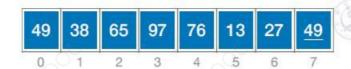
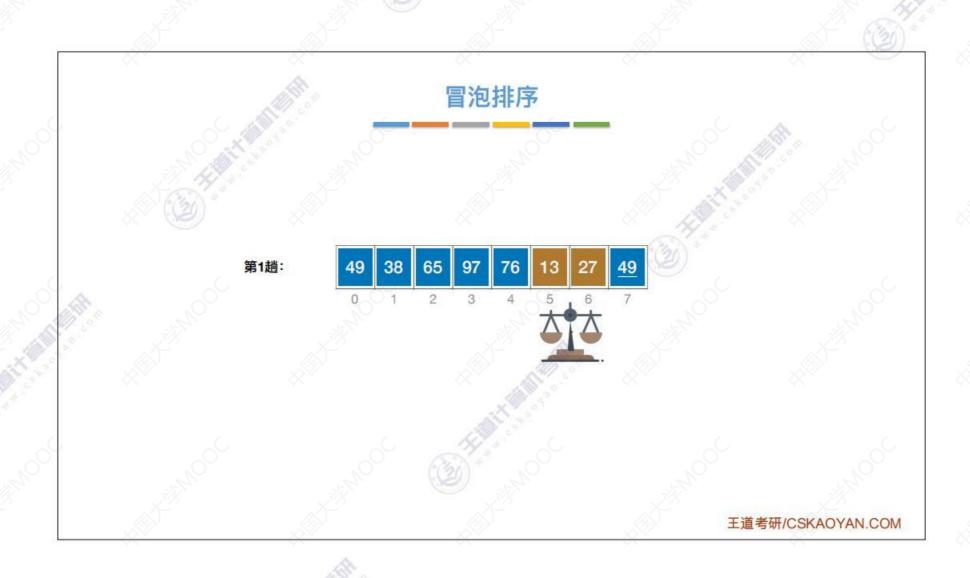


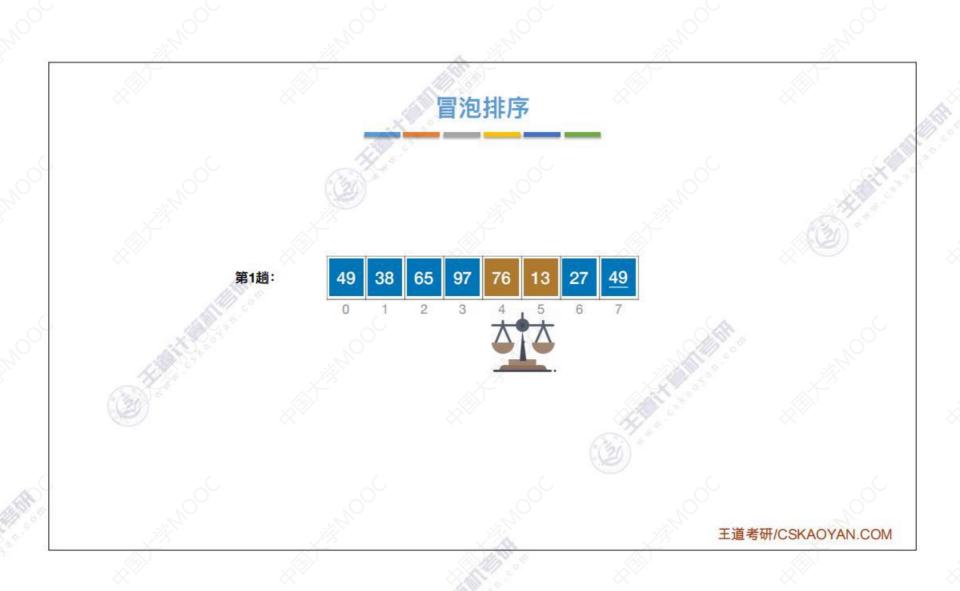




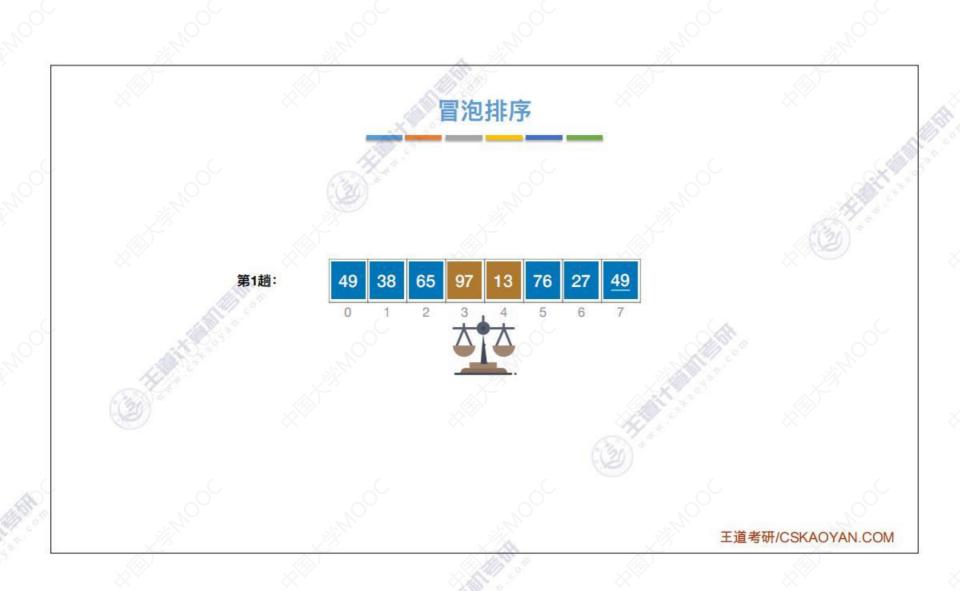
从后往前(或从前往后)两两比较相邻元素的值,若为逆序(即A[i-1]>A[i]),则交换它们,直到序列比较完。称这样过程为"一趟"冒泡排序。









