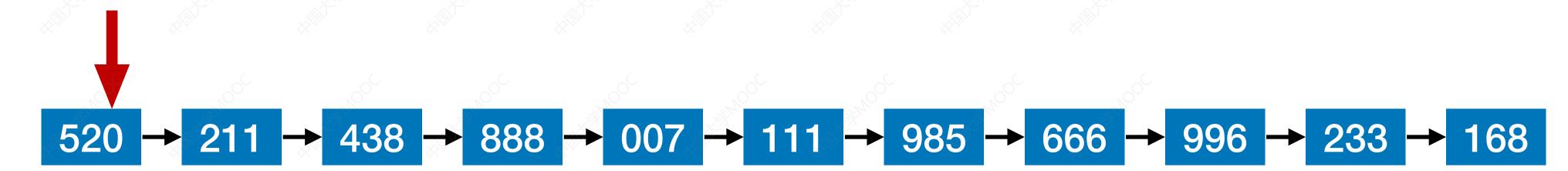
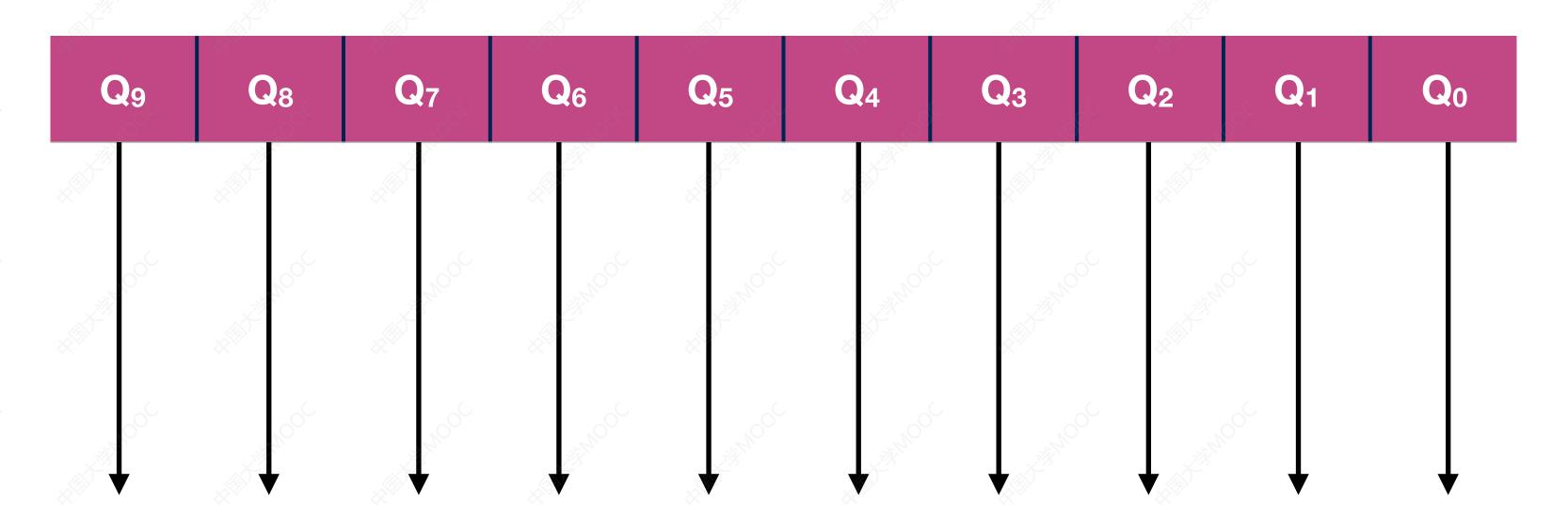
#### 本节内容

## 基数排序

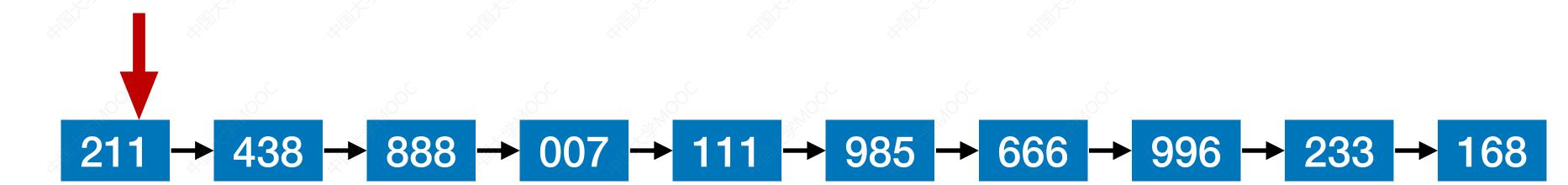
(Radix Sort)

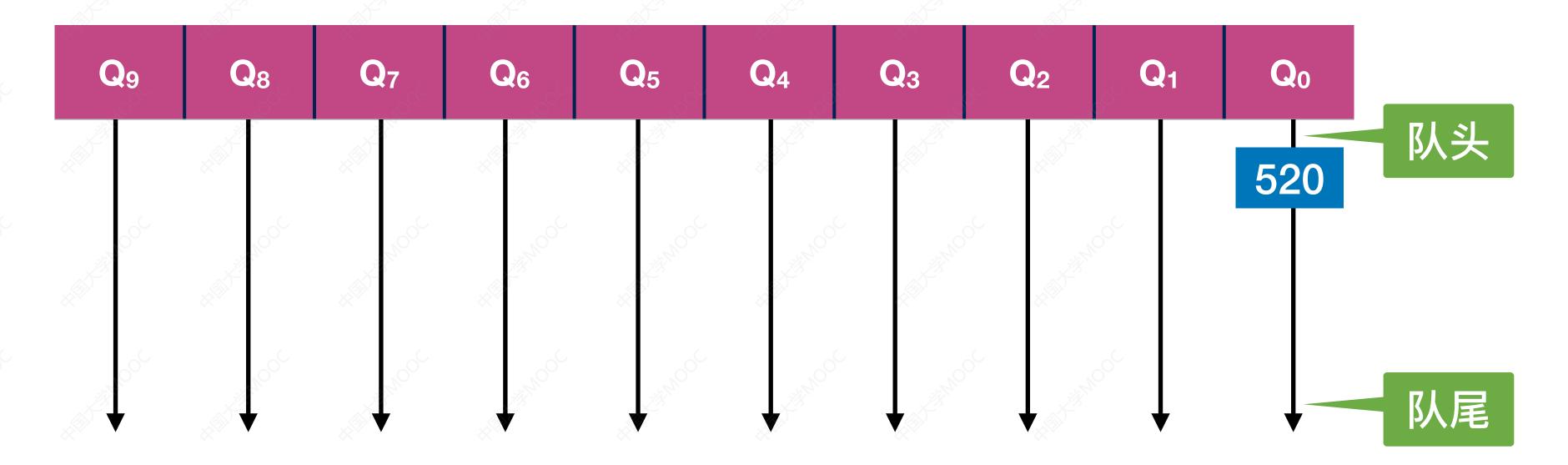


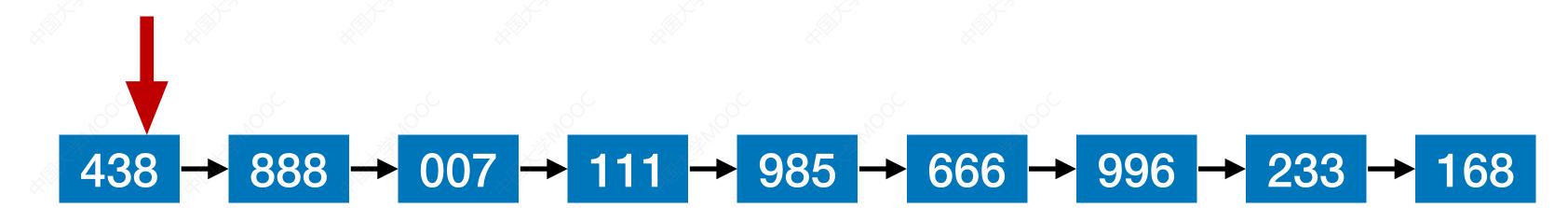
第一趟:以"个位"进行"分配"

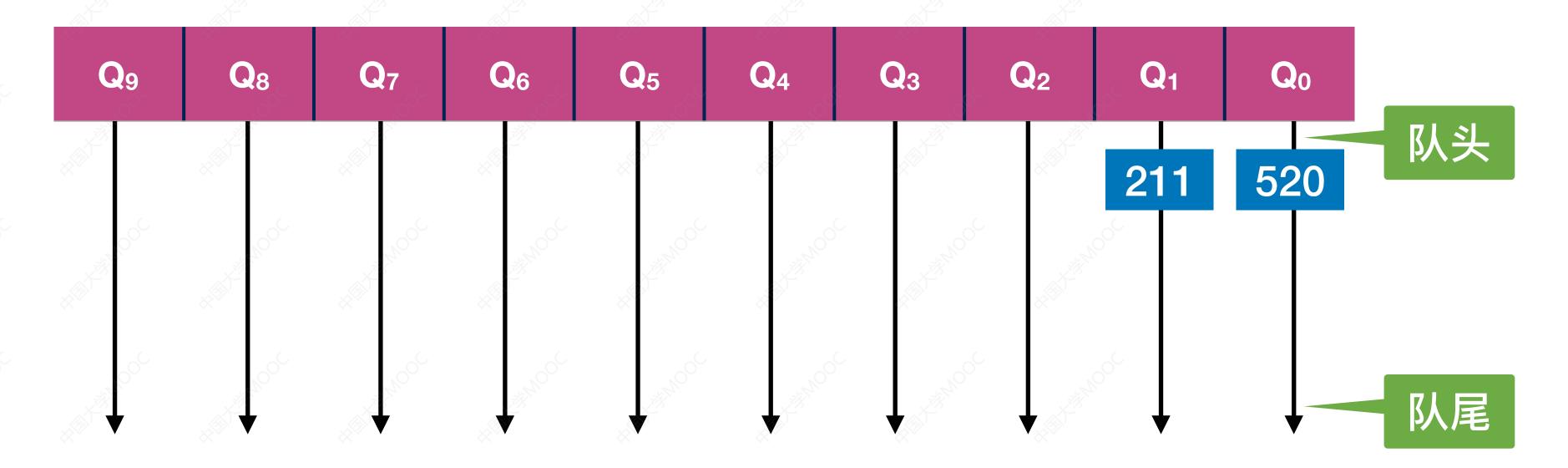


要求:得到按关键字"递减"的有序序列。

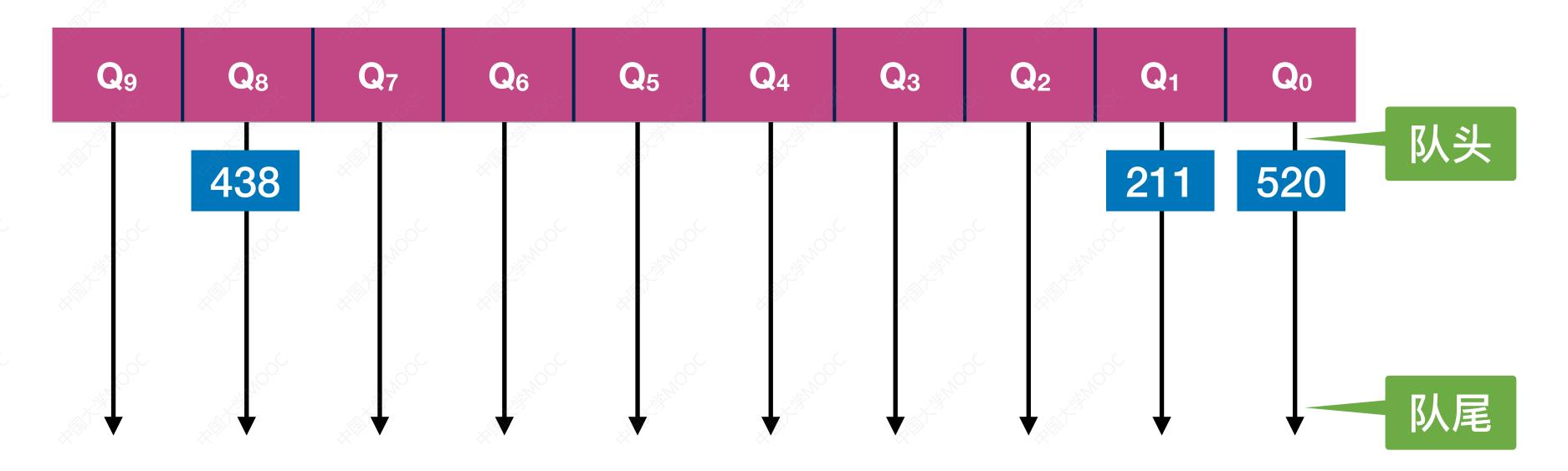






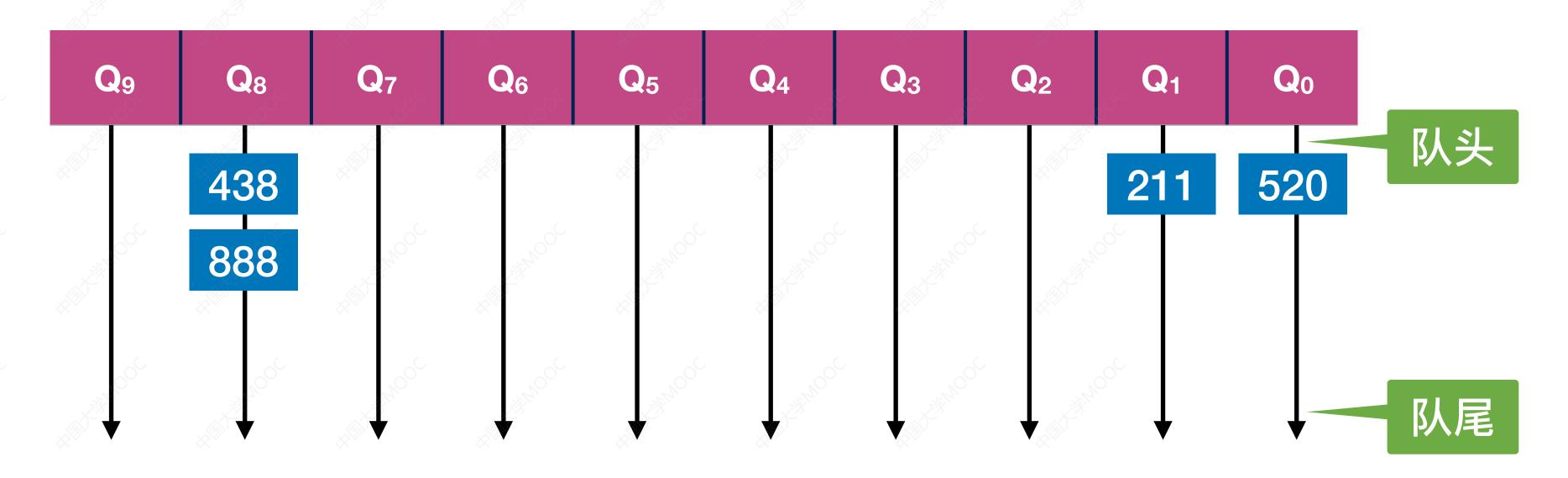






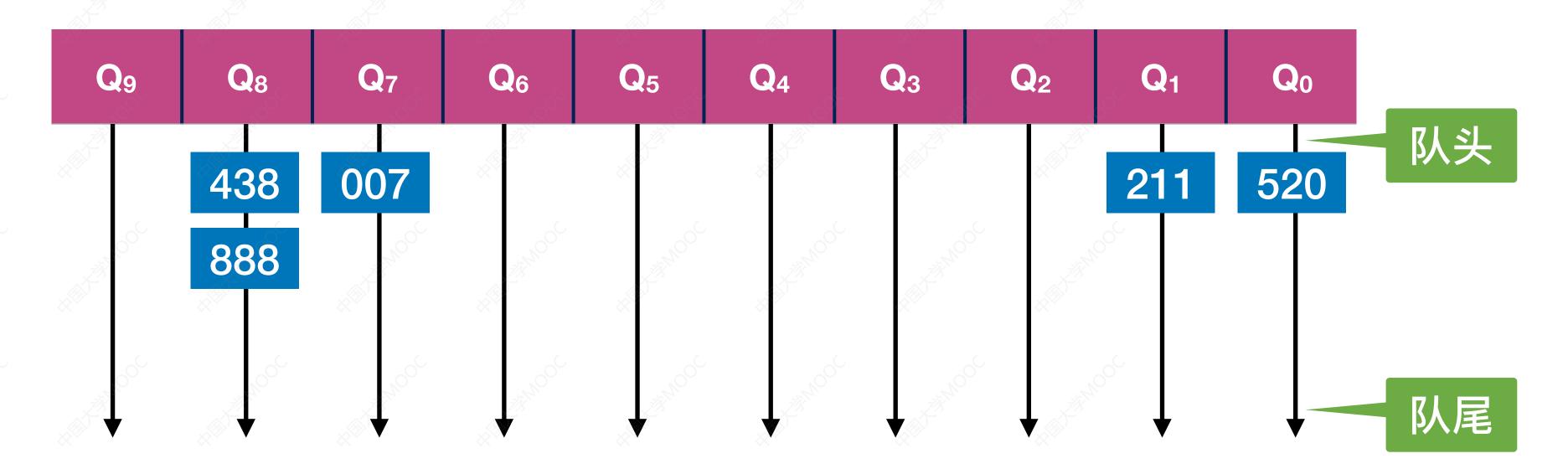
# 基数排序 007 → 111 → 985 → 666 → 996 → 233 → 168

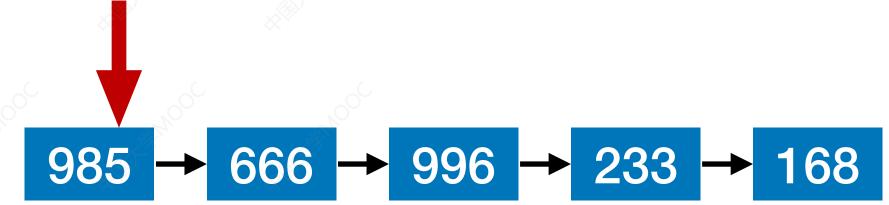
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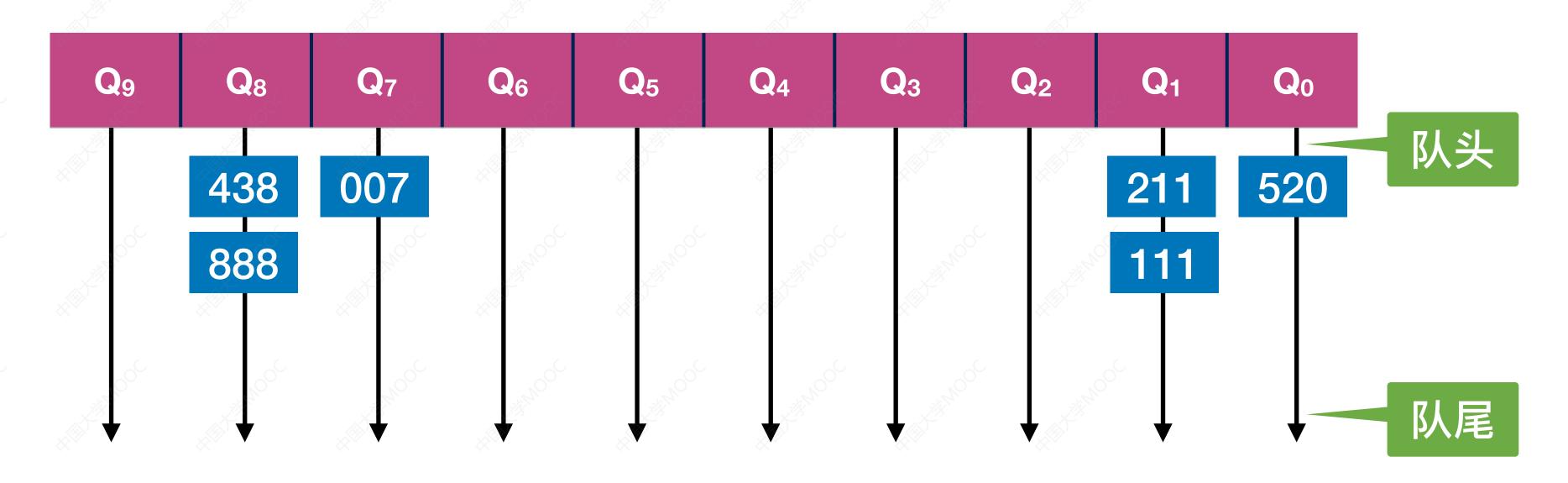


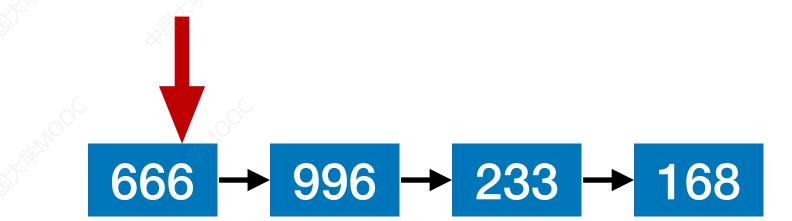
# 基数排序 111 → 985 → 666 → 996 → 233 → 168

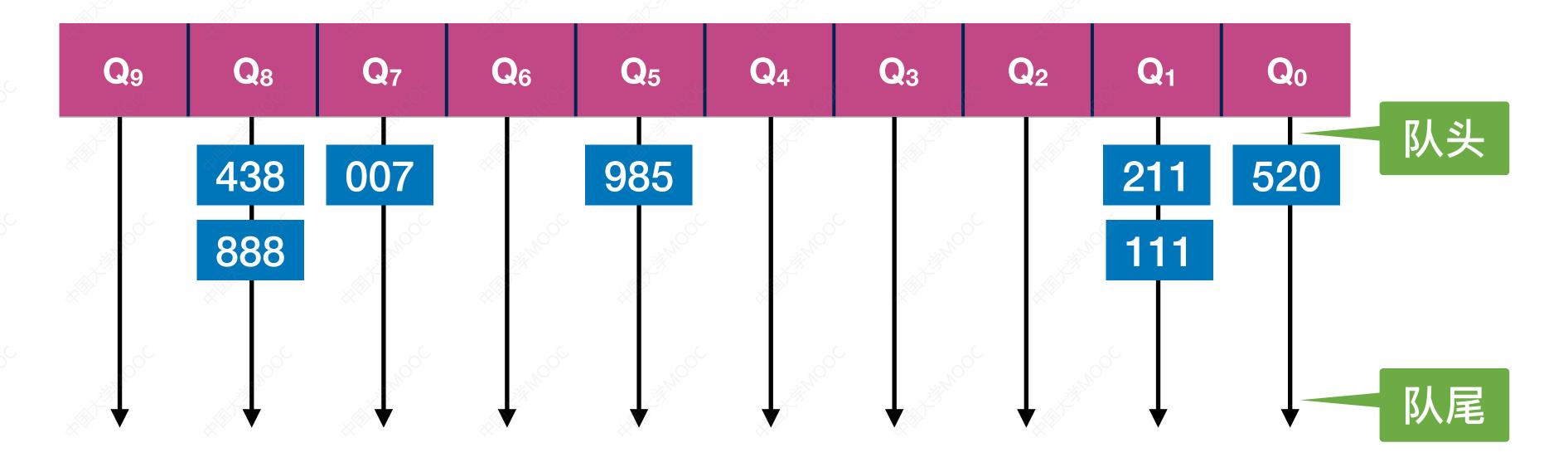
第一趟:以"个位"进行"分配"

