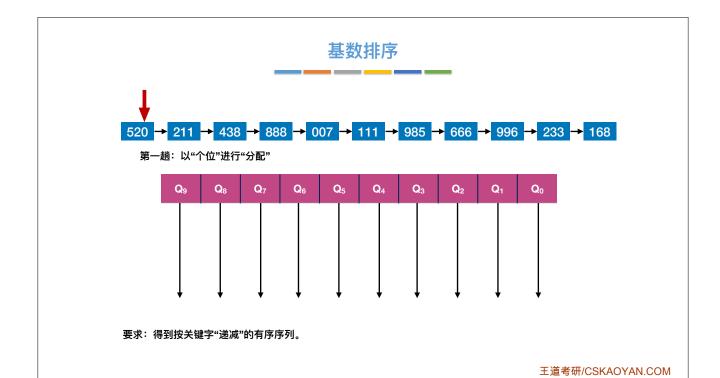
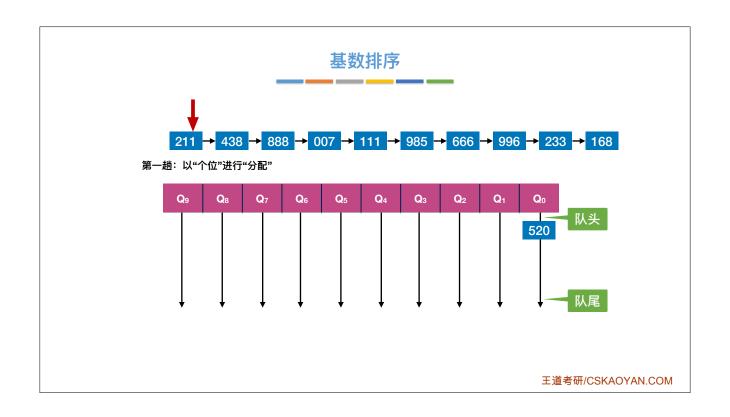
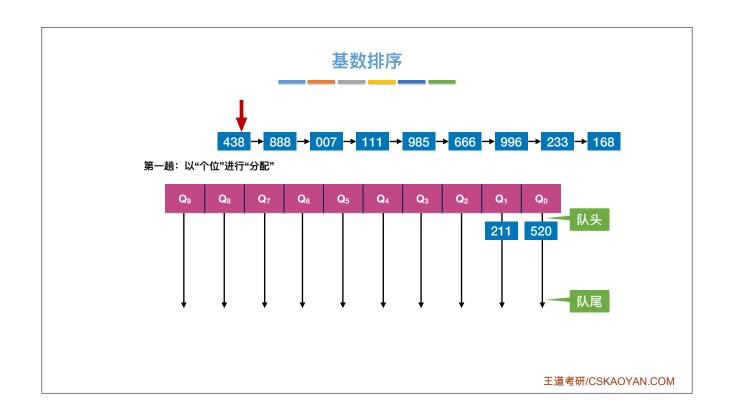
本节内容

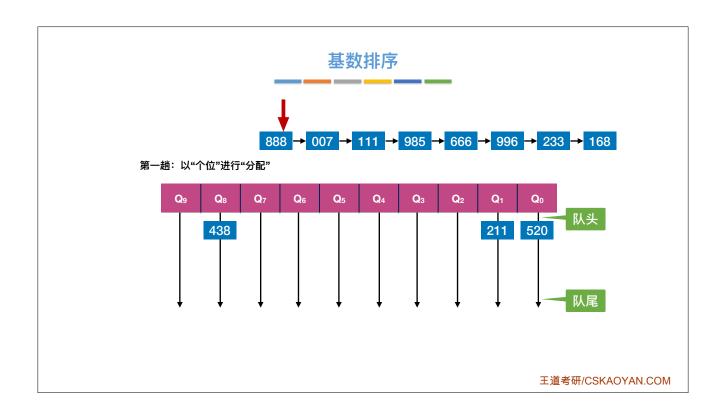
基数排序

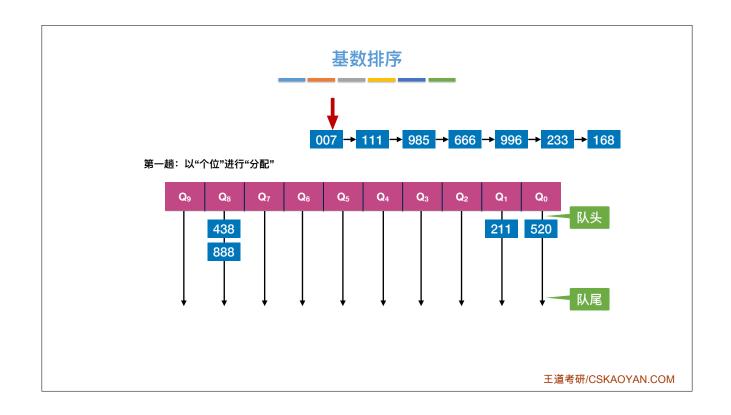
(Radix Sort)