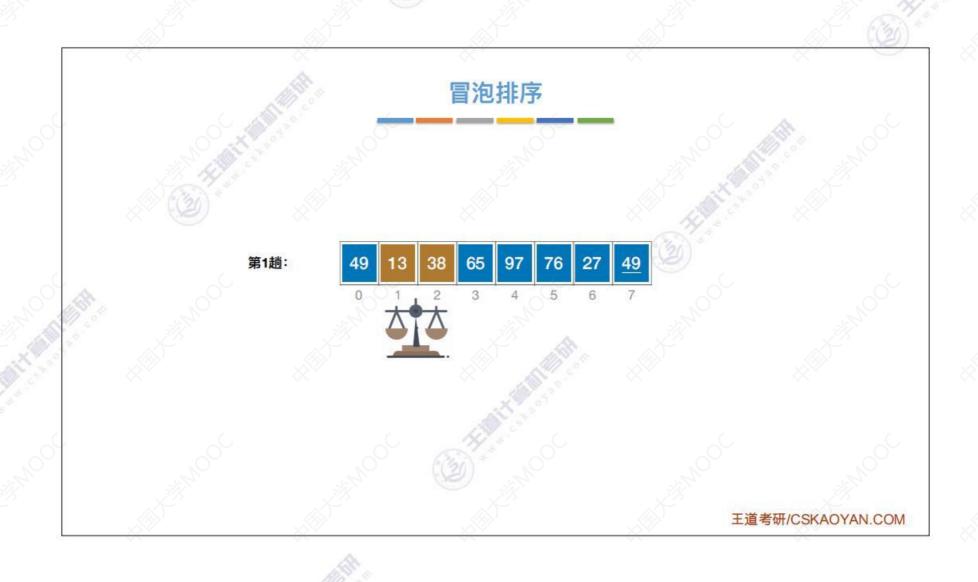






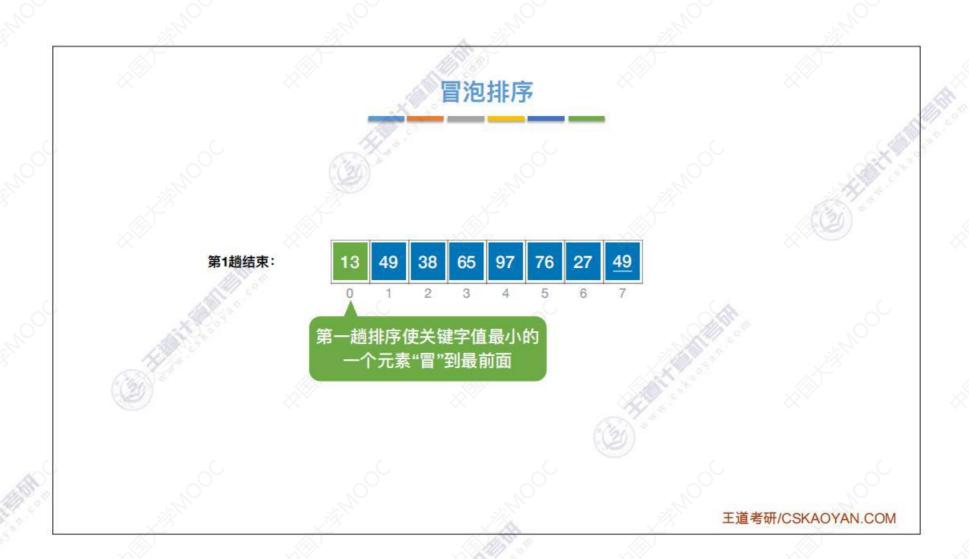








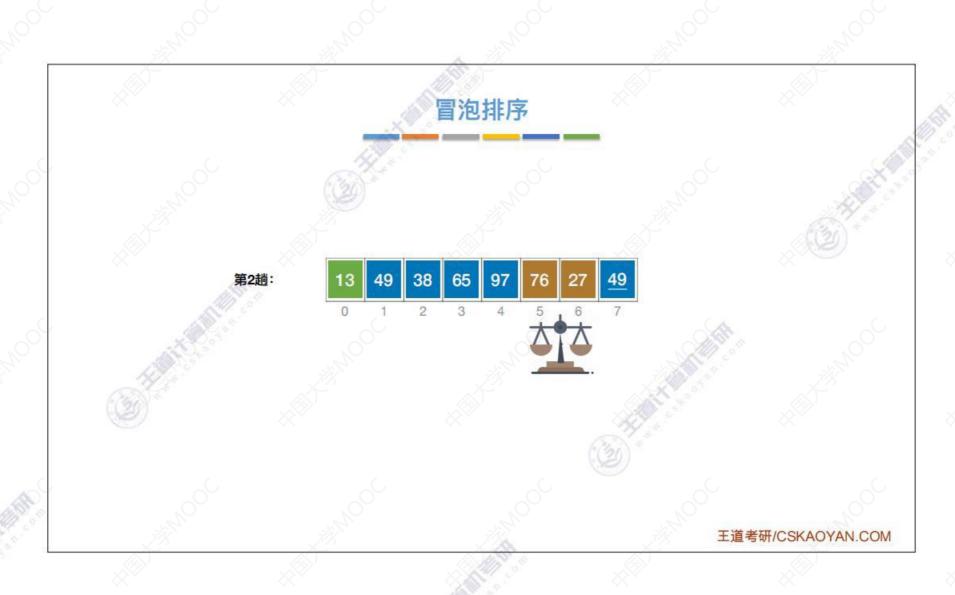


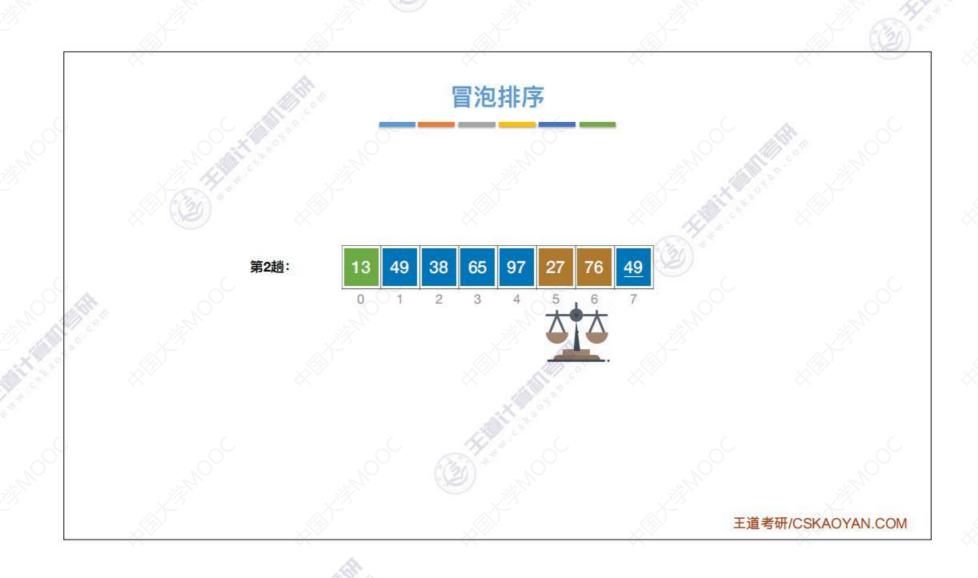


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第2趟:









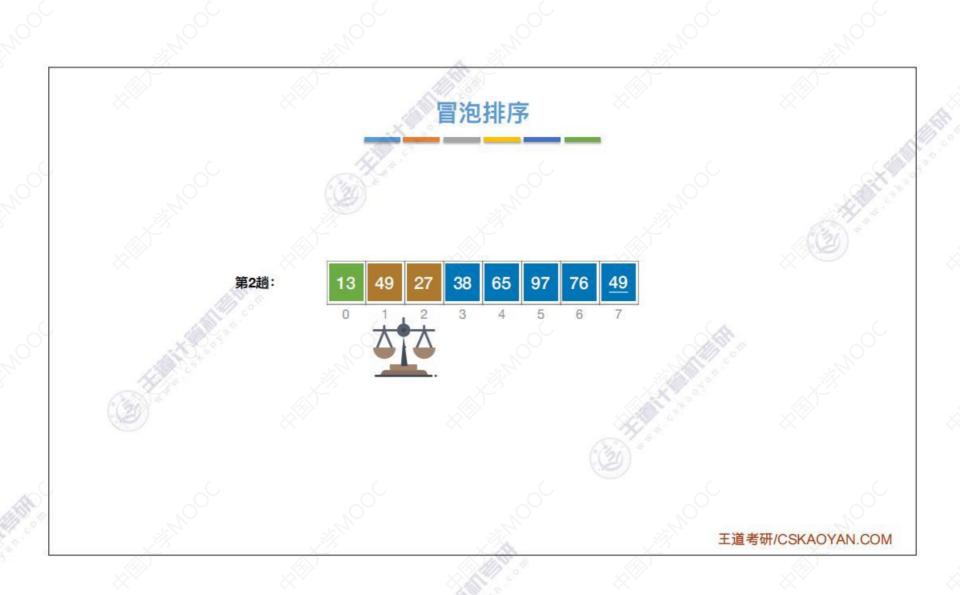


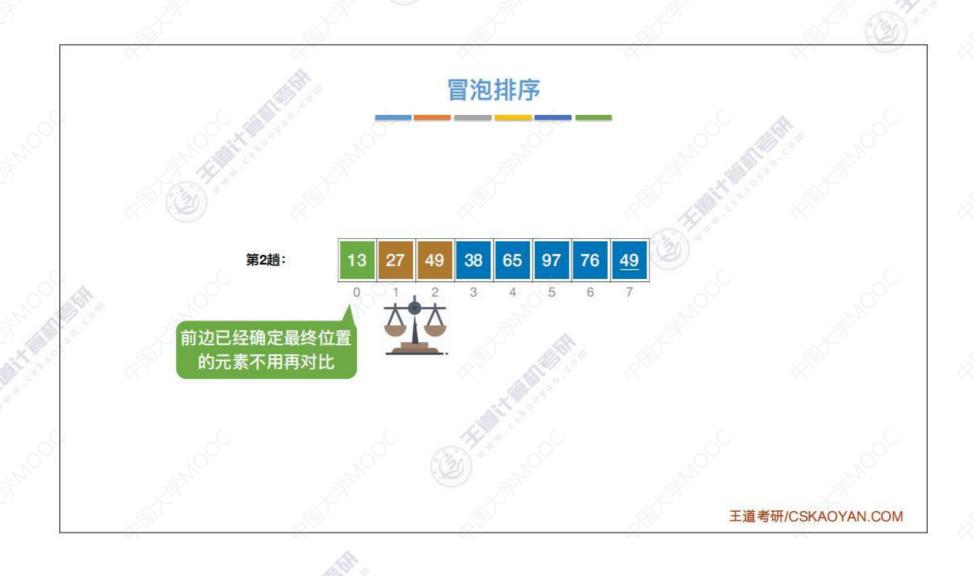


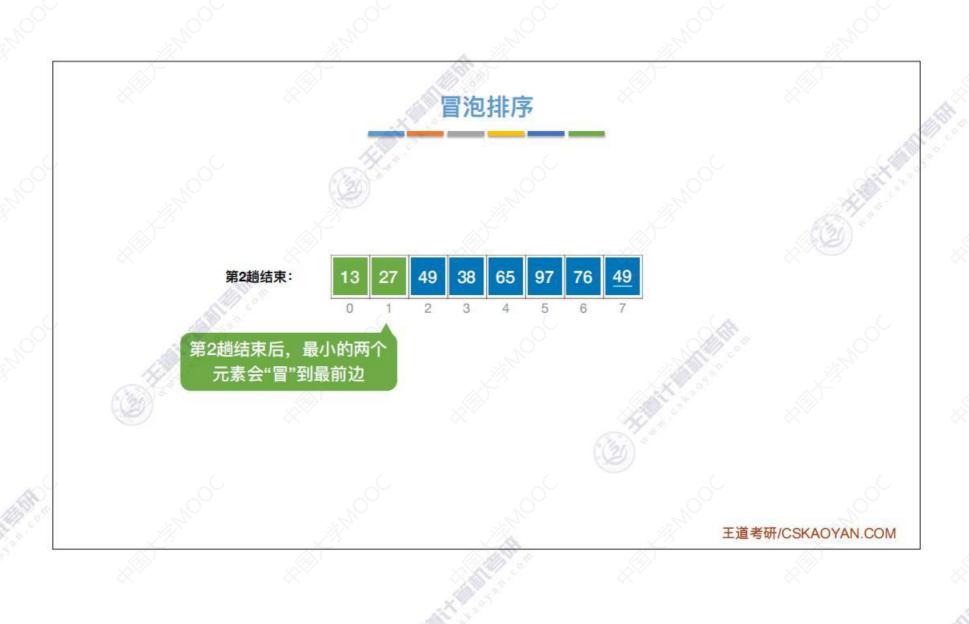






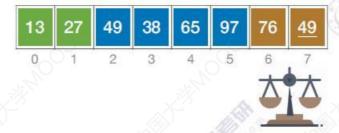