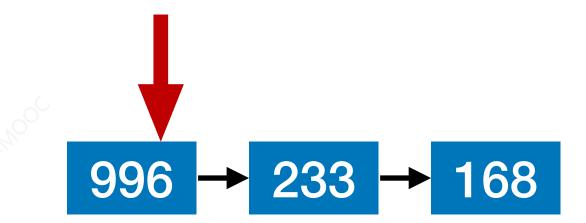


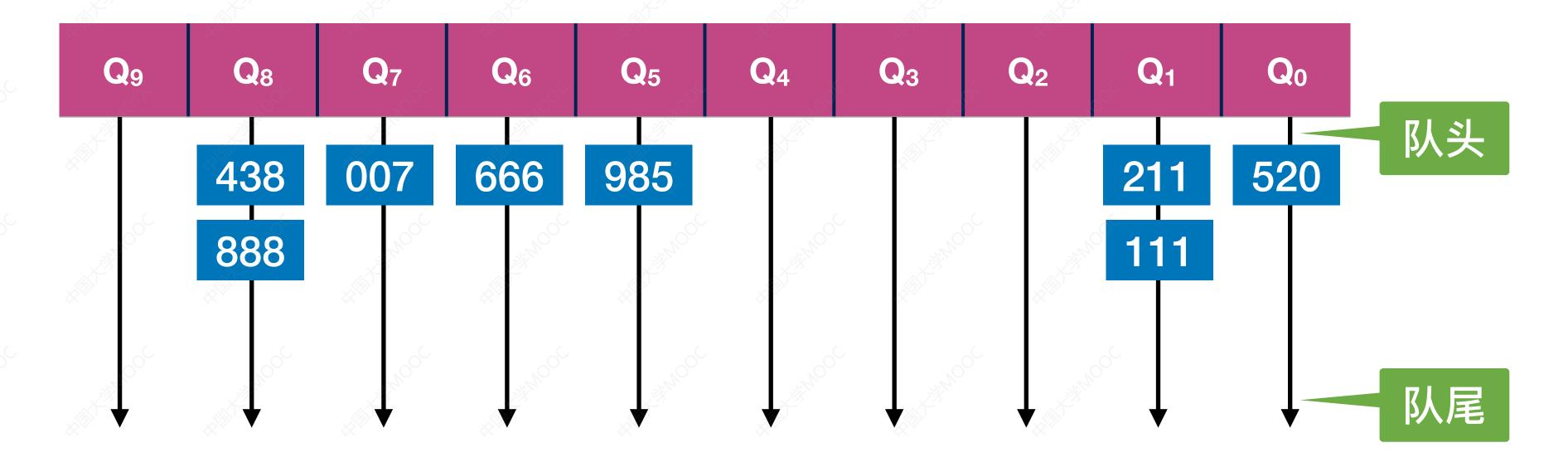


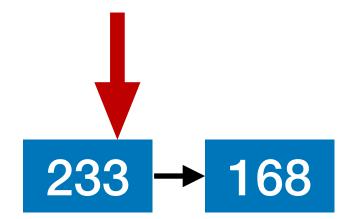


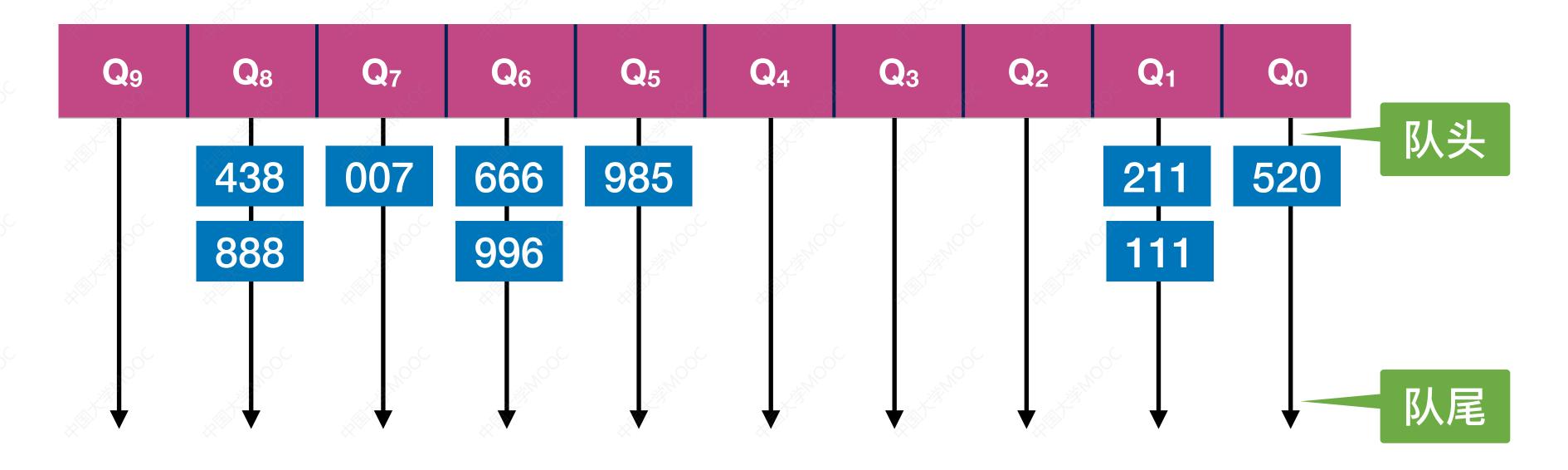




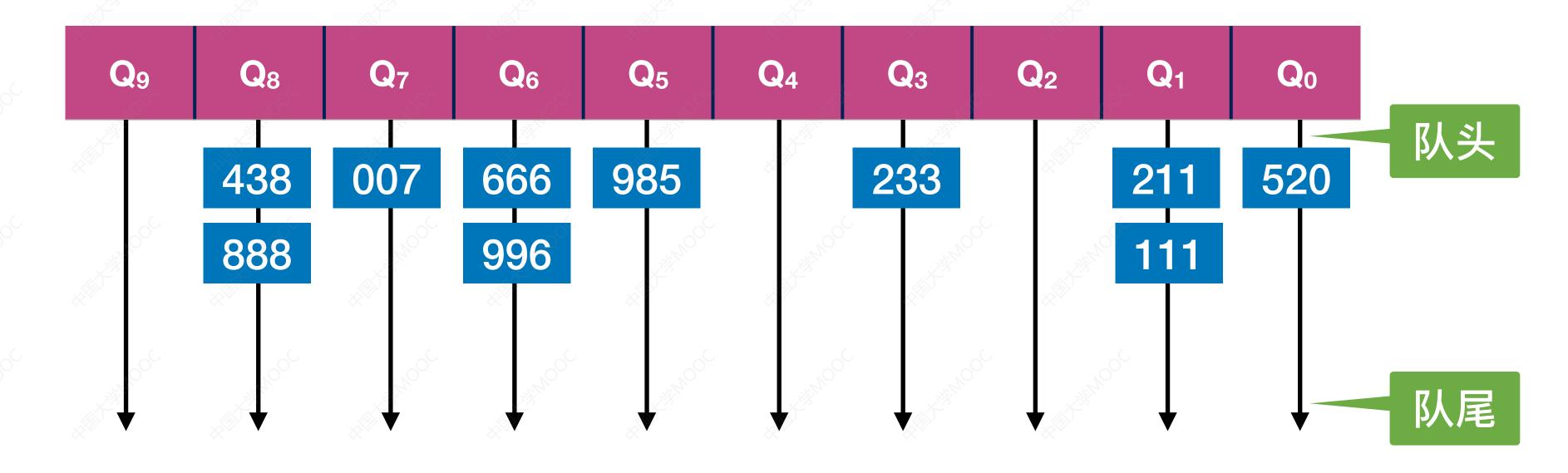




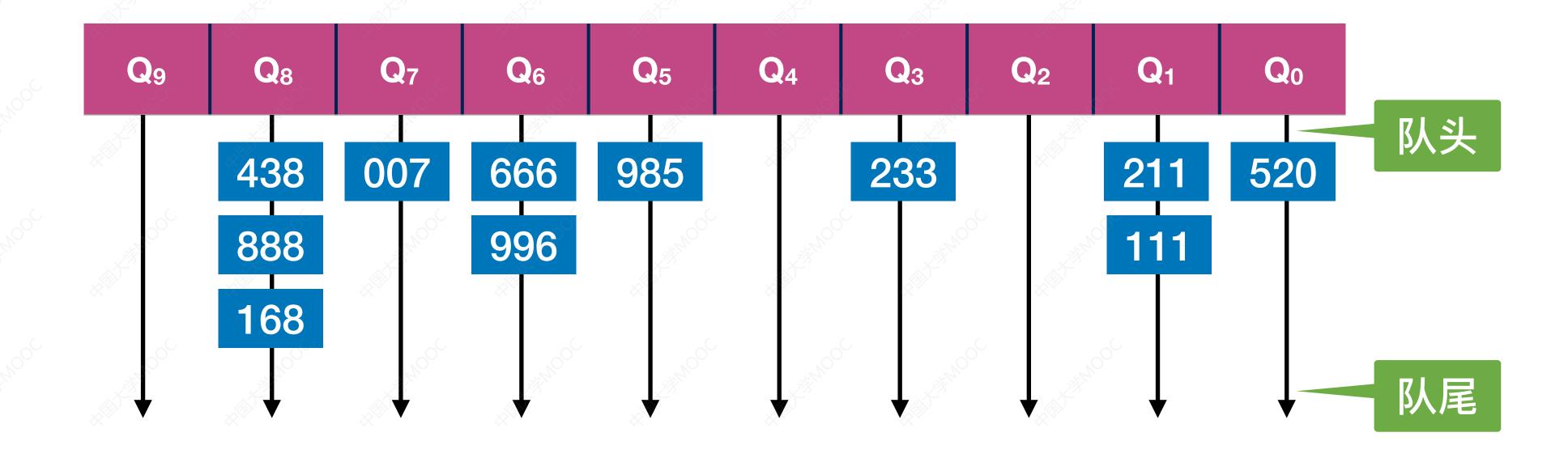


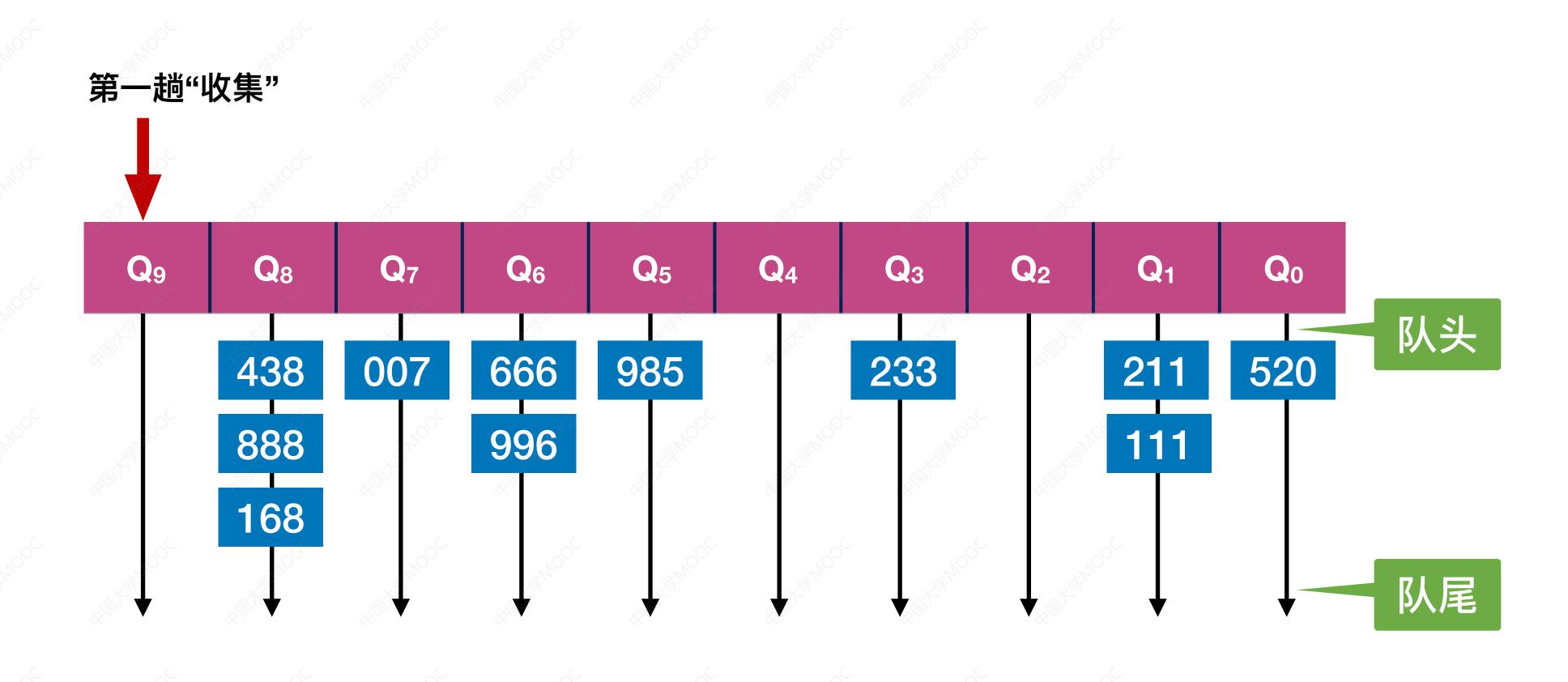


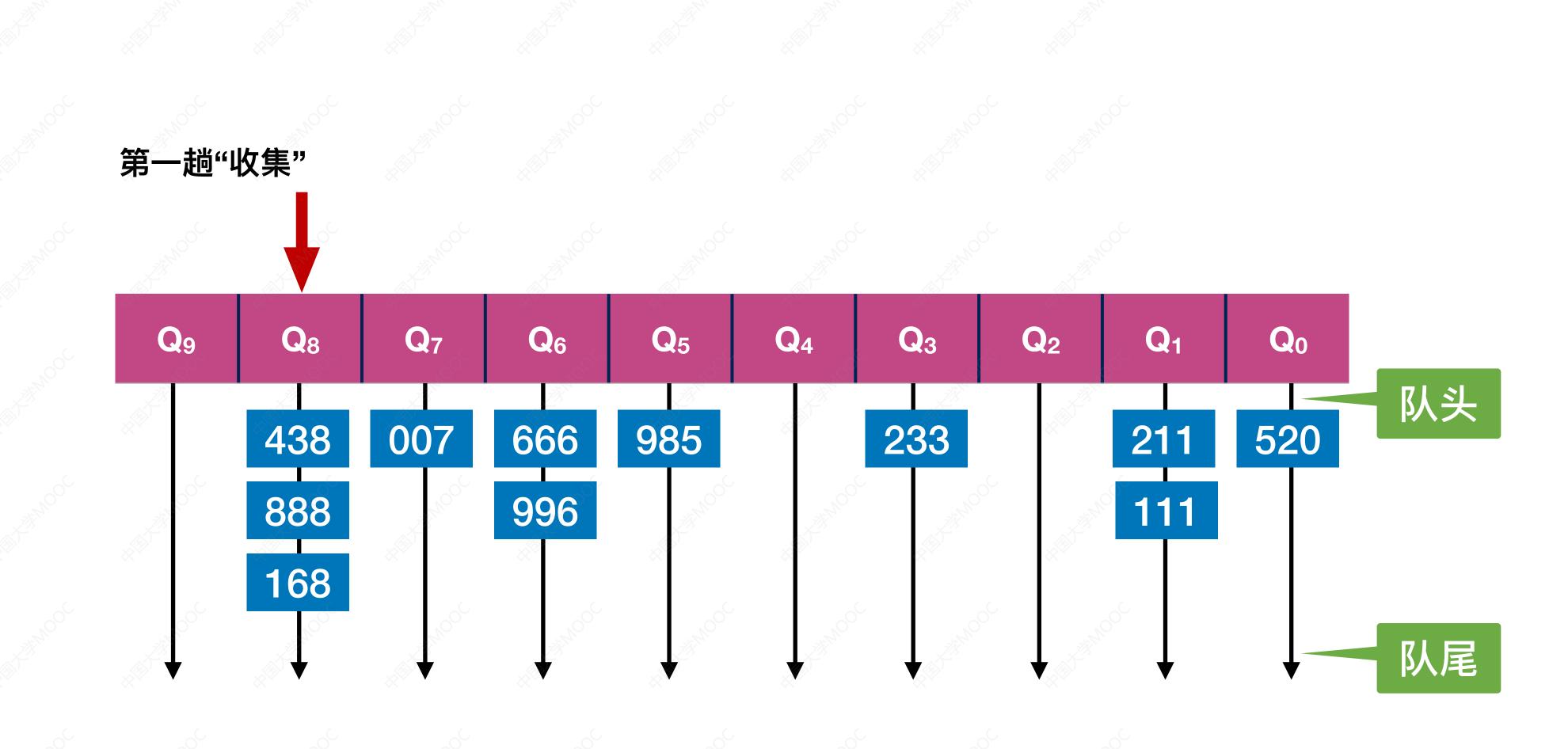




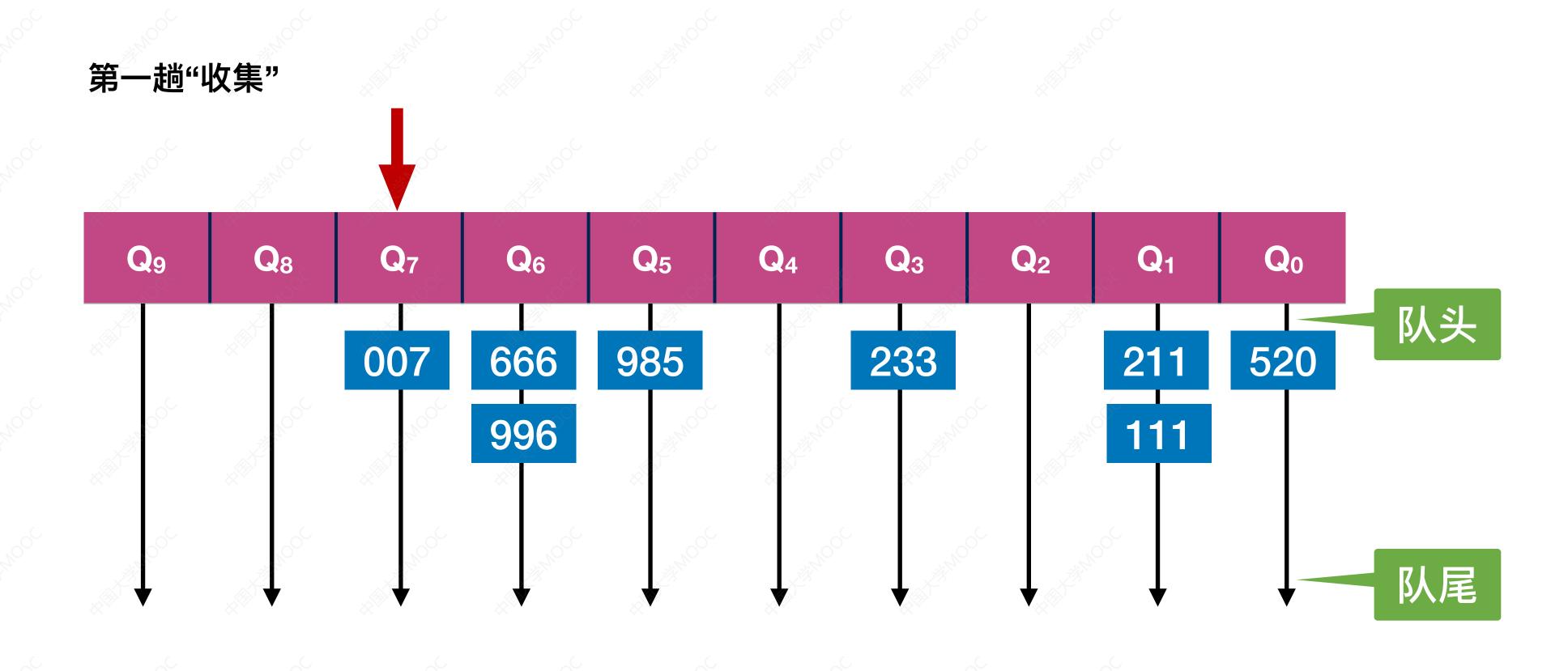
#### 第一趟"分配"结束





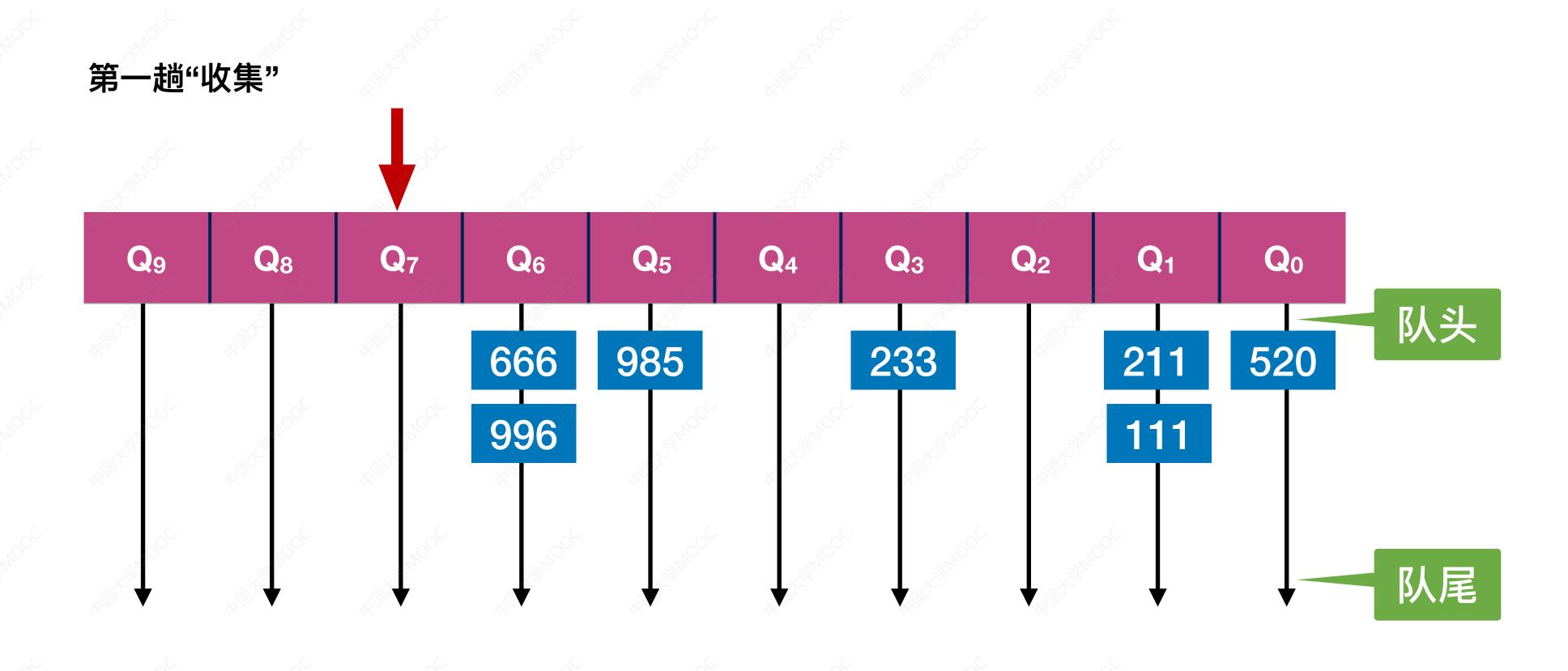






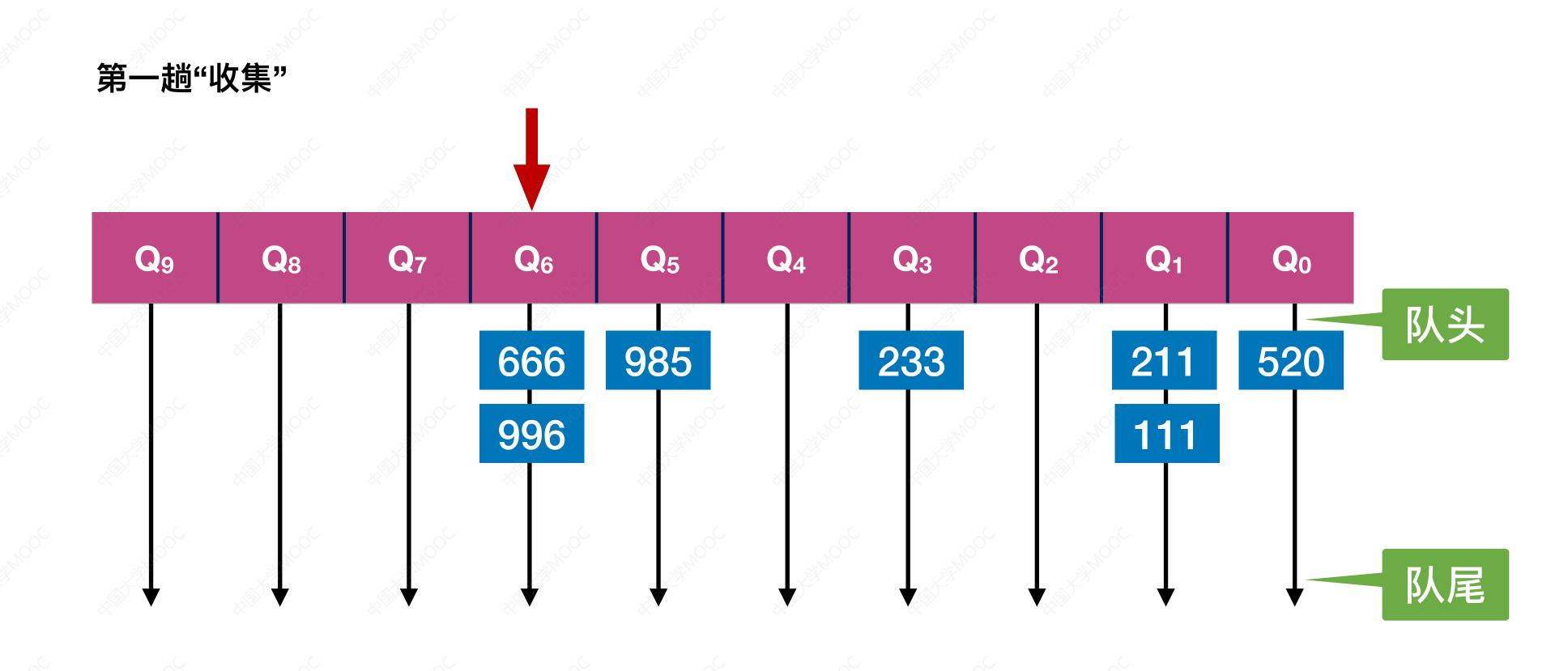
438 → 888 → 168





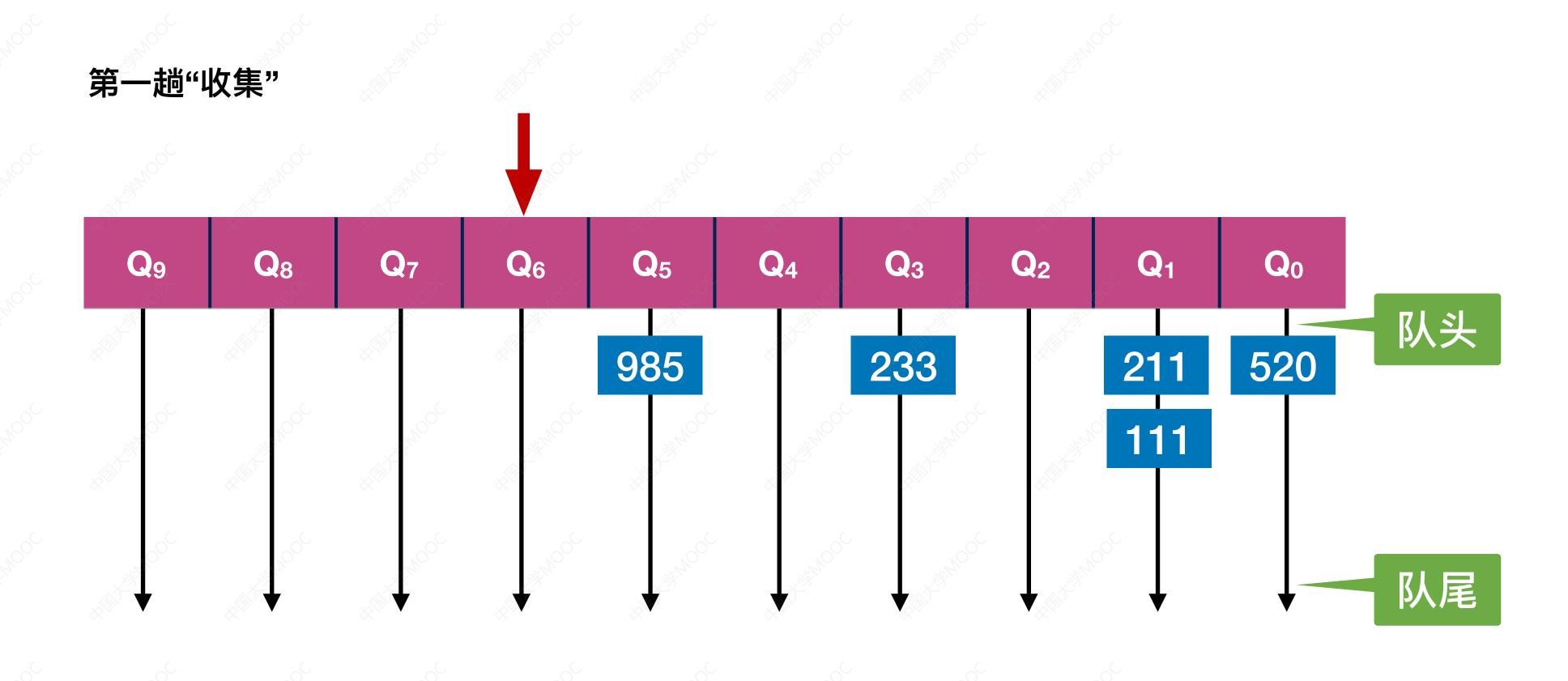
438 → 888 → 168 → 007





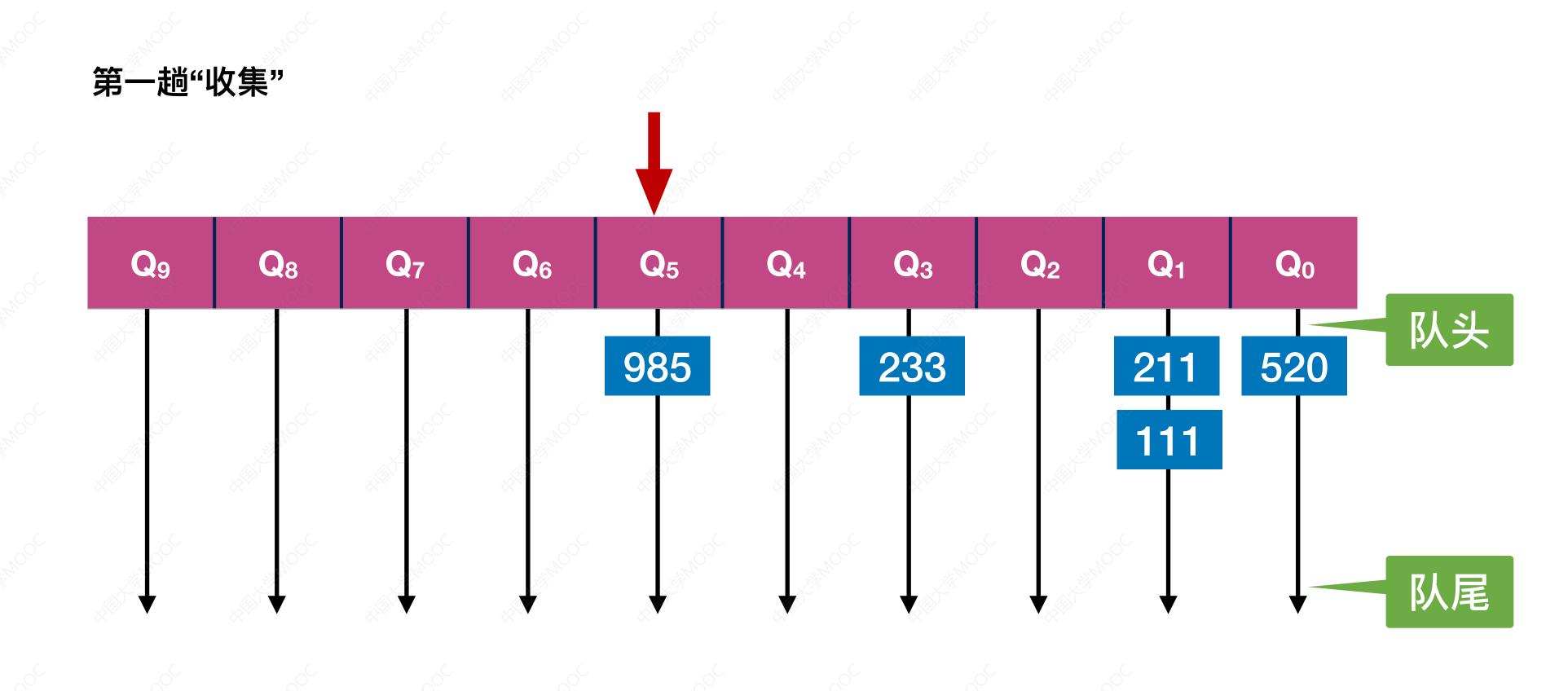
438 → 888 → 168 → 007





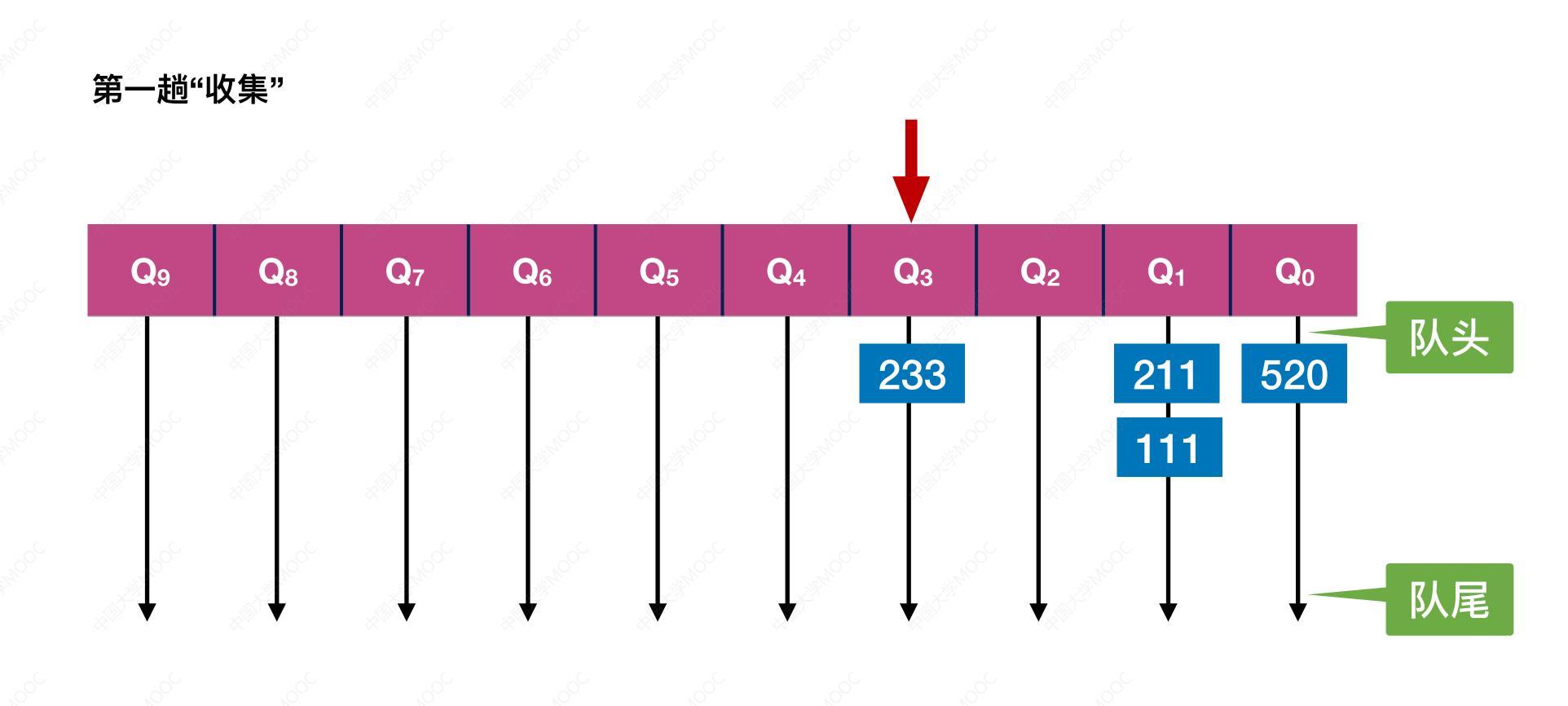