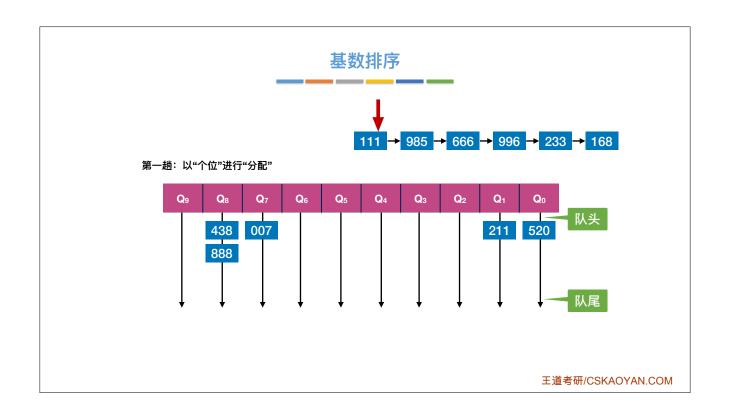


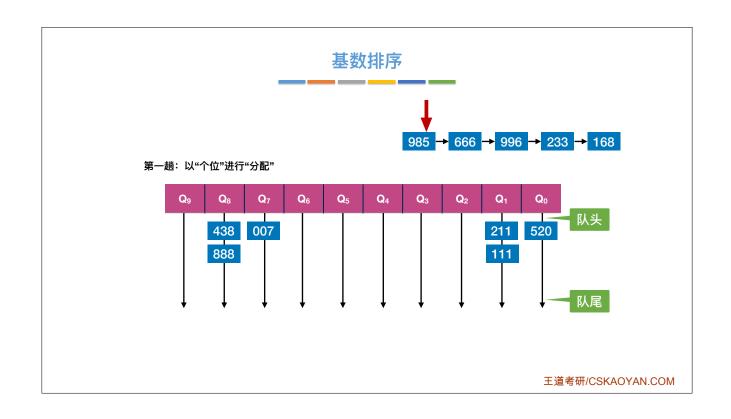


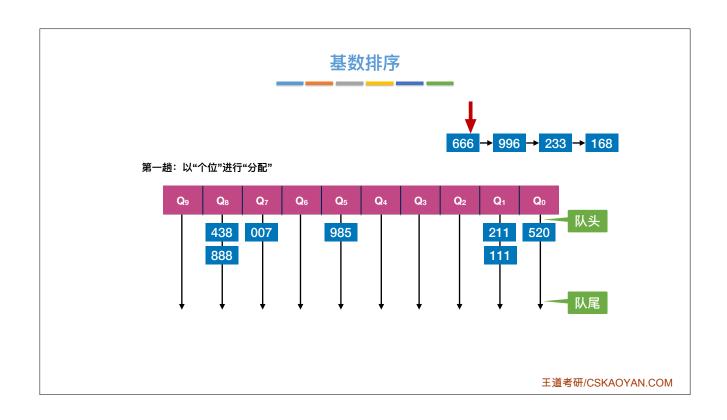


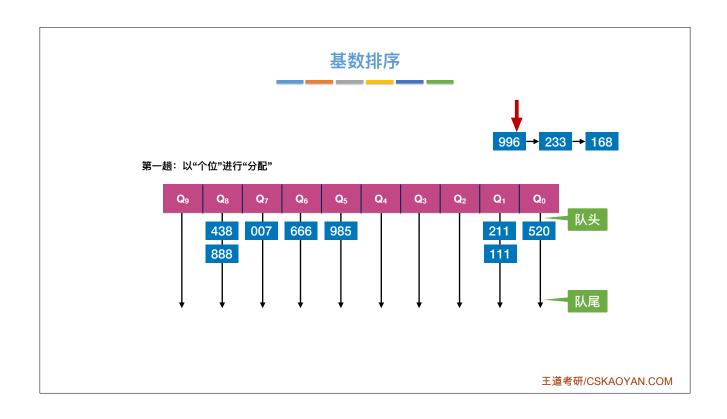


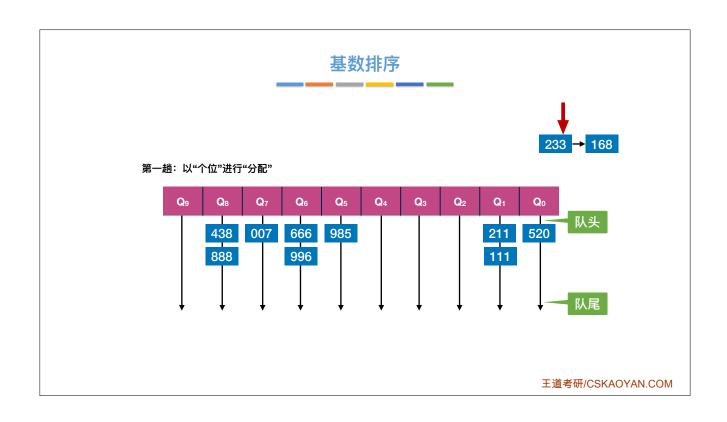


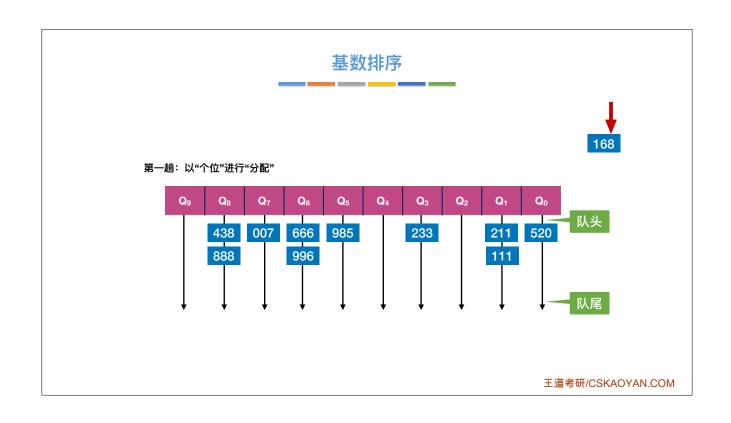


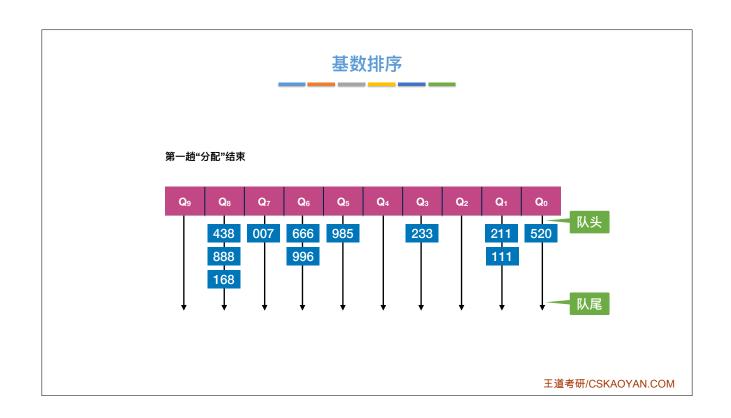


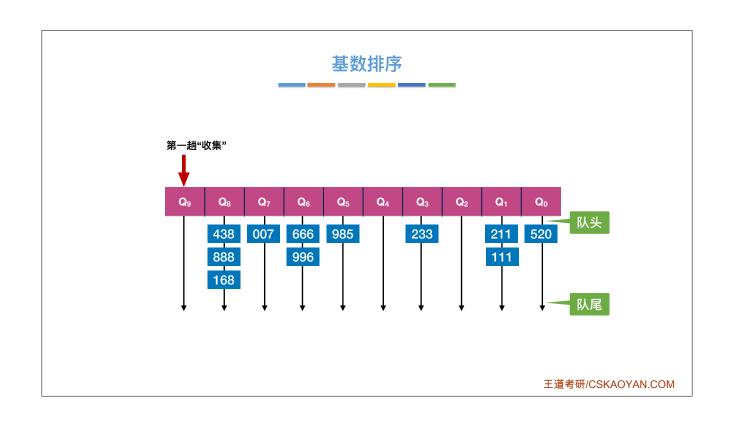


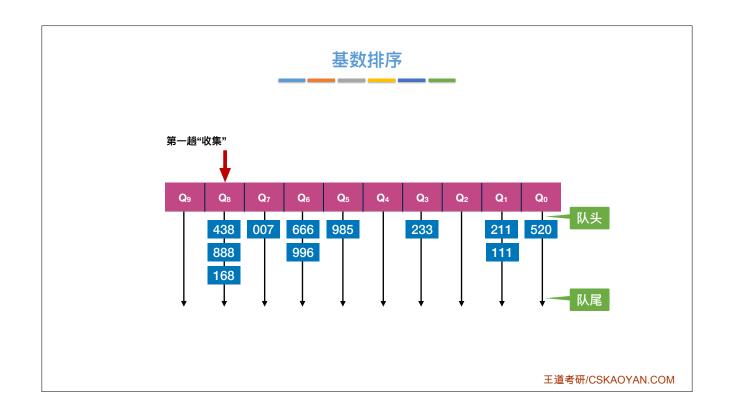


