算法与数据结构体系课程

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O(n^2) 的排序算法

排序的思路在生活中并不常用

对比:选择排序;插入排序

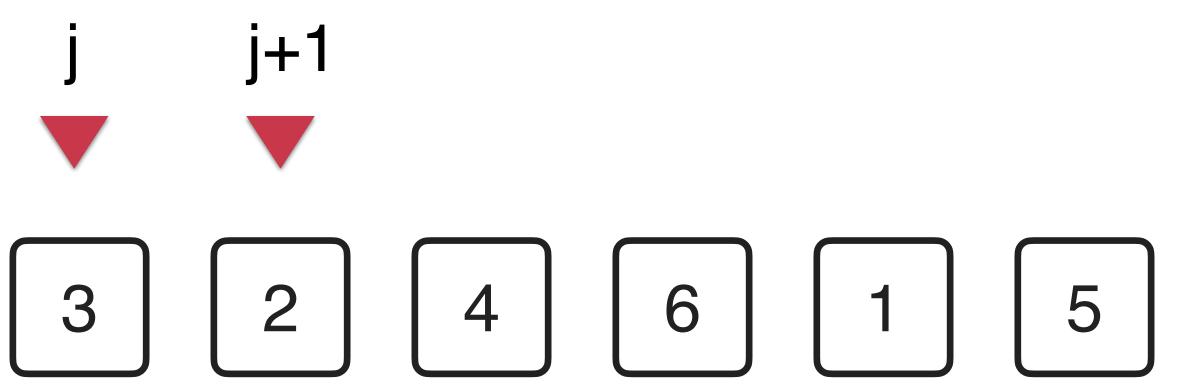
基本思想,每次比较相邻的两个元素

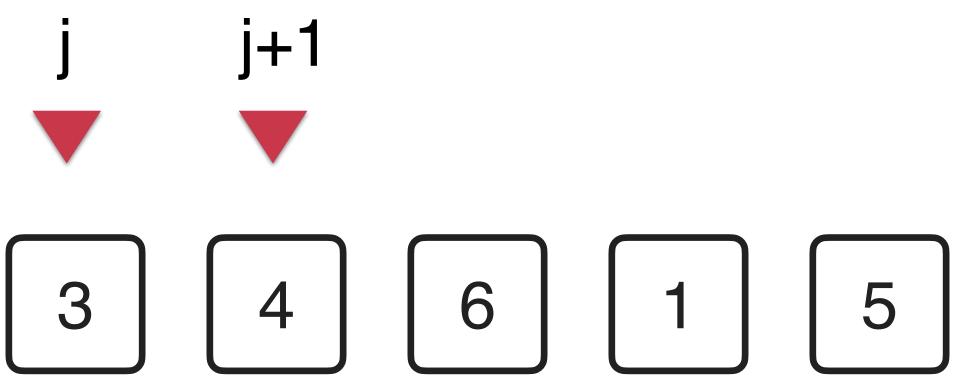
O(n^2) 的排序算法

