

## 多路平衡归并带来的问题

外部排序时间开销=读写外存的时间+内部排序所需时间+内部归并所需时间

归并趙数 $\mathbf{S} = \lceil log_k r \rceil$ ,归并路数 $\mathbf{k}$ 增加,归并趙数 $\mathbf{S}$ 减小,读写磁盘总次数减少



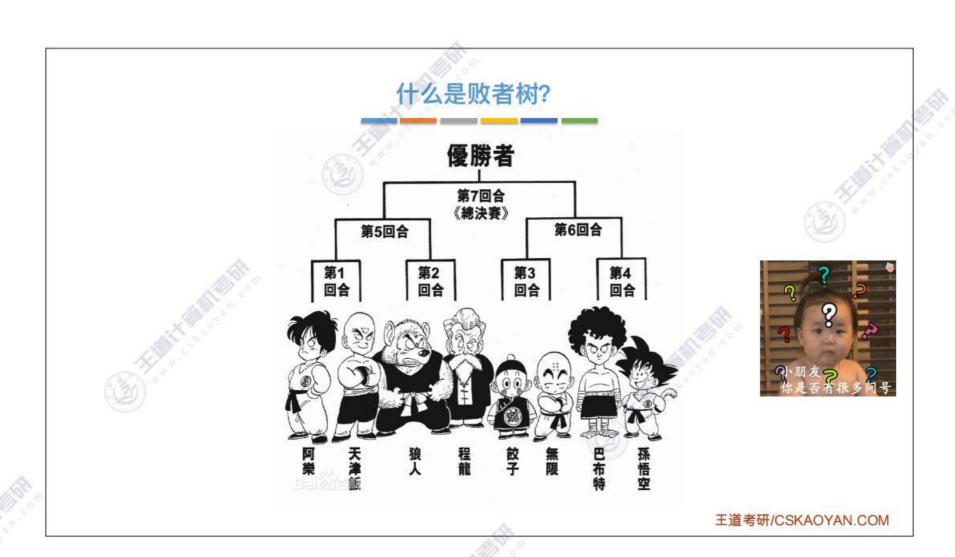
使用k路平衡归并策略,选出一个最小元素需要对比关键字 (k-1)次,导致内部归并所需时间增加

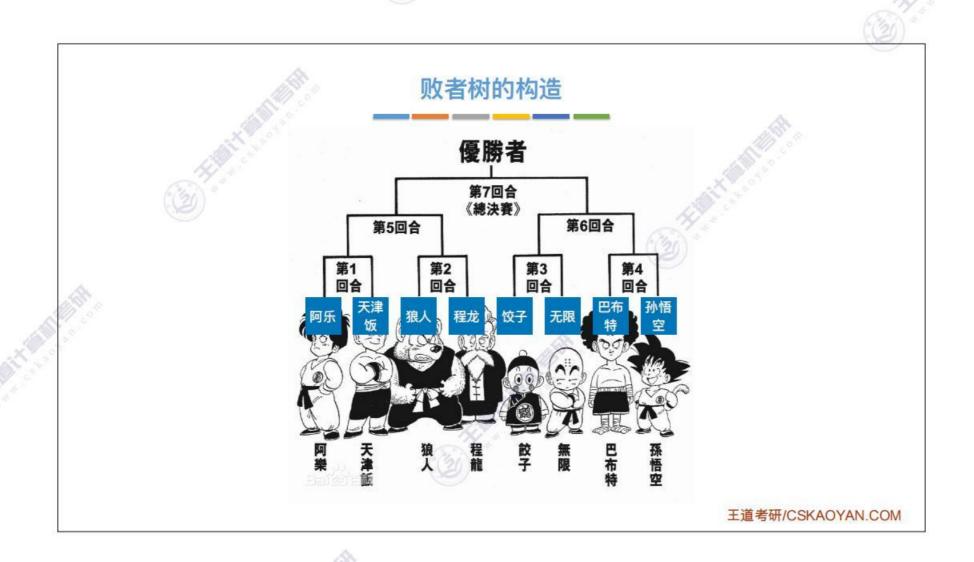
可用"败者树" 进行优化!

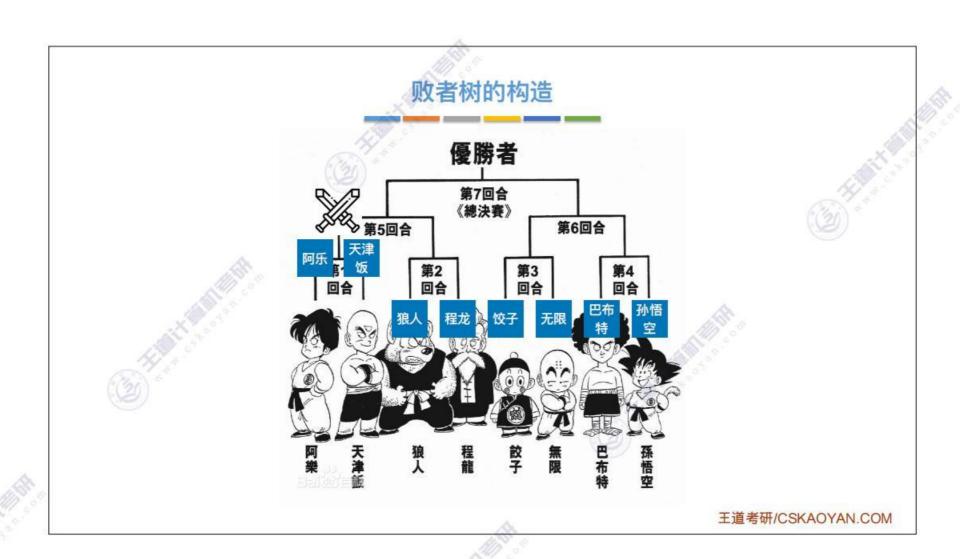
15.22.2

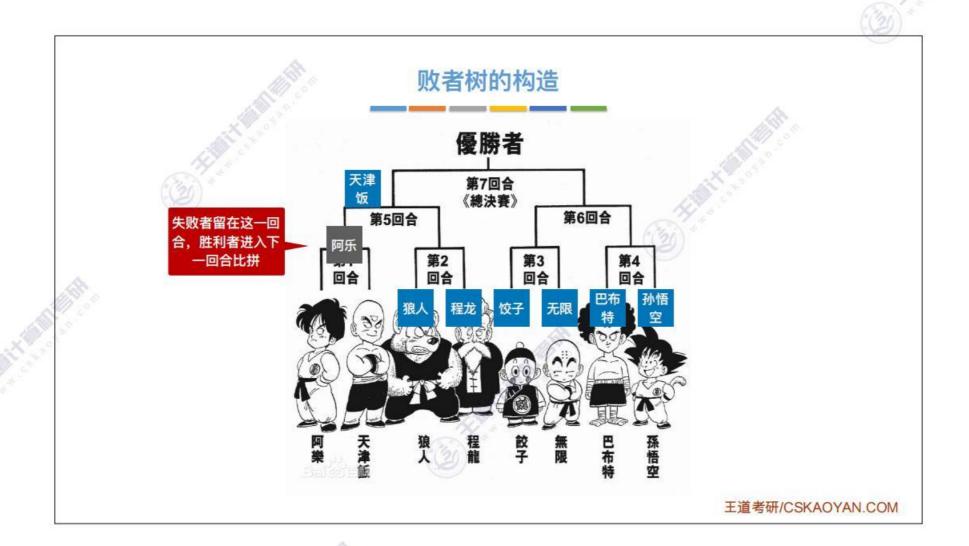
    eg: 8路平衡归并,从八个归并段中选出一个最小元素需要对比关键字 7次