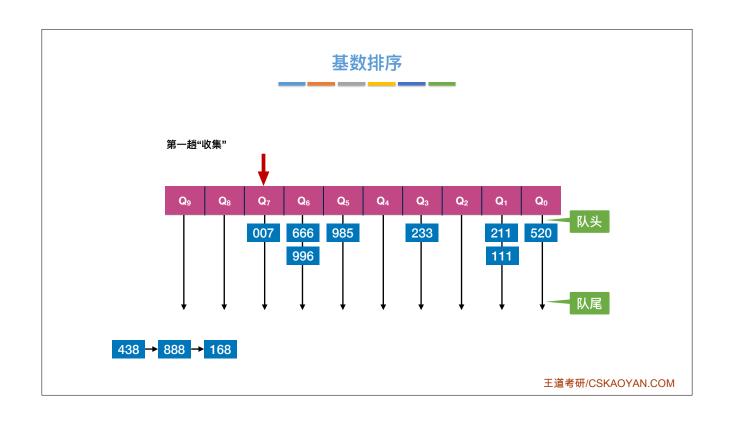


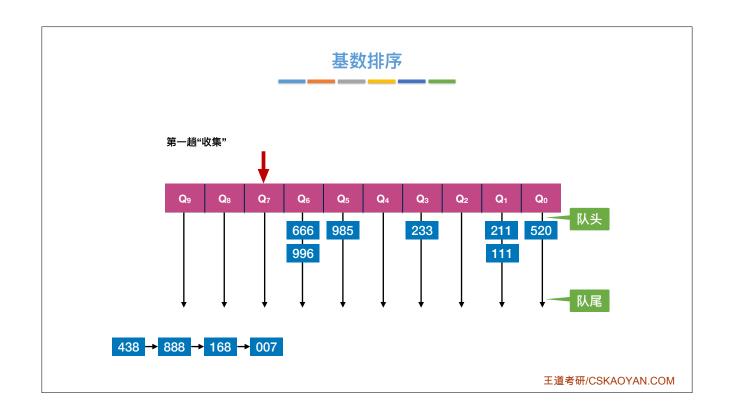


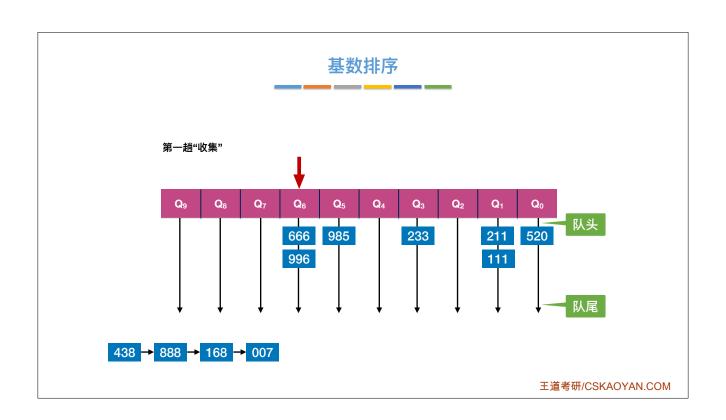


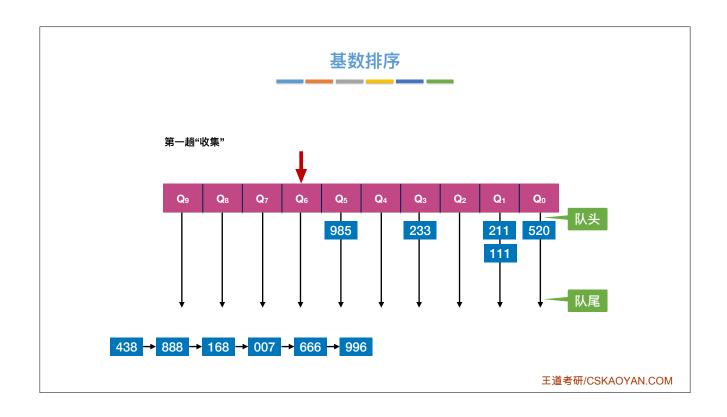


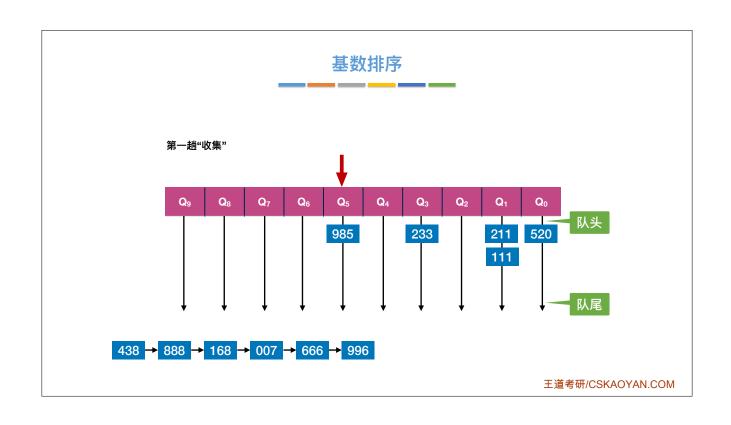


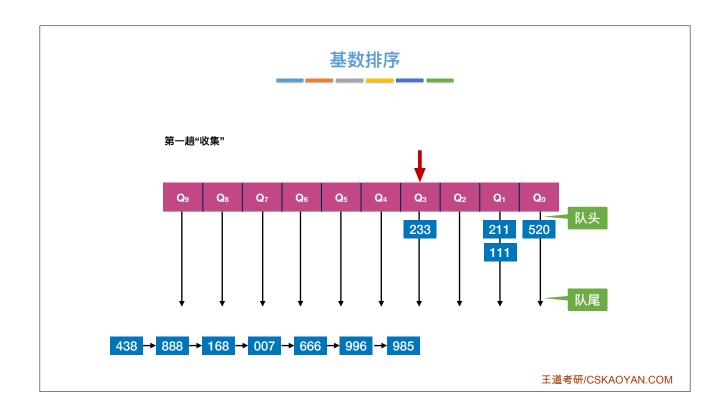


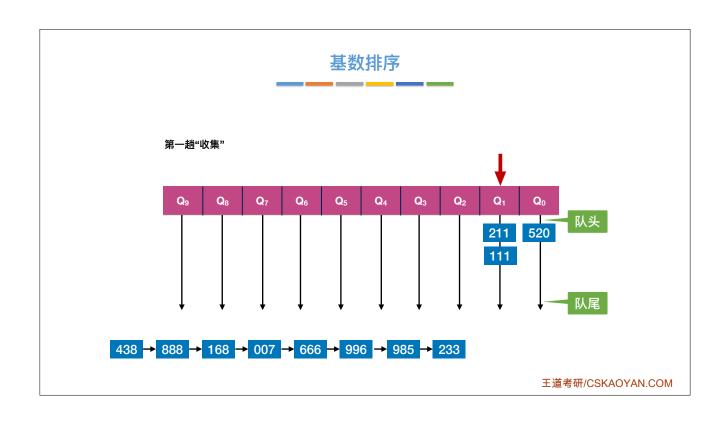


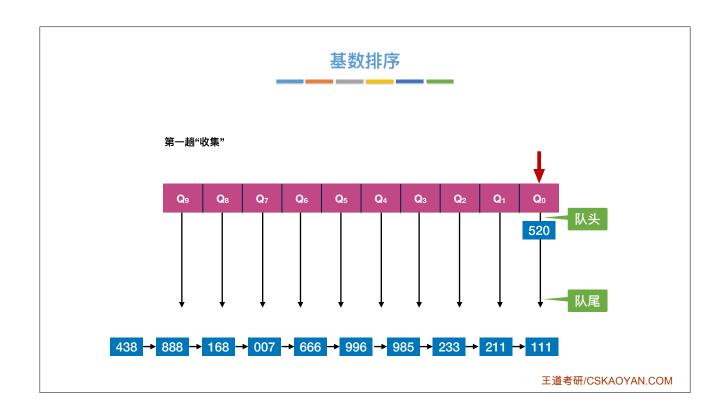