438 → 888 → 168 → 007 → 666 → 996





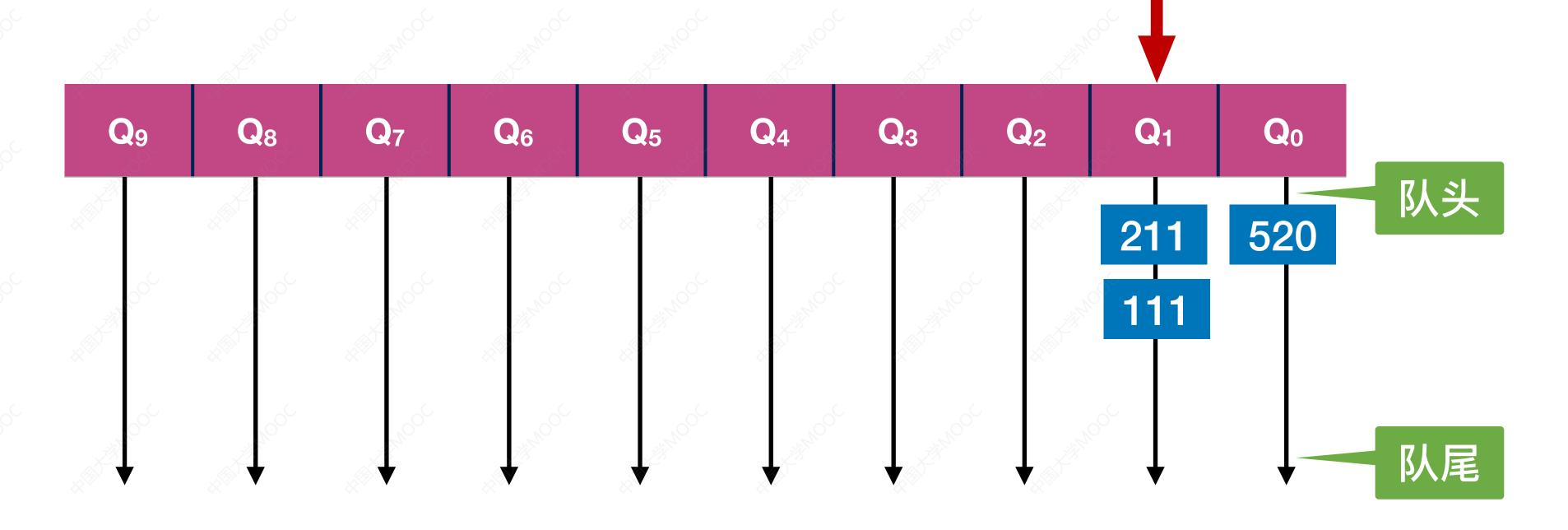
438 → 888 → 168 → 007 → 666 → 996



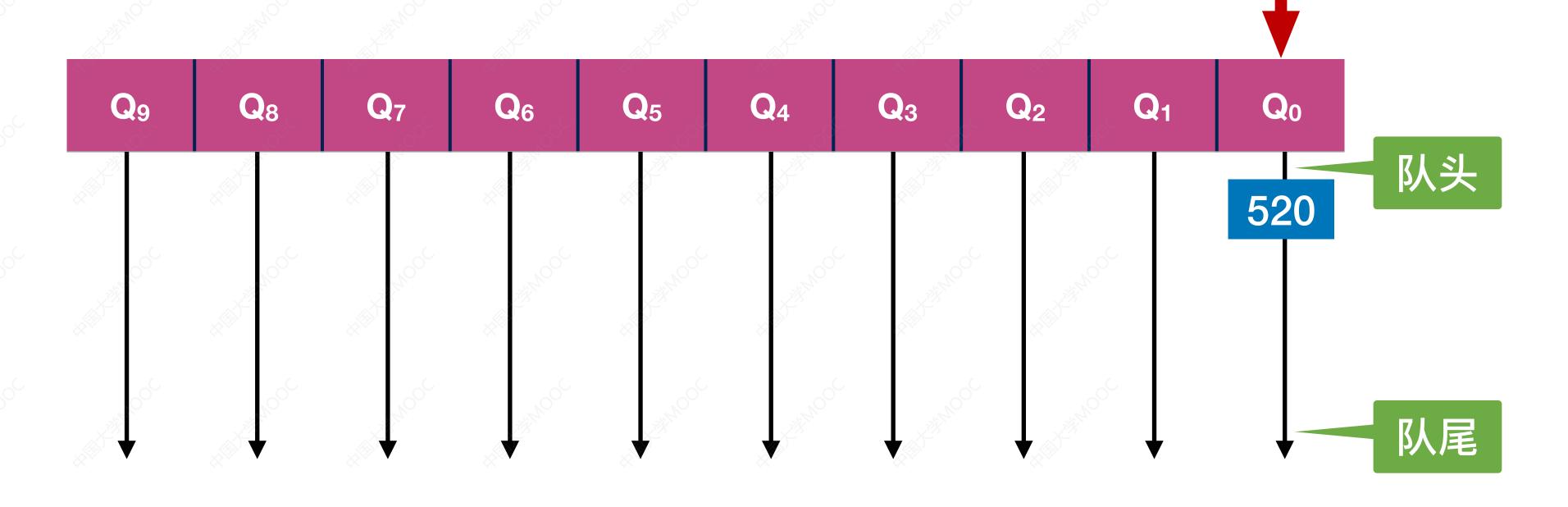


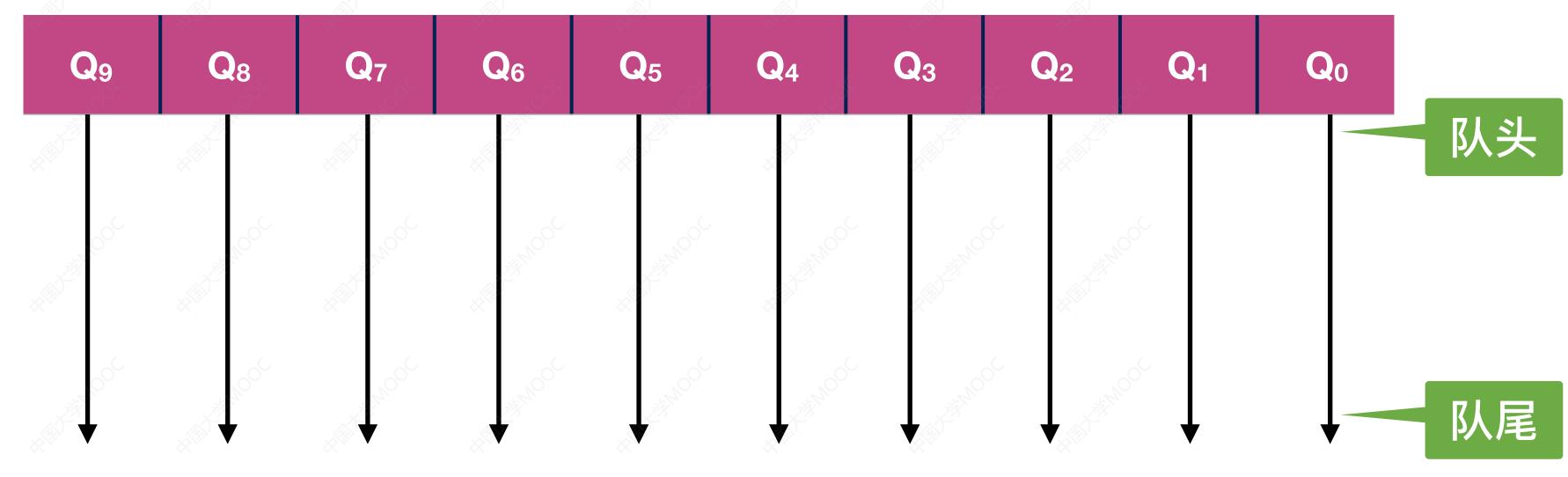
438 → 888 → 168 → 007 → 666 → 996 → 985



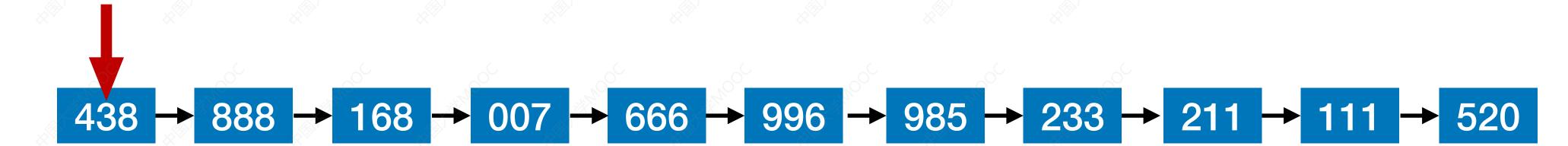


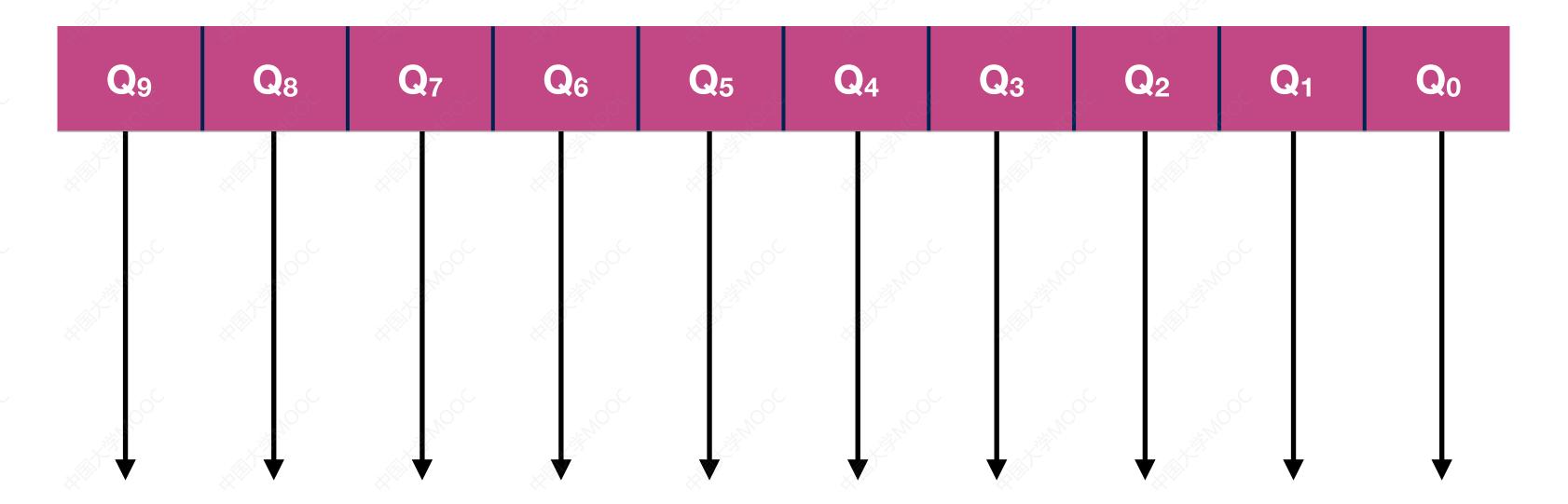


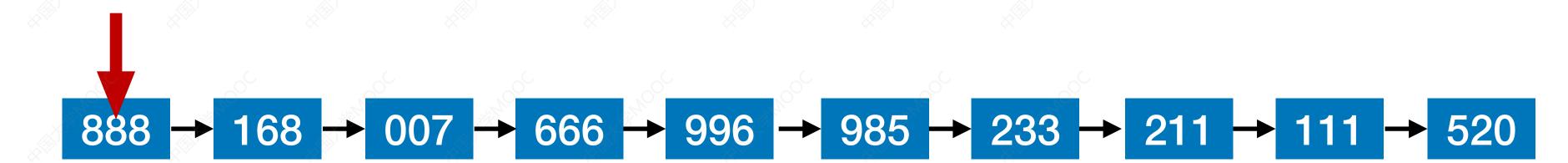


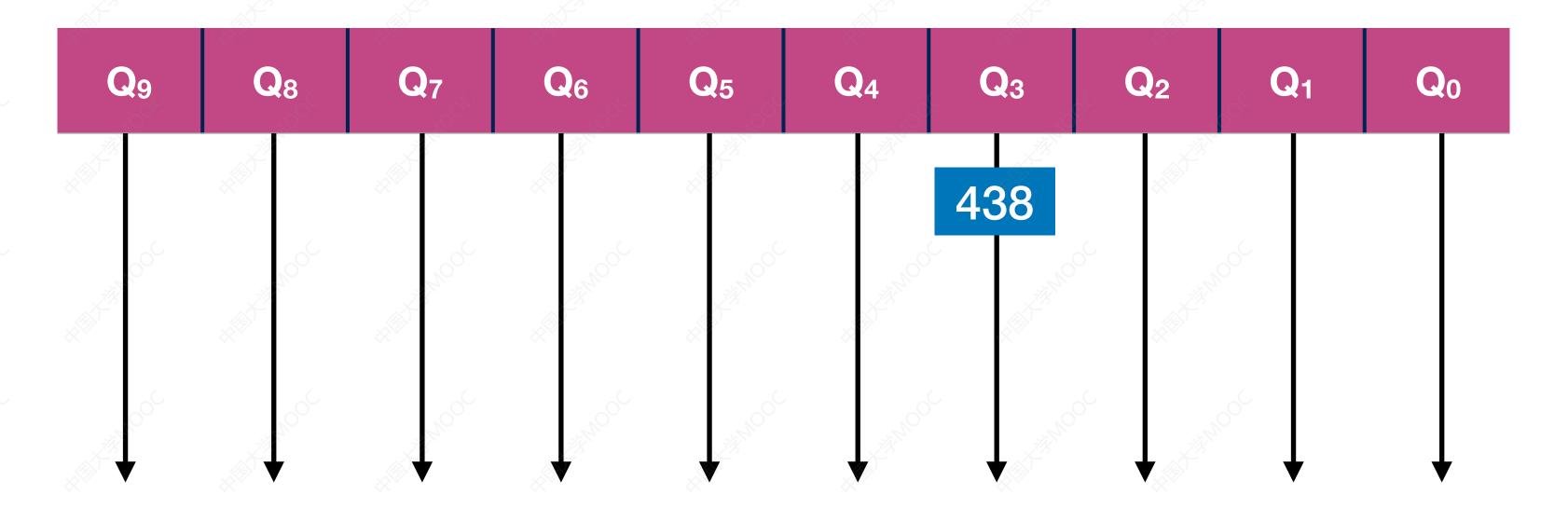


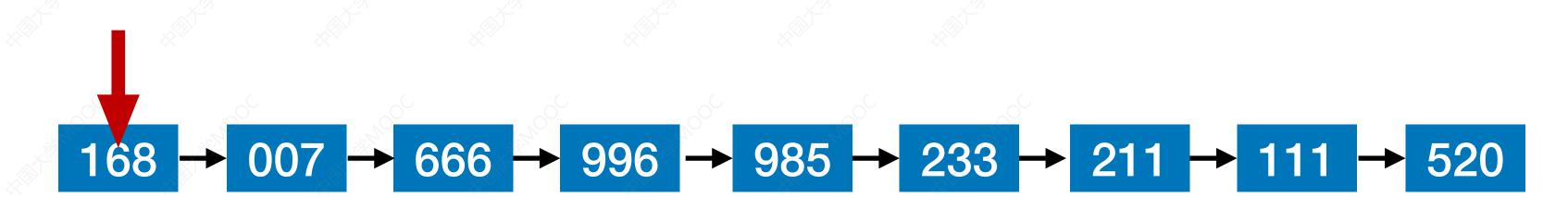
第一趟"收集"结束:得到按"个位"递减排序的序列

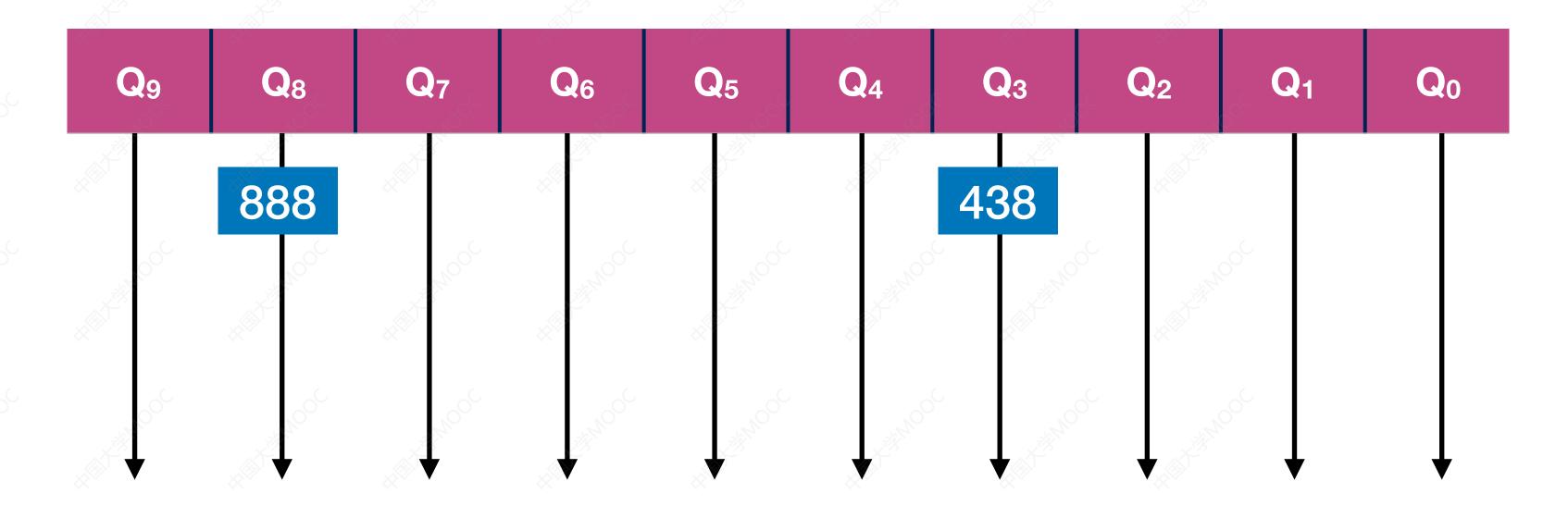


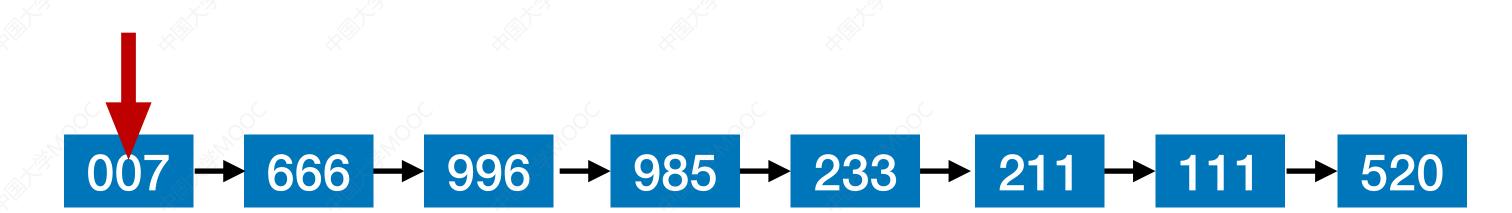


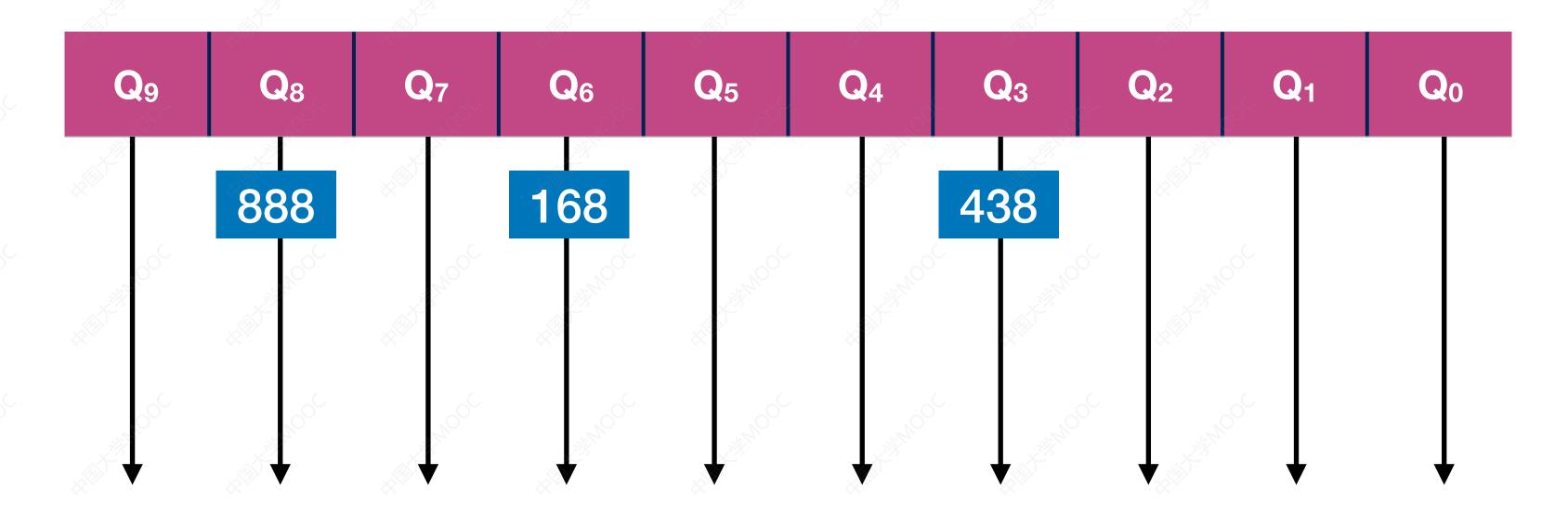


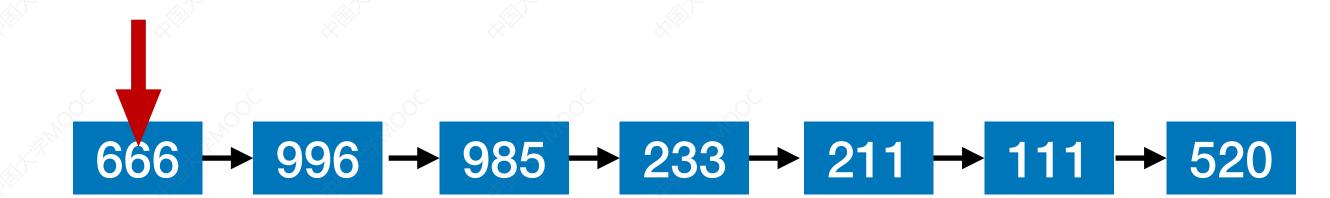


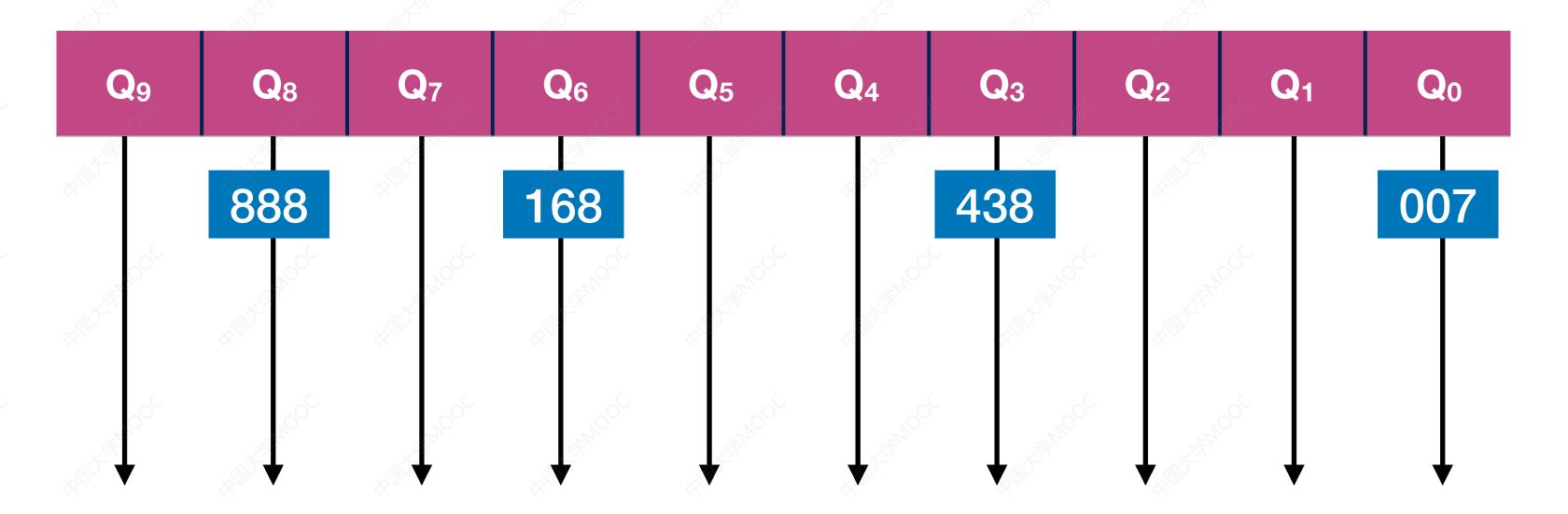