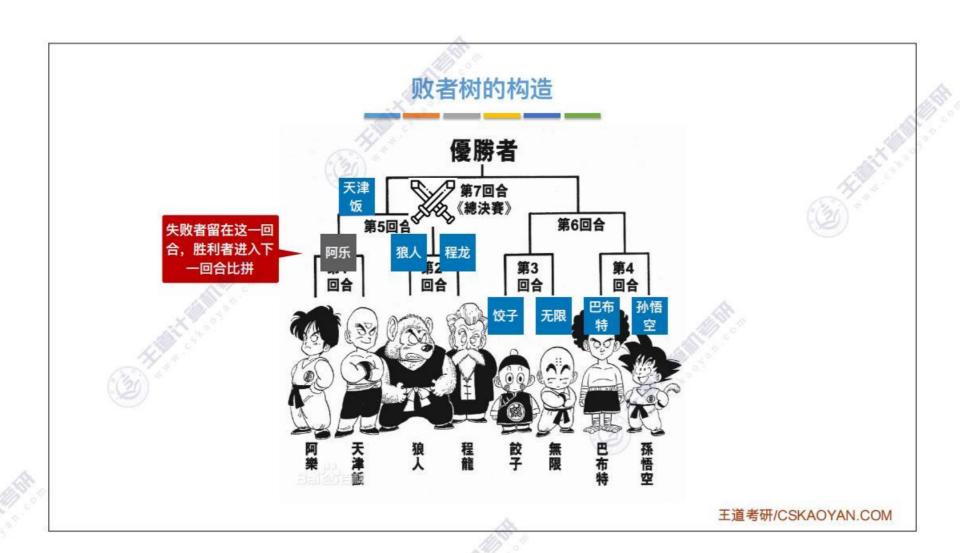
王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