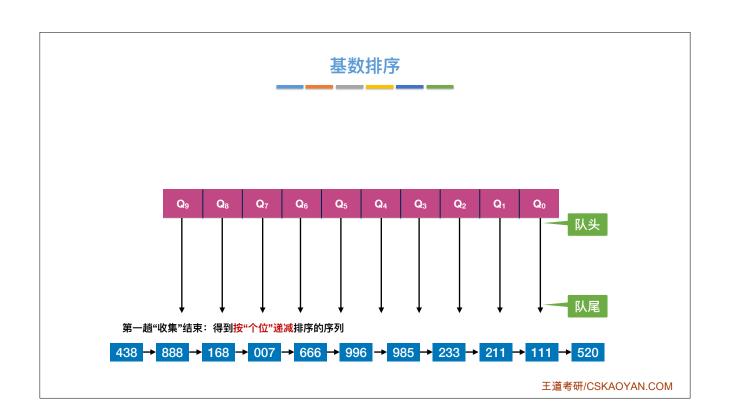


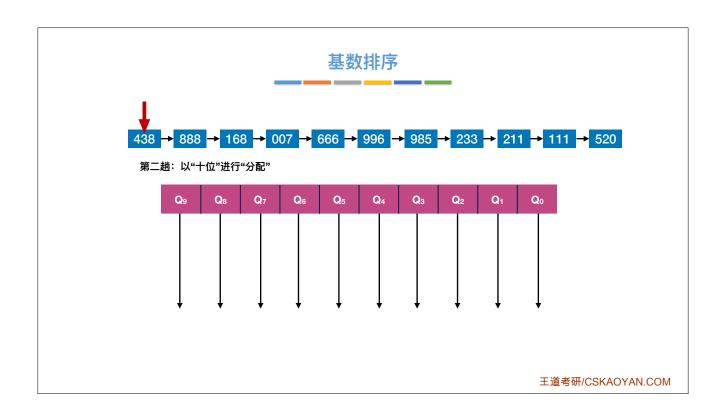


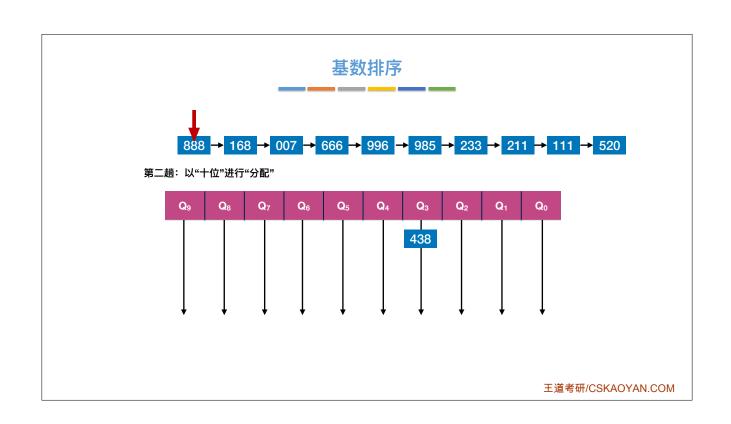


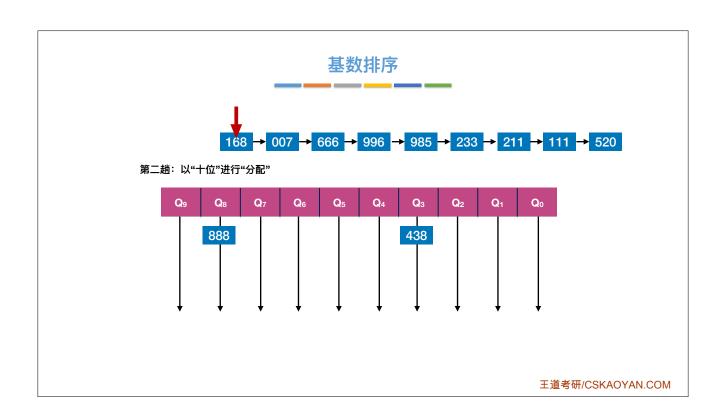


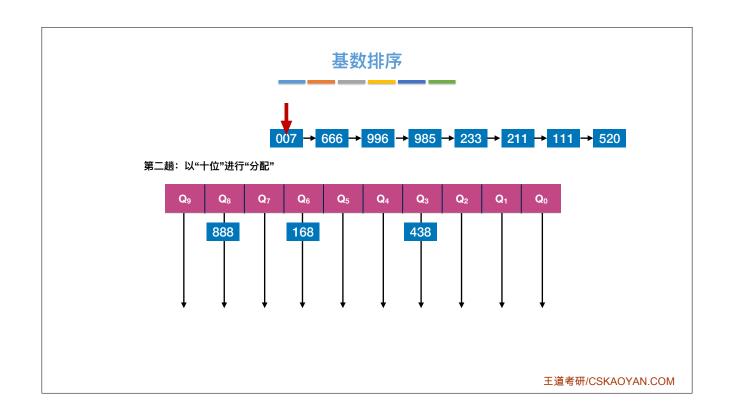


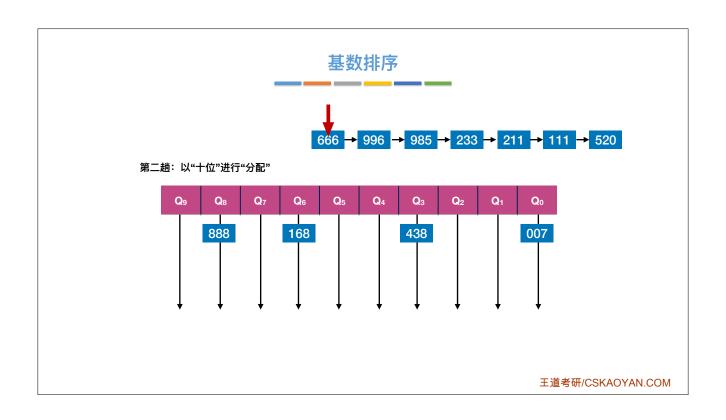


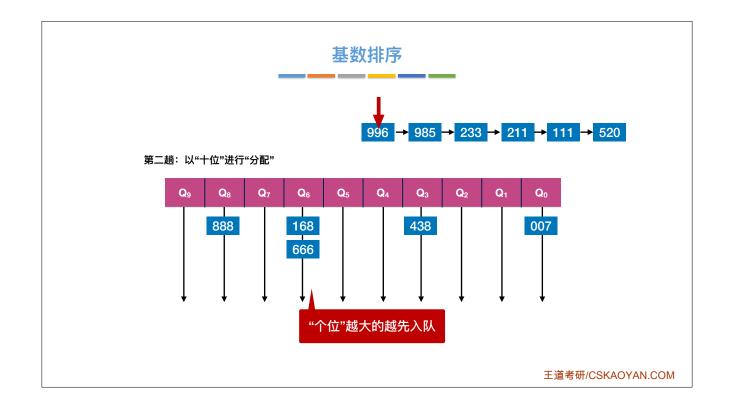


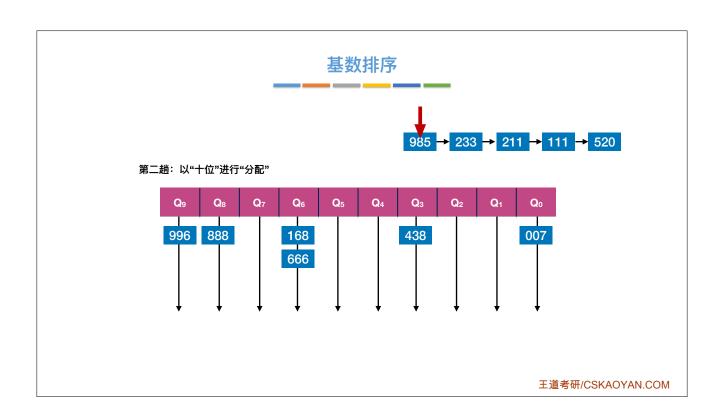


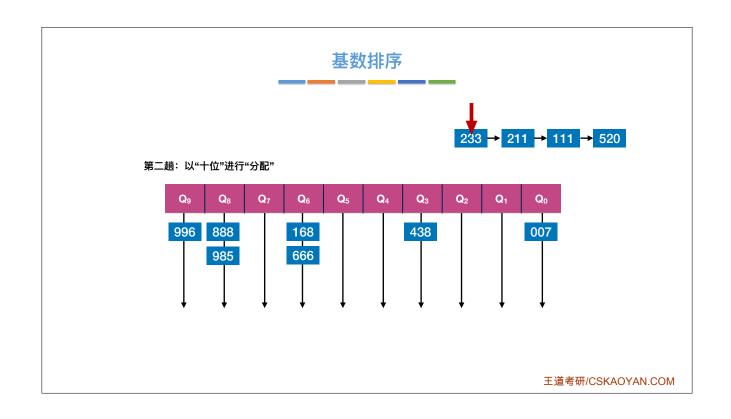