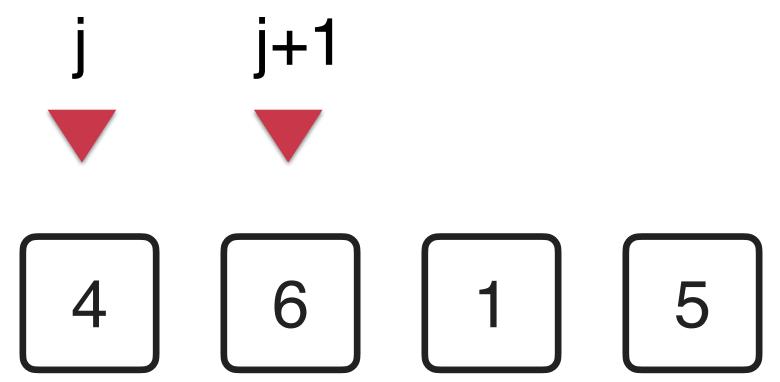
排序的思路在生活中并不常用

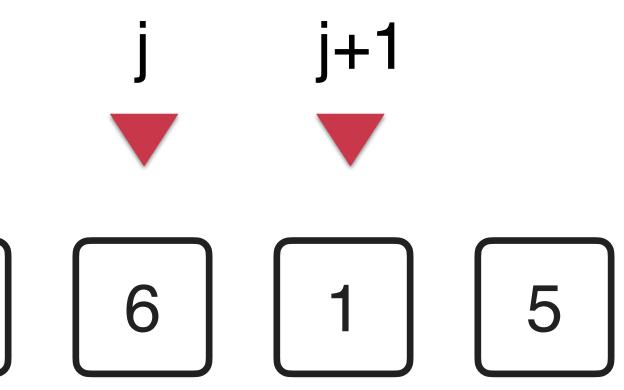
对比:选择排序;插入排序

基本思想,每次比较相邻的两个元素



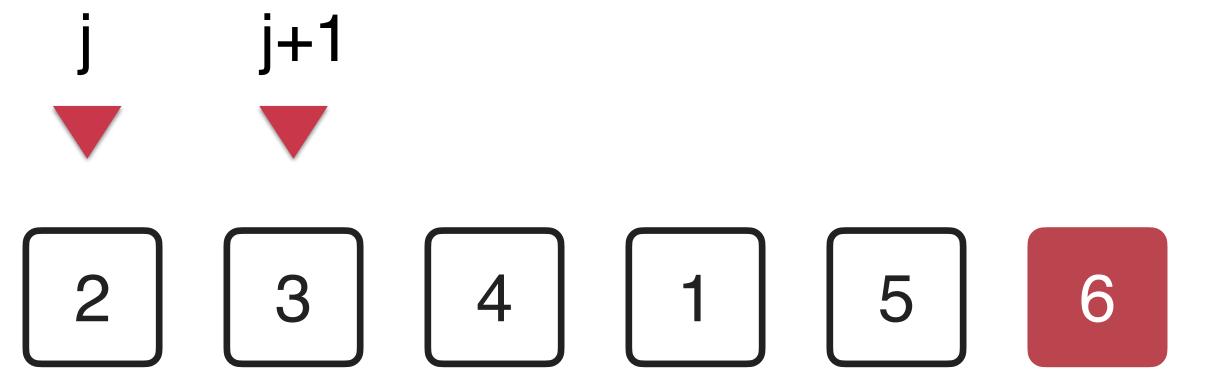


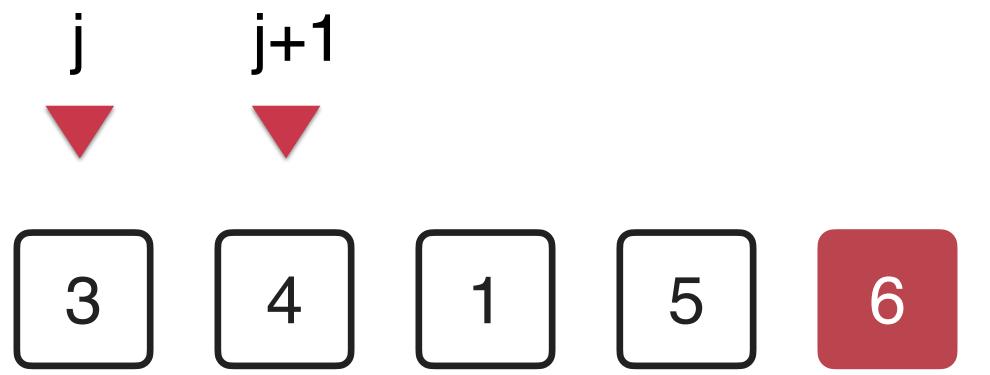