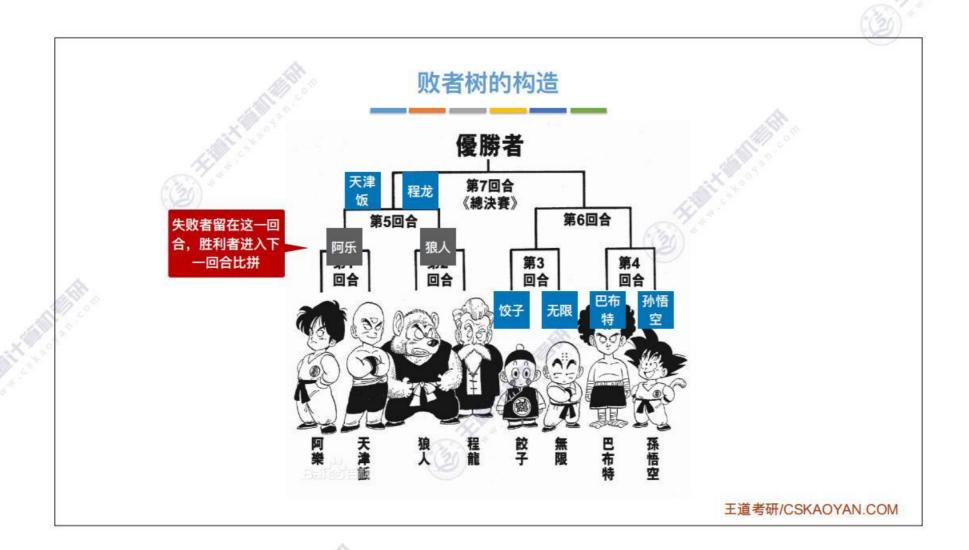


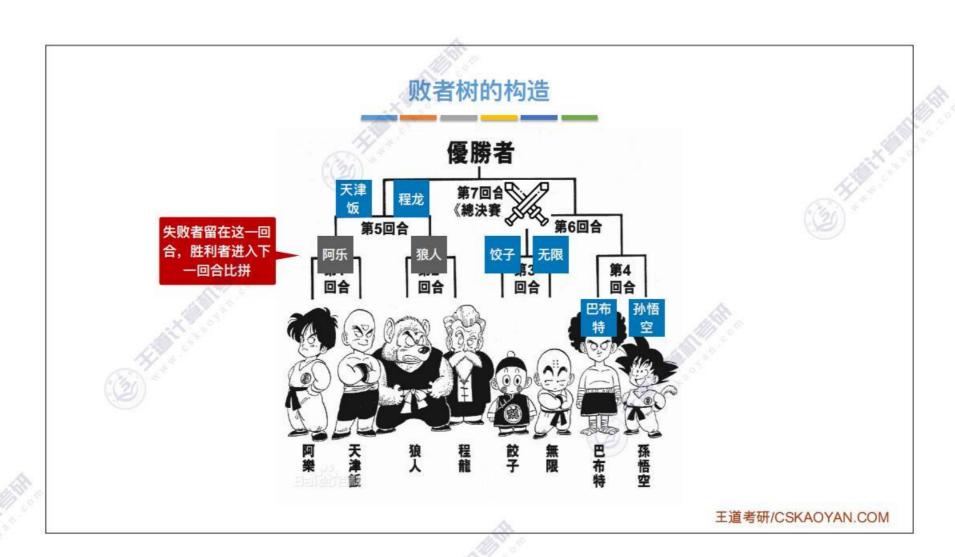


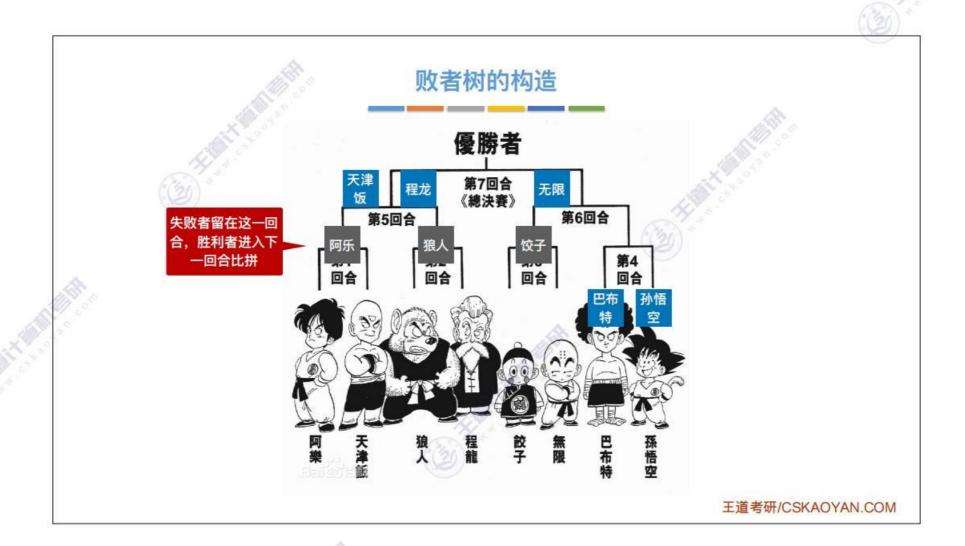


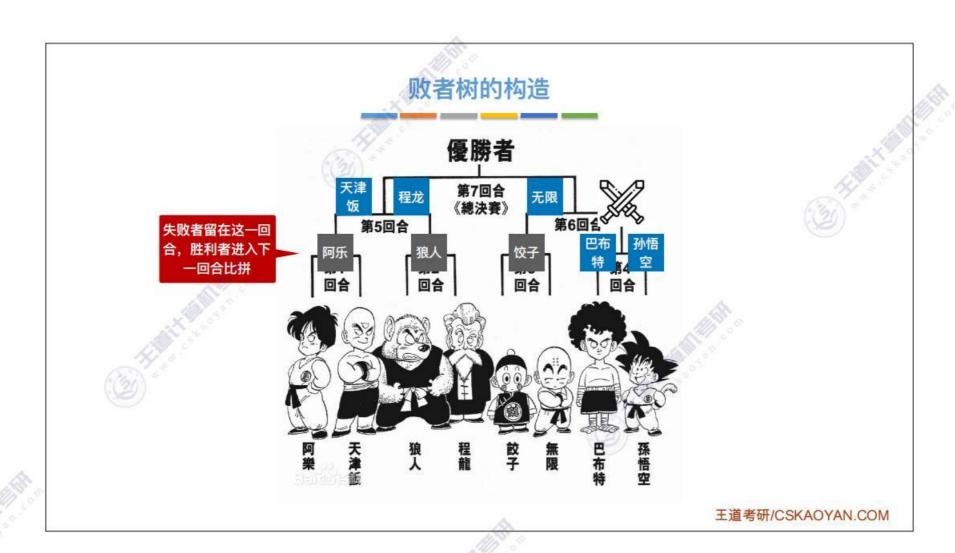


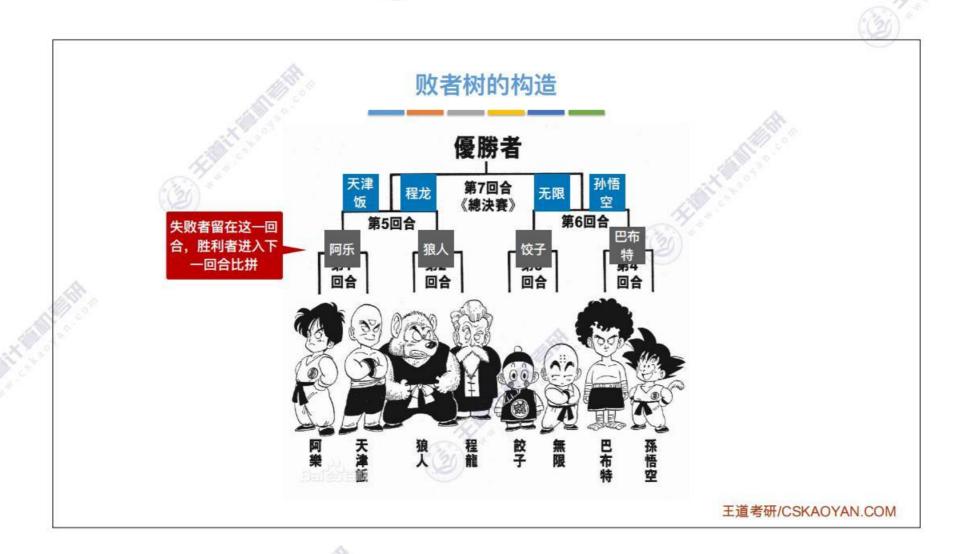


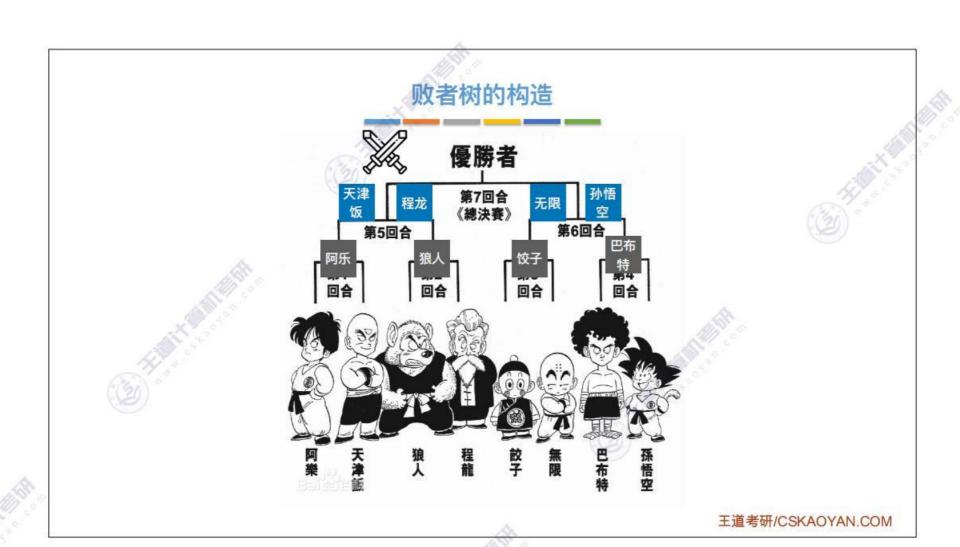


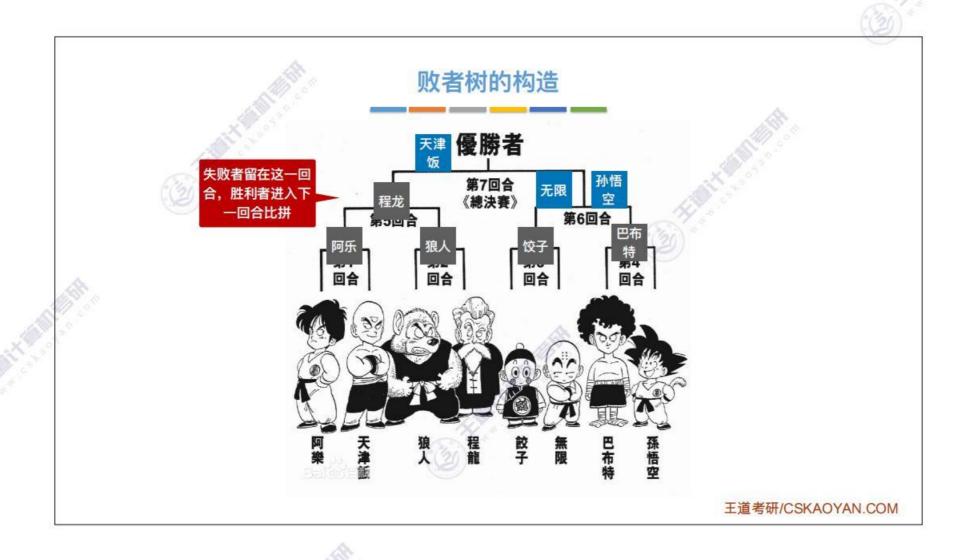