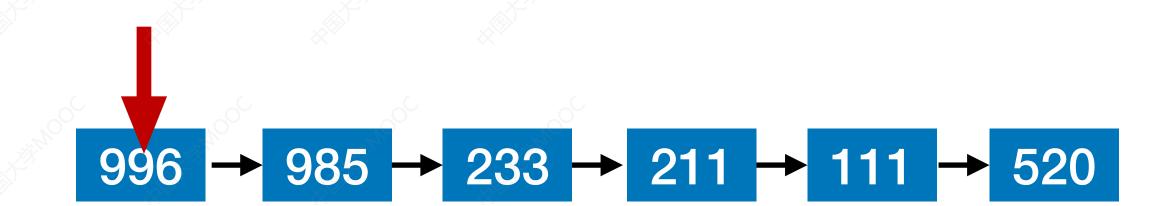


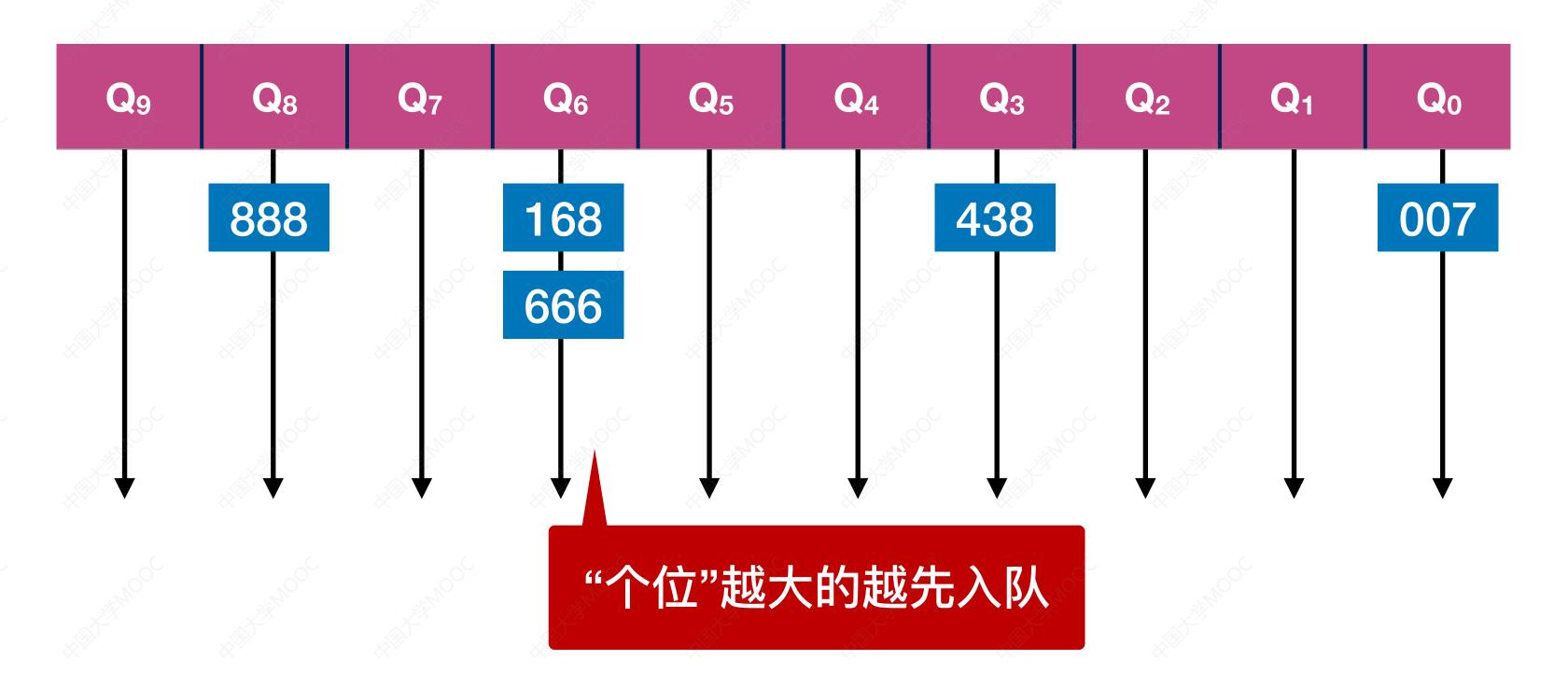


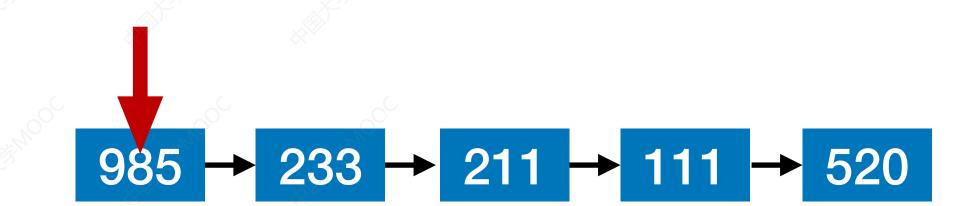


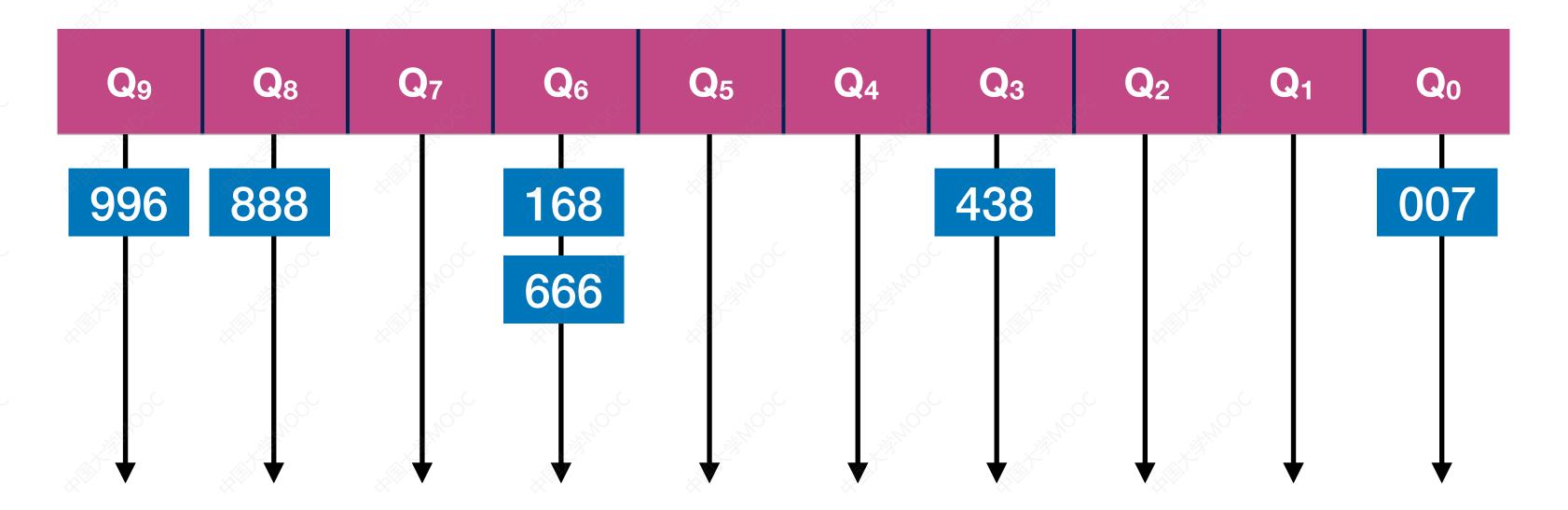


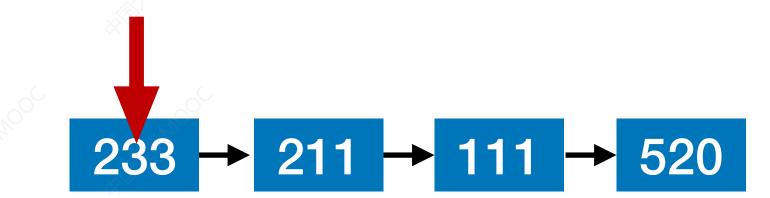


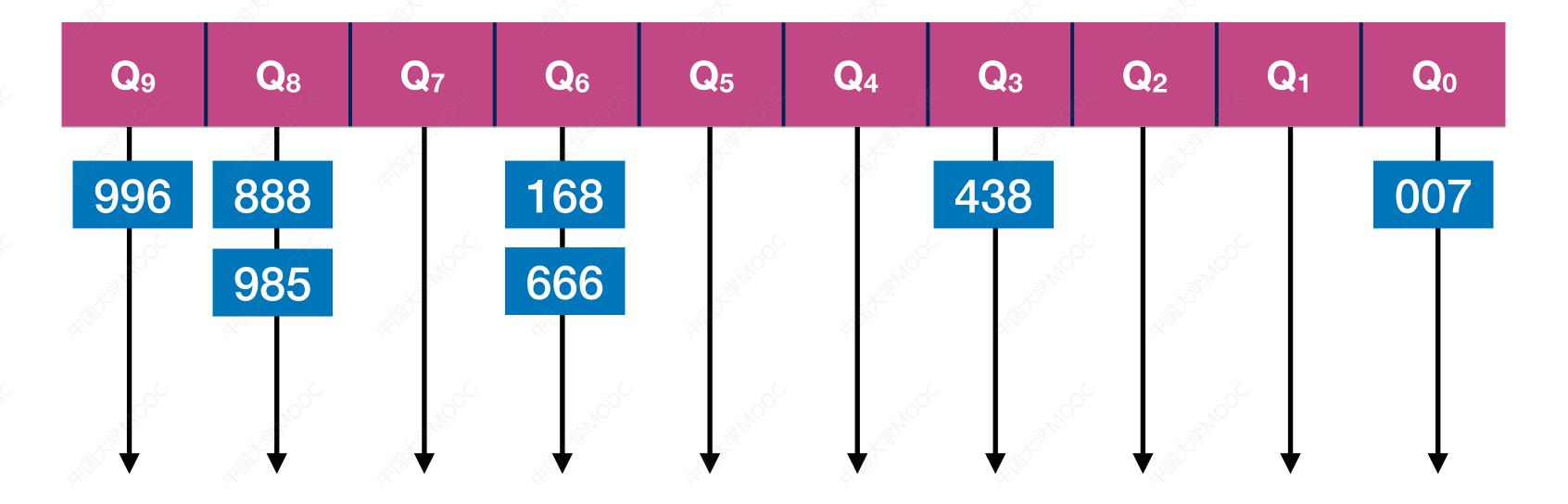


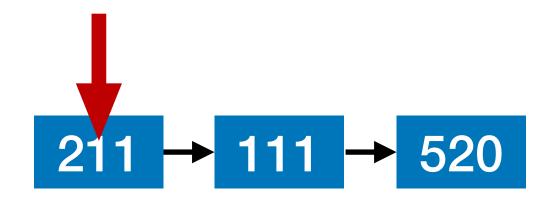


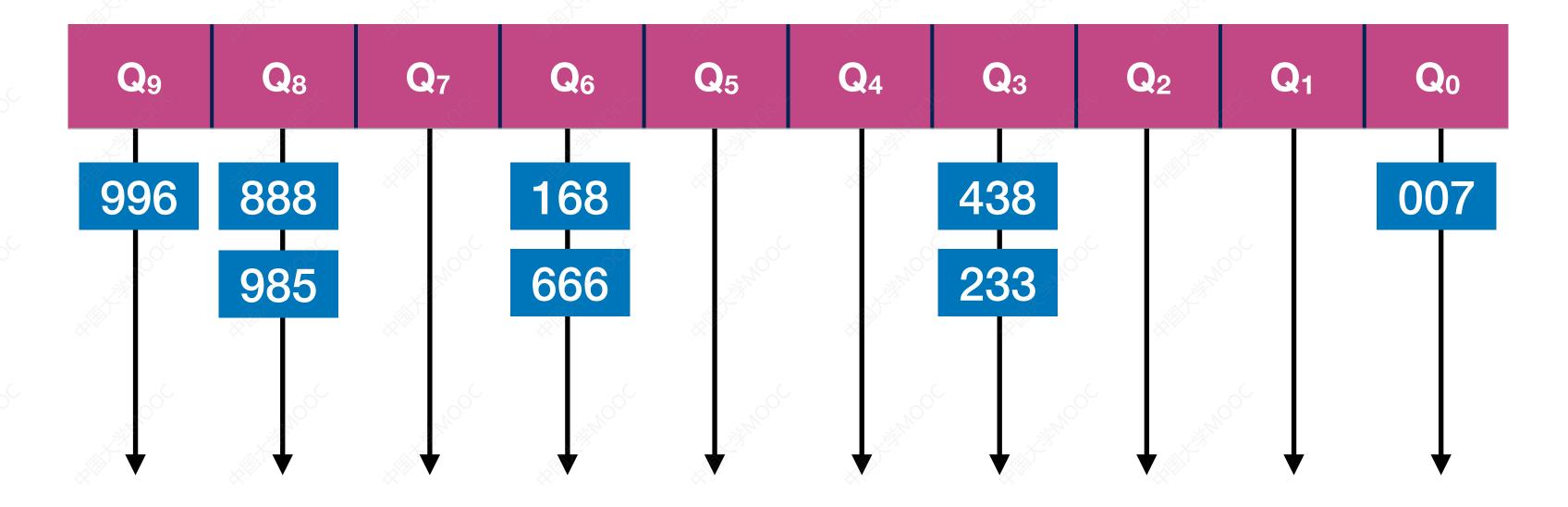


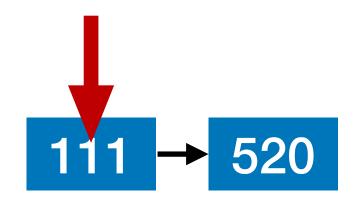


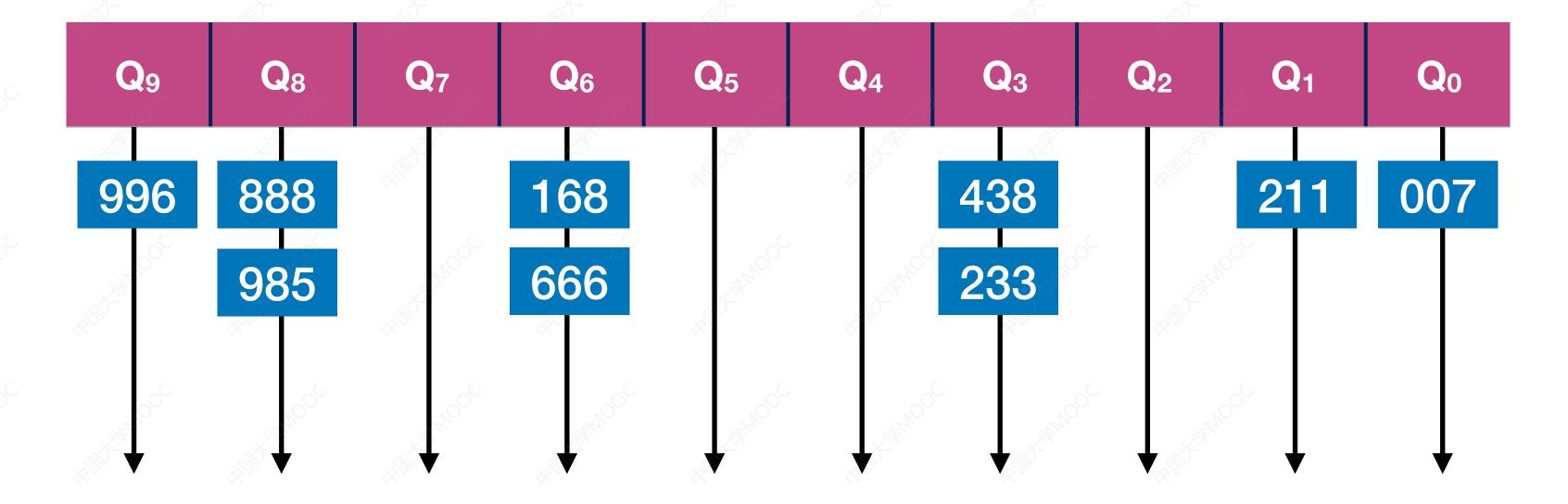




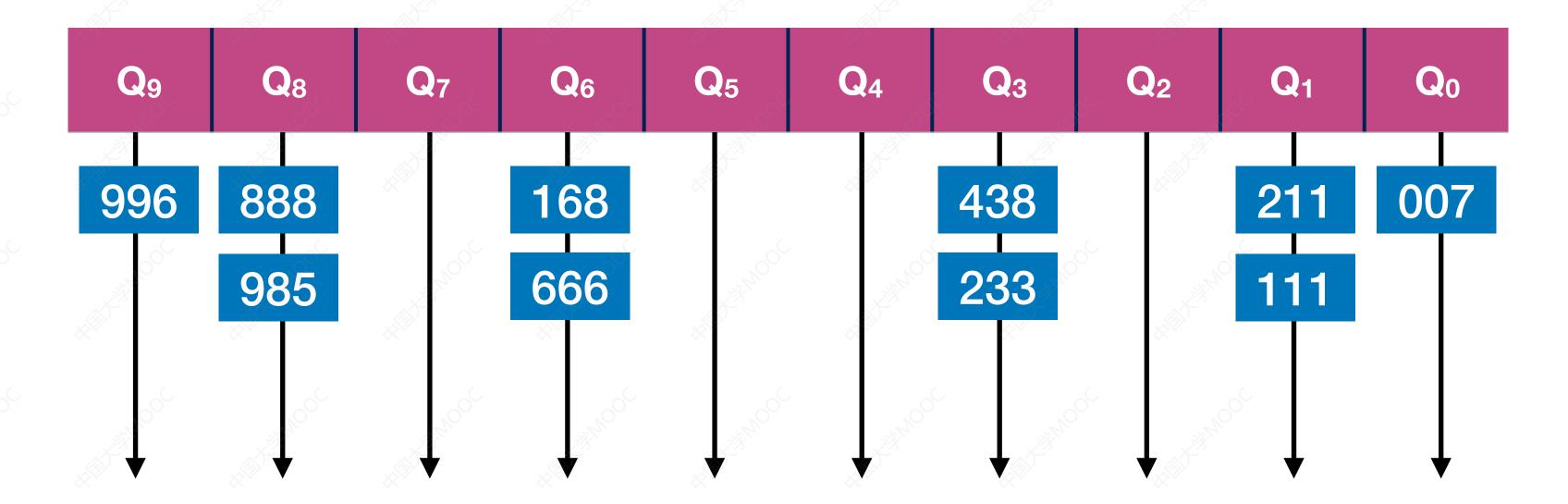




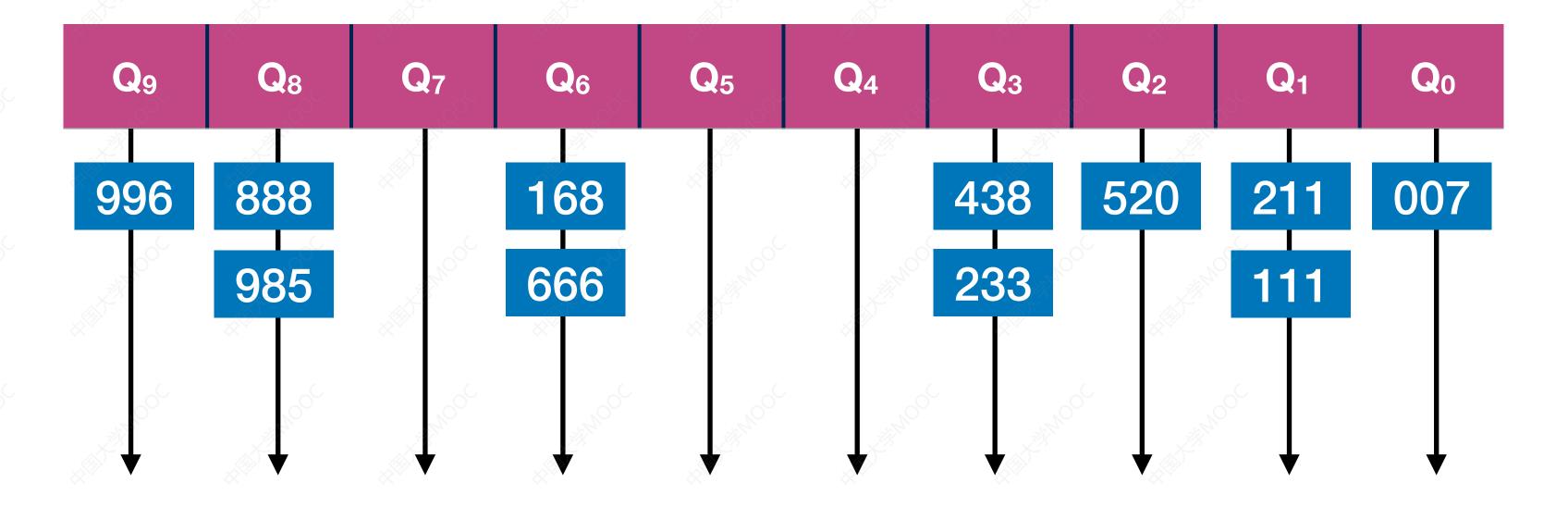


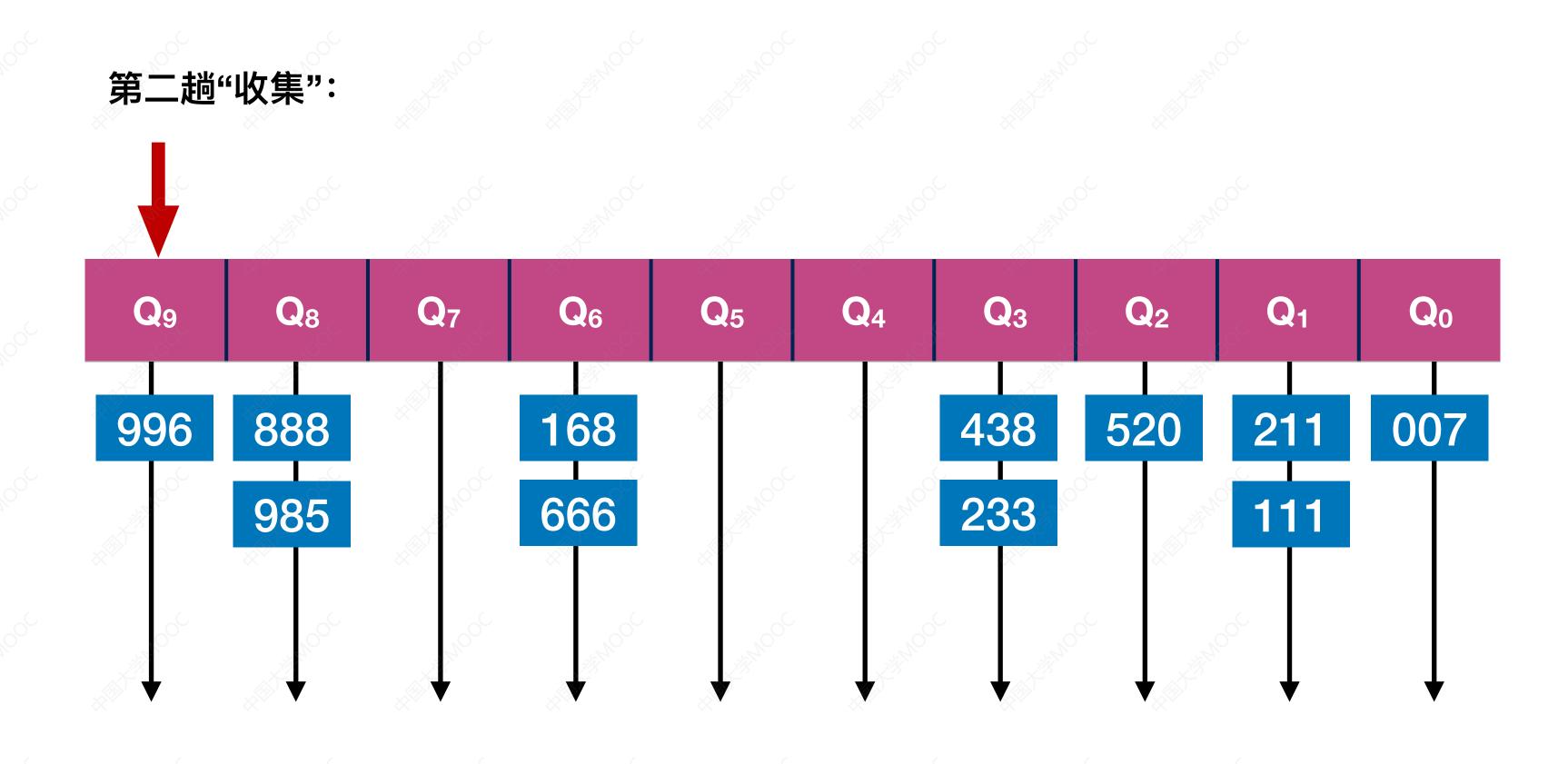


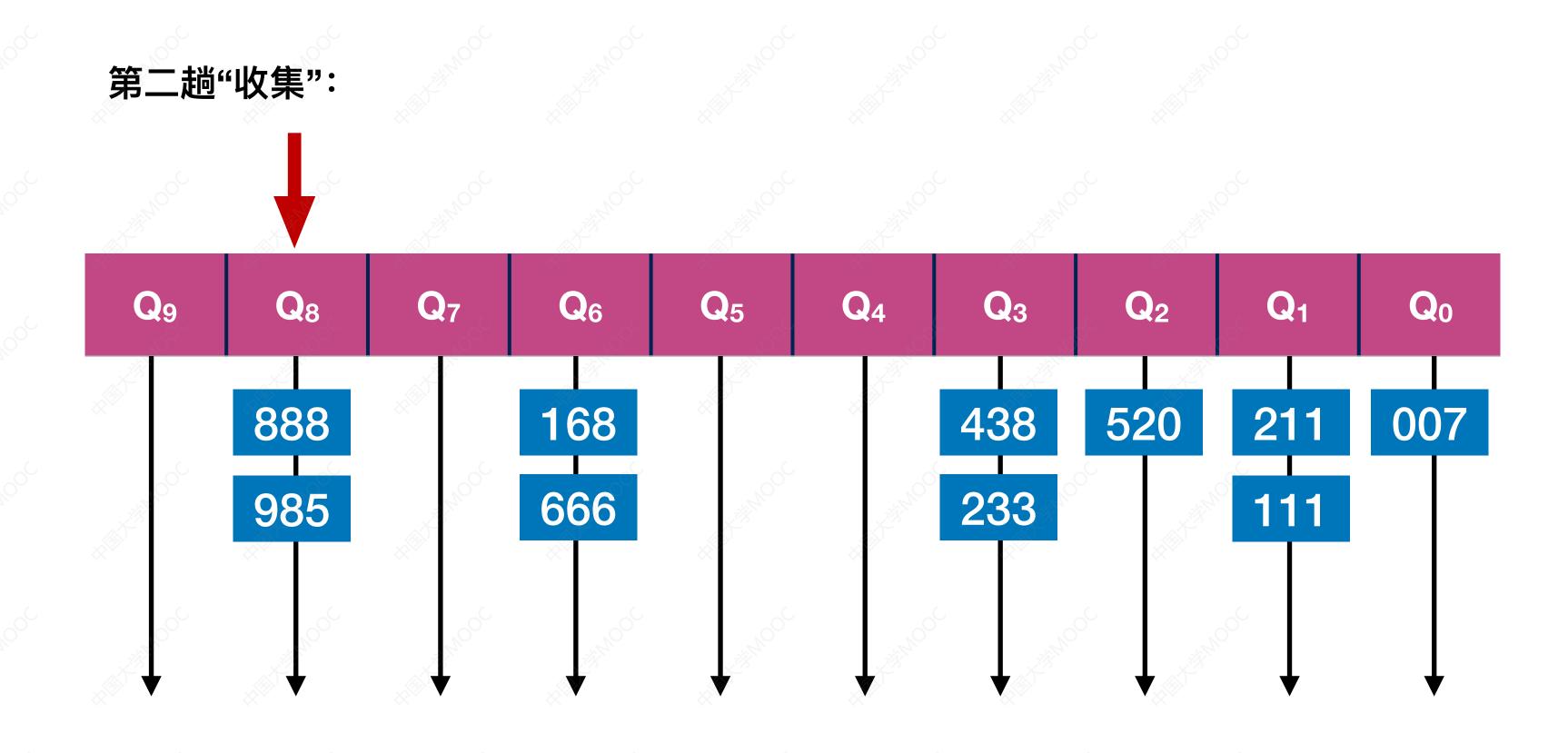




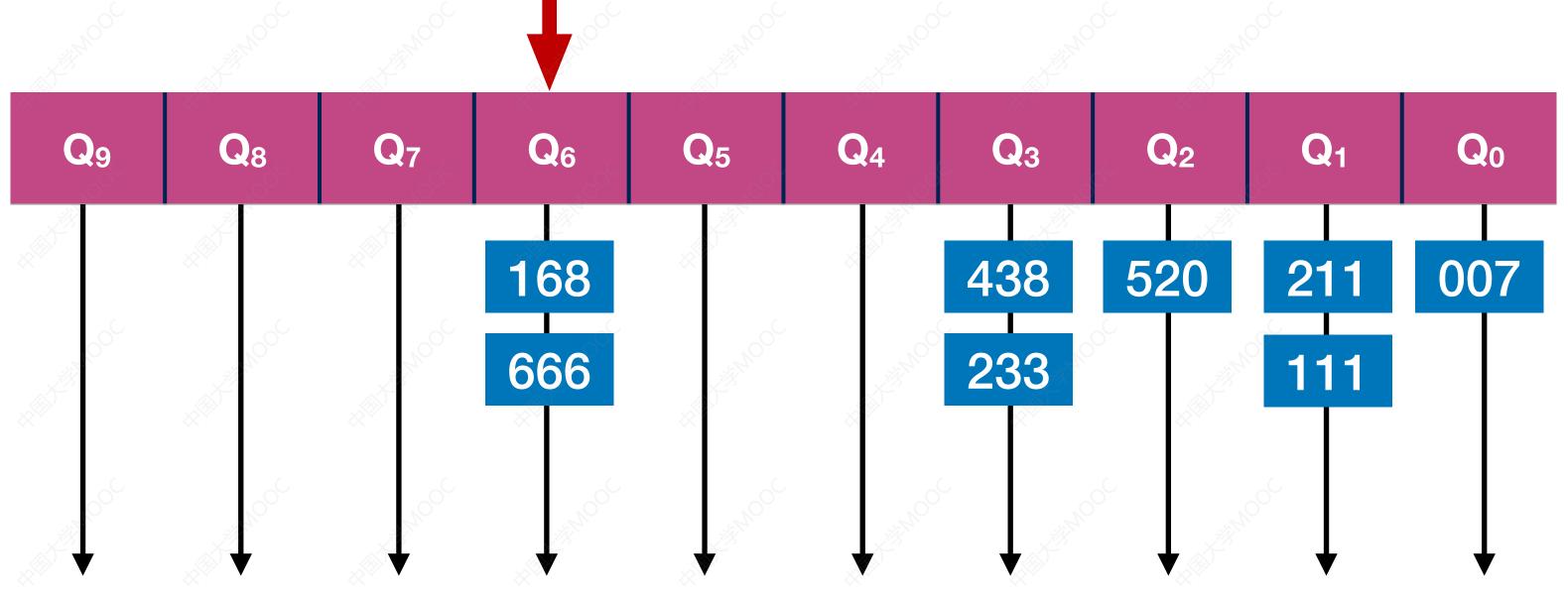
#### 第二趟"分配"结束



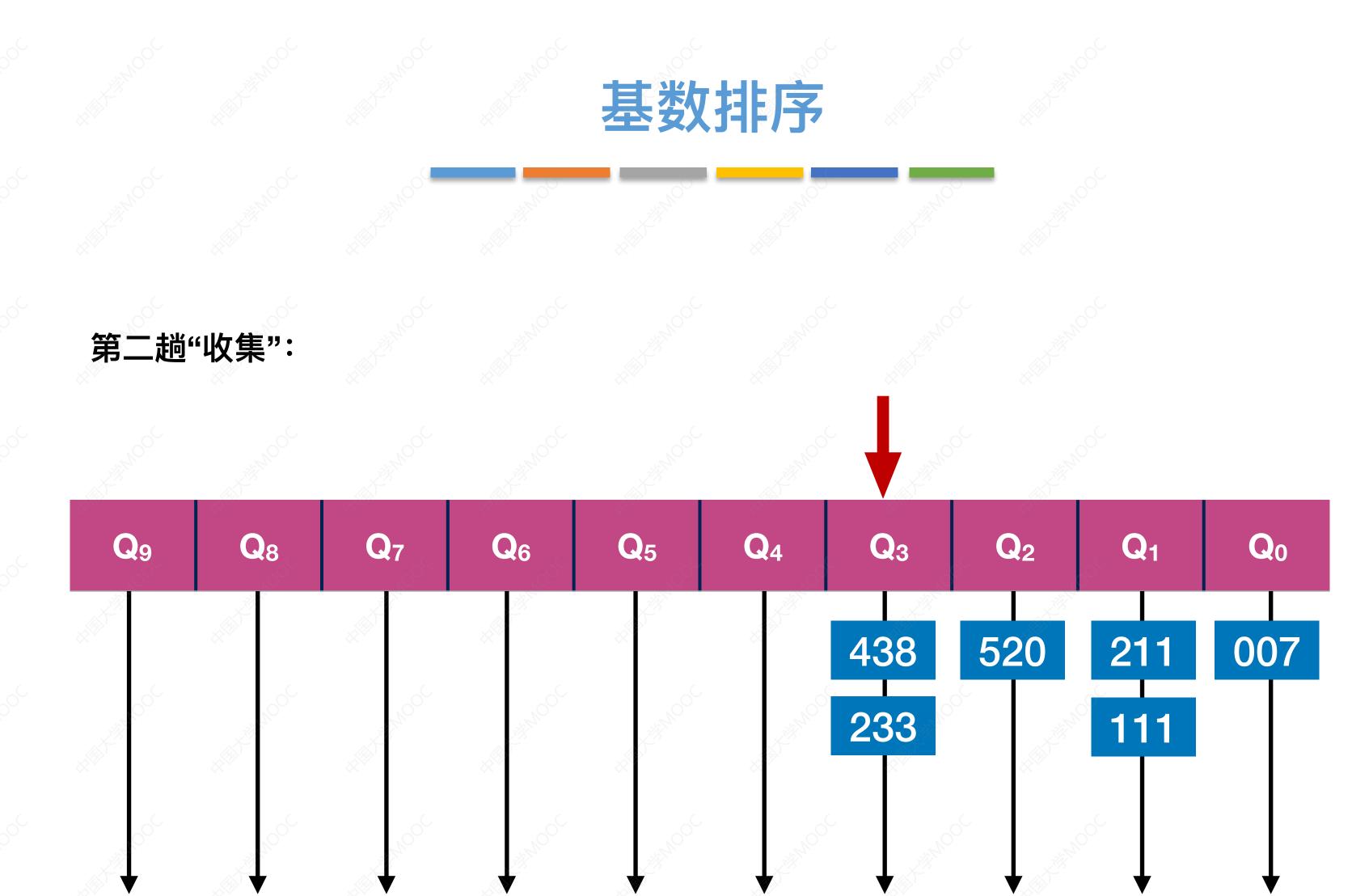