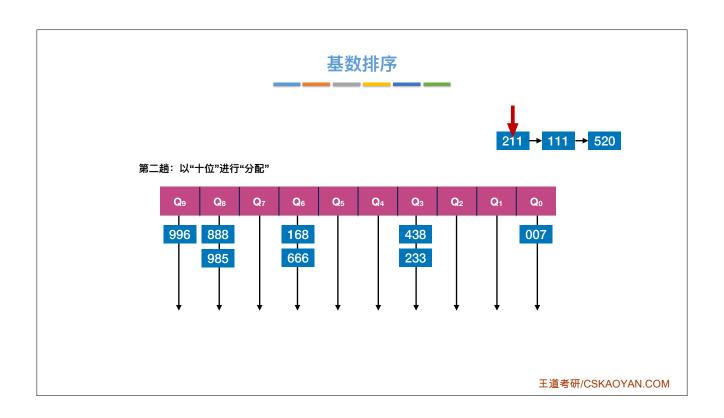


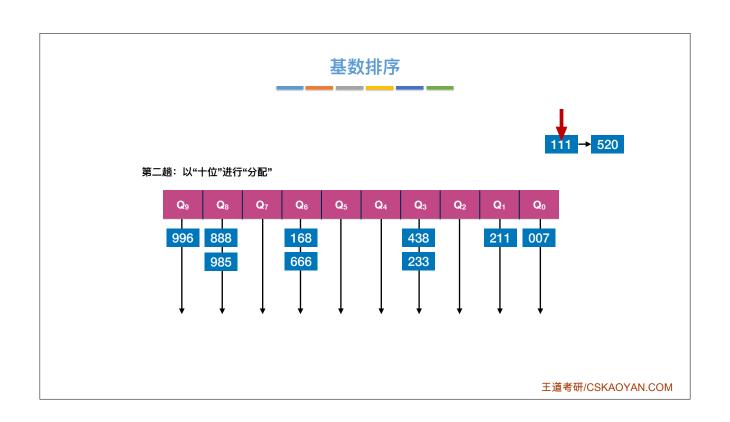


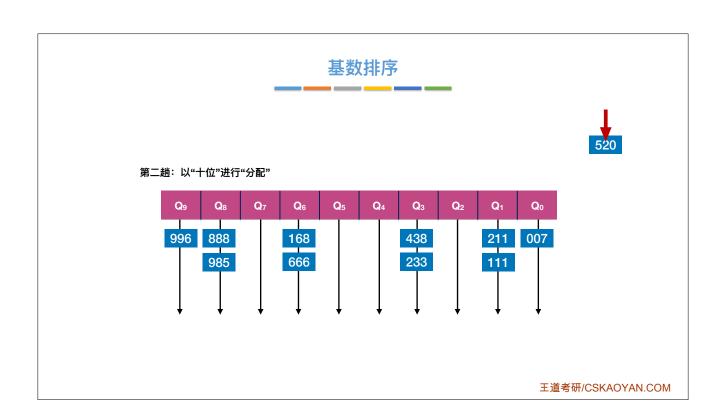


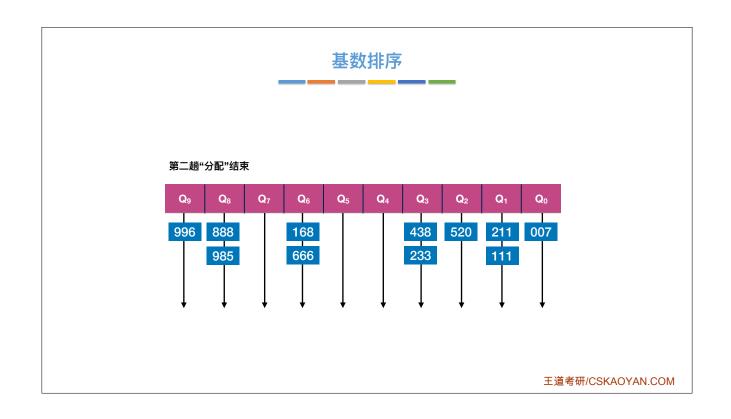


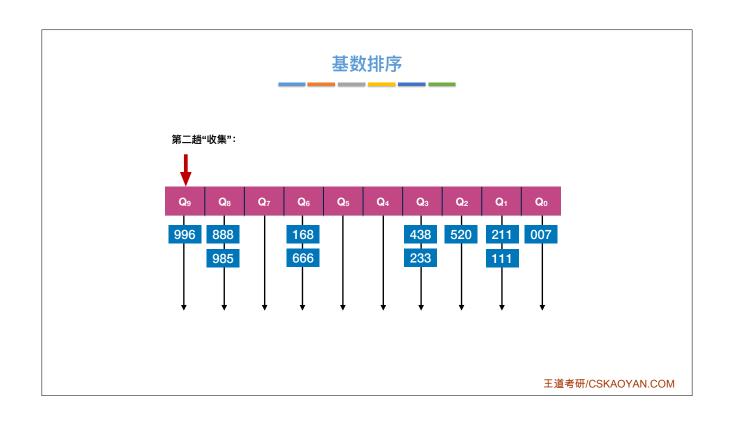


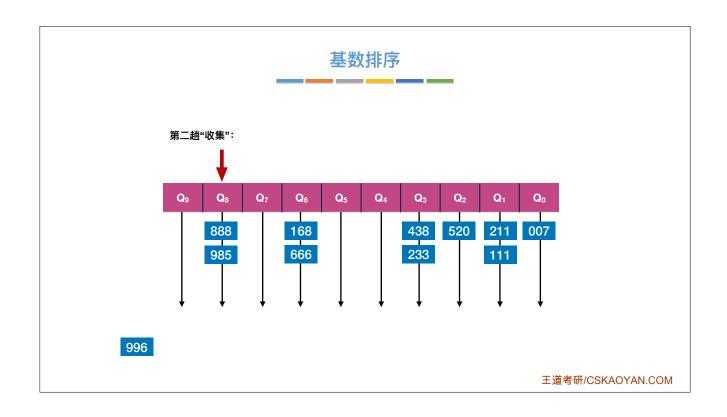


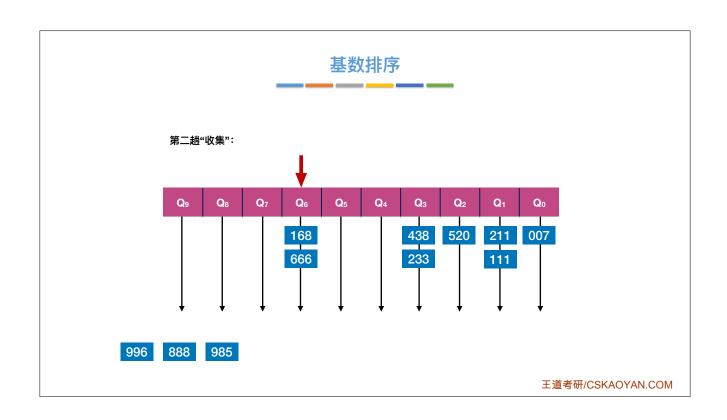


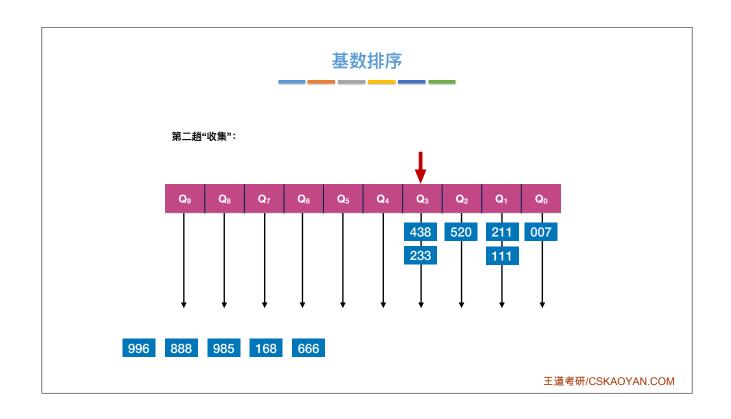