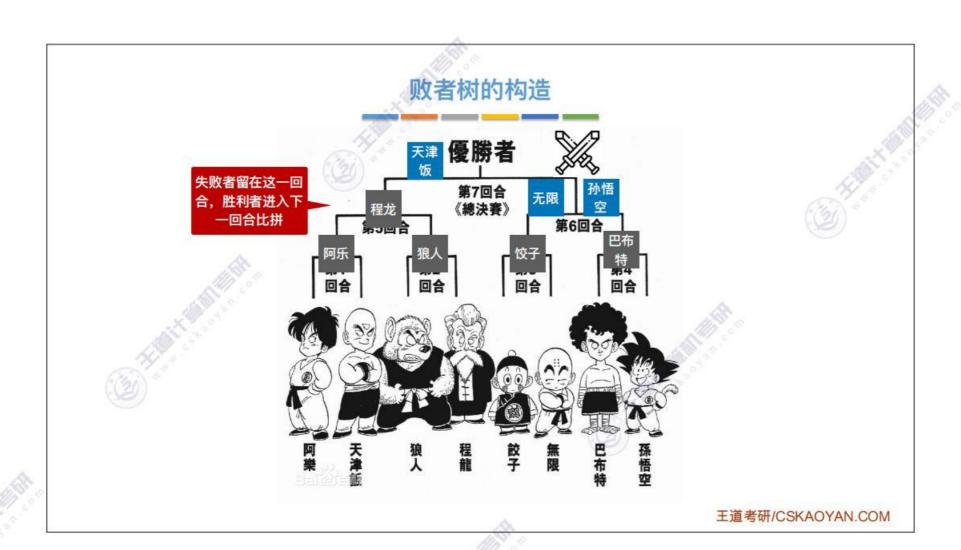


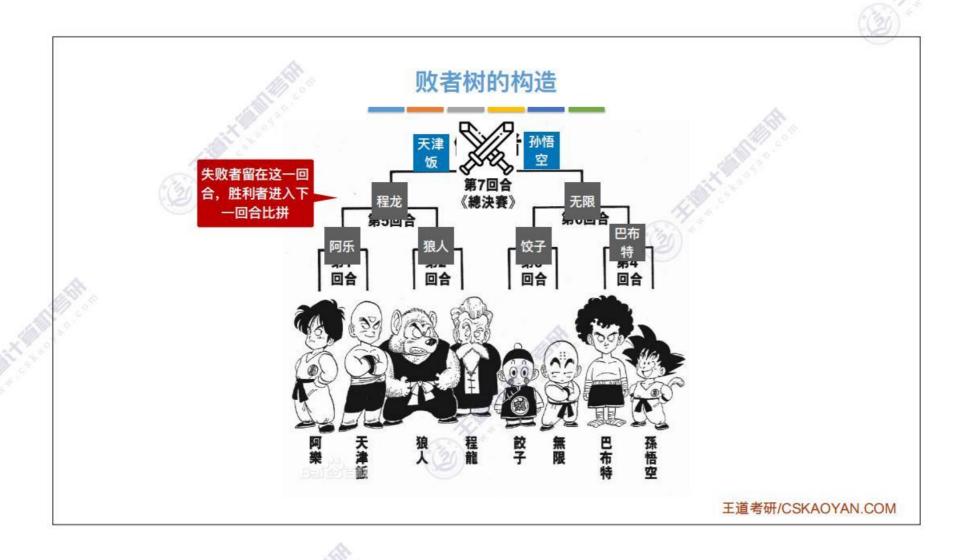


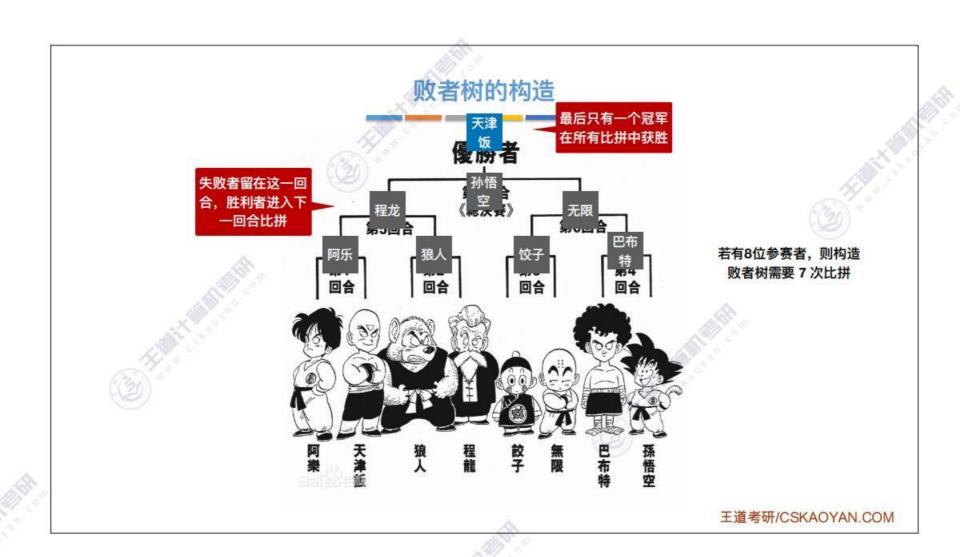


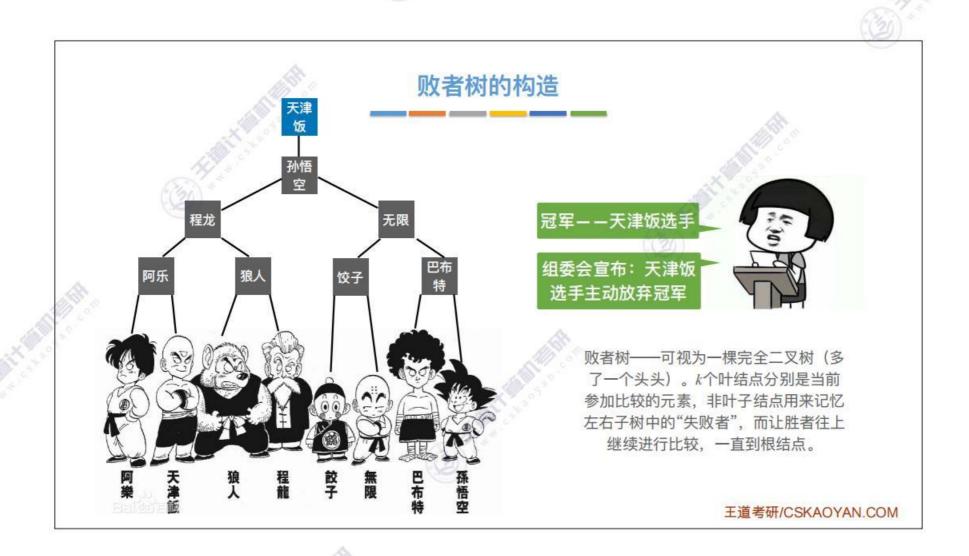


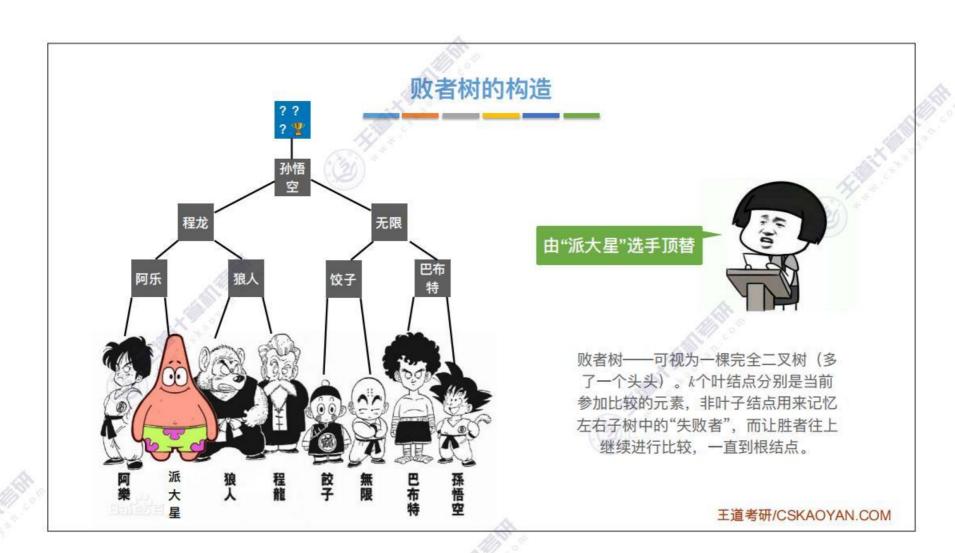


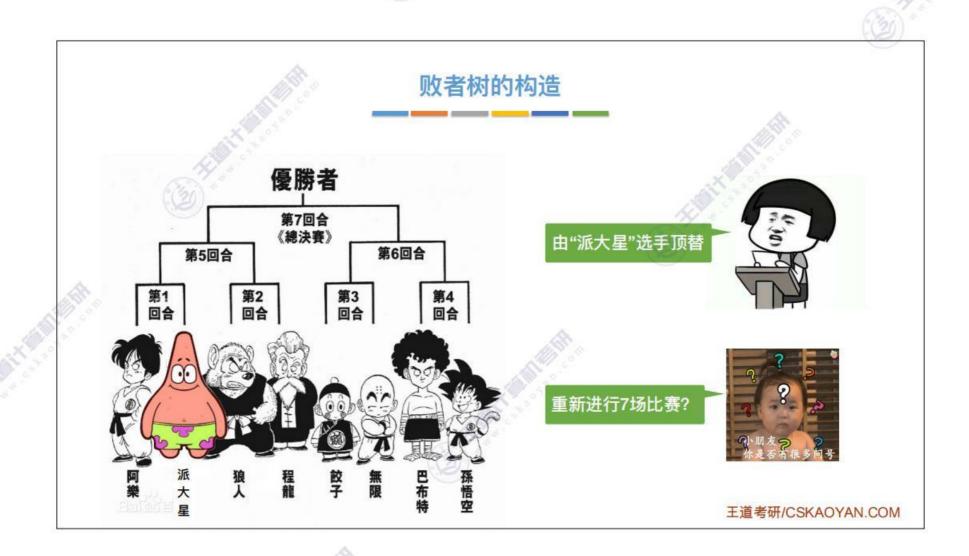




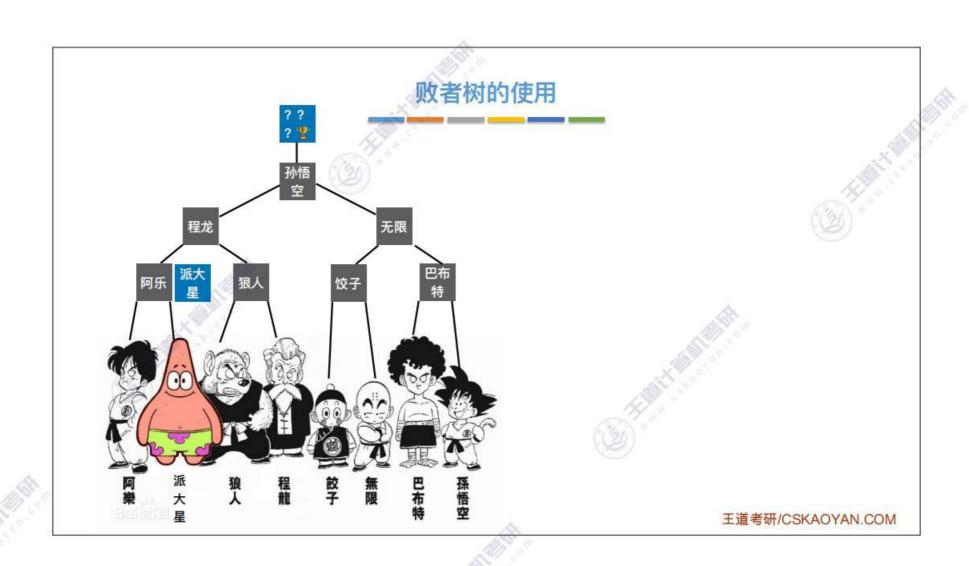