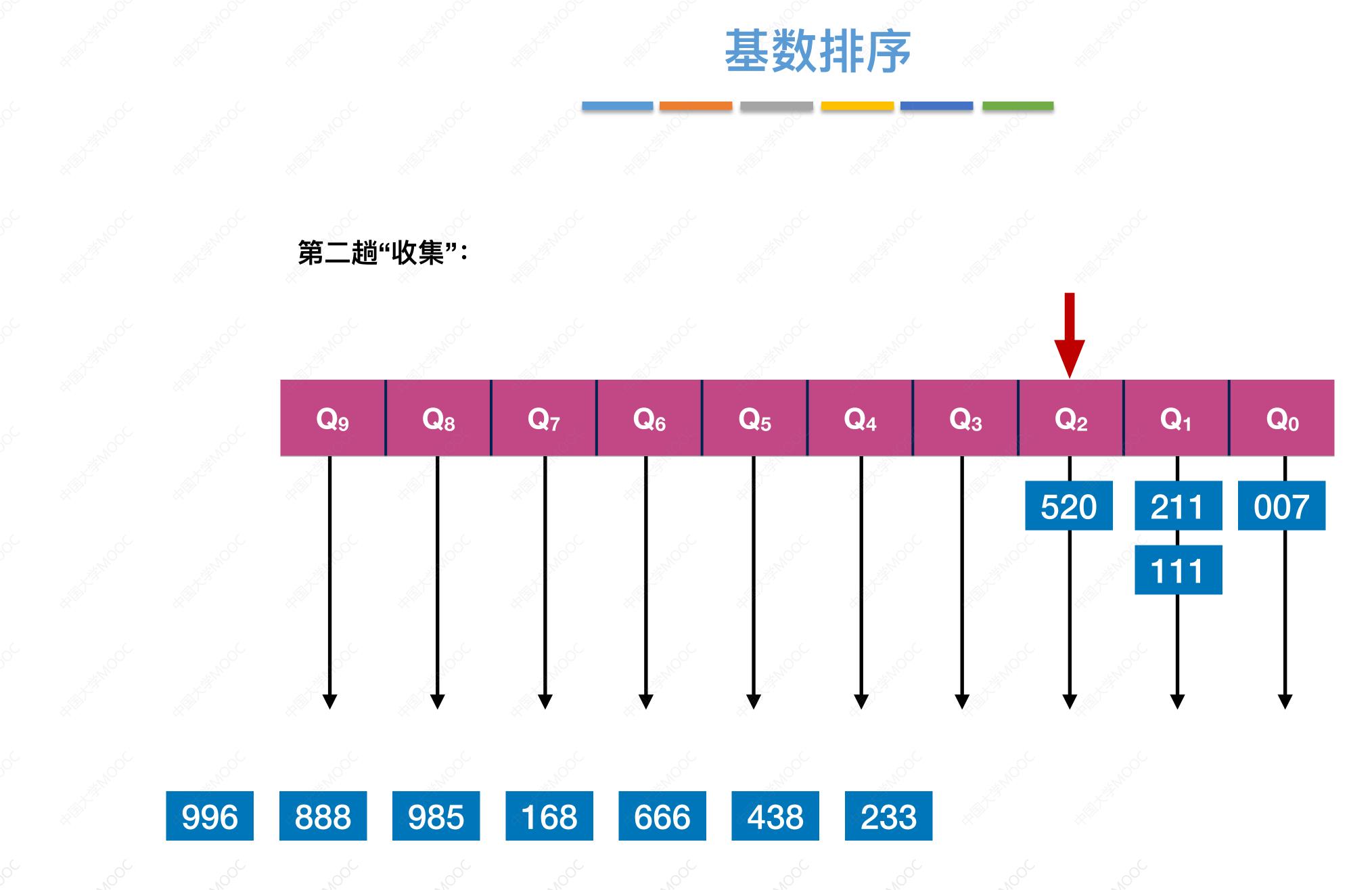


#### 基数排序 第二趟"收集": Q<sub>8</sub> $Q_5$ Q<sub>7</sub> $\mathbb{Q}_4$ $\mathbf{Q}_2$ Q<sub>9</sub> $Q_6$ $Q_3$ $Q_1$



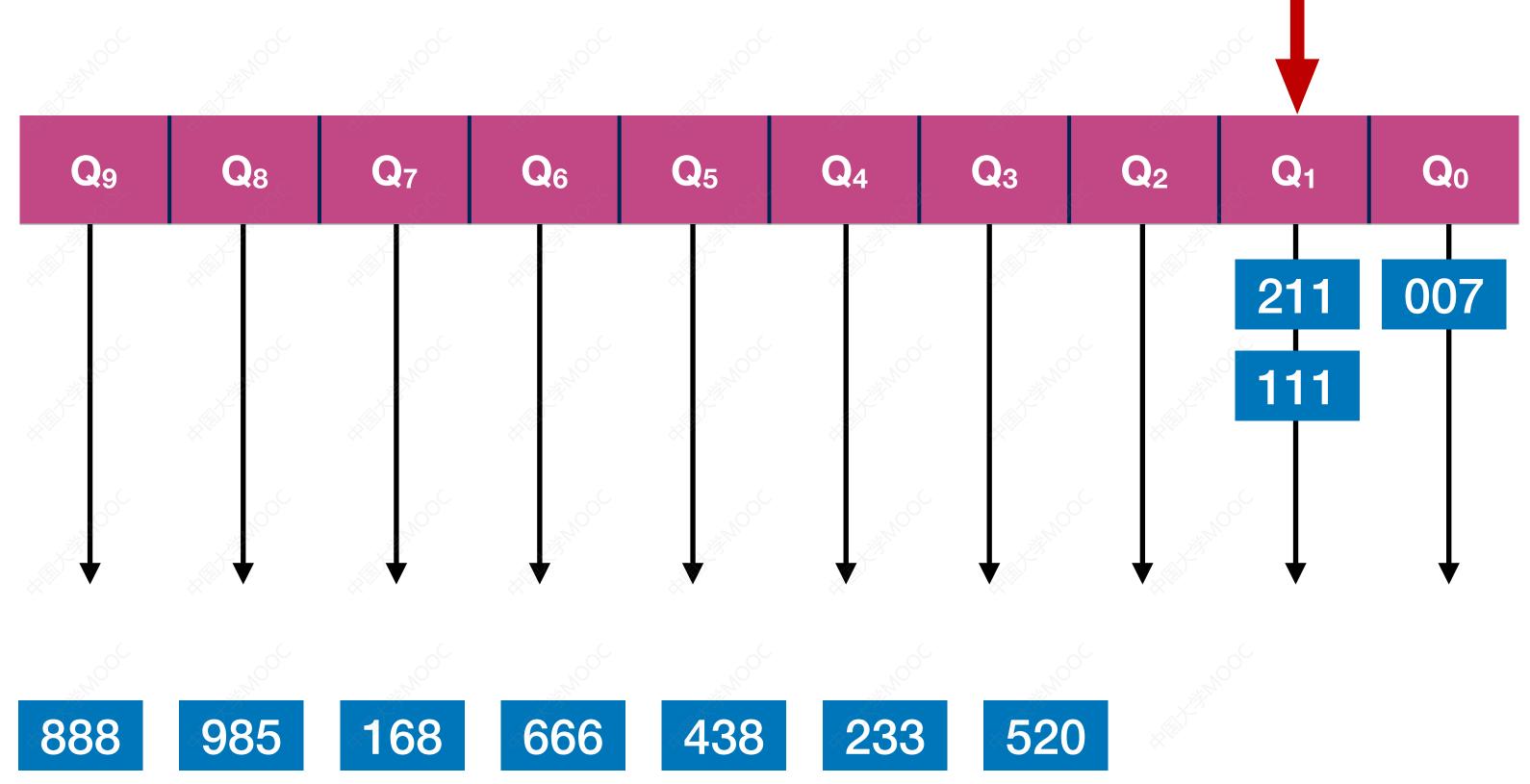
996 888 985

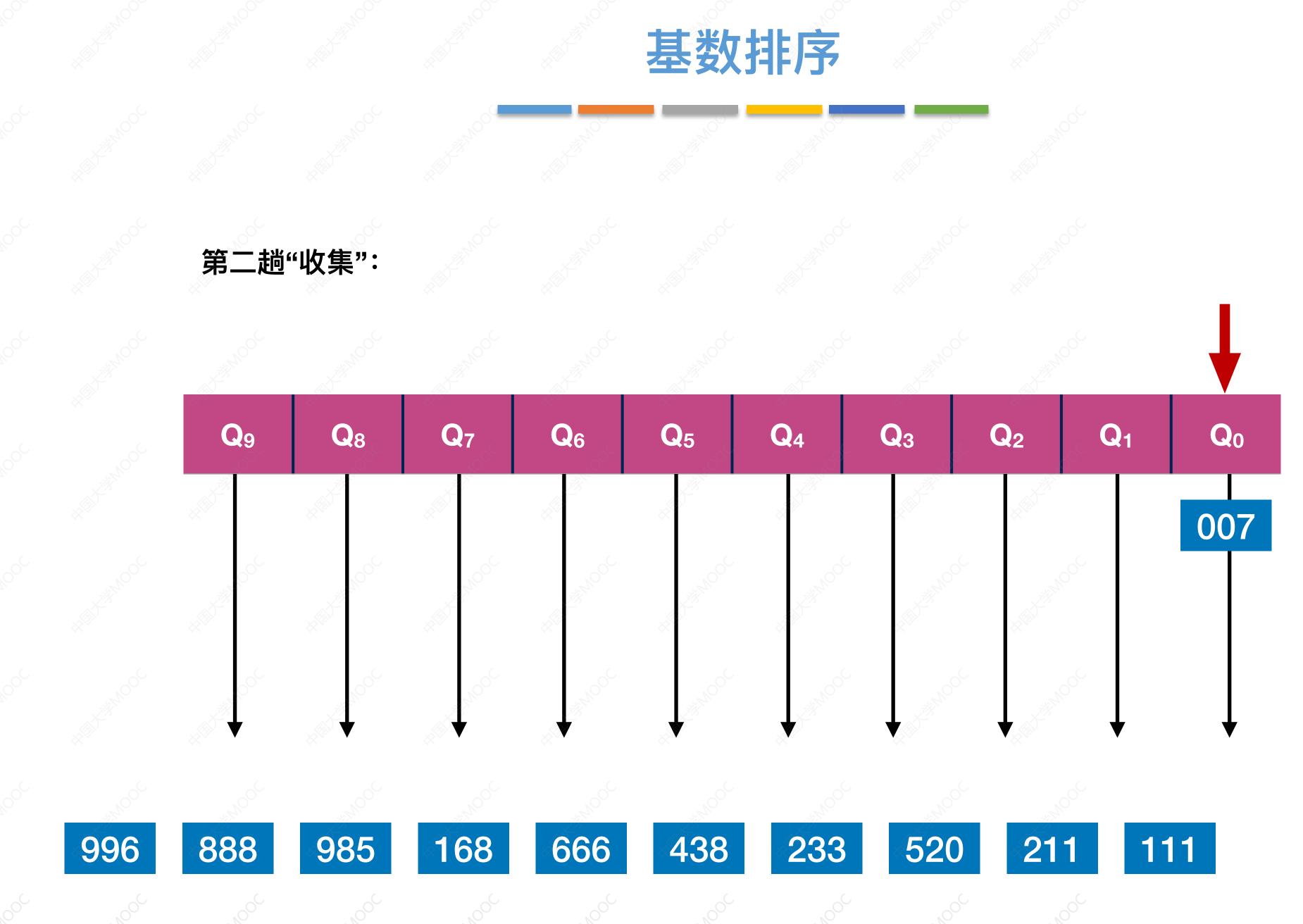




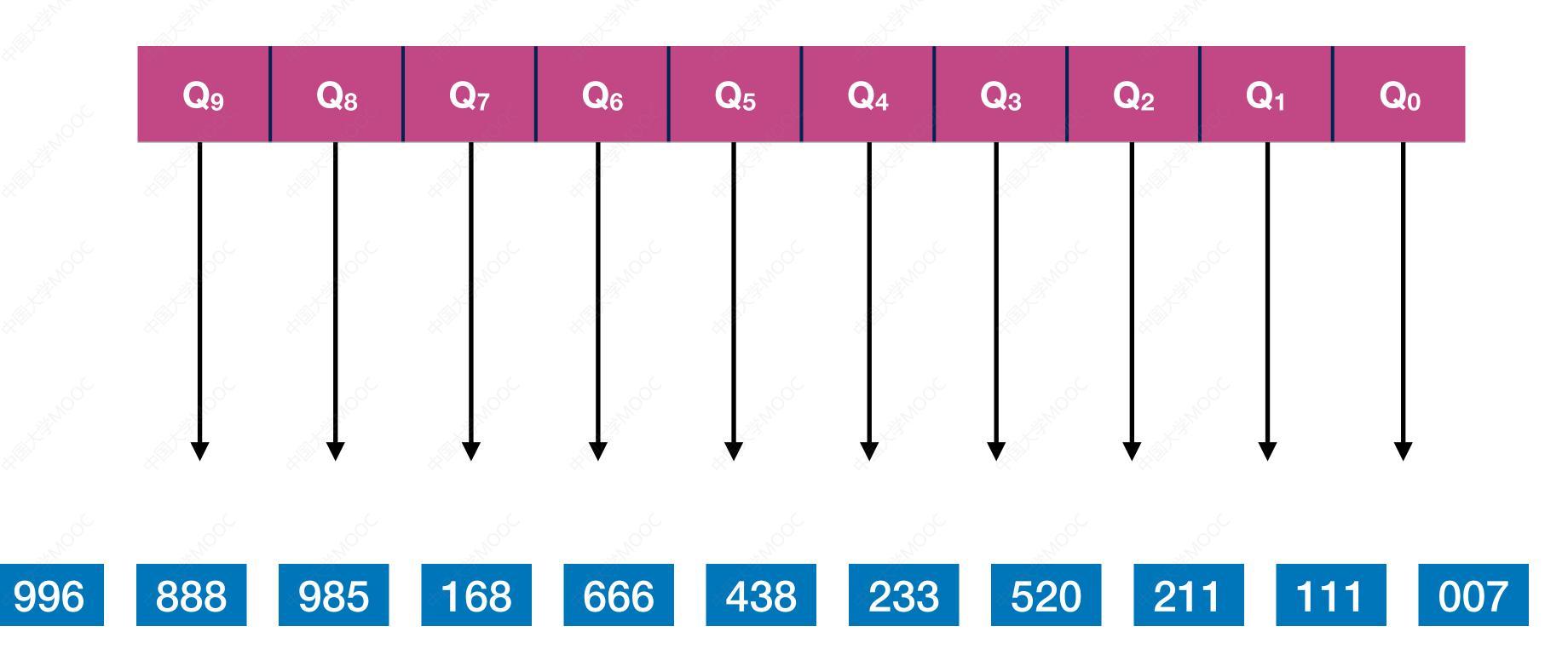
第二趟"收集":

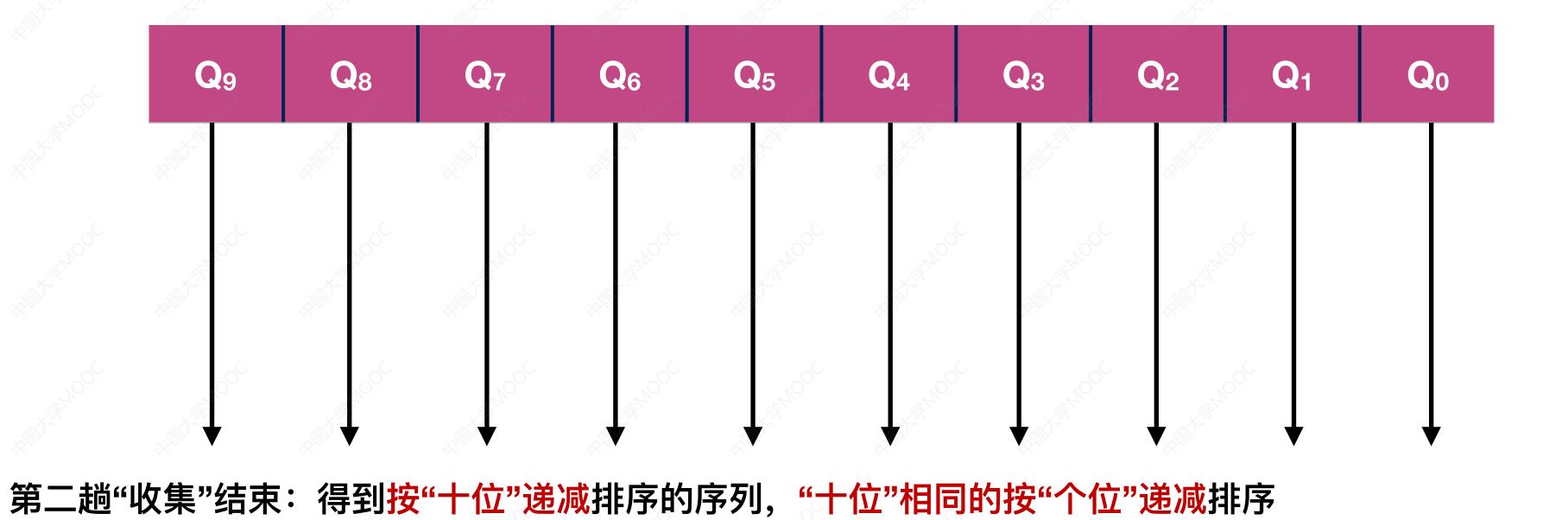
996



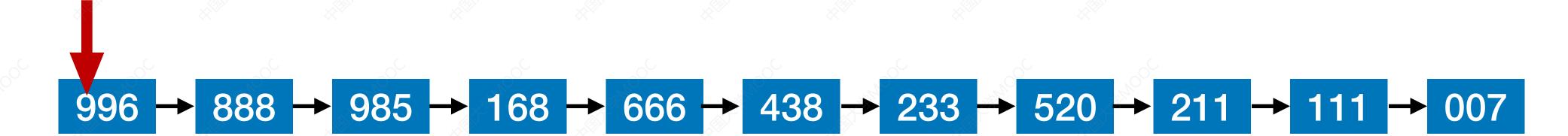


第二趟"收集":

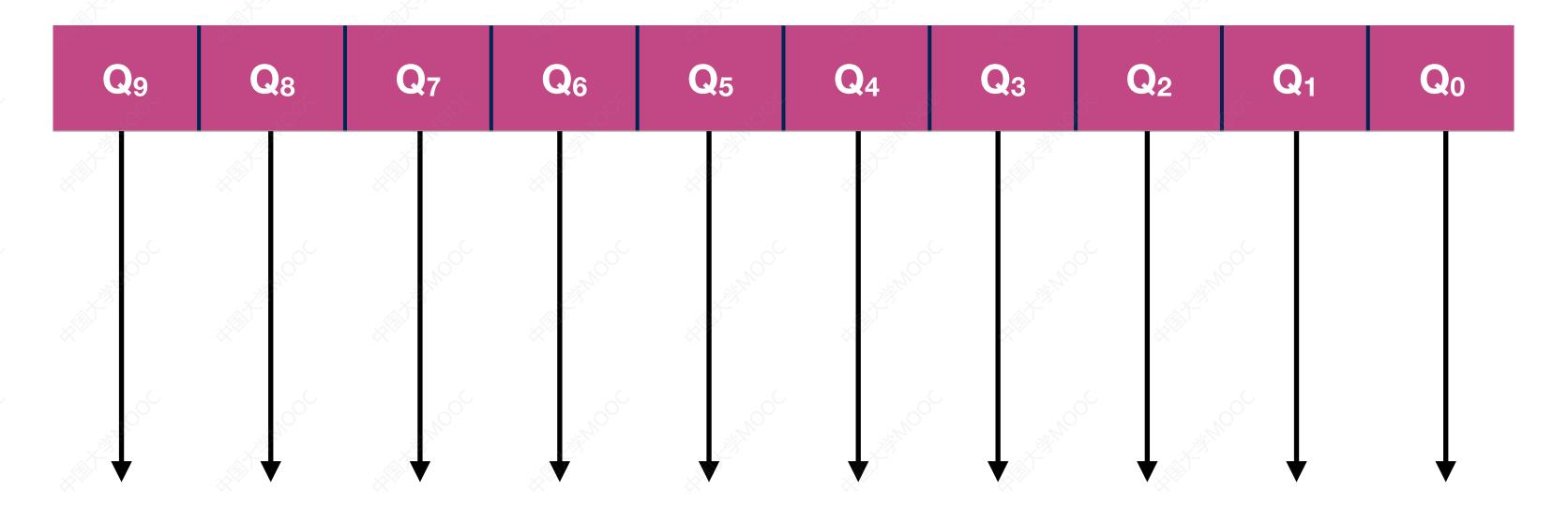


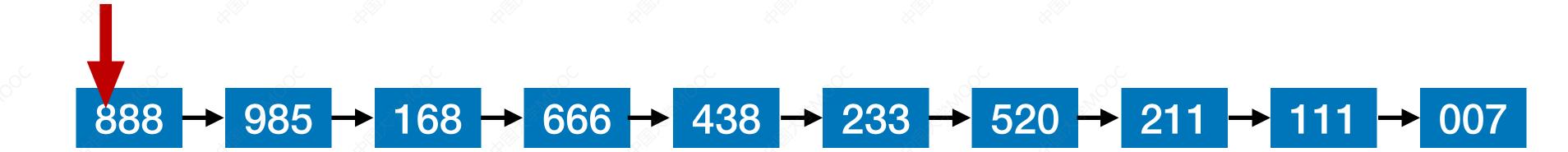


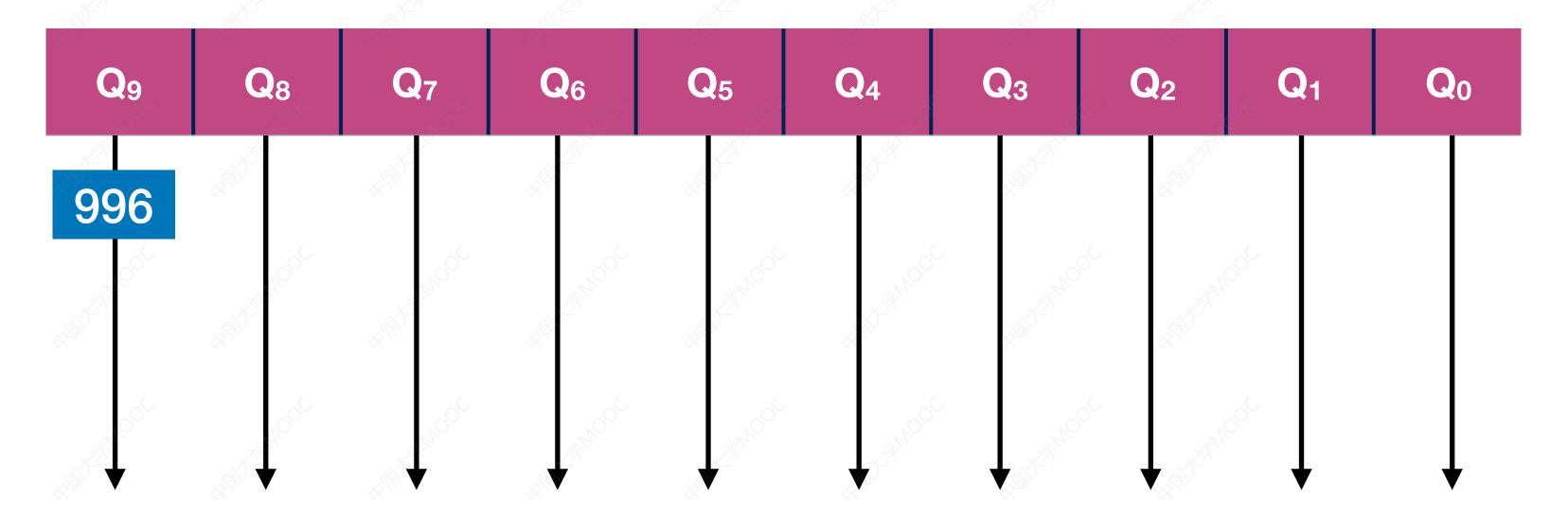
996 → 888 → 985 → 168 → 666 → 438 → 233 → 520 → 211 → 111 → 007

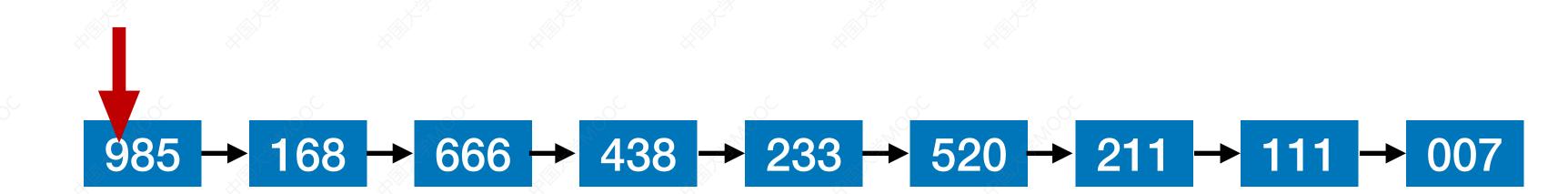


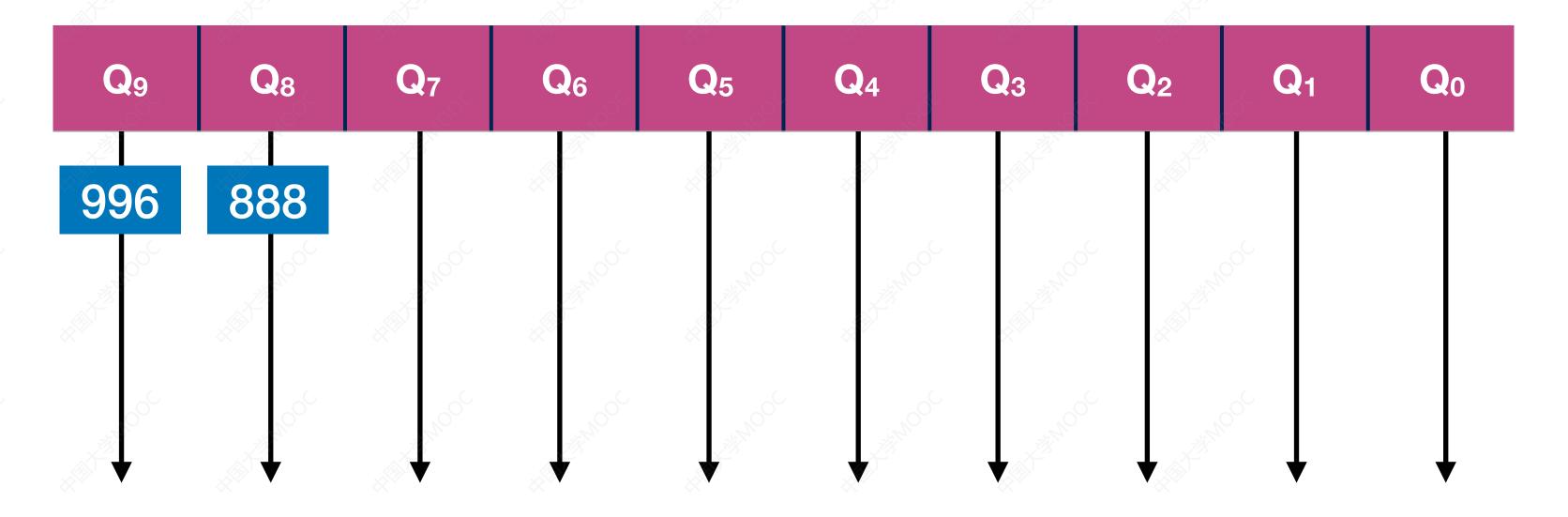
第三趟:以"百位"进行"分配"