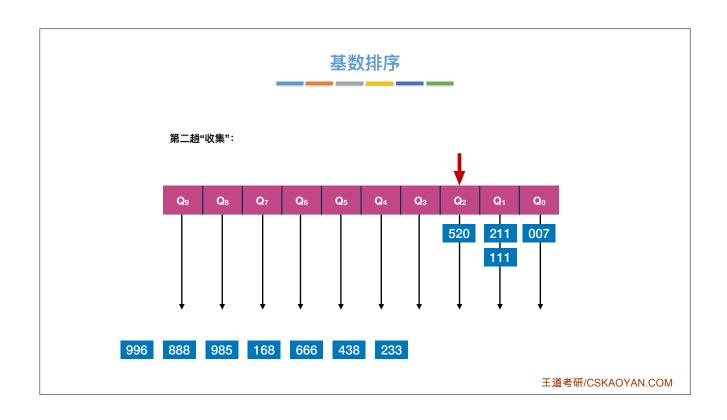


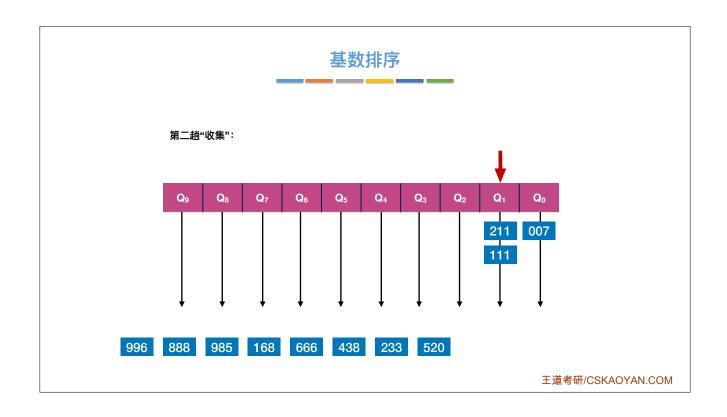


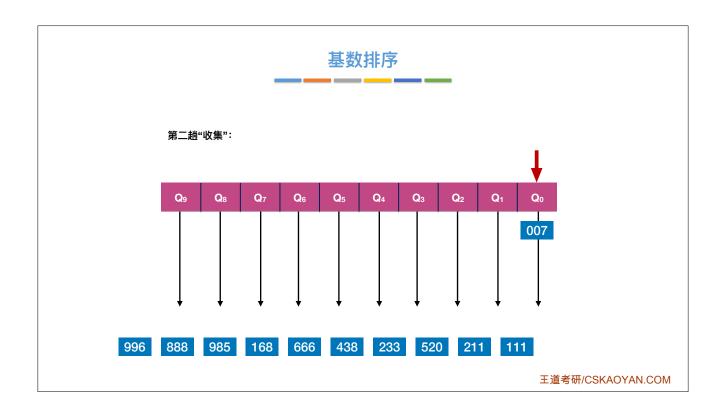


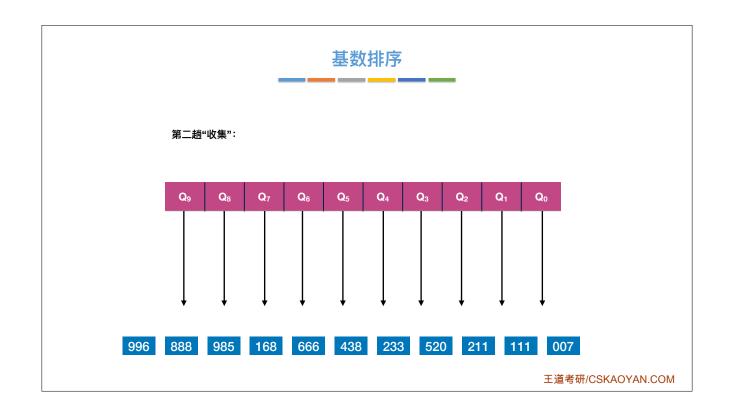


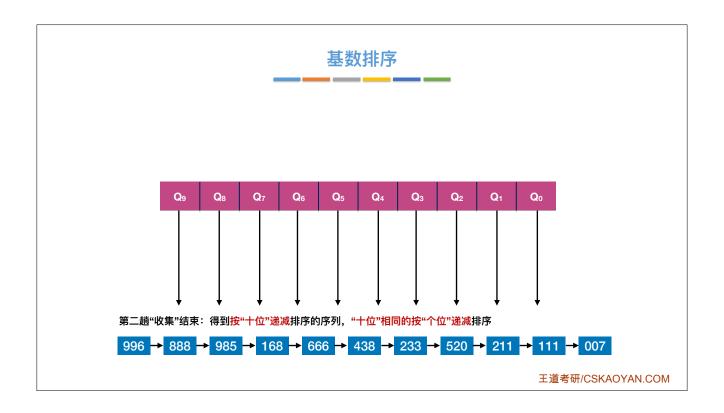


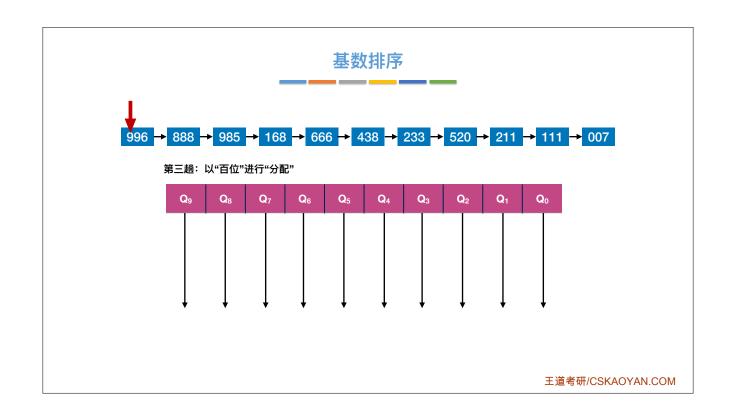


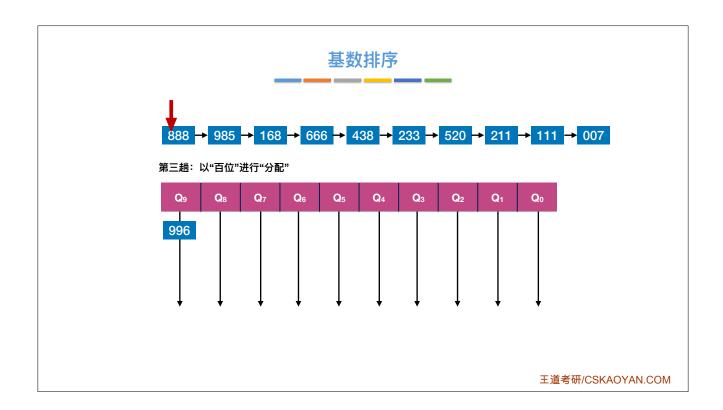


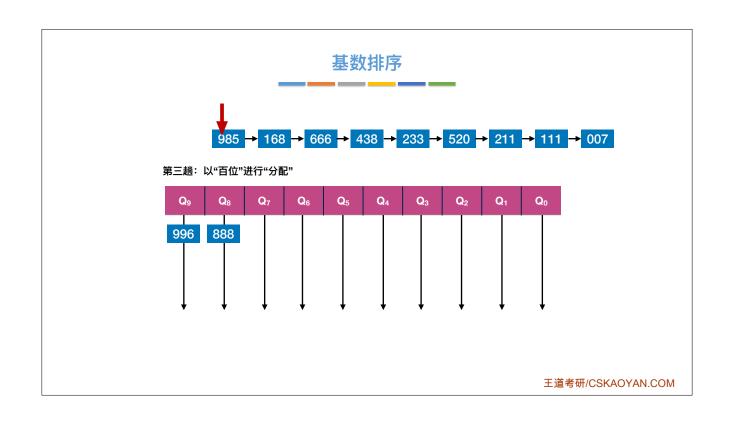


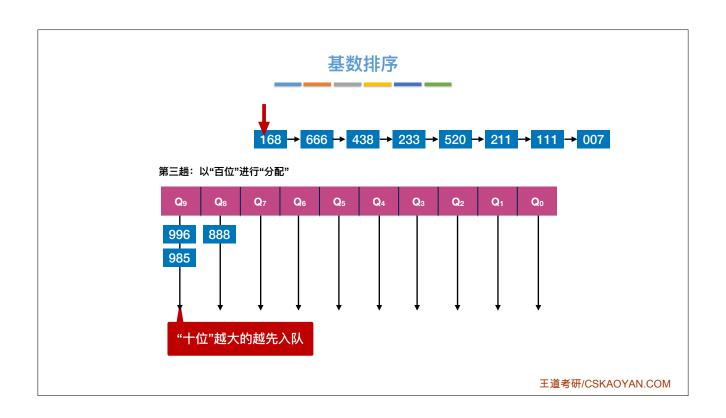


