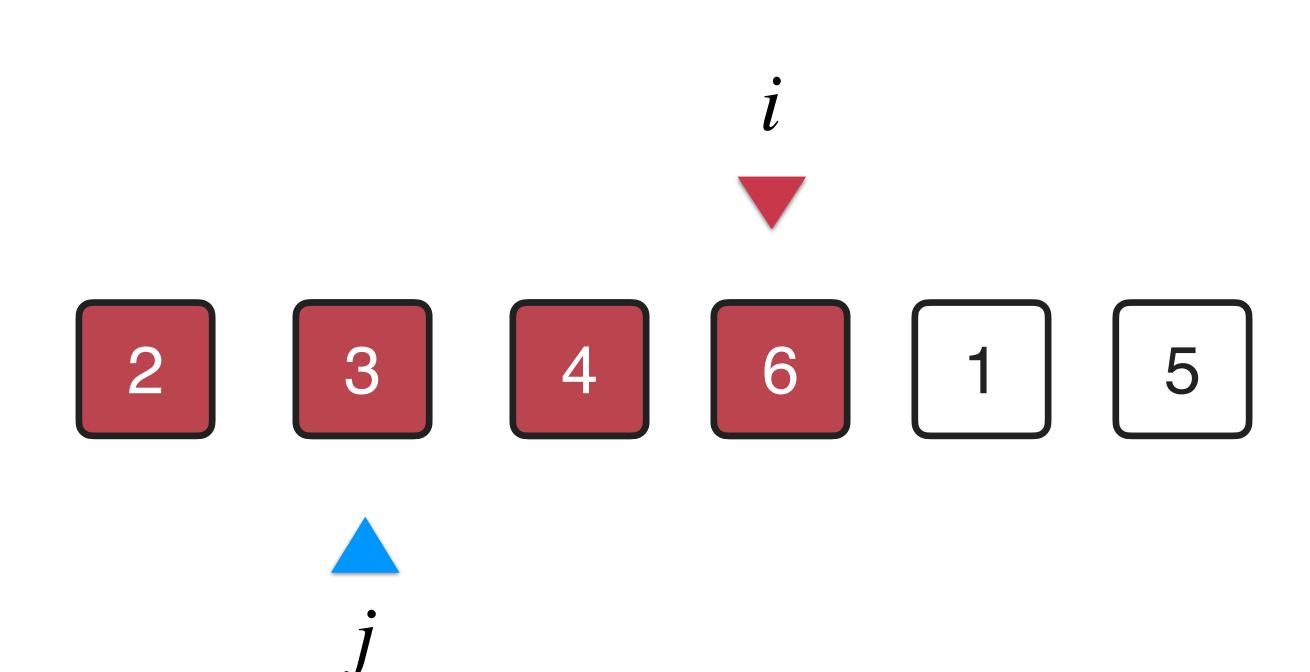
每次交换是三次操作











实现插入排序法的优化

实践:实现插入排序法的优化

插入排序法的重要特性

liuyubobobo

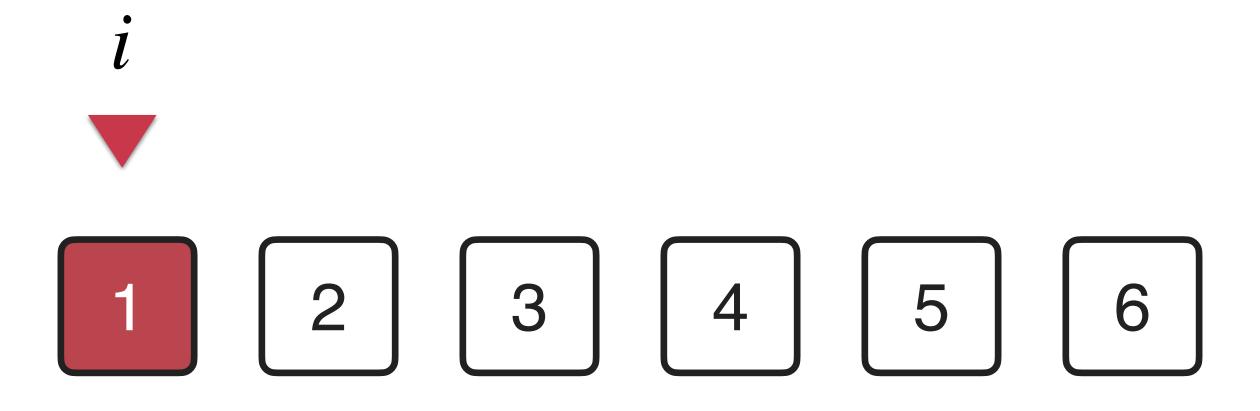
插入排序法的重要特性

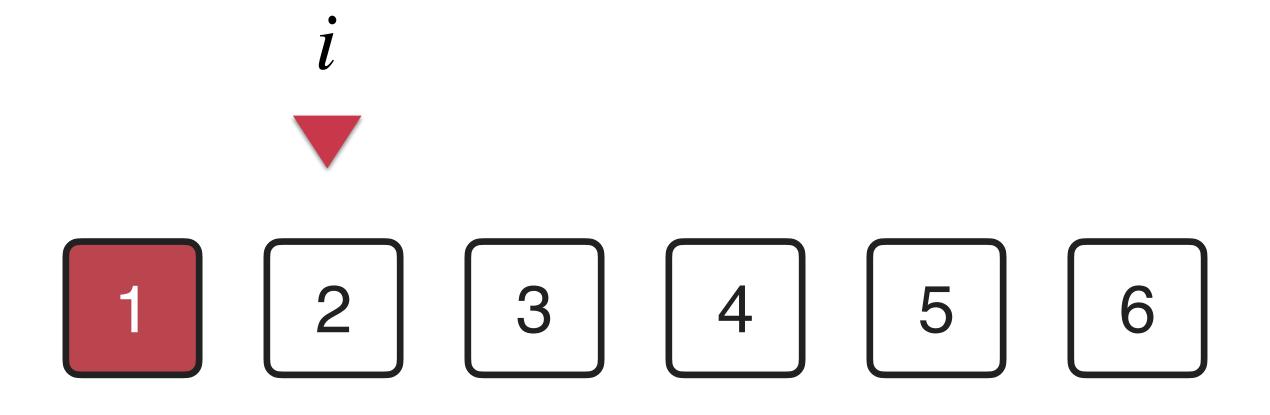
```
public static <E extends Comparable<E>>> void sort(E[] arr){