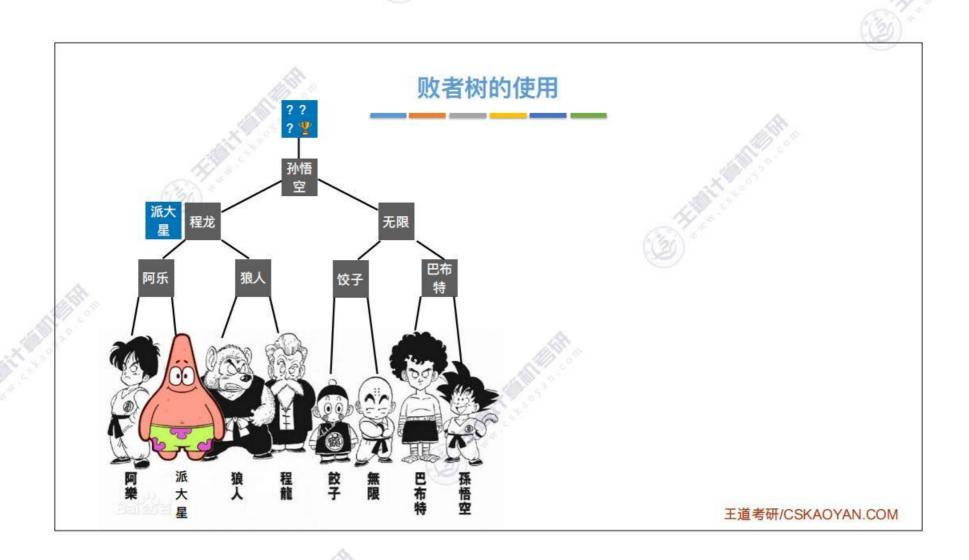




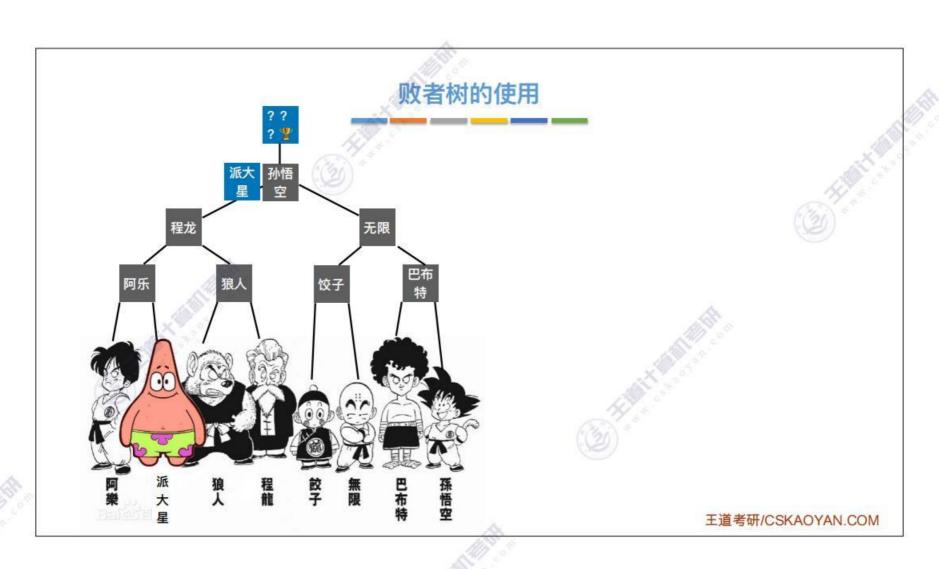


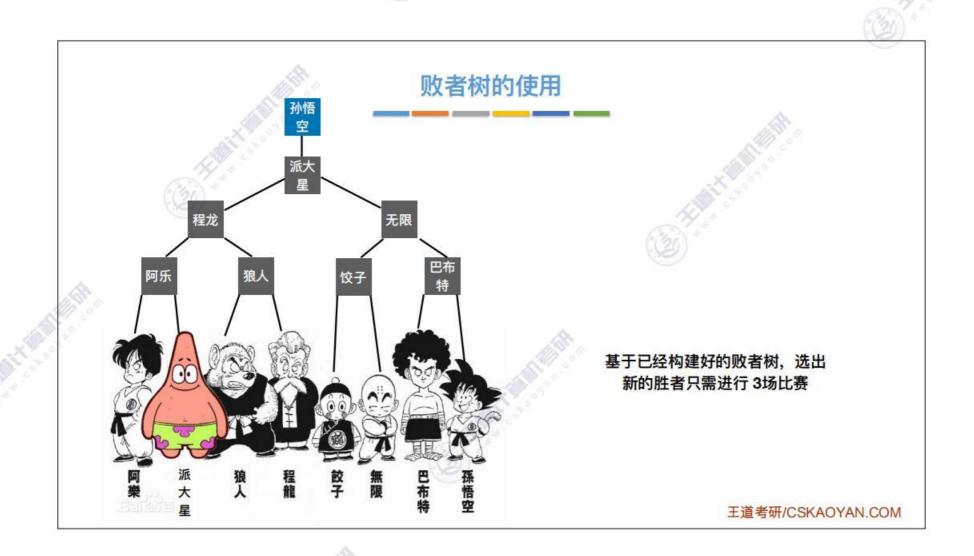


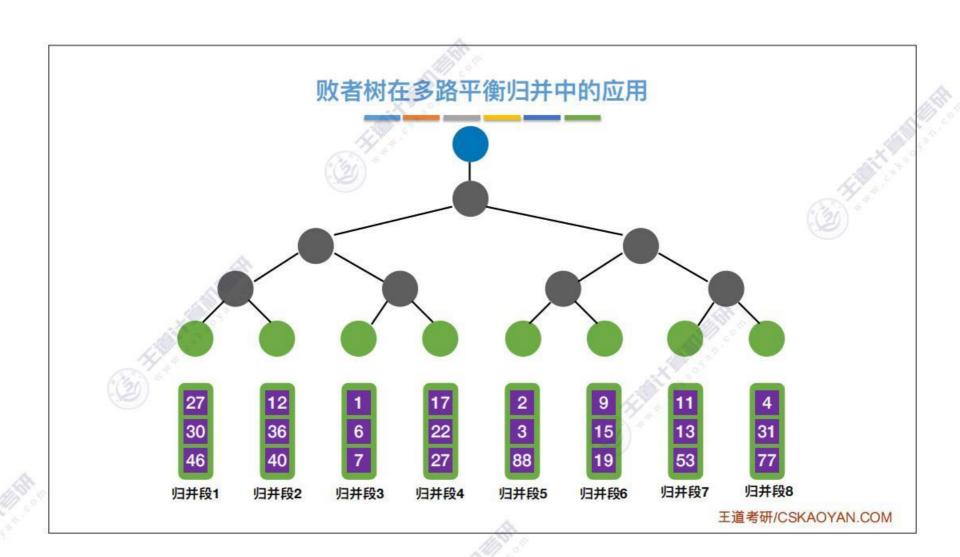


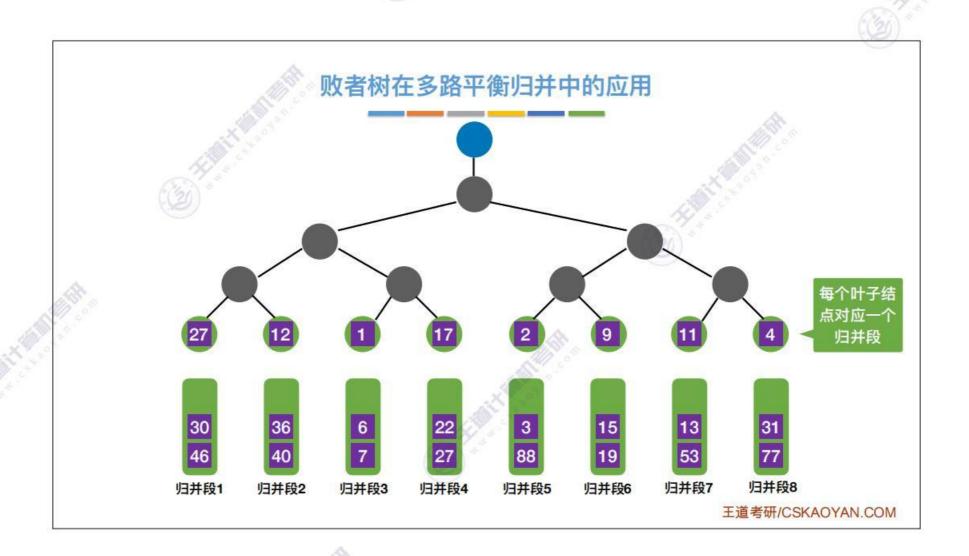


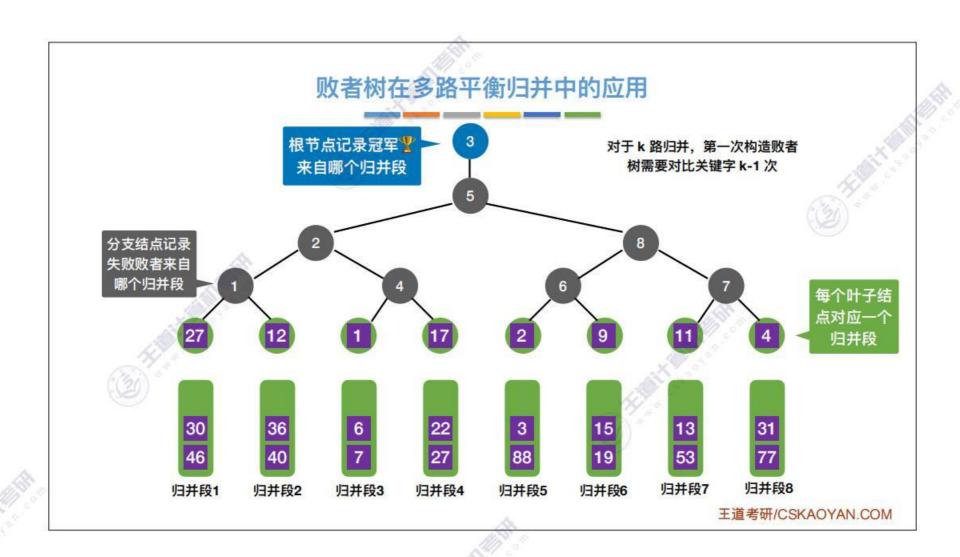


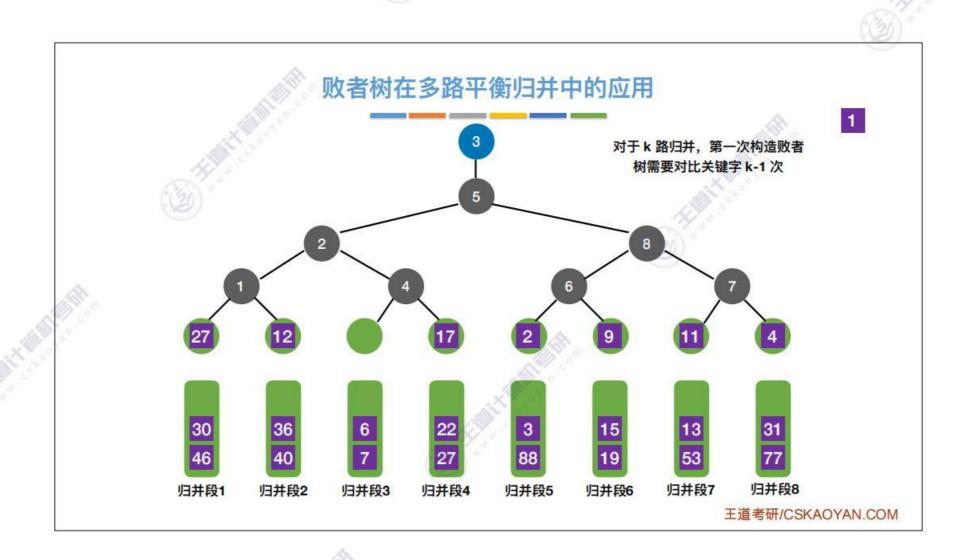