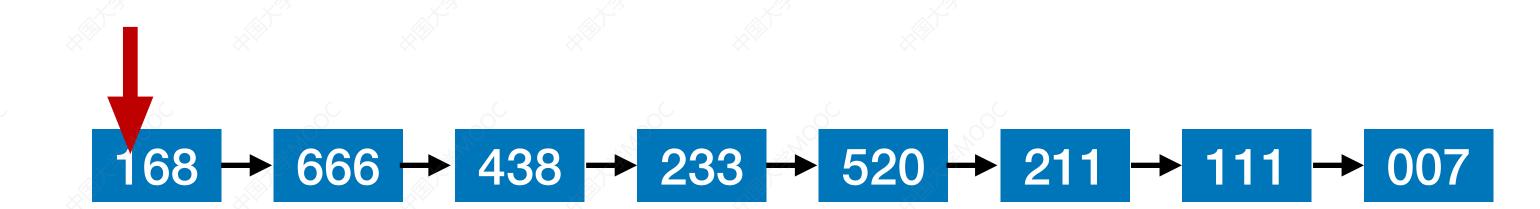




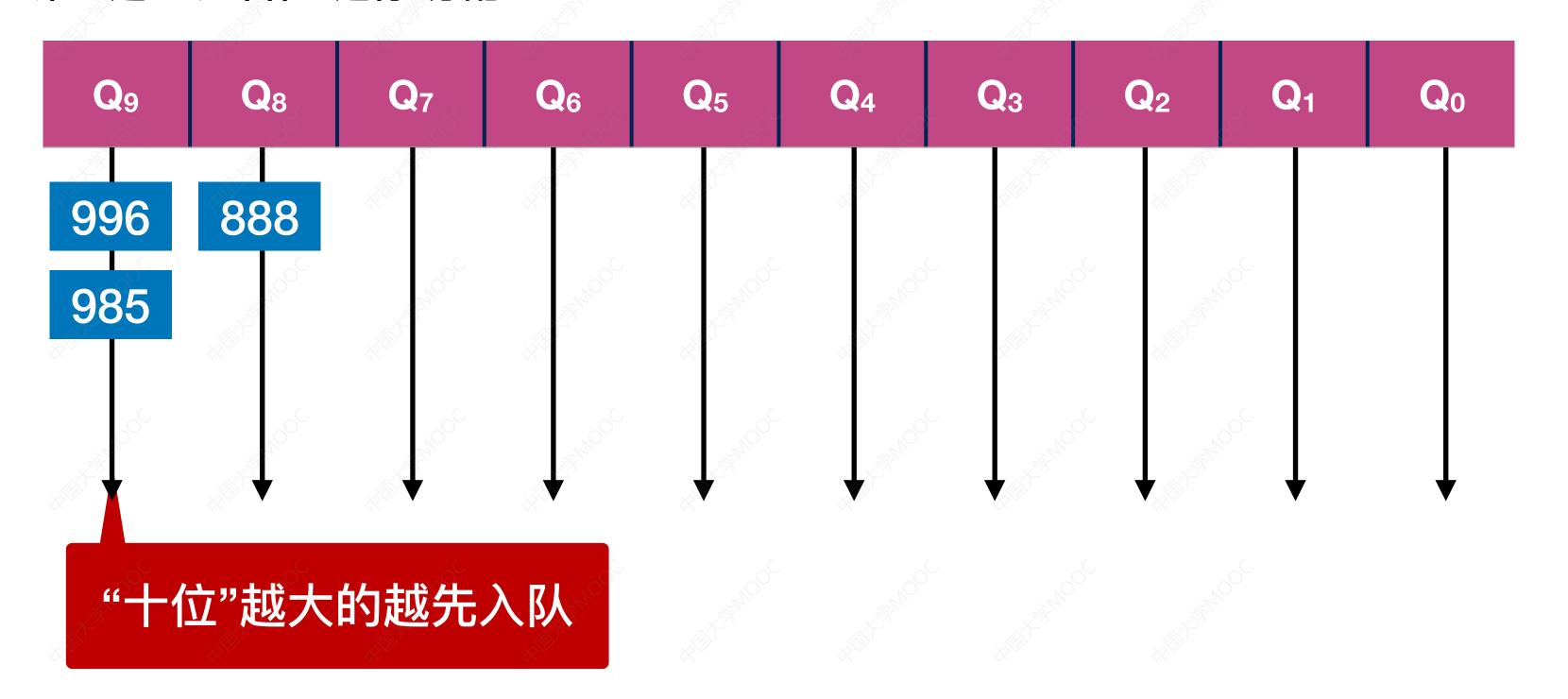






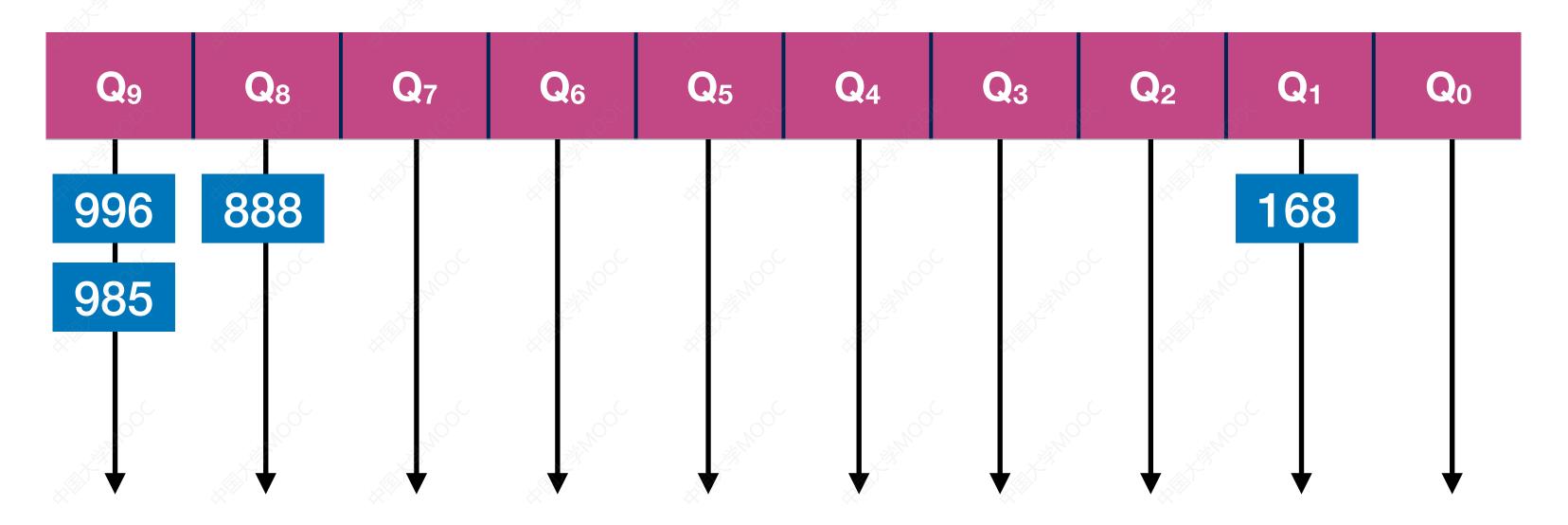


第三趟:以"百位"进行"分配"



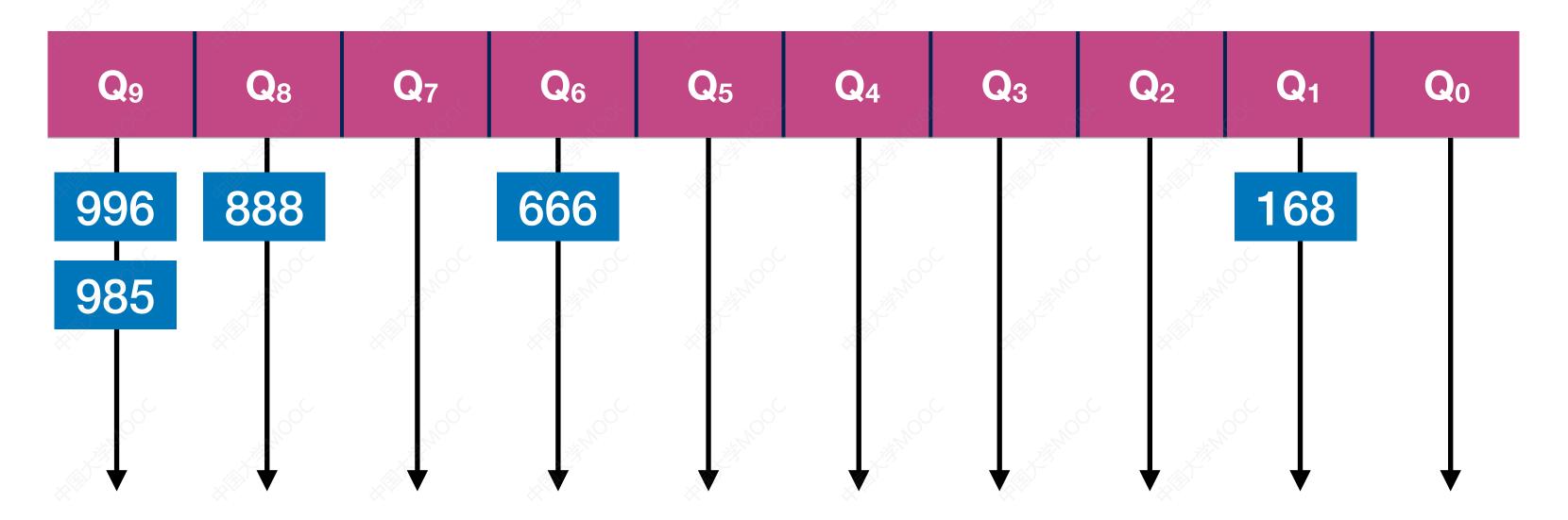
# 基数排序 666 + 438 + 233 + 520 + 211 + 111 + 007

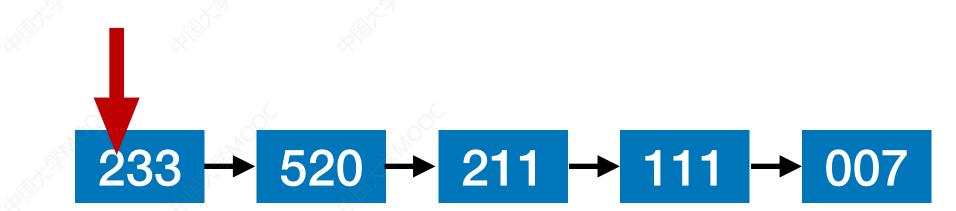
第三趟:以"百位"进行"分配"



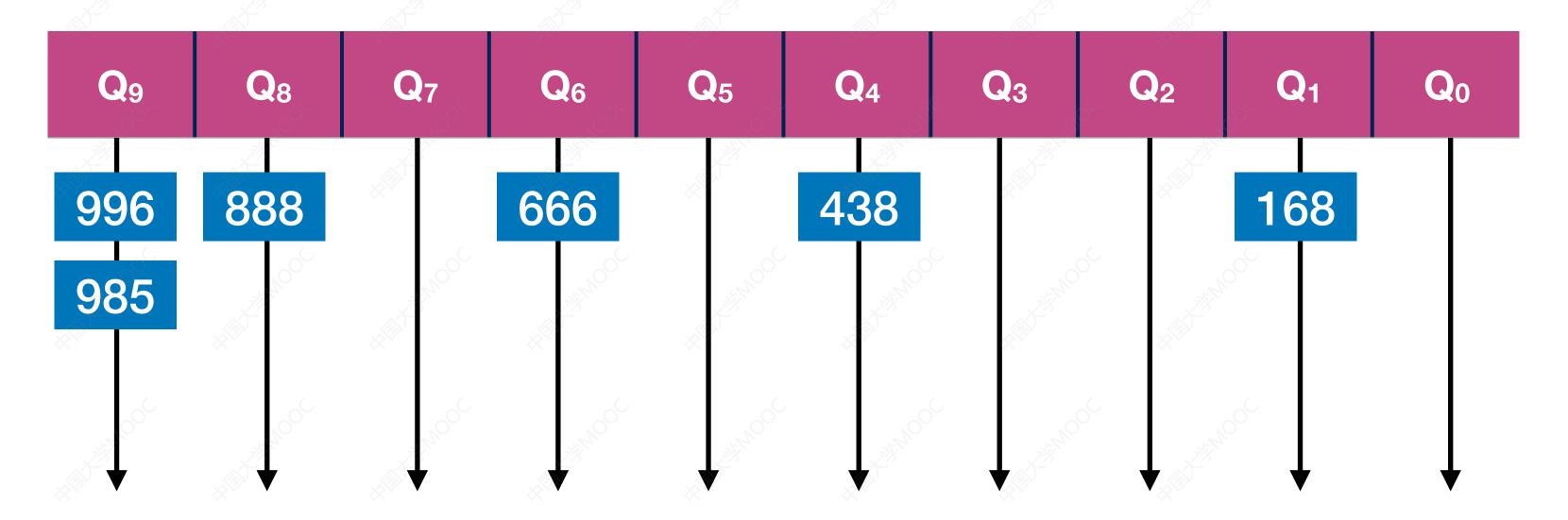
# 基数排序 438 → 233 → 520 → 211 → 111 → 007

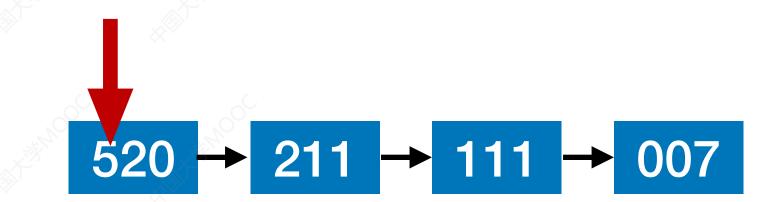
第三趟:以"百位"进行"分配"

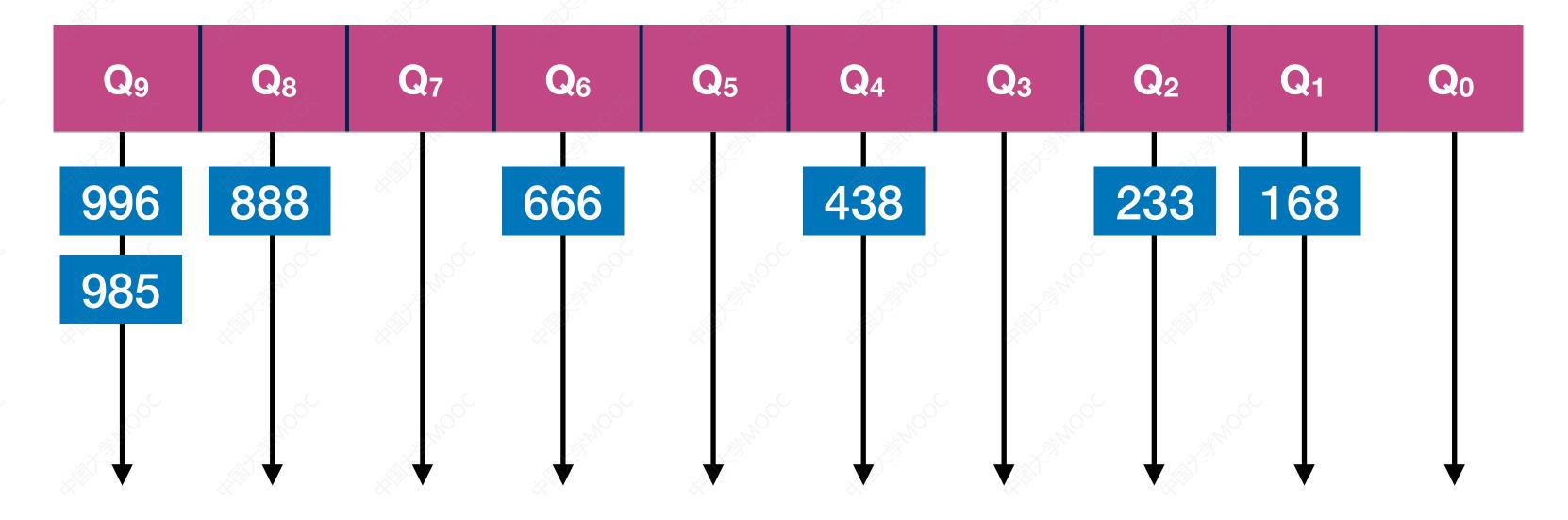


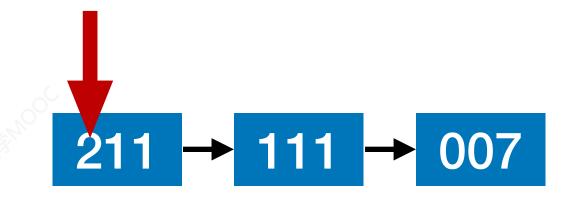


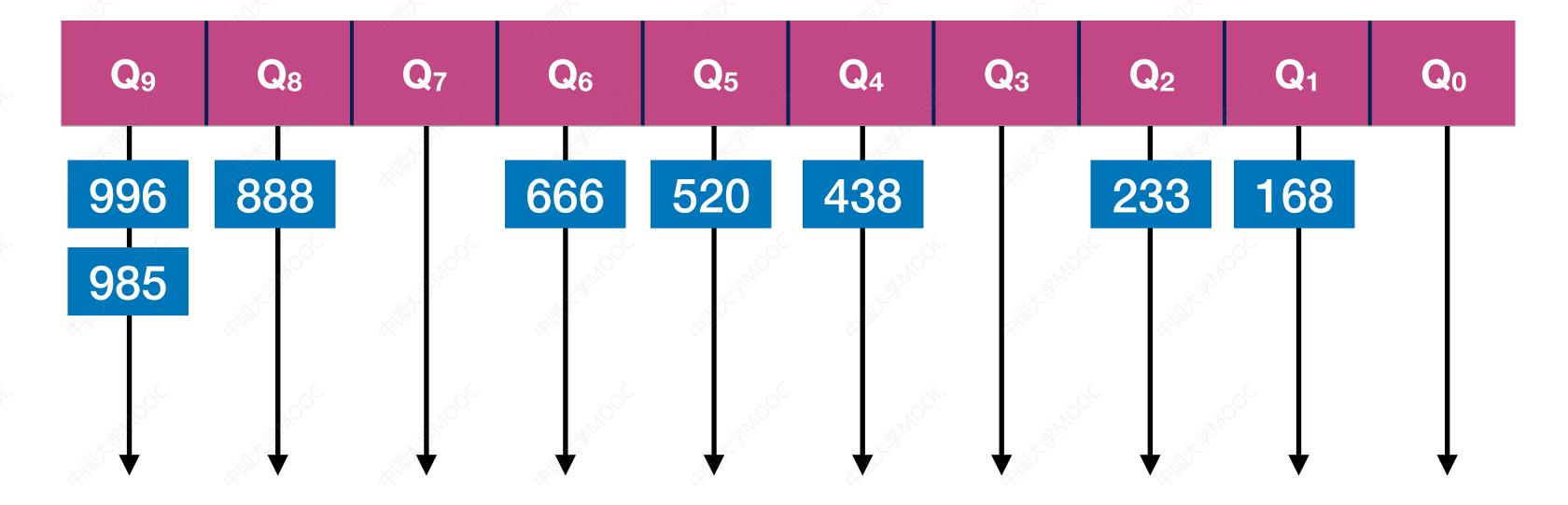
第三趟:以"百位"进行"分配"