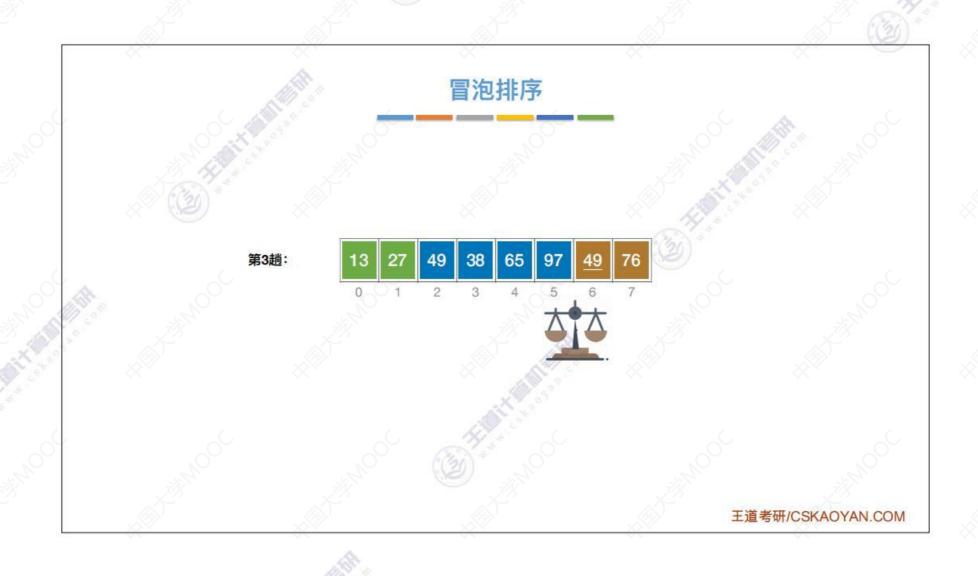


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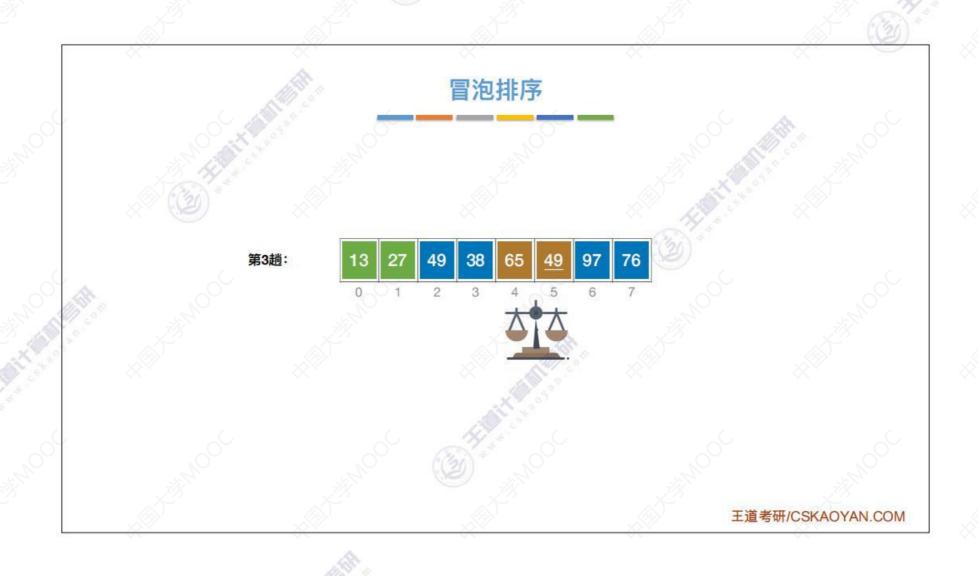
第3趟:







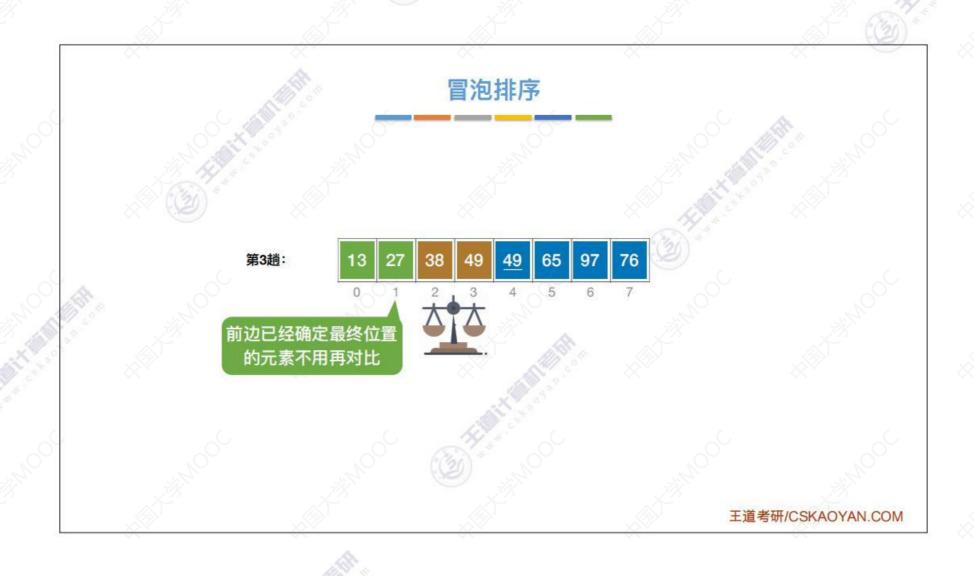


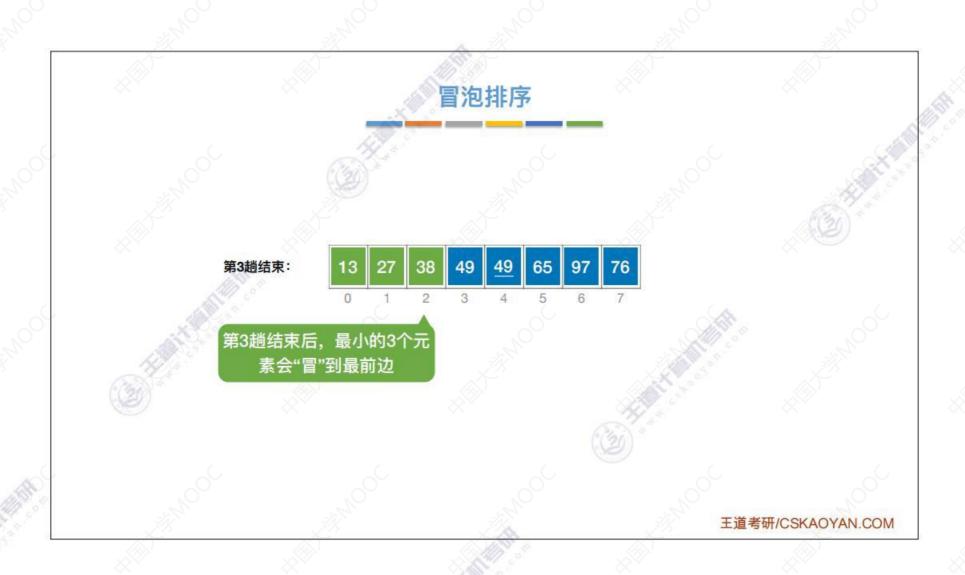










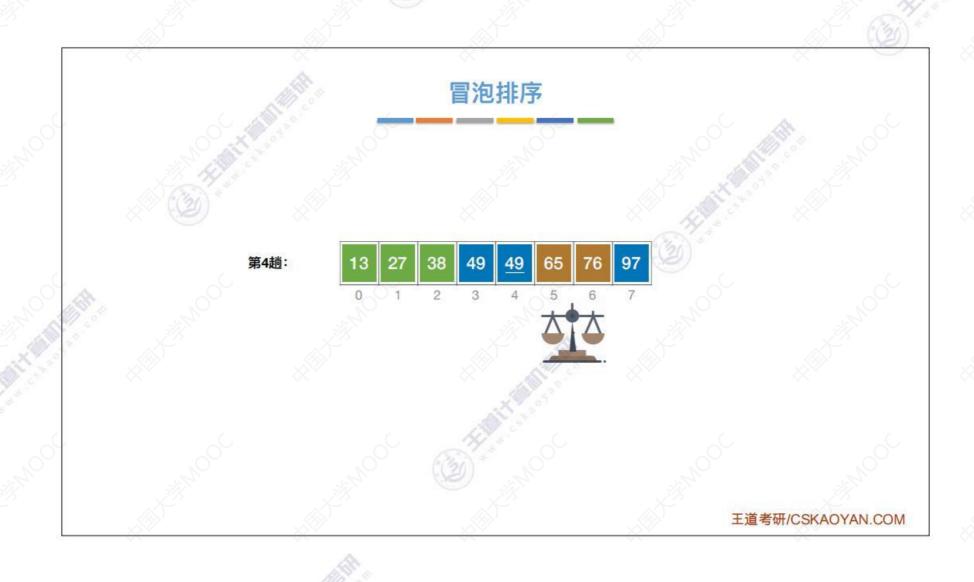


从后往前(或从前往后)两两比较相邻元素的值,若为逆序(即A[i-1]>A[i]),则交换它们,直到序列比较完。称这样过程为"一趟"冒泡排序。

第4趟:

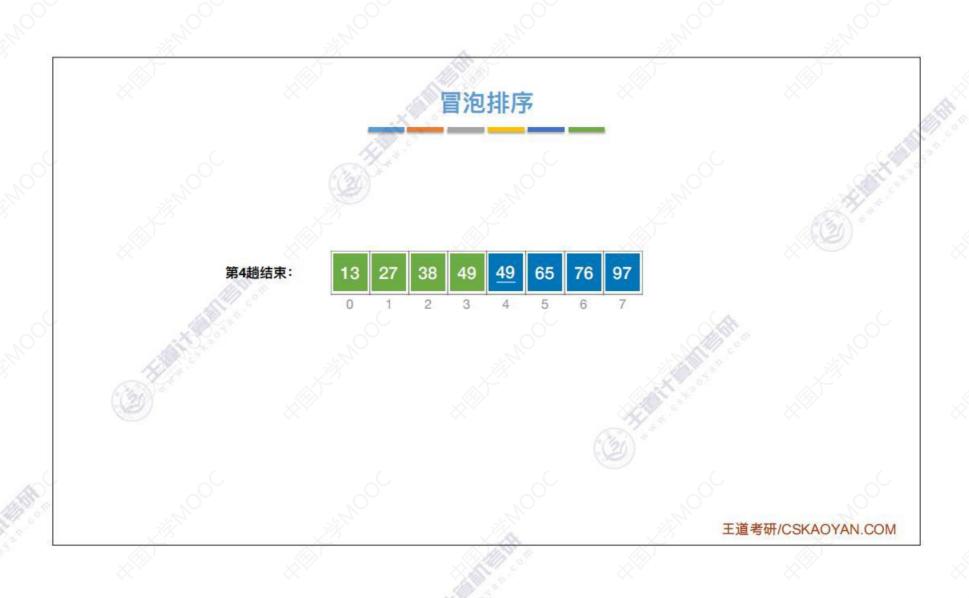








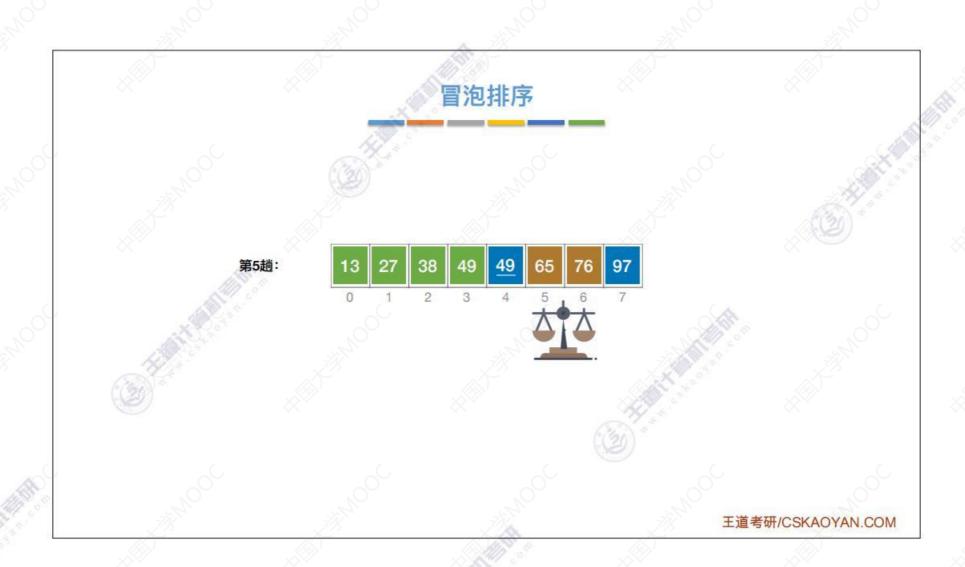




从后往前(或从前往后)两两比较相邻元素的值,若为逆序(即A[i-1]>A[i]),则交换它们,直到序列比较完。称这样过程为"一趟"冒泡排序。

第5趟

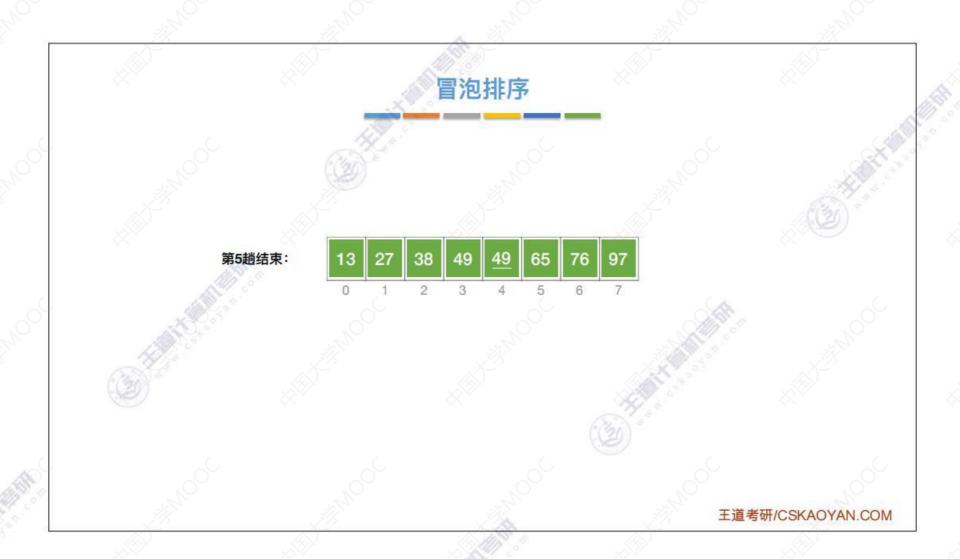


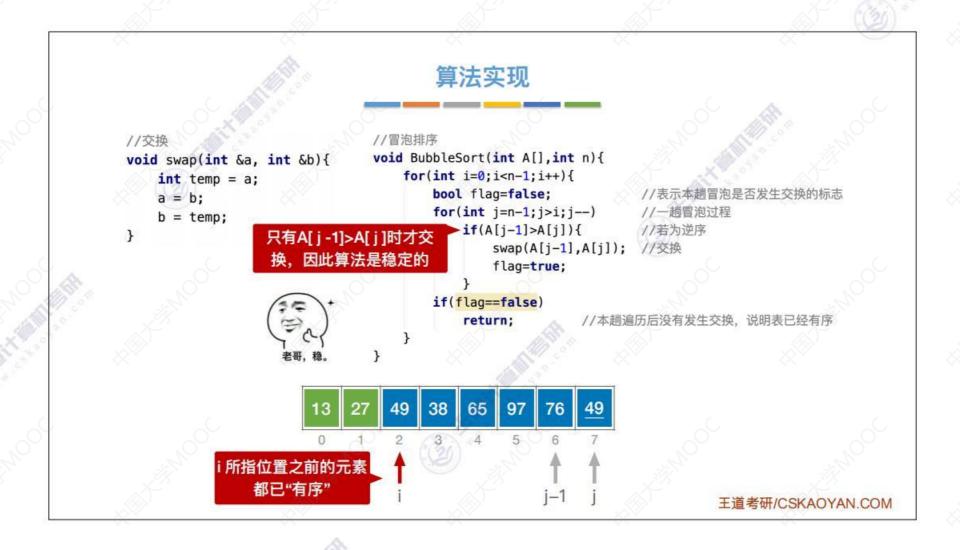




从后往前(或从前往后)两两比较相邻元素的值,若为逆序(即A[i-1]>A[i]),则交换它们,直到序列比较完。称这样过程为"一趟"冒泡排序。总共需进行 n-1 趟冒泡。