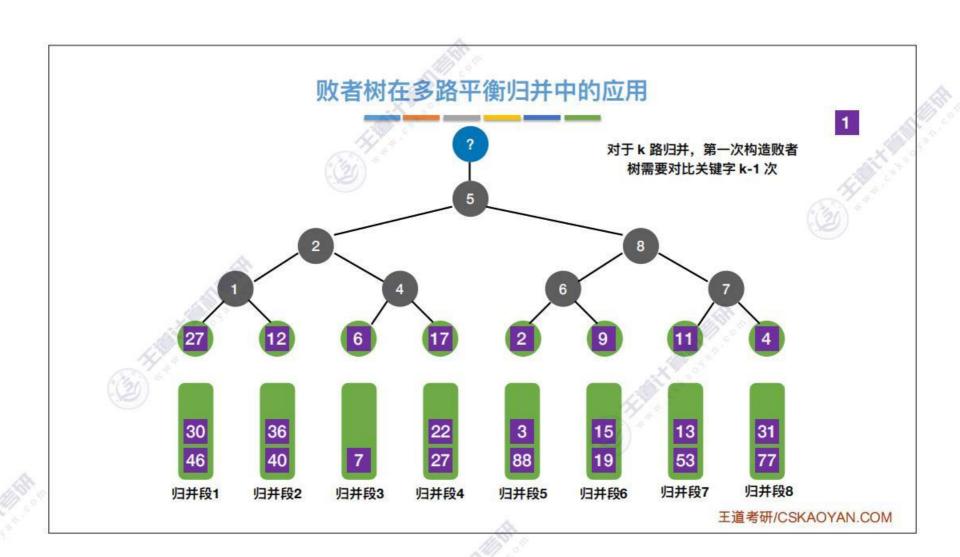


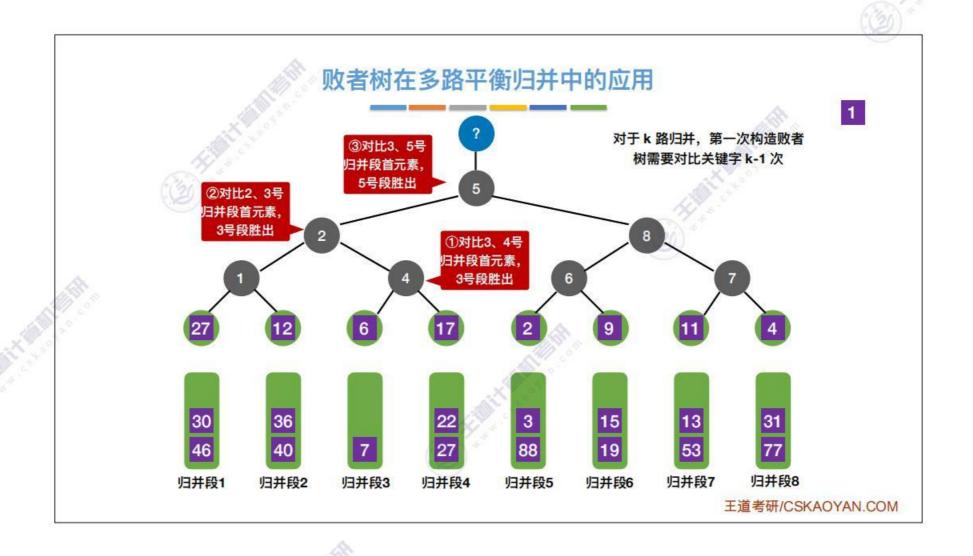


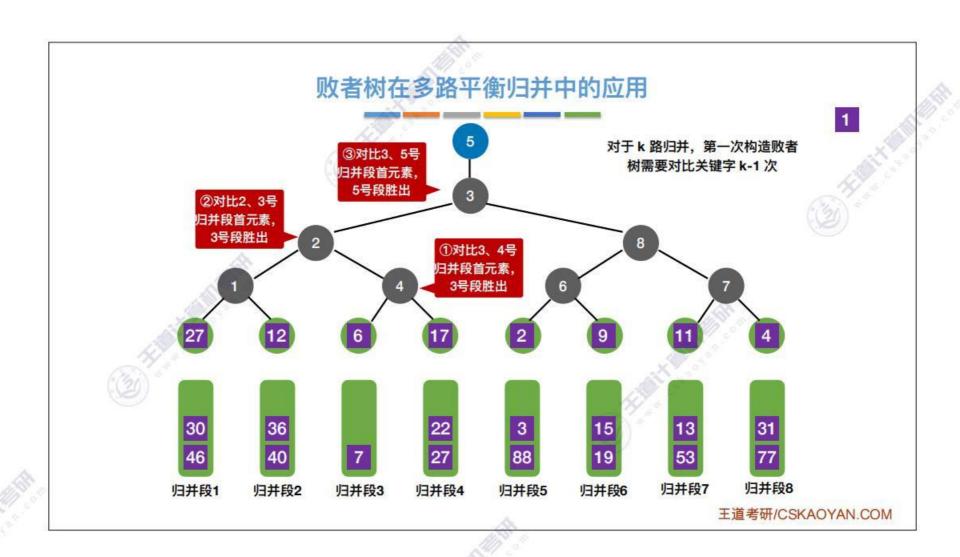


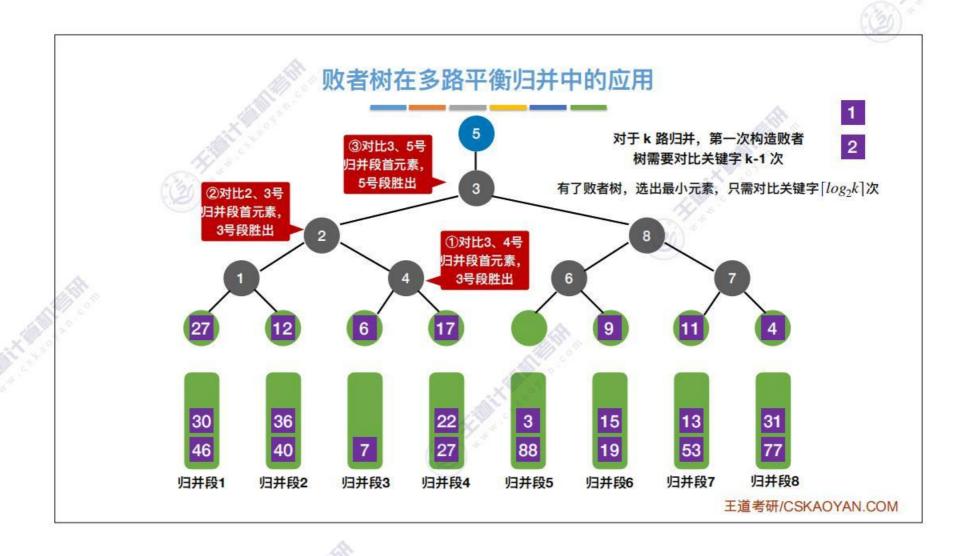


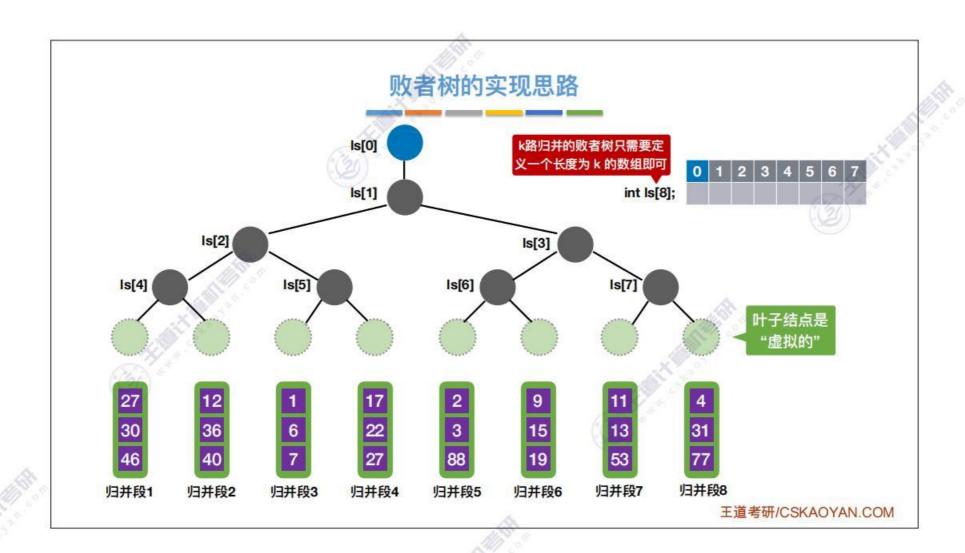


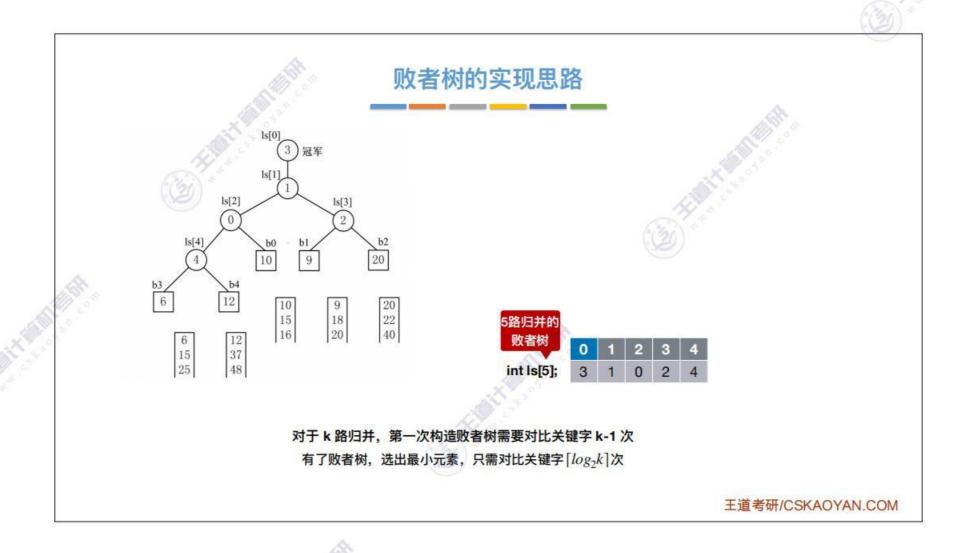










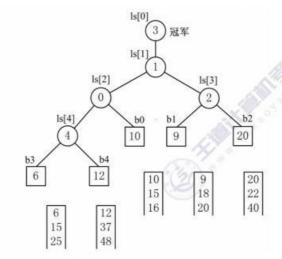