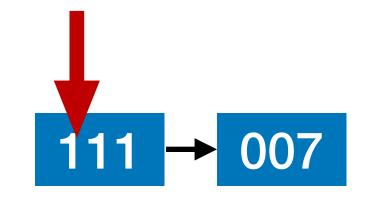


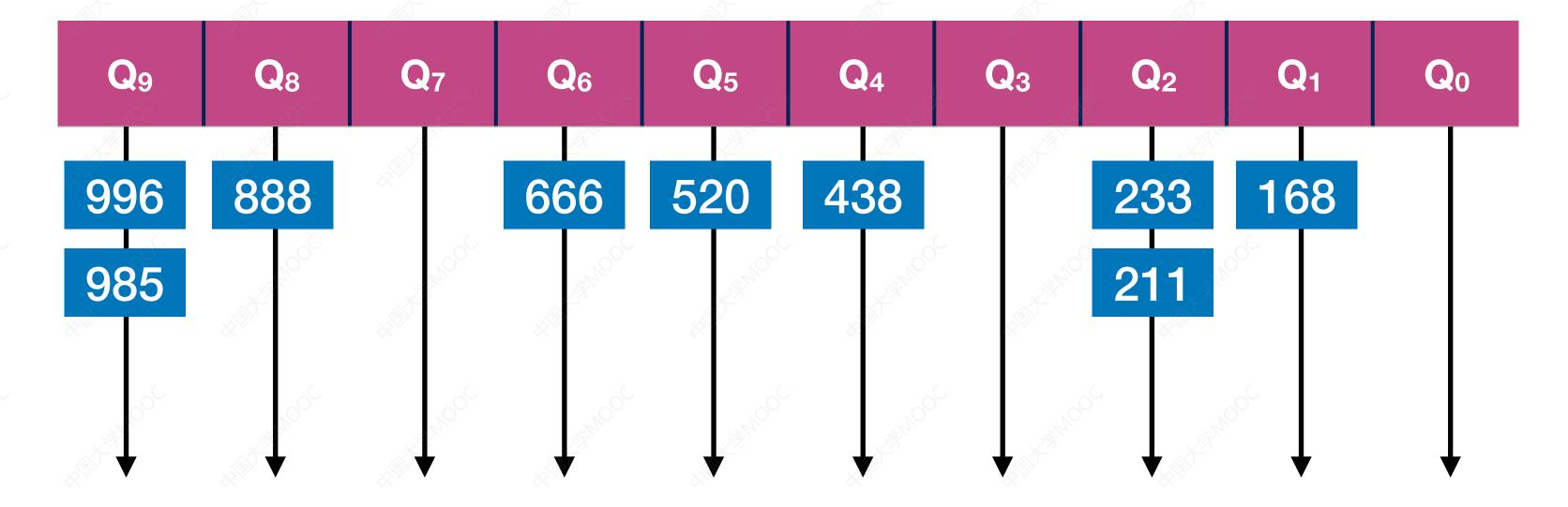


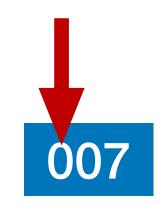




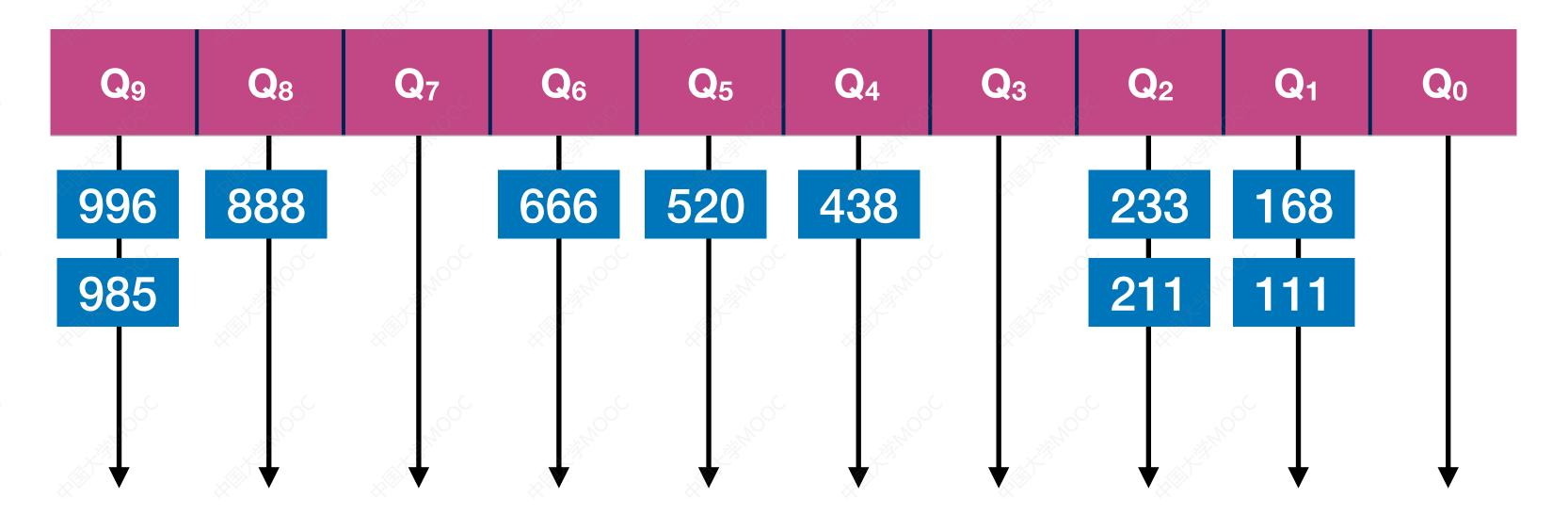


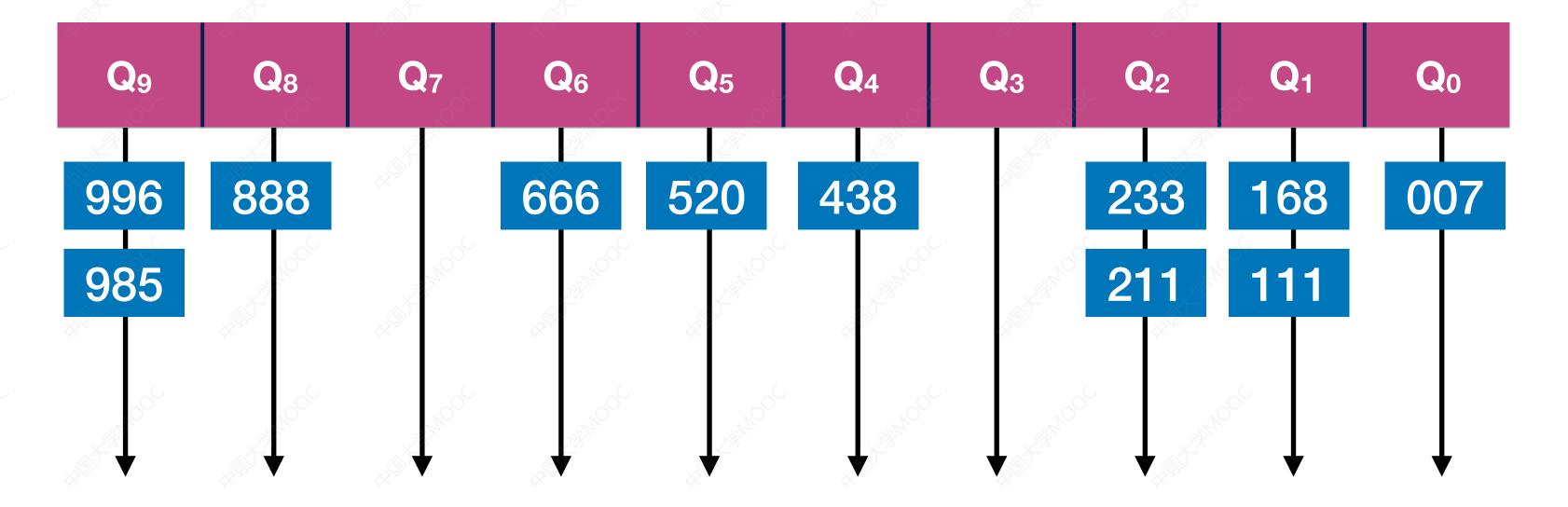




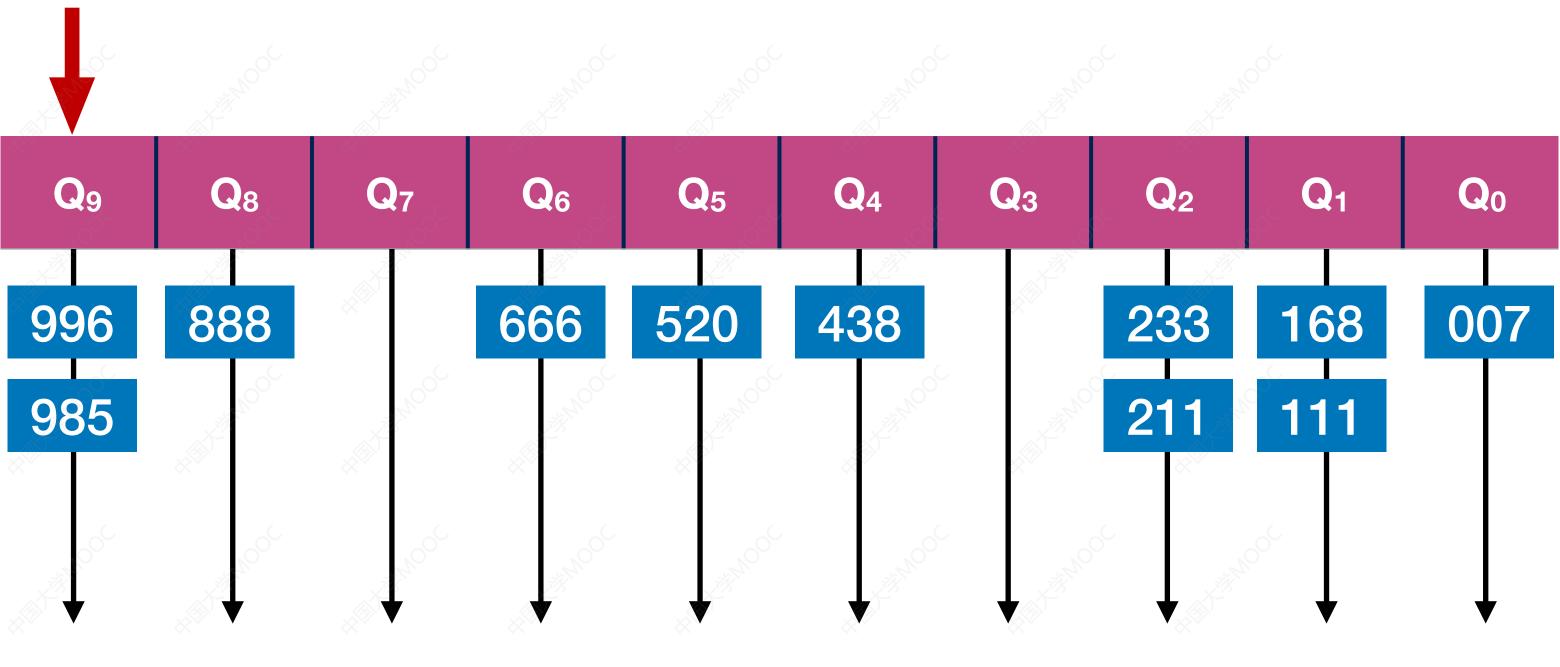


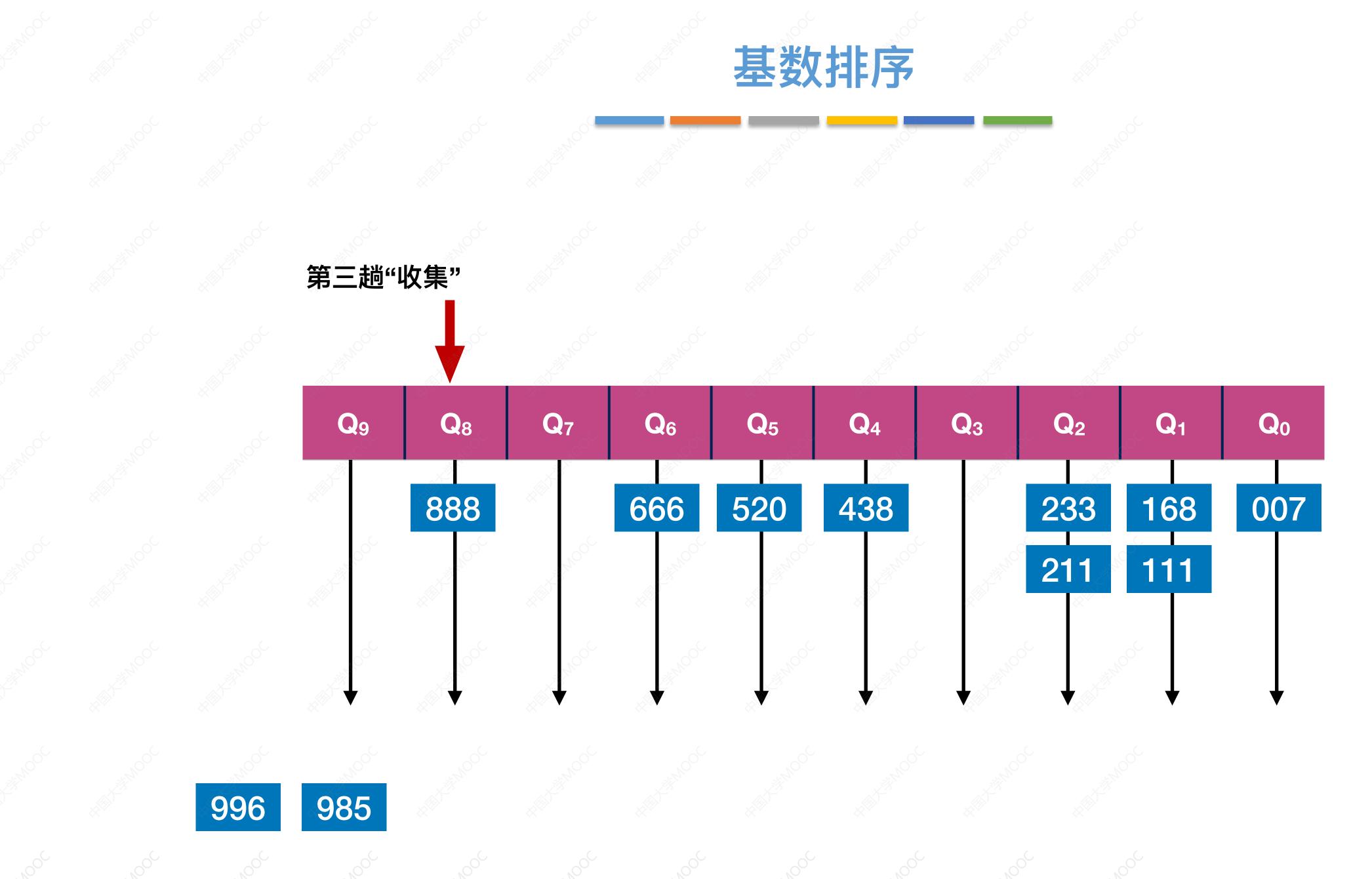


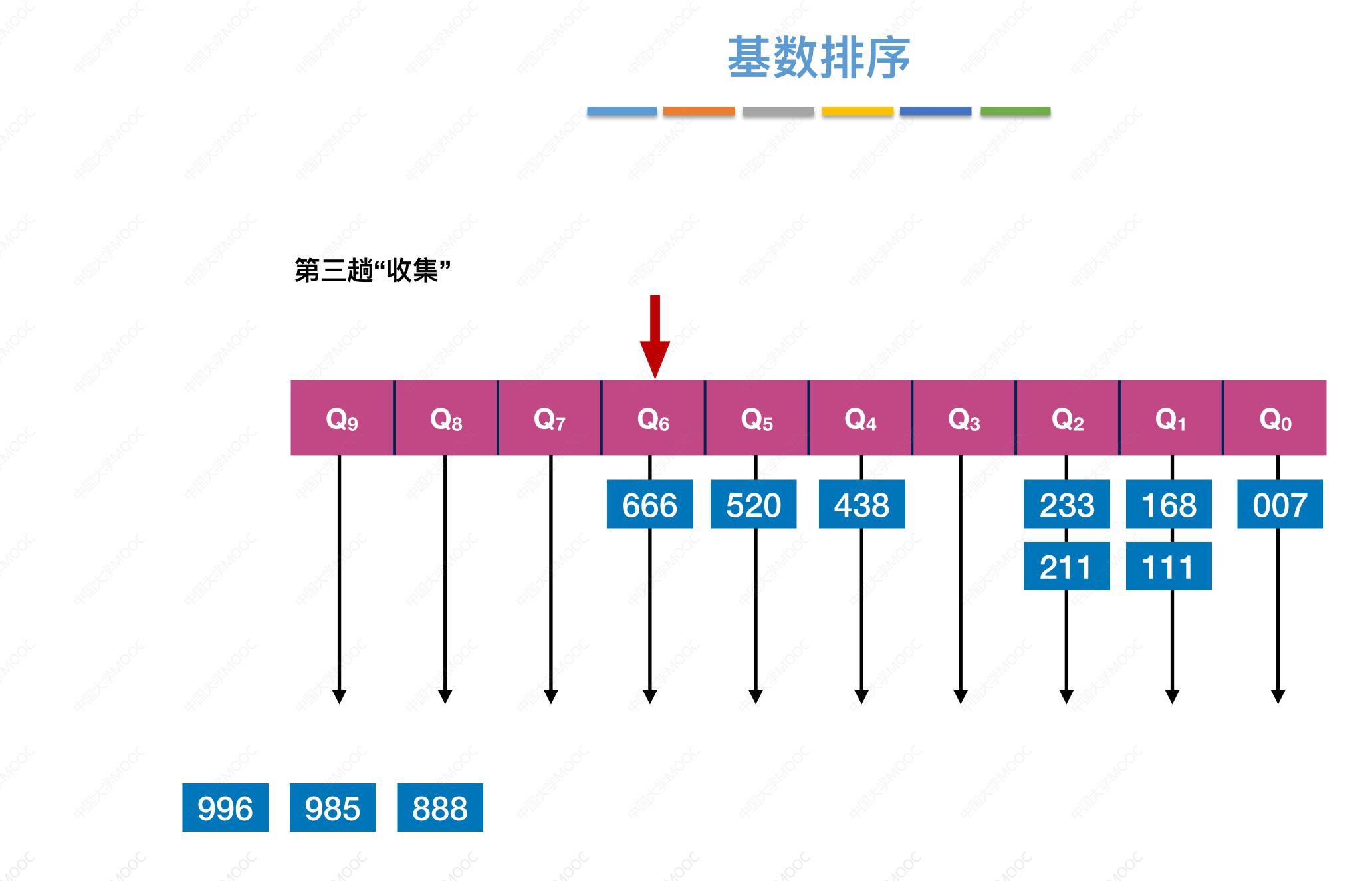


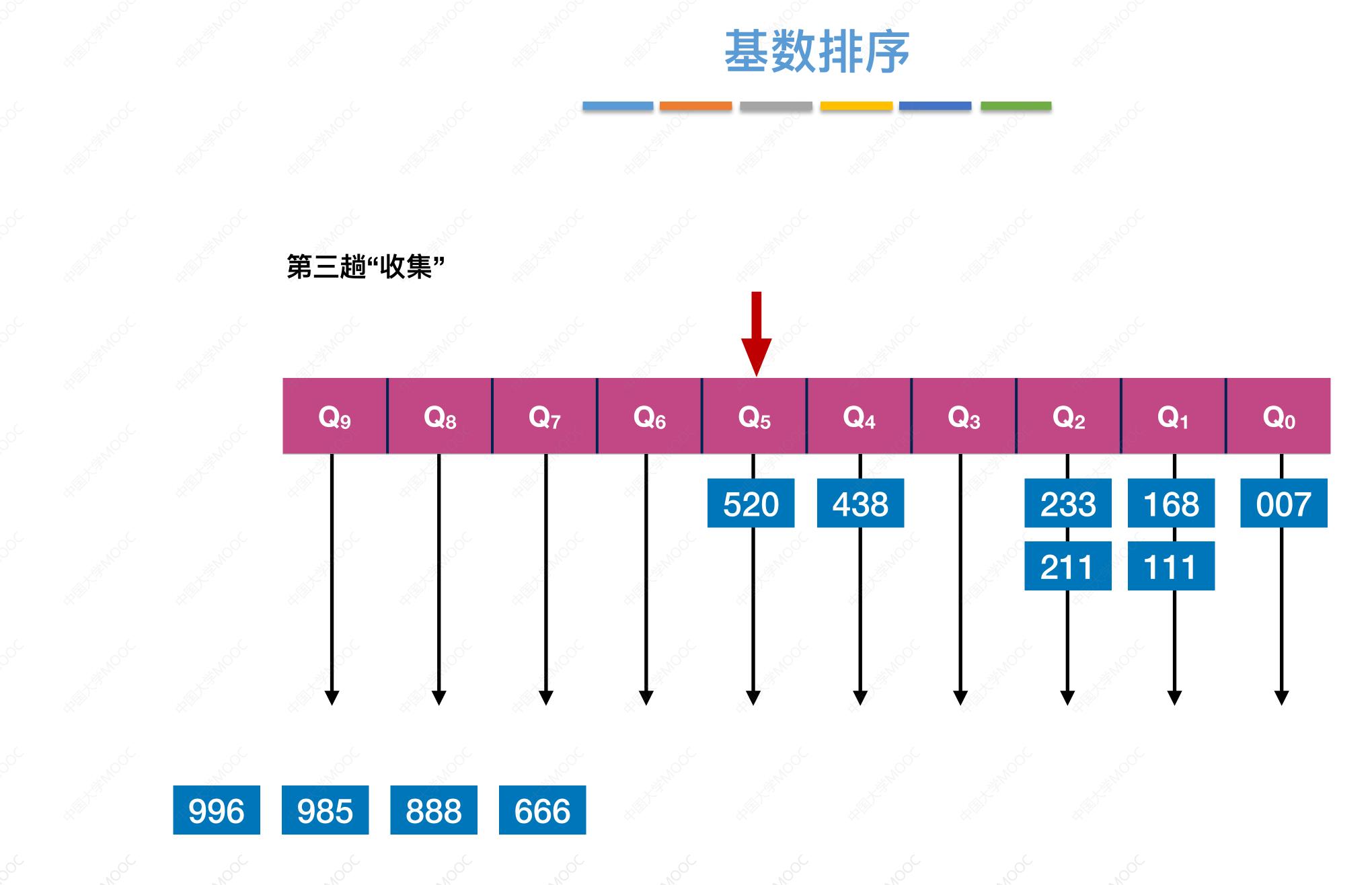


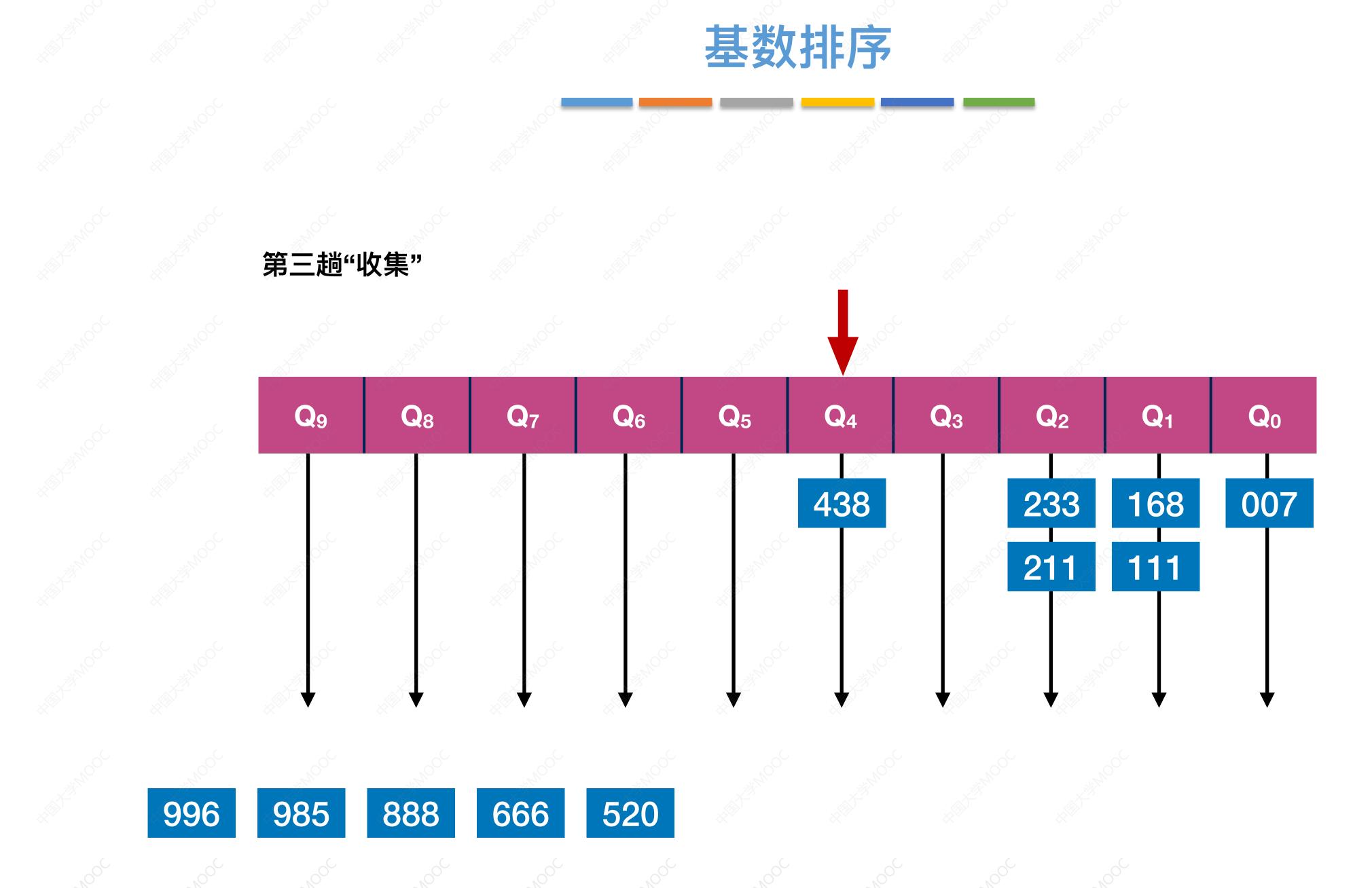
# 基数排序 第三趟"收集" Q<sub>9</sub> Q<sub>8</sub> Q<sub>7</sub> Q<sub>6</sub> Q<sub>5</sub> Q<sub>4</sub> Q<sub>3</sub> Q<sub>2</sub> Q<sub>1</sub>

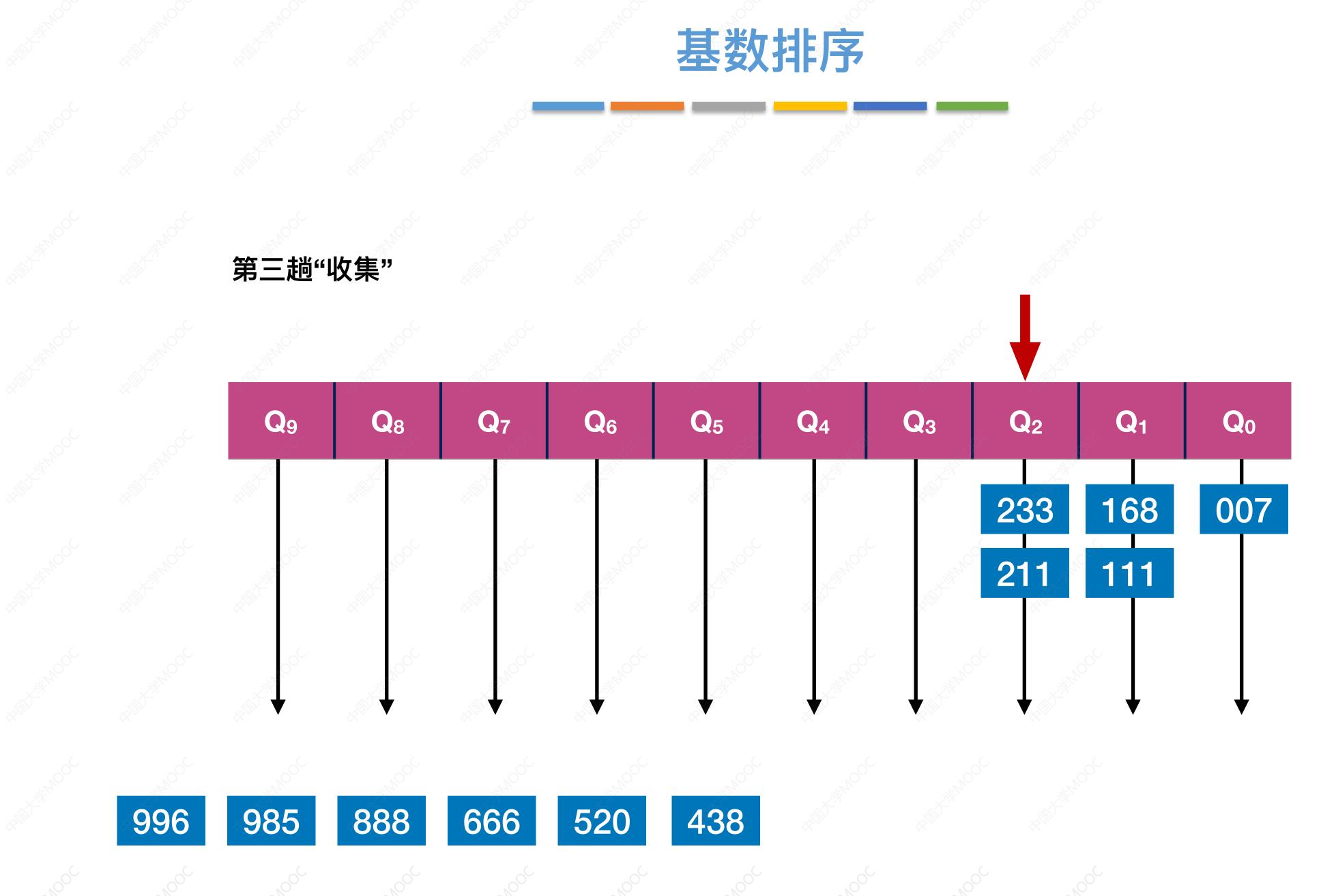


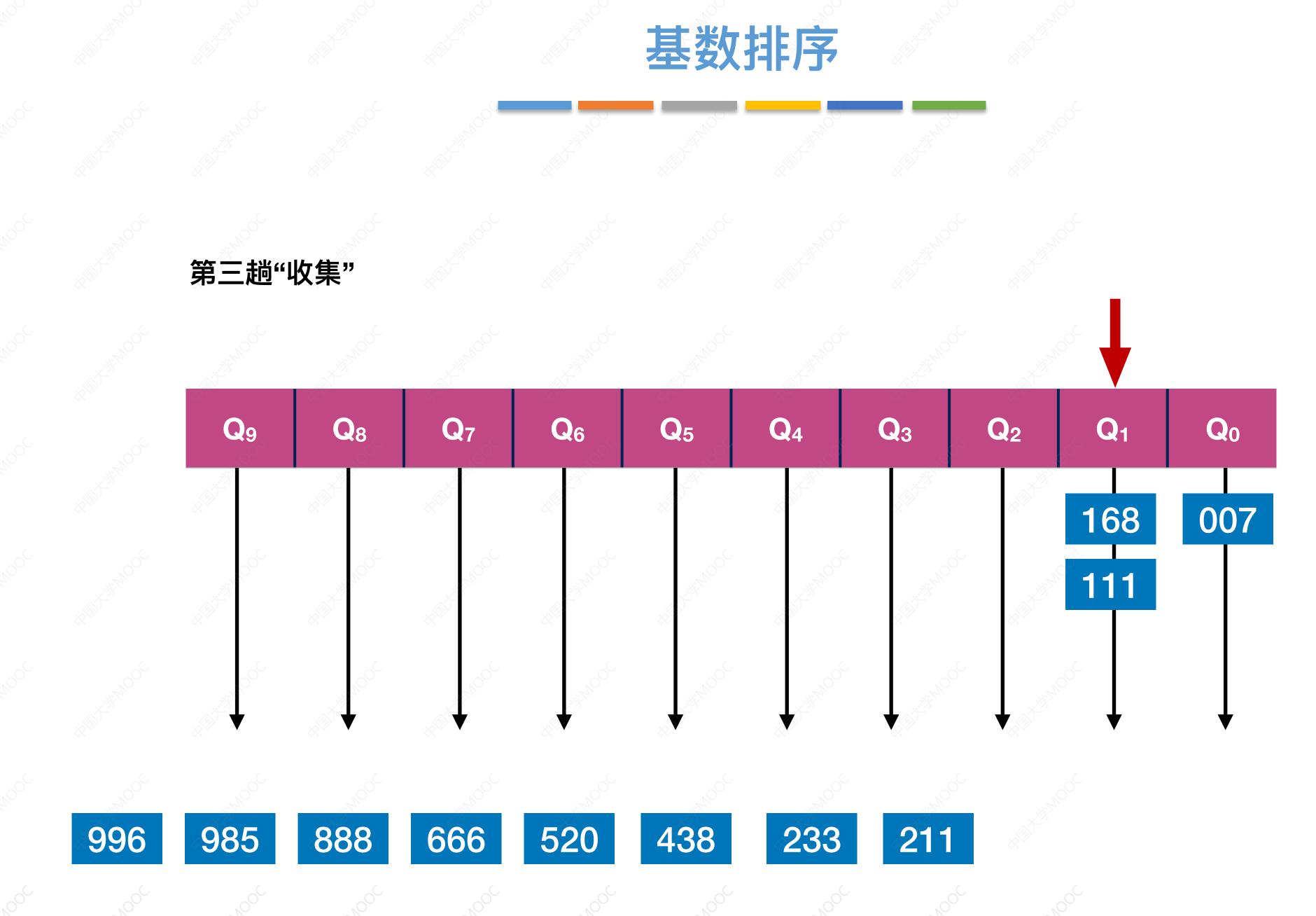


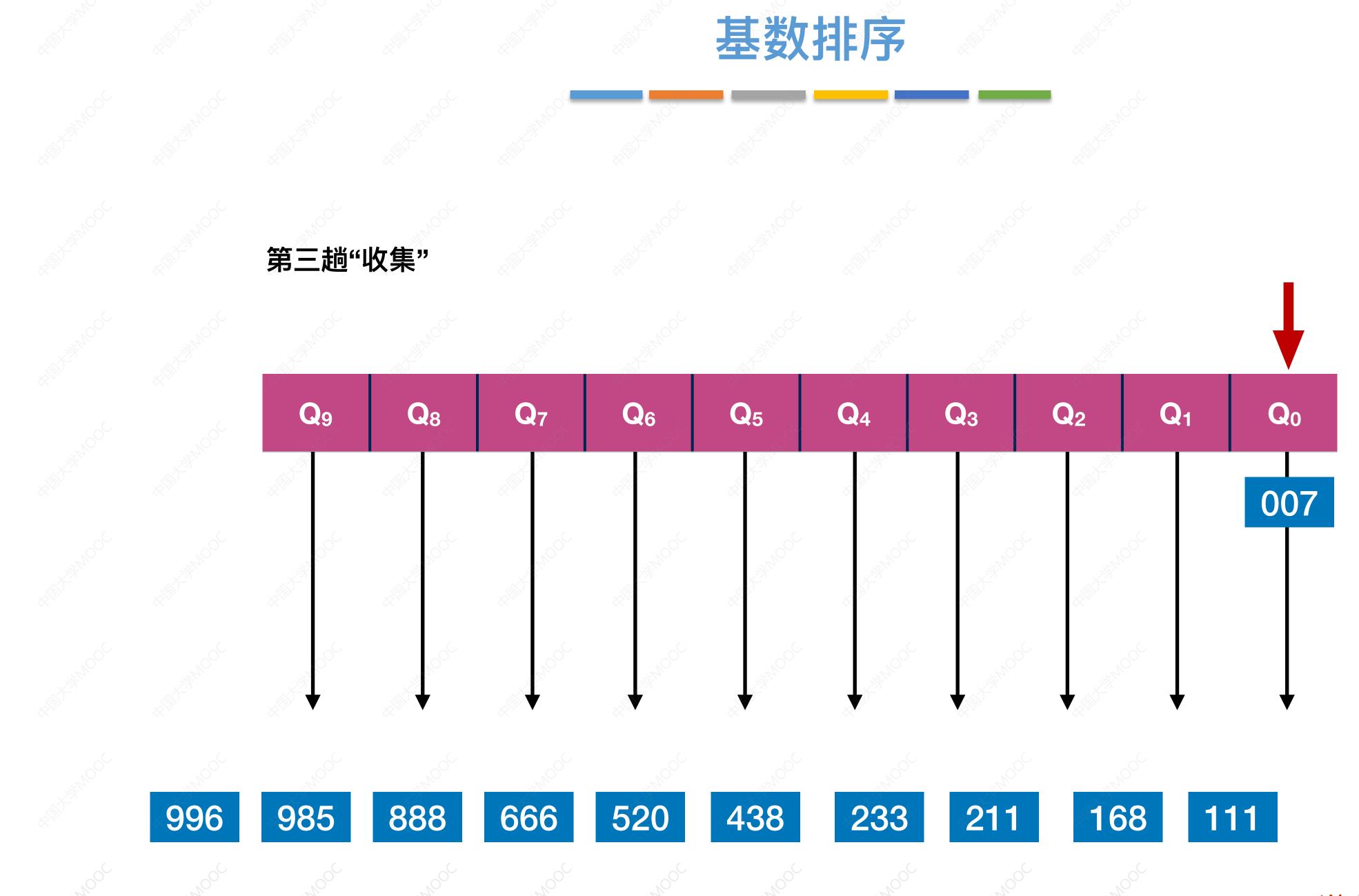




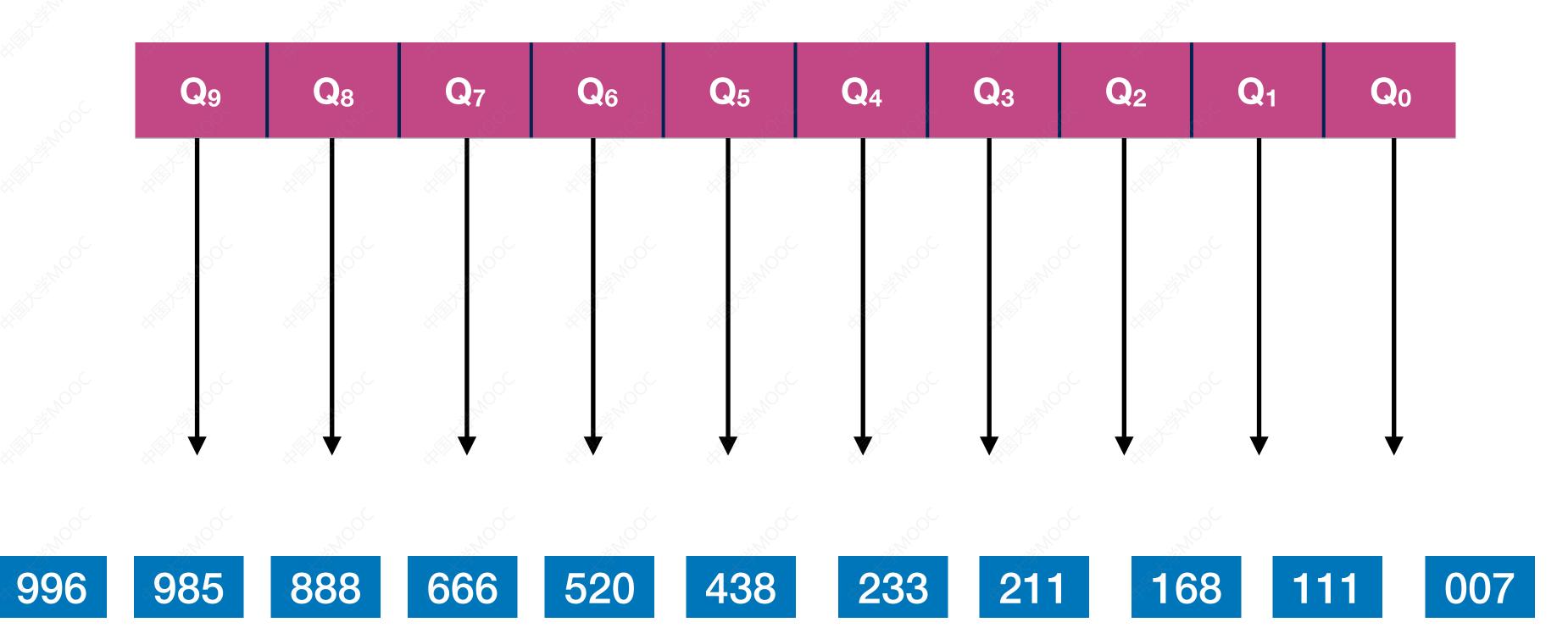




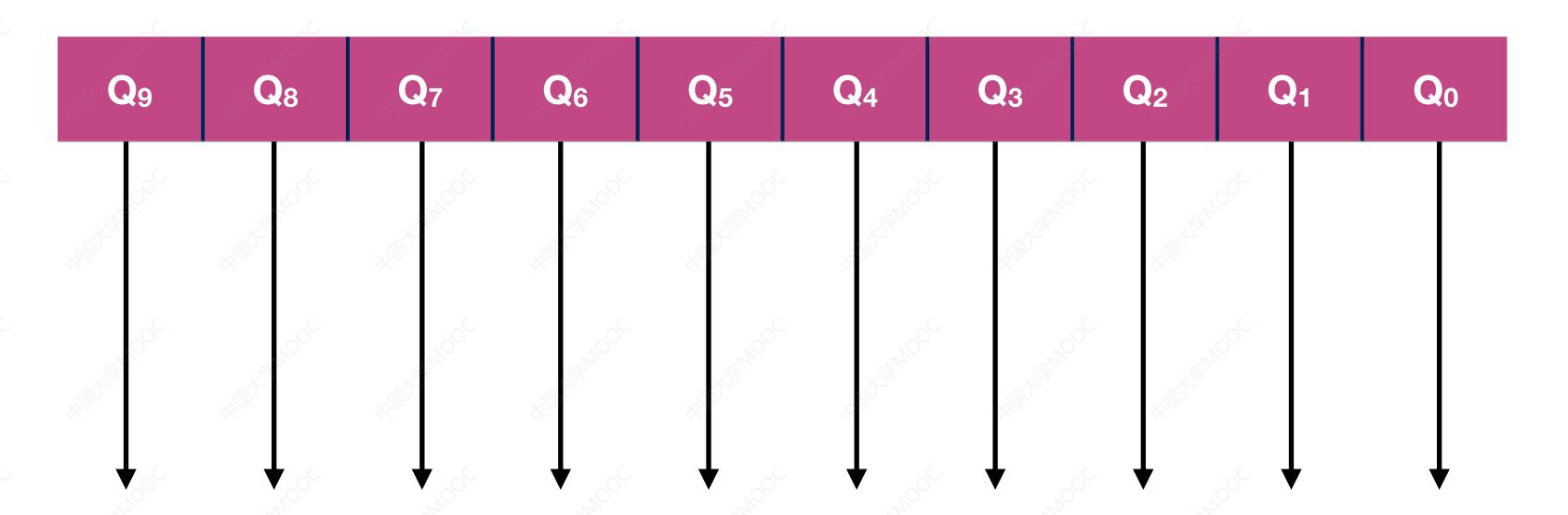




第三趟"收集"



