算法设计与分析_第2次作业

各种排序算法的实现与分析

请用任意语言(C/C++/Java/Python等),实现选择排序、插入排序、快速排序、归并排序。 选择排序:

```
1 #include "stdio.h"
 2
    #include "time.h"
    void sort (int nums[], int n){
 4
 5
        if(nums == NULL \mid \mid n <= 0){
 6
             return ;
 7
        }
        int i, j, t;
 8
 9
        clock_t st = clock();
        for(i = 0; i < n; i++){
10
            int min = nums[i];
11
12
             for(j = i; j < n; j++){
13
                 if(min > nums[j]){
14
                     t = nums[j];
15
                     nums[j] = min;
16
                     min = t;
17
                 }
18
19
             nums[i] = min;
20
        }
21
        clock_t ft = clock();
22
        double dt = (ft - st) * 1.0 / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
23
24
        for(i = 0; i < n; i++){
             printf("%4d ", nums[i]);
25
        }
26
27
28
        printf("\n duration: %f s\n", dt);
29
    }
30
    int main(void) {
31
32
        int n, nums[1000005];
33
        scanf("%d", &n);
34
        int i;
35
        for(i = 0; i < n; i++){
36
             scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
37
        }
38
        sort(nums, n);
39
40
41
        return 0;
42
    }
```

插入排序:

```
1 #include "stdio.h"
 2
    #include <time.h>
 3
 4
    void sort(int nums[], int n){
 5
        int i, j, cur;
 6
        clock_t st = clock();
 7
        for(i = 1; i < n; i++){
 8
            cur = nums[i];
 9
            for(j = i - 1; j \ge 0 \& nums[j] > cur; <math>j--){
10
                 nums[j + 1] = nums[j];
11
            }
12
            nums[j + 1] = cur;
13
        clock_t ft = clock();
14
        double dt = (ft - st) * 1.0 / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
15
        for(i = 0; i < n; i++){
16
17
            printf("%4d ", nums[i]);
18
        }
19
        printf("\n duration: %f s\n", dt);
20
    }
21
22
    int main(void){
23
        int n, nums[1000005];
        scanf("%d", &n);
24
25
        int i;
        for(i = 0; i < n; i++){
26
27
            scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
28
        }
29
        sort(nums, n);
30
        return 0;
31 }
```

快速排序:

```
#include "stdio.h"
 1
 2
    #include "time.h"
    int n, nums[1000005];
 5
 6
    int keySort(int nums[], int L, int H){
 7
        int key, count = 1, temp;
 8
        int M = L + (H - L) / 2;
 9
        if (nums[L] > nums[H]){
10
            temp = nums[L];
11
            nums[L] = nums[H];
12
            nums[H] = temp;
13
        }
        if (nums[M] > nums[H]){
14
15
            temp = nums[H];
            nums[H] = nums[M];
16
17
            nums[M] = temp;
18
        }
        if (nums[L] < nums[M]){
19
20
            temp = nums[L];
21
            nums[L] = nums[M];
22
            nums[M] = temp;
23
        }
```

```
24
        nums[0] = nums[L];
25
        key = nums[L];
26
        while (L < H){
27
            while (L < H \&\& nums[H] >= key)
28
                 --H;
29
            nums[L] = nums[H];
30
            while (L < H && nums[L] <= key)
                ++L;
31
32
            nums[H] = nums[L];
33
            count++;
34
        }
35
        nums[L] = nums[0];
36
        return L;
37
    }
38
39
    void Sort(int nums[], int L, int H){
40
        int k;
41
        if (L < H){
42
            k = keySort(nums, L, H);
43
            Sort(nums, L, k - 1);
            Sort(nums, k + 1, H);
44
45
        }
46
    }
47
48
    int main(void){
49
        int i;
50
        scanf("%d", &n);
        for (i = 1; i \le n; i++){
51
52
            scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
53
        }
54
        clock_t st = clock();
55
        Sort(nums, 1, n);
        clock_t ft = clock();
56
        double dt = (ft - st) * 1.0 / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
57
58
        printf("\n duration: %f s\n", dt);
59
        return 0;
60
    }
```