## 知识回顾与重要考点

败者树解决的问题:使用多路平衡归并可减少归并趟数,但是用老土方法从 k 个归并段选出一个最小/最大元素需要对比关键字 k–1 次,构造败者树可以使关键字对比次数减少到  $\lceil log_2k \rceil$ 

败者树可视为一棵完全二叉树(多了一个头头)。k个叶结点分别对应 k 个归并段中当前参加比较的元素,非叶子结点用来记忆左右子树中的"失败者",而让胜者往上继续进行比较,一直到根结点。

如何构造和使用败者树? ——看图记忆

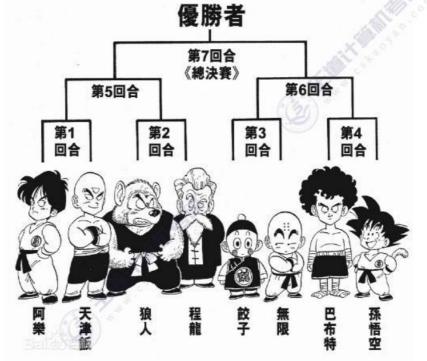


王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

## 最后一页: 致敬青春







王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

## 你还可以在这里找到我们

快速获取第一手计算机考研信息&资料



购买2024考研全程班/领学班/定向班 可扫码加微信咨询

微博:@王道计算机考研教育

B站: @王道计算机教育

₩ 小红书: @王道计算机考研

知 知乎: @王道计算机考研

抖音: @王道计算机考研

淘 淘宝: @王道论坛书店

3 Tright to the last to the la

THE REAL PROPERTY.