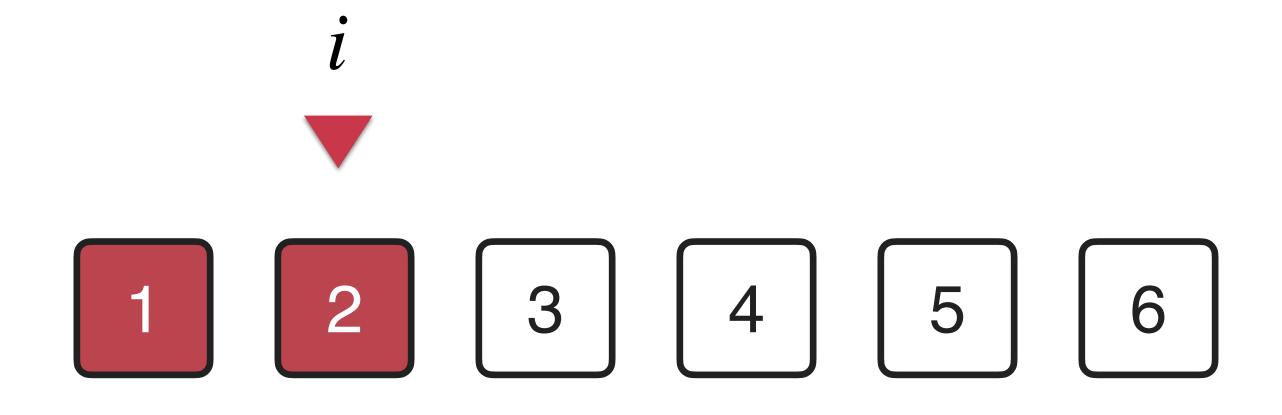
for(int i = 0; i < arr.length; i ++){

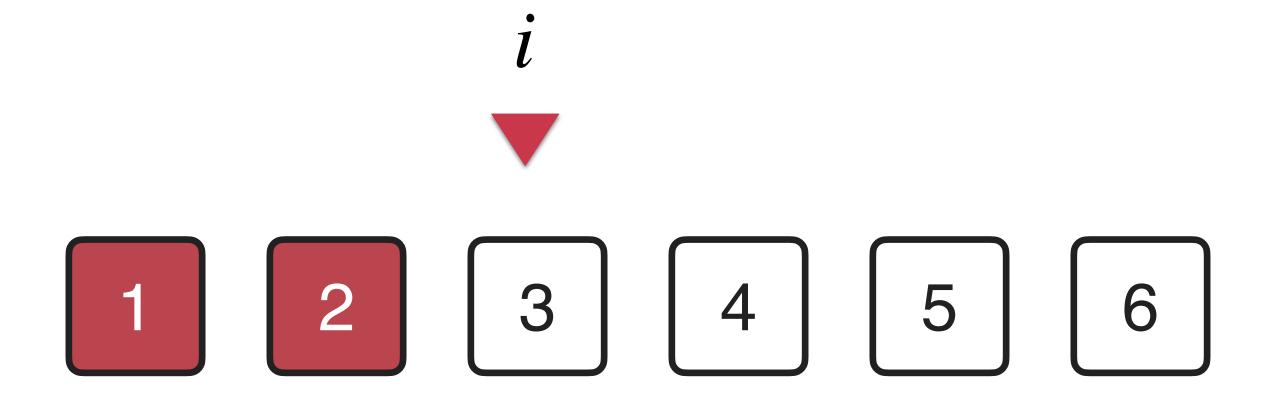
    // 将 arr[i] 插入到合适的位置
    E t = arr[i];
    int j;
    for(j = i; j - 1 >= 0 && arr[j - 1].compareTo(t) > 0; j --){
        arr[j] = arr[j - 1];
    }
    arr[j] = t;
}
```