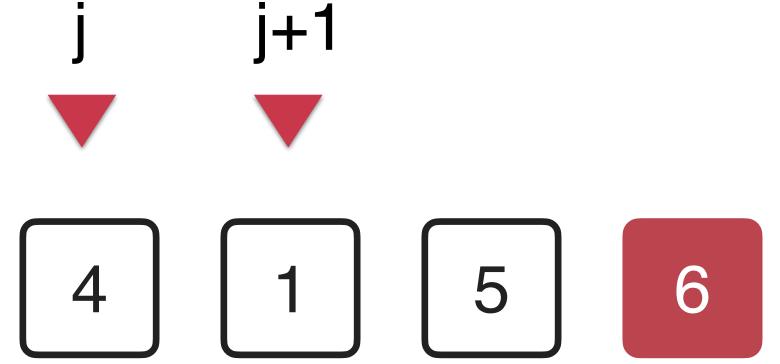


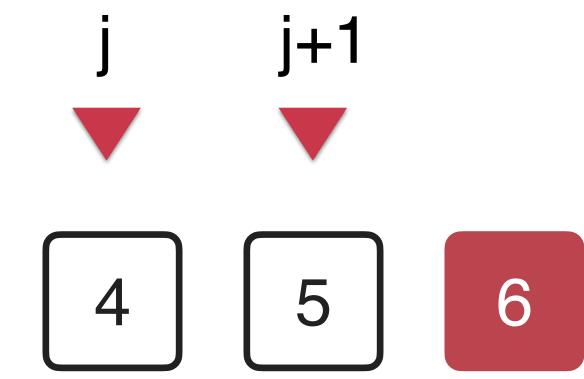


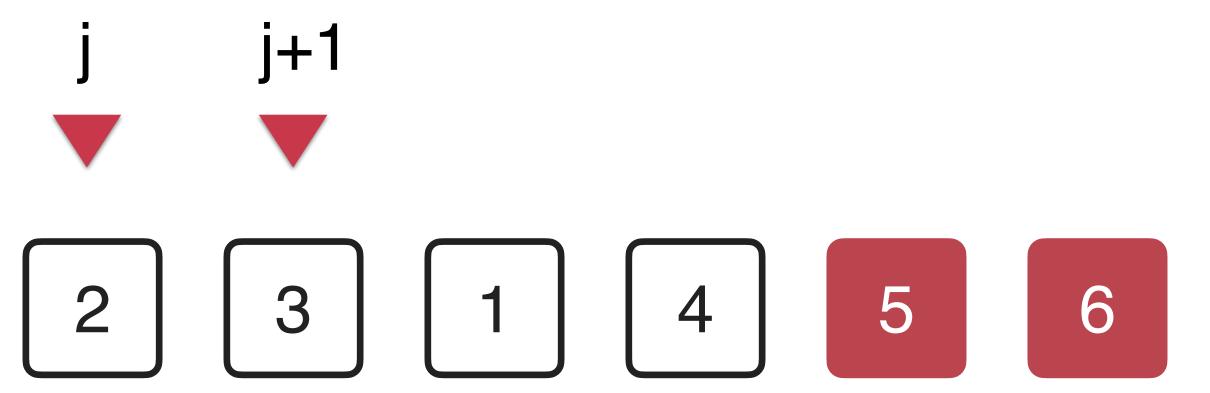
2 3 4 1 6 5

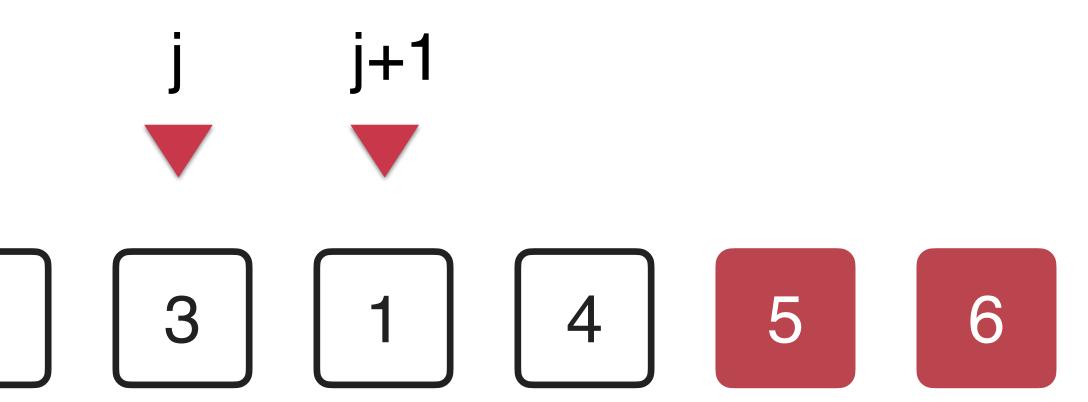


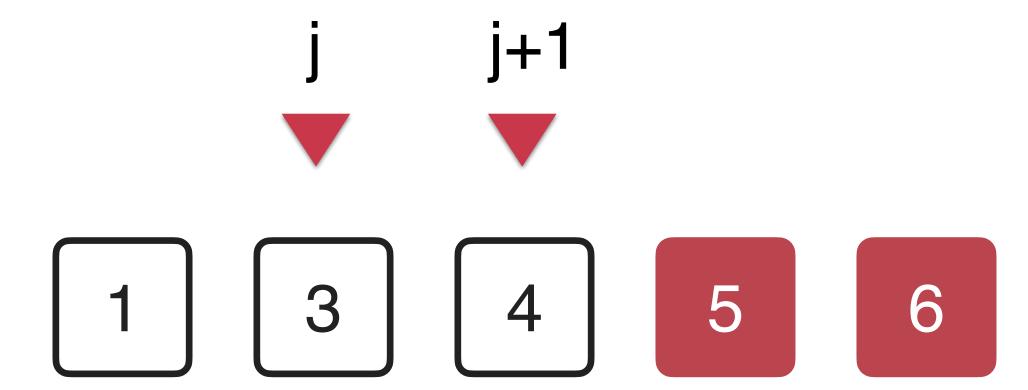