第三趟"收集"



第三趟按"百位"分配、收集:得到一个按"百位"递减排列的序列,若"百位"相同则按"十位"递减排列,若"十位"还相同则按"个位"递减排列

初始序列:

第一趟按"个位"分配、收集:得到按"个位"递减排序的序列

第二趟按"十位"分配、收集:得到按"十位"递减排序的序列,"十位"相同的按"个位"递减排序

第三趟按"百位"分配、收集:得到一个按"百位"递减排列的序列,若"百位"相同则按"十位"递减排列,若"十位"还相同则按"个位"递减排列

#### 初始序列:

最高位关键字 (最主位关键字) 最低位关键字 (最次位关键字)

假设长度为n的线性表中每个结点 $a_j$ 的关键字由d元组  $(k_j^{d-1}, k_j^{d-2}, k_j^{d-3}, \dots, k_j^1, k_j^0)$  组成

其中, $0 \le k_j^i \le r - 1$  (0 ≤ j < n, 0 ≤ i ≤ d - 1) , r 称为"基数"

基数排序得到递减序列的过程如下,

初始化: 设置 r 个空队列, Q<sub>r-1</sub>, Q<sub>r-2</sub>,..., Q<sub>0</sub>

基数排序不是基于"比较"的排序算法

按照各个 关键字位 权重递增的次序(个、十、百),对 d 个关键字位分别做"分配"和"收集"

分配:顺序扫描各个元素,若当前处理的关键字位=x,则将元素插入 Qx 队尾

收集:把 Q<sub>r-1</sub>, Q<sub>r-2</sub>,..., Q<sub>0</sub> 各个队列中的结点依次出队并链接

#### 初始序列:

最高位关键字 (最主位关键字)

最低位关键字 (最次位关键字)

假设长度为n的线性表中每个结点 $a_j$ 的关键字由d元组  $(k_j^{d-1}, k_j^{d-2}, k_j^{d-3}, \dots, k_j^1, k_j^0)$  组成

其中, $0 \le k_j^i \le r - 1$  (0 ≤ j < n, 0 ≤ i ≤ d - 1) , r 称为"基数"

基数排序得到递增序列的过程如下,

初始化: 设置 r 个空队列, Q<sub>0</sub>, Q<sub>1</sub>,..., Q<sub>r-1</sub>

基数排序不是基于"比较"的排序算法

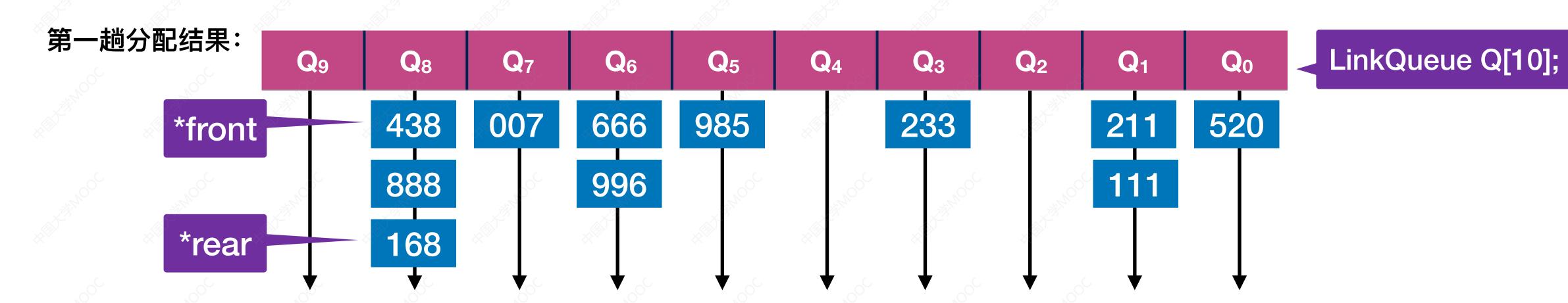
按照各个 关键字位 权重递增的次序(个、十、百),对 d 个关键字位分别做"分配"和"收集"

分配:顺序扫描各个元素,若当前处理的关键字位=x,则将元素插入 Qx 队尾

收集: 把  $Q_0$ ,  $Q_1$ ,...,  $Q_{r-1}$  各个队列中的结点依次出队并链接

#### 算法效率分析

#### 初始序列:



基数排序通常 基于链式存储实 现

```
typedef struct LinkNode{
    ElemType data;
    struct LinkNode *next;
}LinkNode, *LinkList;
```

需要 r 个辅助队列,空间复杂度 = O(r)

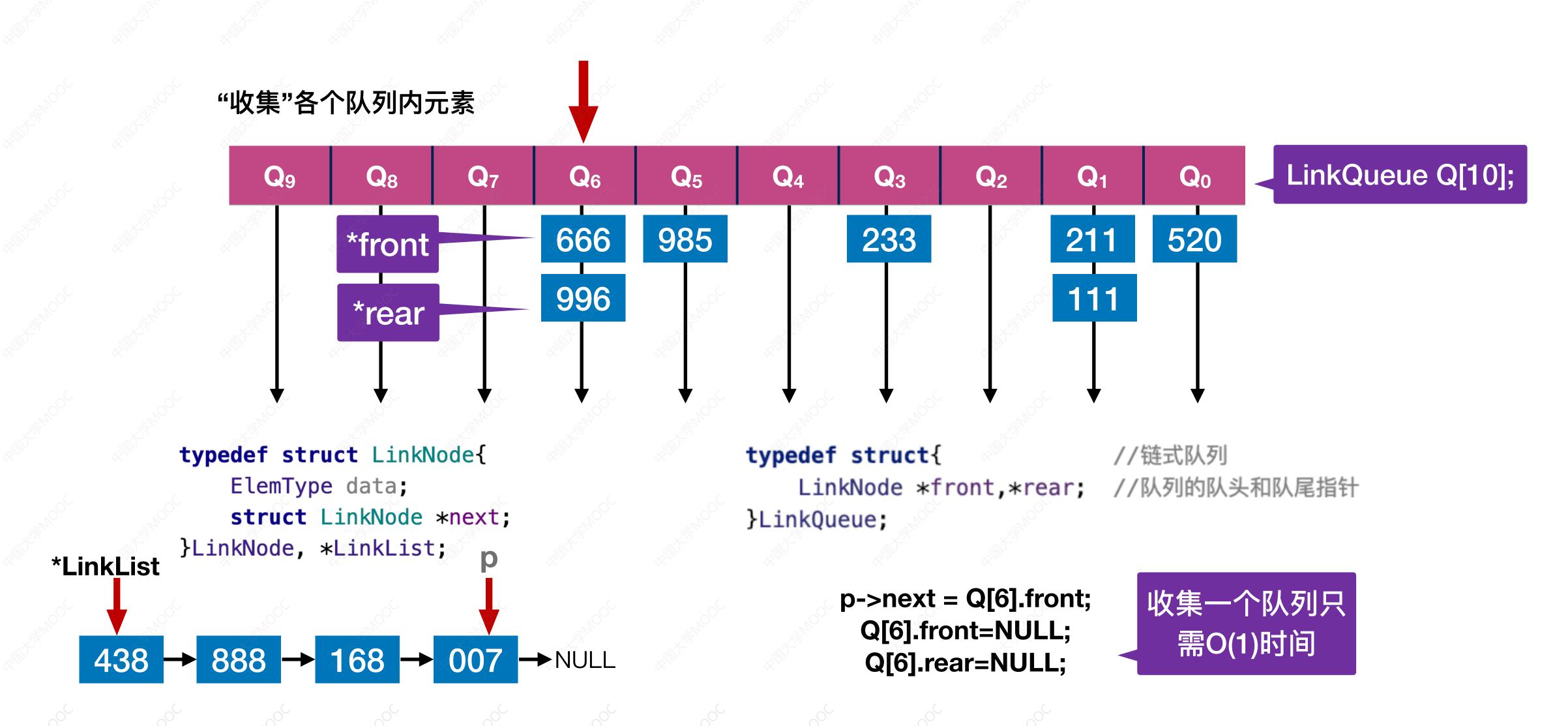
typedef struct{ //链式队列 LinkNode \*front,\*rear; //队列的队头和队尾指针 }LinkQueue;

> 把关键字拆 为d个部分

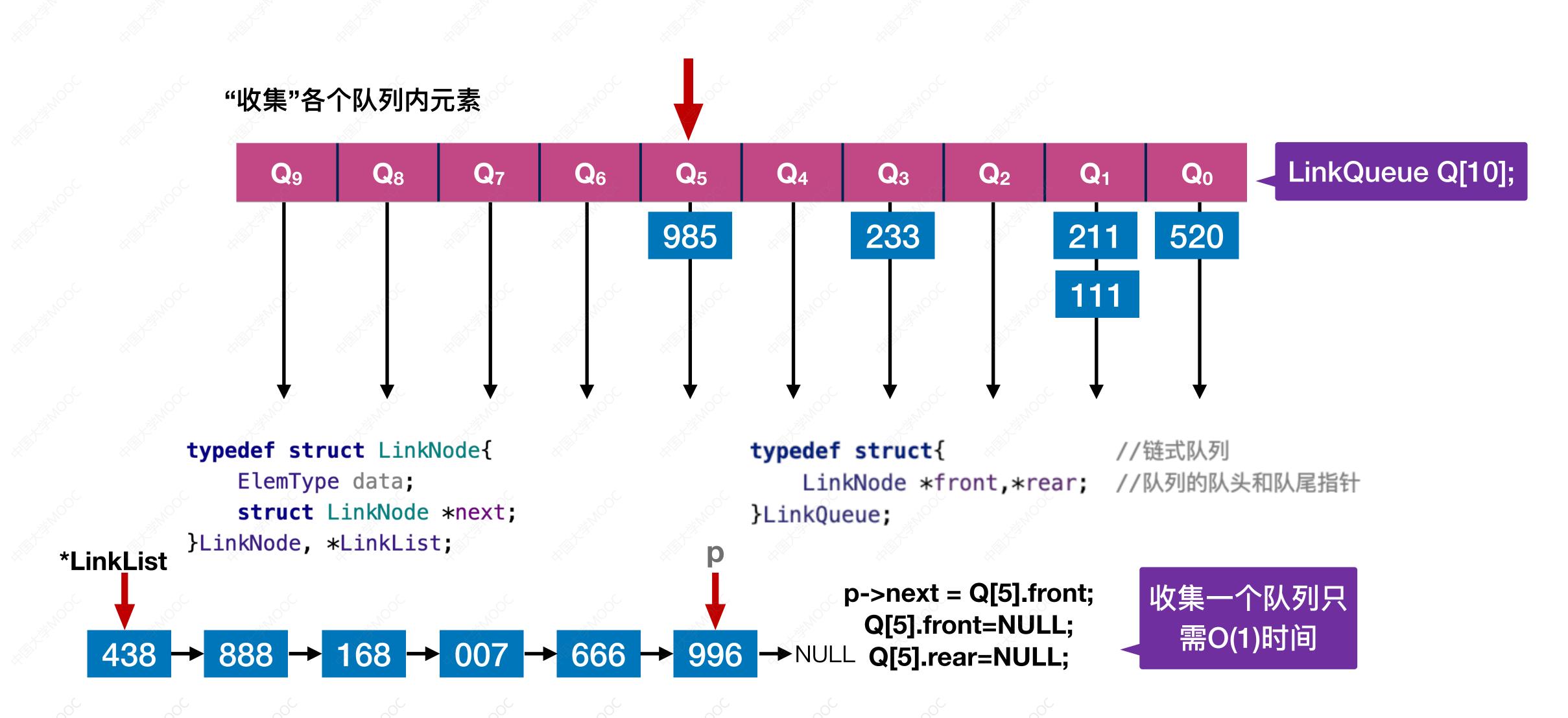
每个部分可能 取得 r 个值

一趟分配O(n),一趟收集O(r),总共 d 趟分配、收集,总的时间复杂度=O(d(n+r))

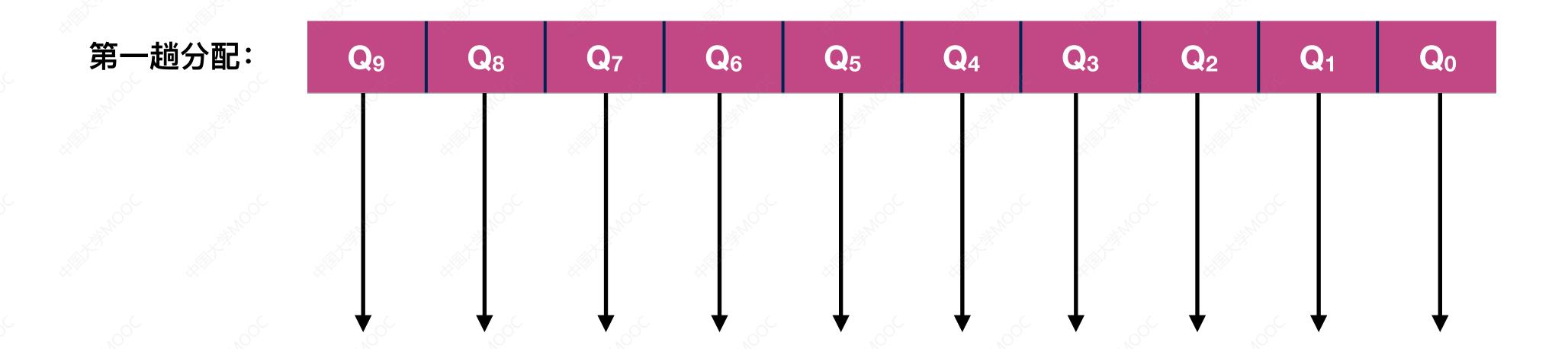
#### 算法效率分析



#### 算法效率分析



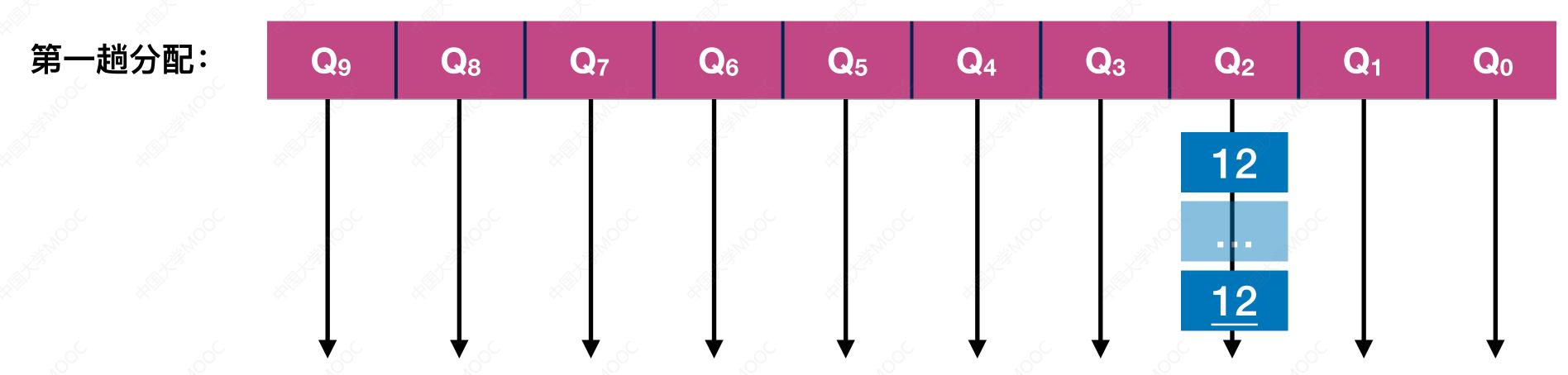




初始序列: → → → → → ······

第一趟分配: Q<sub>9</sub> Q<sub>8</sub> Q<sub>7</sub> Q<sub>6</sub> Q<sub>5</sub> Q<sub>4</sub> Q<sub>3</sub> Q<sub>2</sub> Q<sub>1</sub> Q<sub>0</sub>





基数排序是稳定的





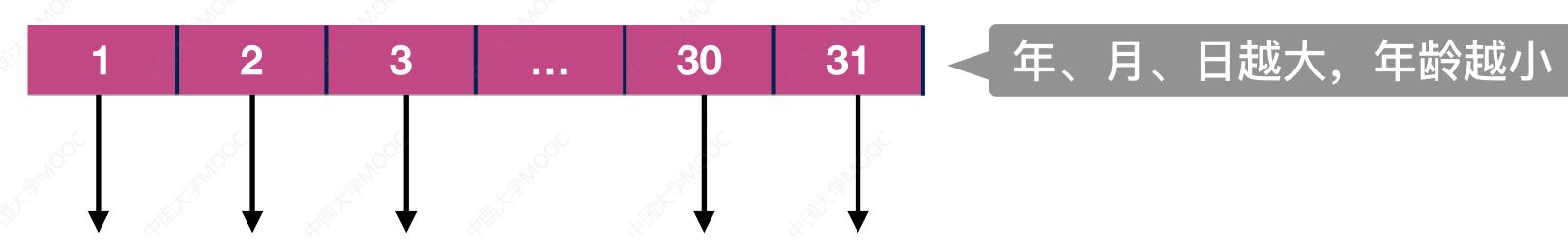
基你太稳

#### 基数排序的应用

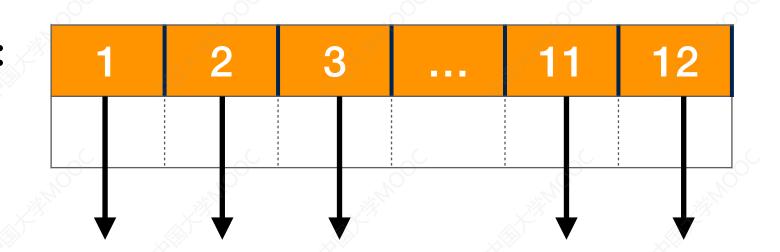
某学校有 10000 学生,将学生信息按年龄递减排序

生日可拆分为三组关键字: 年(1991~2005)、月(1~12)、日(1~31) \_ 权重: 年>月>日

第一趟分配、收集(按"日"递增):



第二趟分配、收集(按"月"递增):

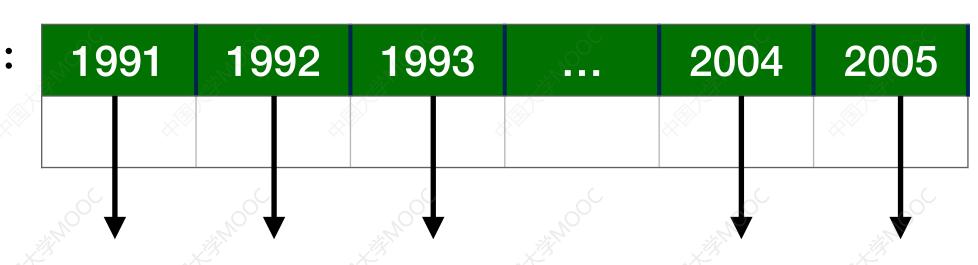


基数排序,时间复杂度 = O(d(n+r))

 $\approx O(30000)$ 

若采用O(n²)的排序, ≈O(10<sup>8</sup>) 若采用O(nlog<sub>2</sub>n)的排序, ≈O(140000)

第三趟分配、收集(按"年"递增):



#### 基数排序的应用

某学校有 10000 学生,将学生信息按年龄递减排序

生日可拆分为三组关键字: 年(1991~2005)、月(1~12)、日(1~31)

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#### 基数排序擅长解决的问题:

- ①数据元素的关键字可以方便地拆分为 d 组, 且 d 较小
- ②每组关键字的取值范围不大, 即 r 较小
- ③数据元素个数 n 较大

#### 基数排序的应用

#### 基数排序,时间复杂度 = O(d(n+r))

#### 基数排序擅长解决的问题:

- ①数据元素的关键字可以方便地拆分为 d 组,且 d 较小 < 反例:给5个人的身份证号排序
- ②每组关键字的取值范围不大,即 r 较小 反例: 给中文人名排序
- ③数据元素个数 n 较大

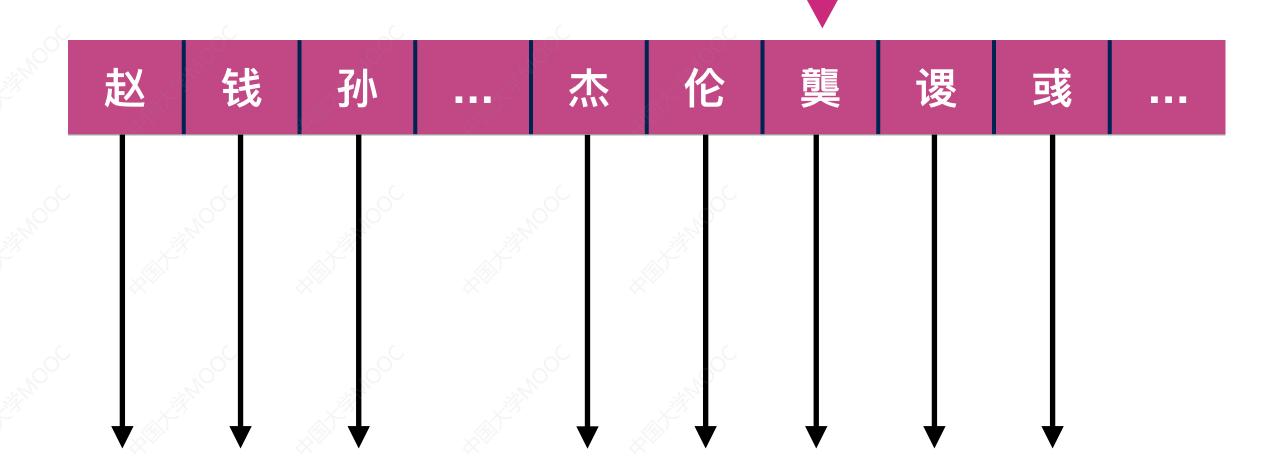
擅长: 给十亿人的身份证号排序

每个字可能有上万种取值

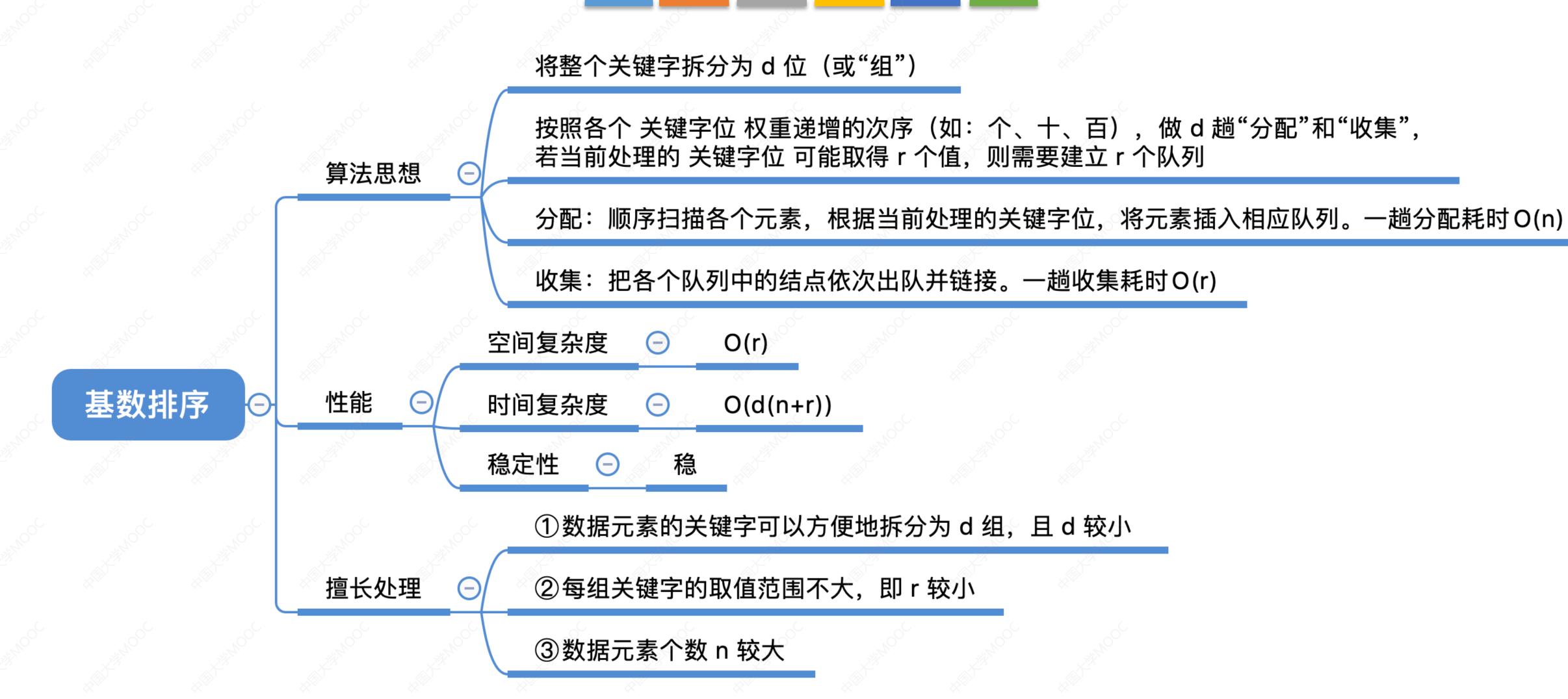
身份证号

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

18位身份证号需要分配、回收18趟



#### 知识回顾与重要考点



### 欢迎大家对本节视频进行评价~



学员评分: 8.5.2 基数排序





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