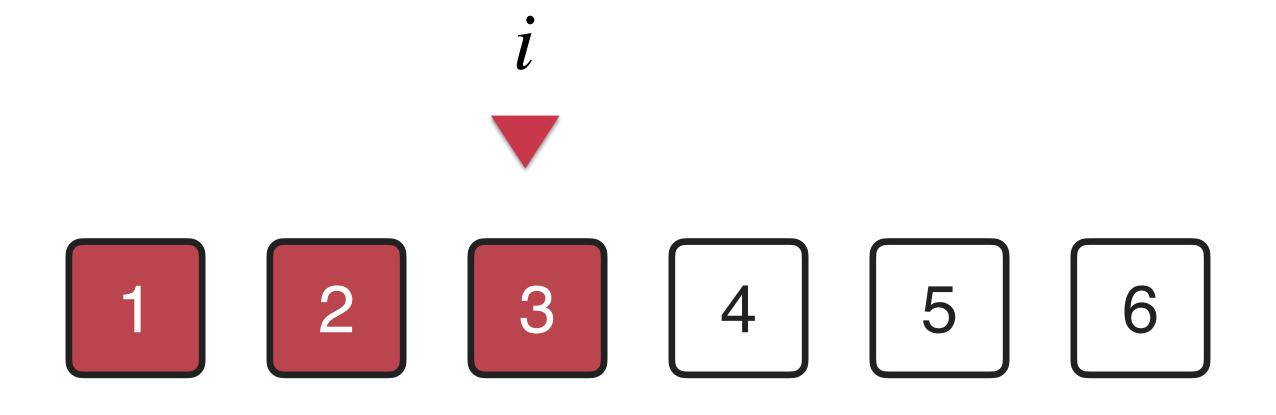
i
 ▼
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6



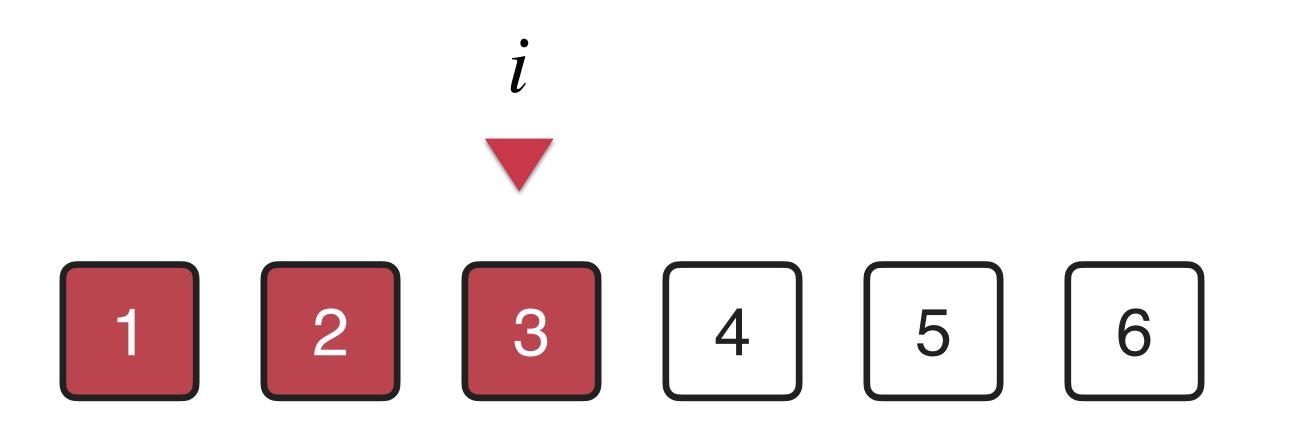








对于有序数组,插入排序的复杂度是 O(n) 的整体,插入排序的复杂度依然是 O(n^2) 的



对比,选择排序的复杂度永远是 O(n^2) 的

实践:验证插入排序法的特性

作业: 换个方式实现插入排序法?

换个方式实现插入排序法?

arr[0, i) 已排好序; arr[i...n) 未排序

arr[0, i) 未排序; arr[i...n) 已排序

*i*2

3

4

6

1

5

换个方式实现插入排序法?

arr[0, i) 未排序; arr[i...n) 已排序 循环不变量

解析:换个方式实现插入排序法

本章小结

本章小结

选择排序法

插入排序法

循环不变量

均是 O(n^2) 算法

对于完全有序的数组,插入排序成为 O(n) 的算法

其他

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算法与数据结构体系课程