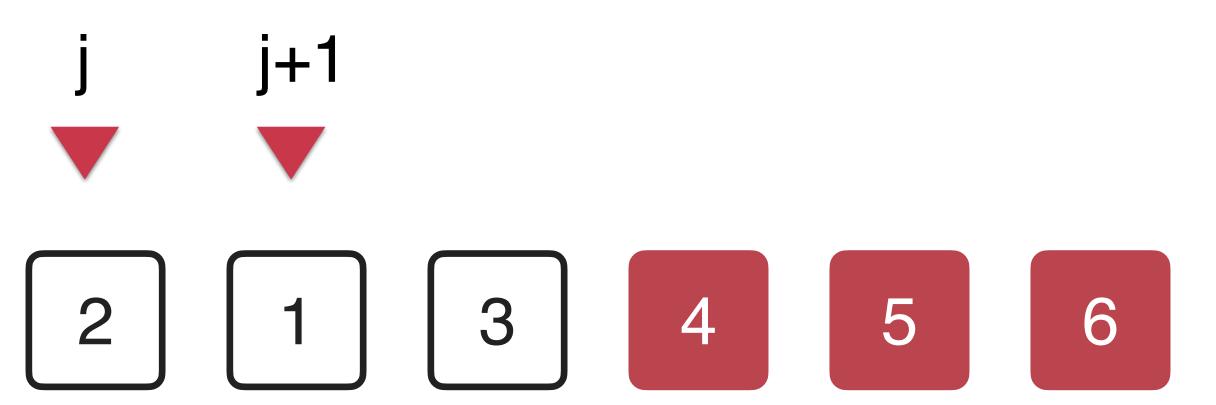


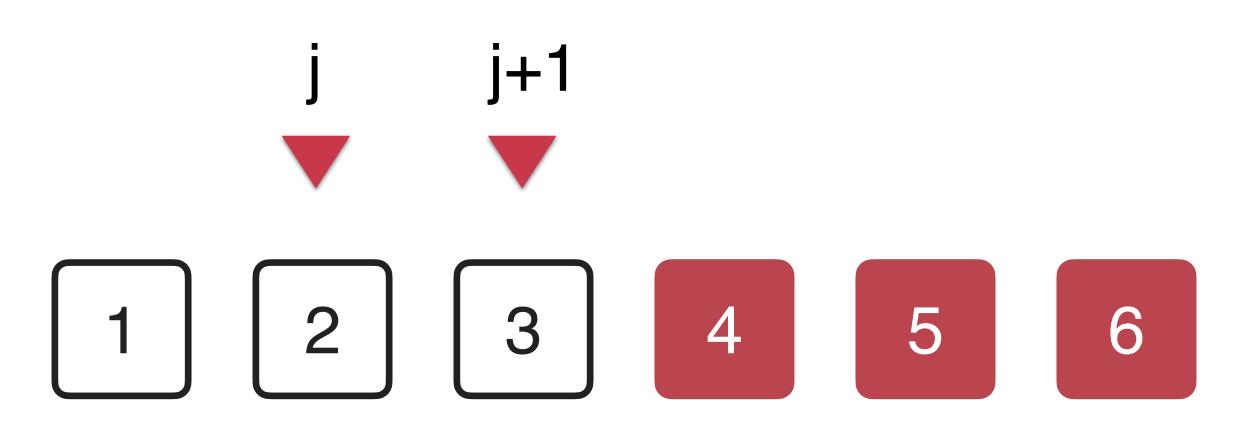


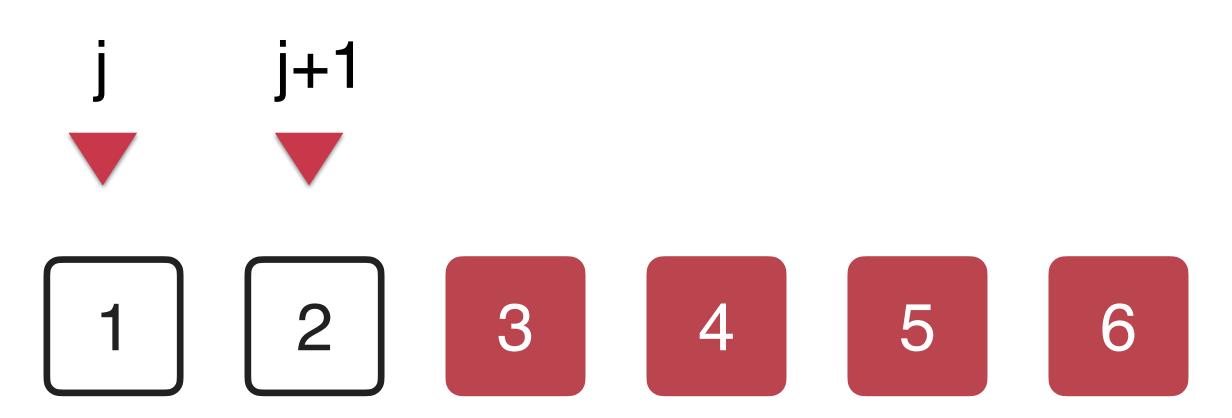














第 i 轮开始, arr[n - i, n) 已排好序

第 i 轮: 通过冒泡在 arr[n - i - 1] 位置放上合适的元素

第 i 轮结束: arr[n - i - 1, n) 已排好序