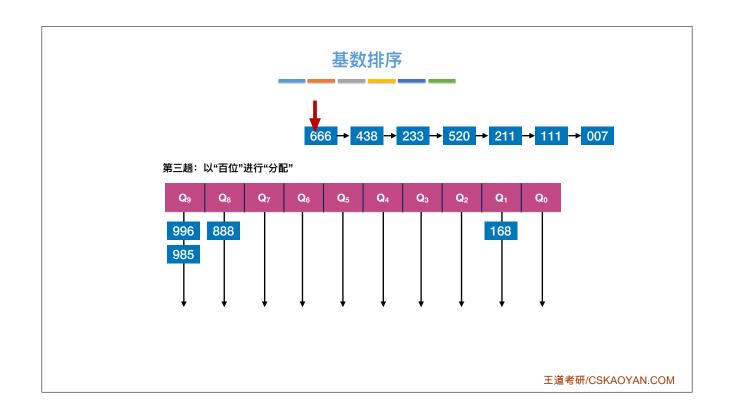


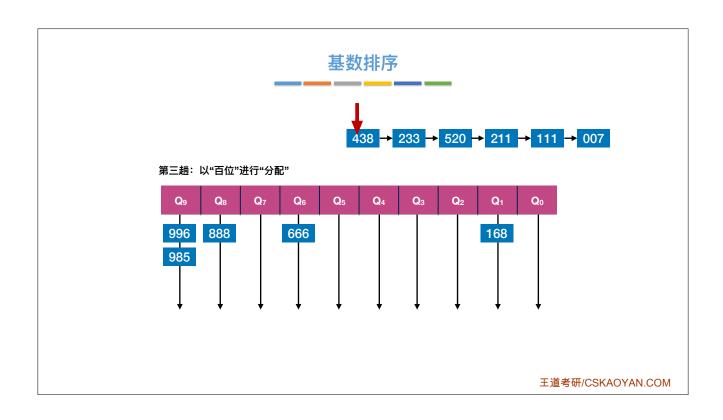


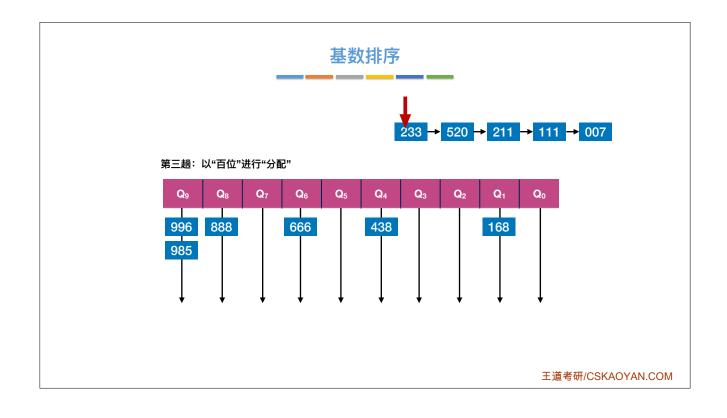


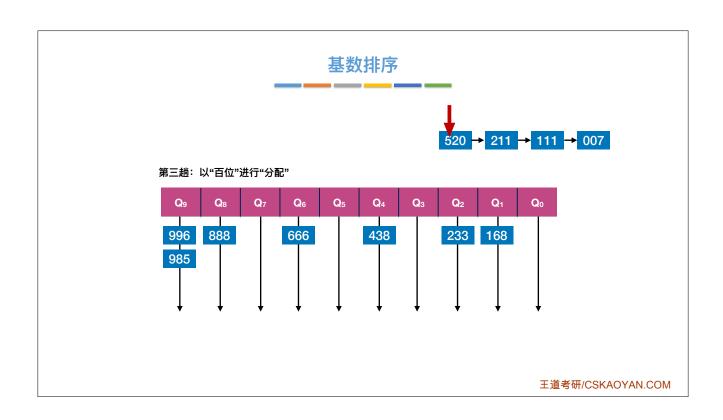


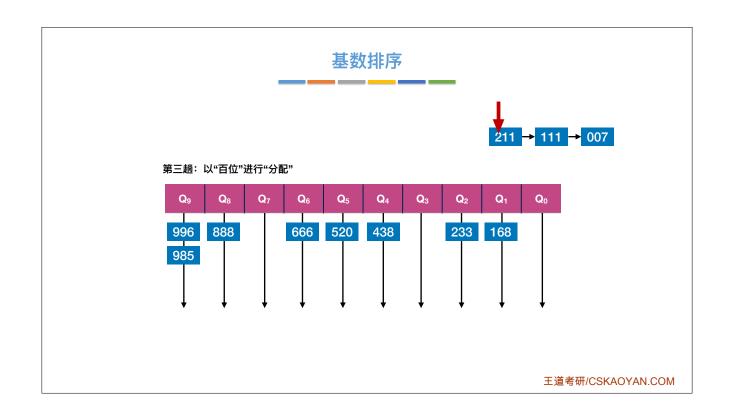


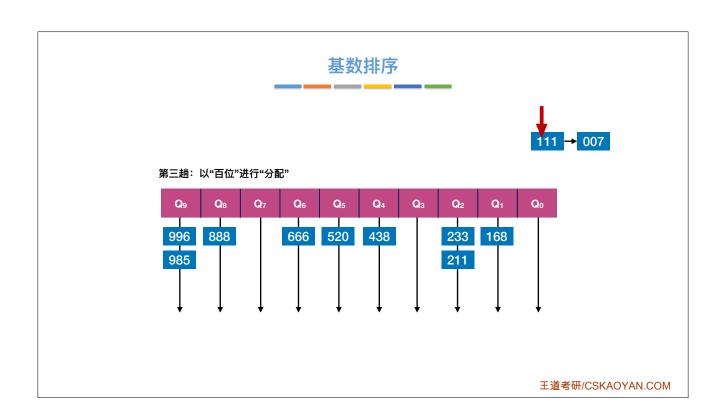


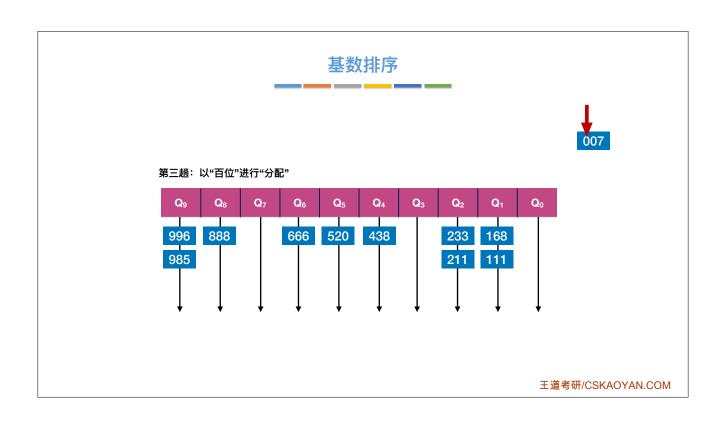


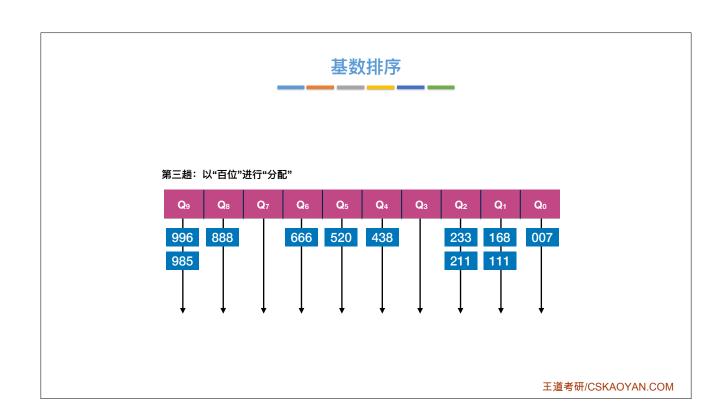


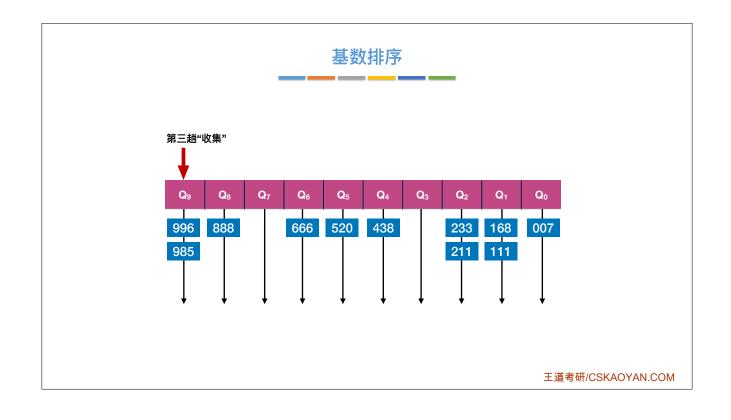