第5趟: 13 27 38 49 49 65 76 97 3 4 5 6 7 若某一趟排序没有发生"交换", 说明此时已经整体有序。

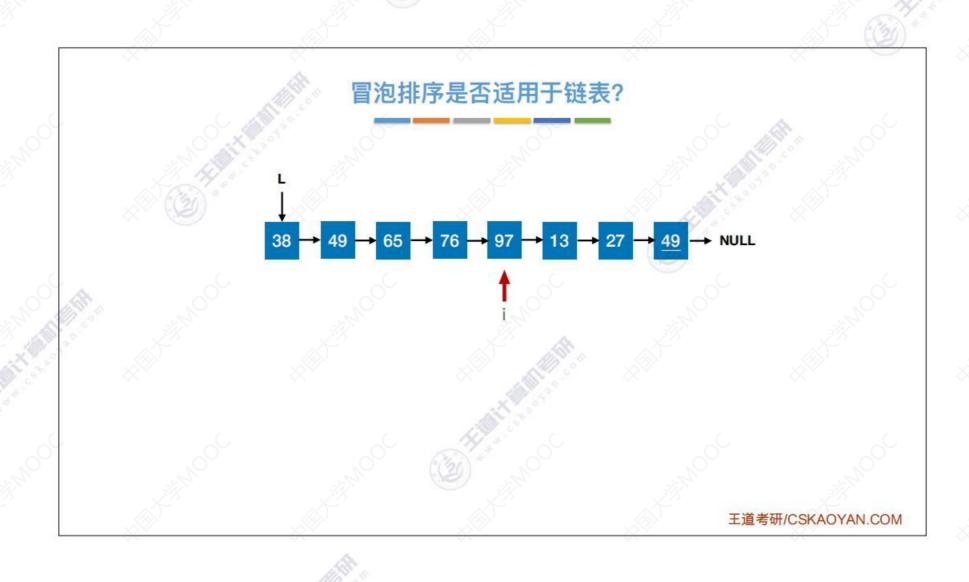




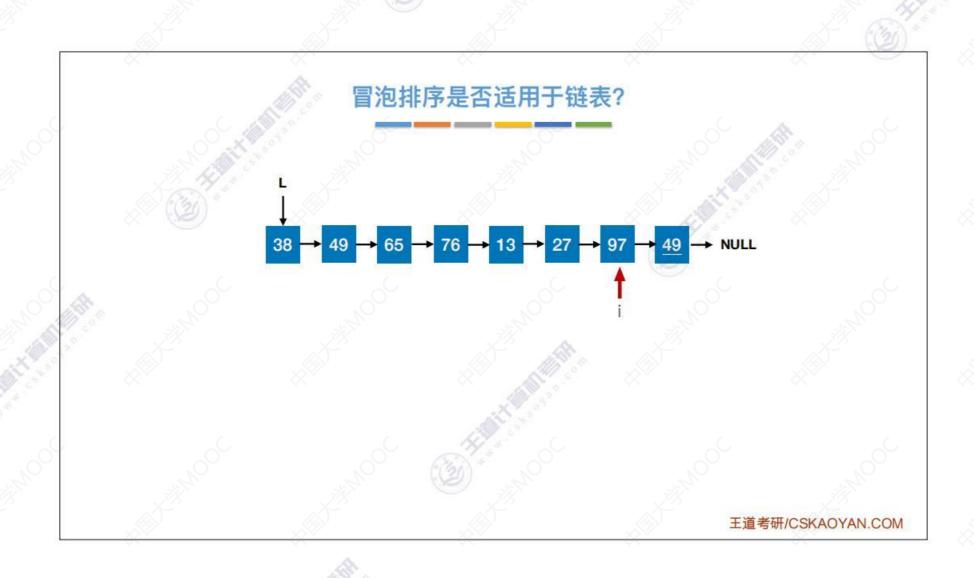
算法性能分析 空间复杂度: O(1) 最好情况(有序): 比较次数=n-1; 交换次数=0 最好时间复杂度=O(n) 每次交换都需要 移动元素3次 最坏情况(逆序): //交换 void swap(int &a, int &b){ int temp = a; 比较次数=(n-1)+(n-2)+...+1 = $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ =交换次数 a = b; b = temp; 最坏时间复杂度=O(n²) 平均时间复杂度=O(n²)

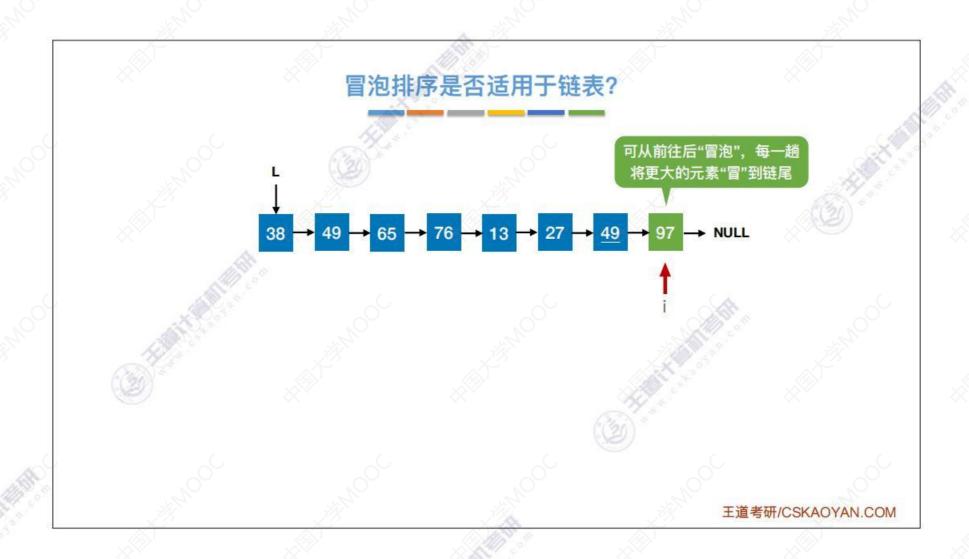


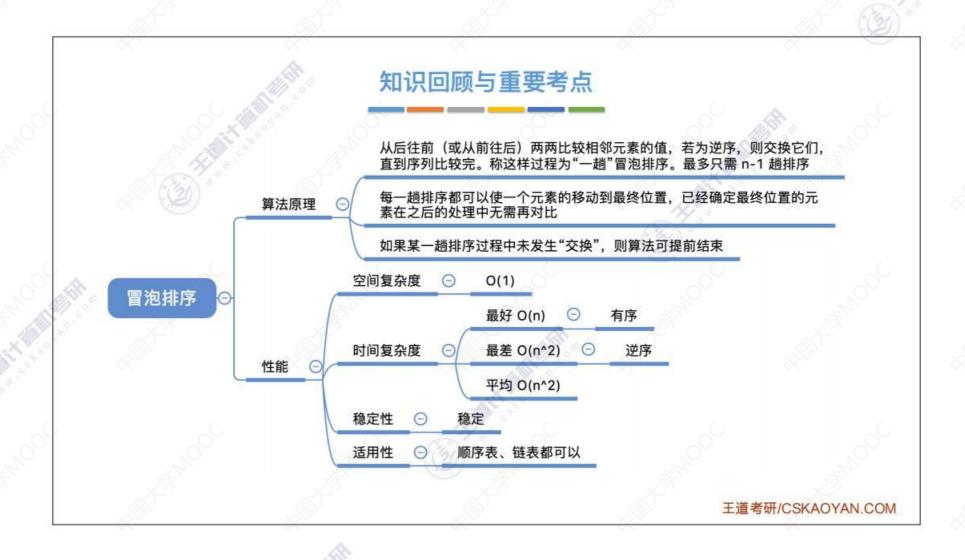














E Filling