1 2 3 4 5 6

实现冒泡排序法

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实现冒泡排序法

实践:实现冒泡排序法

冒泡排序法的优化

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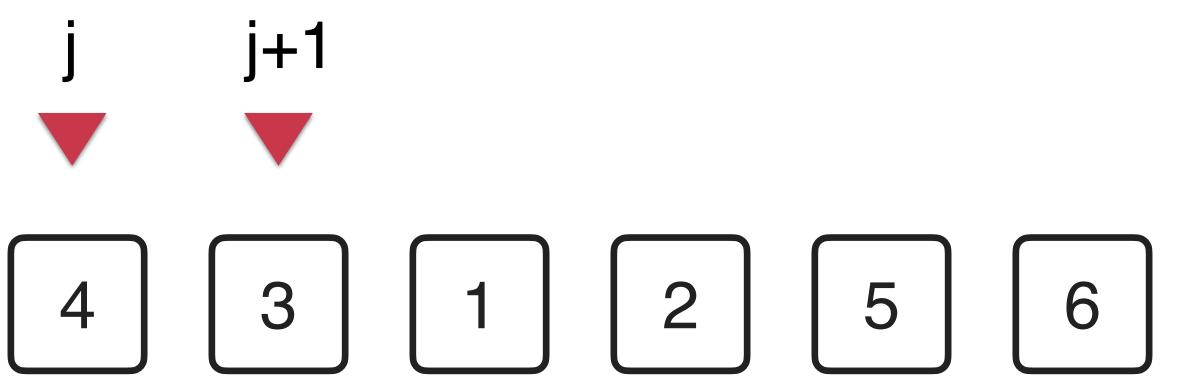
冒泡排序法的优化