归并排序:

```
1 #include "stdio.h"
 2
    #include "time.h"
 4
    int res[1000005], nums[1000005];
 5
 6
    void merge(int L, int M, int H){
 7
        int i = L, j = M + 1, k = L, n;
 8
         for(n = L; n \le H; n++){
9
             res[n] = nums[n];
10
11
        while(i \leftarrow M && j \leftarrow H){
             if(res[i] > res[j]){
12
13
                 nums[k] = res[j];
14
                 j++;
15
             }else{
16
                 nums[k] = res[i];
17
                 i++;
```

```
18
            }
19
            k++;
20
        }
        if(i \ll M){
21
22
            for(n = i; n \le M; n++){
23
                nums[k++] = res[n];
24
            }
25
        }
26
    }
27
    void mergeSort(int L, int H){
28
29
        if(L + 1 >= H){
            if(nums[L] > nums[H]){
30
31
                int t = nums[L];
                nums[L] = nums[H];
32
33
                nums[H] = t;
34
            }
35
       }else{
36
            int M = (L + H) / 2;
37
            mergeSort(L, M);
38
            mergeSort(M + 1, H);
39
            merge(L, M, H);
40
        }
41
    }
42
    int main(void){
43
44
        int n;
45
        scanf("%d", &n);
46
        int i;
47
        for(i = 0; i < n; i++){
            scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
48
49
        }
50
        clock_t st = clock();
51
        mergeSort(0, n - 1);
52
        clock_t ft = clock();
        double dt = (ft - st) * 1.0 / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
53
54
        for(i = 0; i < n; i++){
55
            printf("%4d ", nums[i]);
56
57
        printf("\n duration: %f s\n", dt);
58
59
        return 0;
60 }
```

问题:

1. 生成不同规模、不同分布的测试数据,对比测试上述4种代码的运行表现。

(要求数据规模至少包括1万、10万、100万,分布要求必须包含一定范围内的随机数据。下表仅写排序运行时间,不要包括读入数据的时间。)

答: (至少包含以下内容,推荐对是否有重复元素附加测试)

	选择排序	插入排序	快速排序	归并排序
1万正序	0.151000 s	0.000000 s	0.000000 s	0.001000 s
1万逆序	0.195000 s	0.163000 s	0.001000 s	0.001000 s
1万随机	0.342000 s	0.081000 s	0.002000 s	0.002000 s
10万正序	14.904000 s	0.001000 s	0.005000 s	0.006000 s
10万逆序	20.961000 s	19.095000 s	0.007000 s	0.008000 s
10万随机	28.099000 s	9.745000 s	0.015000 s	0.019000 s
100万正序		0.000000 s	0.056000 s	0.068000 s
100万逆序	2920.444000 s	1204.200000 s	0.076000 s	0.091000 s
100万随机	2677.662000 s	634.461000 s	0.187000 s	0.172000 s

附: 各规模随机数的说明

1万随机: (应至少包括范围,是否有重复元素,分布:均匀分布即可)

10万随机: (应至少包括范围,是否有重复元素,分布:均匀分布即可)

100万随机: (应s至少包括范围,是否有重复元素,分布:均匀分布即可)

生成随机数据的方法: (以10万规模随机数为例)

```
import random

n = int(input())
print(n)

R = min(10000, n)
for _ in range(n):
print(random.randint(-LR, LR), end=" ")
```

2.实际的排序问题输入,元素可能有重复,如果输入中有较多重复元素,如何改进快速排序,使划分效率更高?请写出改进后的核心代码或算法

答: 优化找数, 优化重复

```
1 #include "stdio.h"
 2
   #include "time.h"
 3
 4
    int n, nums[1000005];
    int keySort(int nums[], int L, int H){
 6
 7
        int key, count = 1, temp;
 8
        int M = L + (H - L) / 2;
9
        if (nums[L] > nums[H]){
10
            temp = nums[L];
11
            nums[L] = nums[H];
12
            nums[H] = temp;
13
        }
        if (nums[M] > nums[H]){
14
15
            temp = nums[H];
16
            nums[H] = nums[M];
```

```
17
            nums[M] = temp;
18
        }
        if (nums[L] < nums[M]){</pre>
19
            temp = nums[L];
20
21
            nums[L] = nums[M];
22
            nums[M] = temp;
23
        }
24
        nums[0] = nums[L];
25
        key = nums[L];
26
        while (L < H){
            while (L < H \&\& nums[H] >= key)
27
28
                --H;
            nums[L] = nums[H];
29
30
            while (L < H && nums[L] <= key)
31
                ++L;
32
            nums[H] = nums[L];
33
            count++;
34
        }
35
        nums[L] = nums[0];
36
        return L;
37
    }
38
39
    void Sort(int nums[], int L, int H){
40
        int k;
        if (L < H){
41
            k = keySort(nums, L, H);
42
            Sort(nums, L, k - 1);
43
44
            Sort(nums, k + 1, H);
45
        }
46
    }
47
48
    int main(void){
49
        int i;
        scanf("%d", &n);
50
51
        for (i = 1; i \le n; i++){
            scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
52
53
        }
54
        clock_t st = clock();
55
        Sort(nums, 1, n);
56
        clock_t ft = clock();
57
        double dt = (ft - st) * 1.0 / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
58
        printf("\n duration: %f s\n", dt);
59
        return 0;
60 }
```