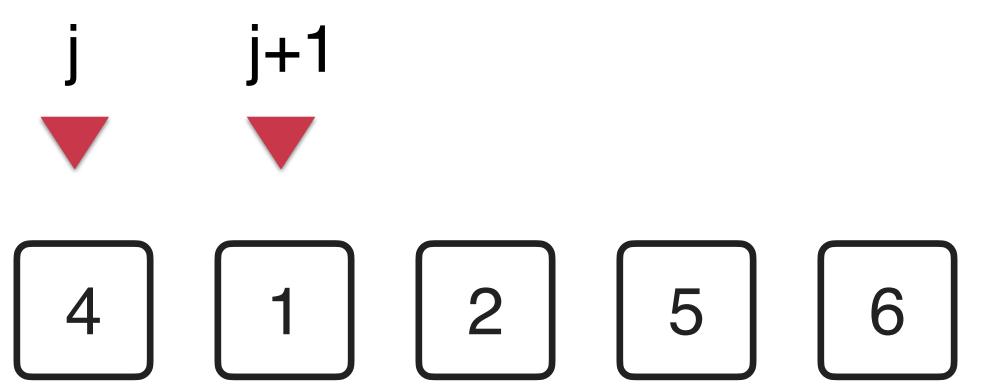
1 2 3 4 5 6

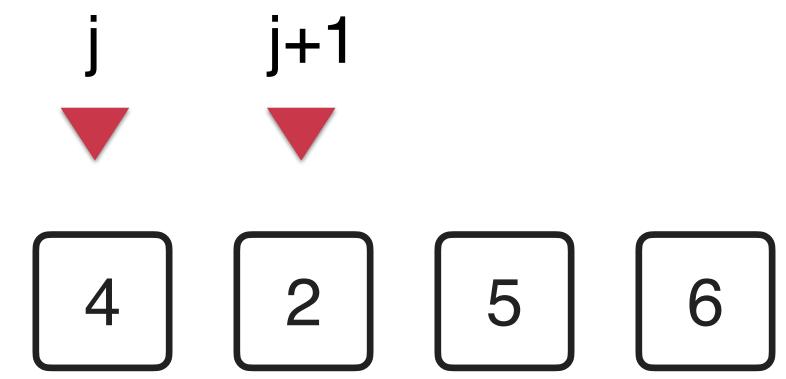
冒泡排序法的优化

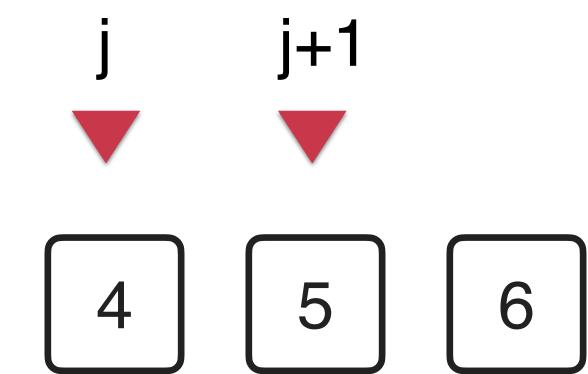
实践: 实现冒泡排序的优化

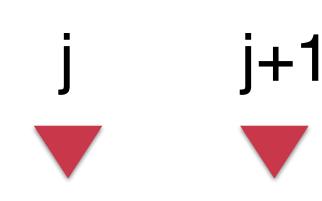
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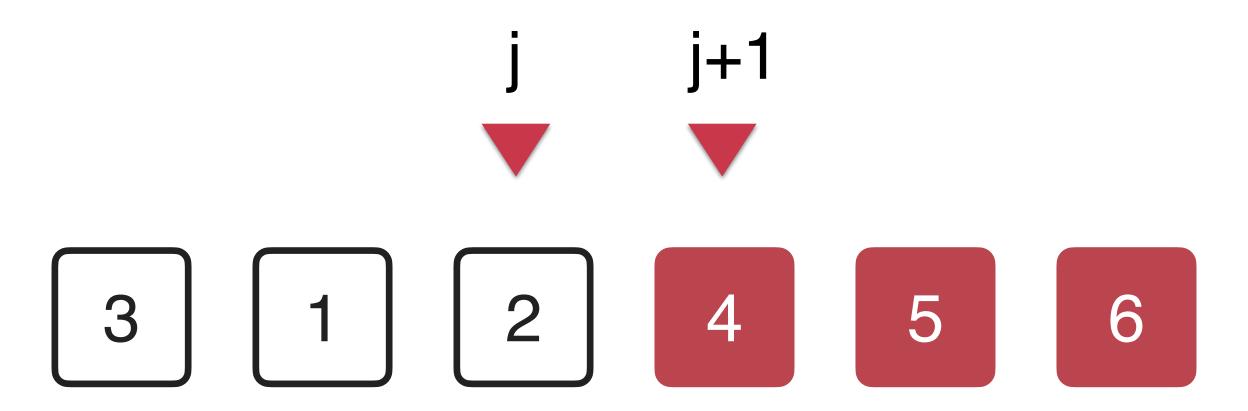






3 1 2 4 5 6

3 1 2 4 5

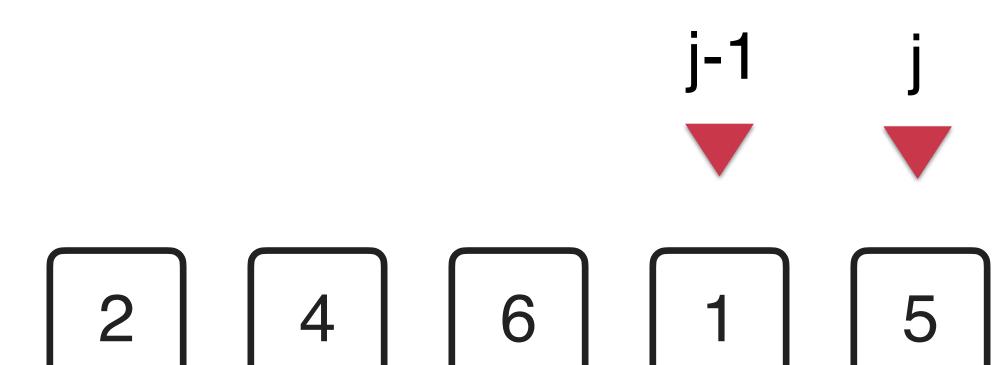


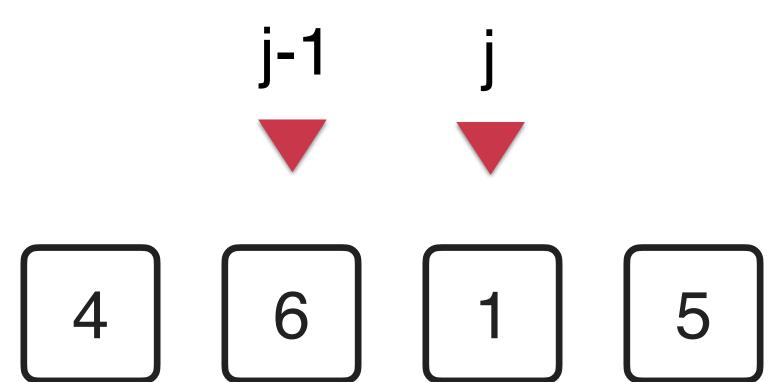
实践: 冒泡排序法还能优化

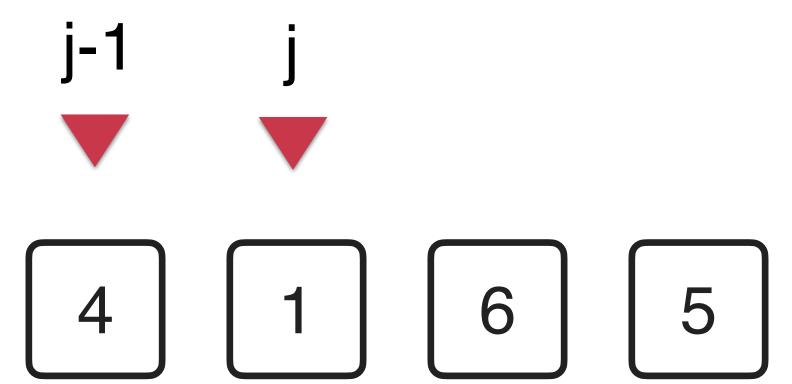
作业:换种方式实现冒泡排序

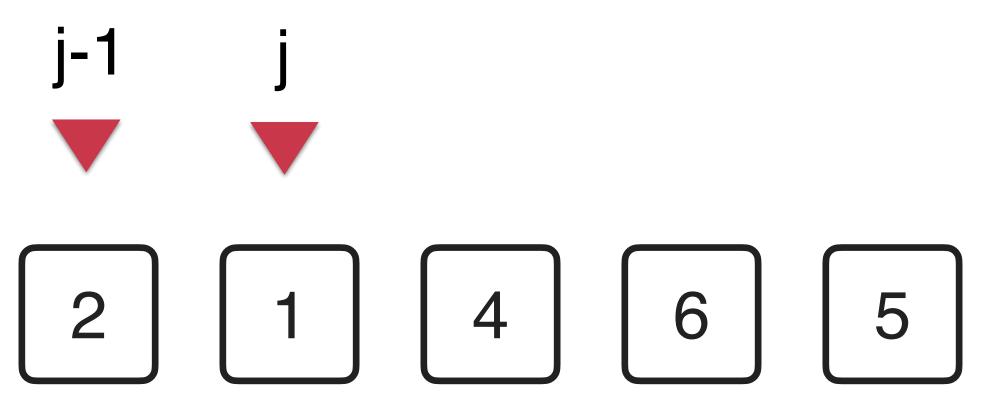
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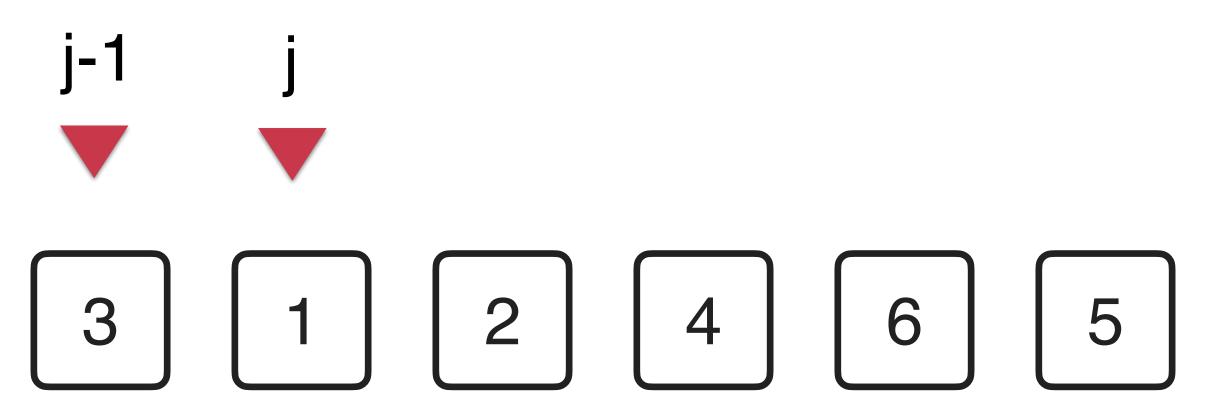
 $\left[\begin{array}{c|c}3\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c}2\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c}4\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c}6\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c}1\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c}5\end{array}\right]$











 1
 3
 2
 4
 6
 5

作业解析:换种方式实现冒泡排序

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冒泡排序法

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冒泡排序法

冒泡排序法

2 3 4 1 5 6

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