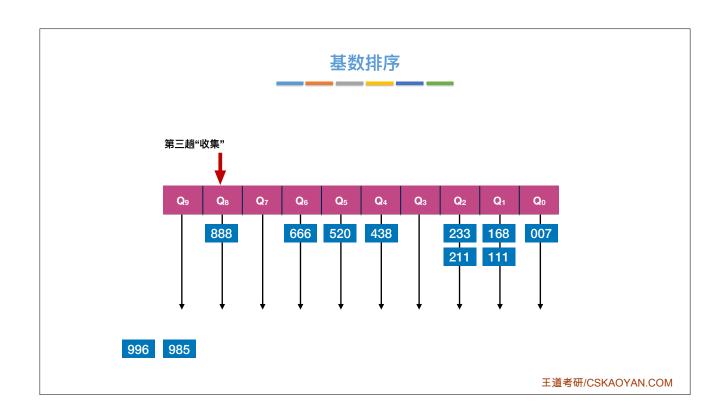


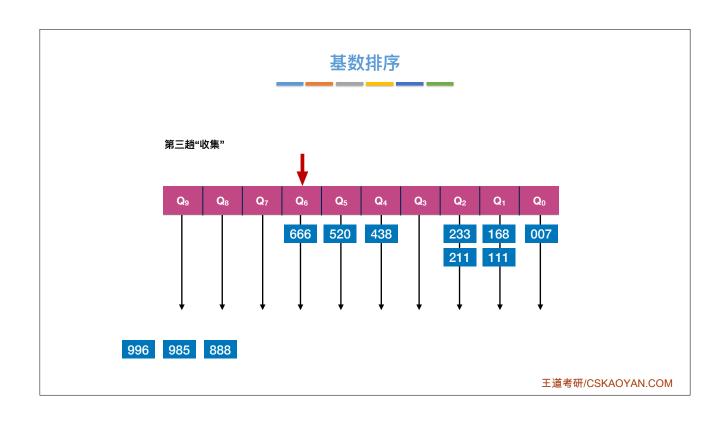


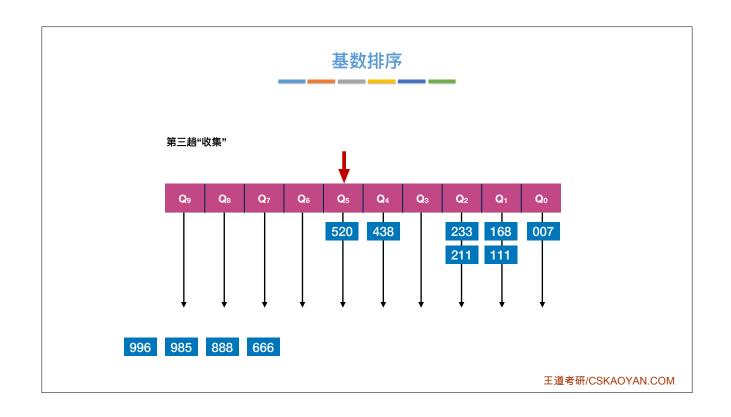


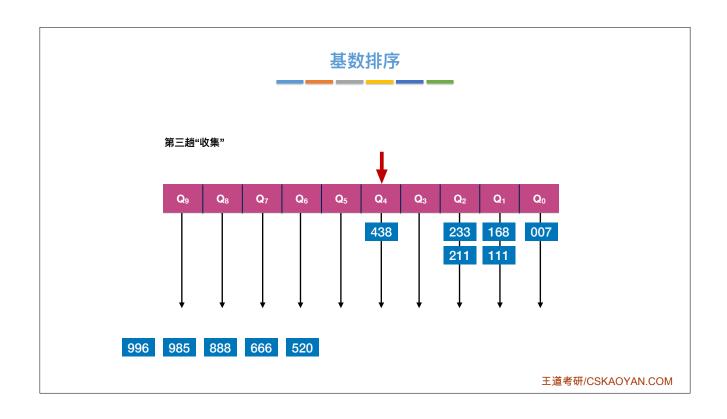


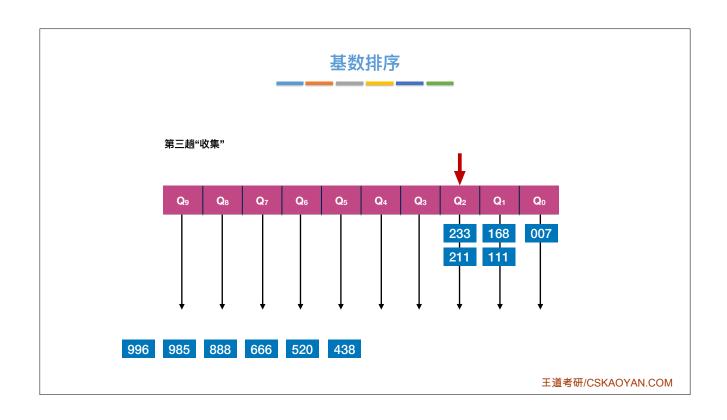


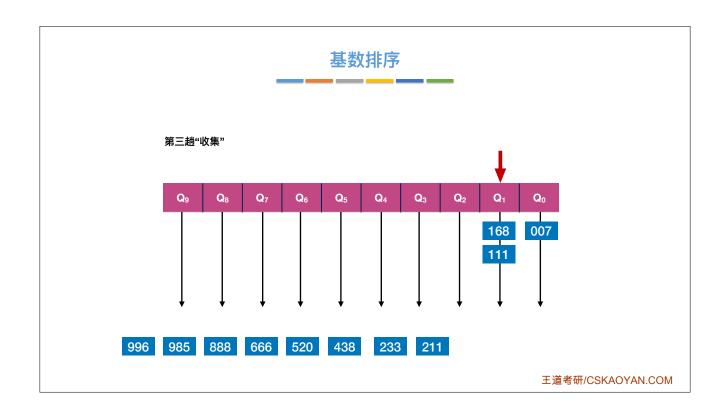


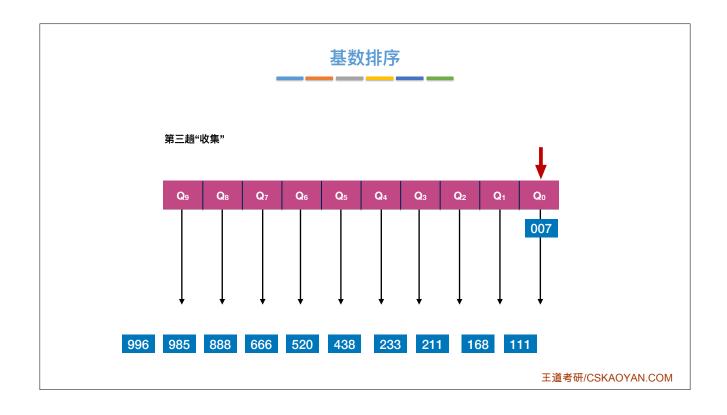


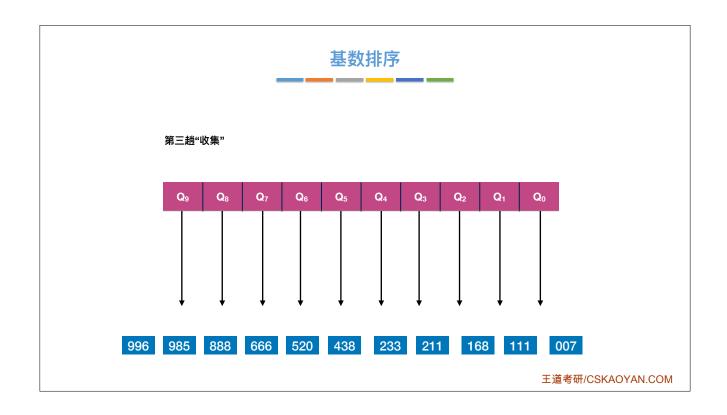






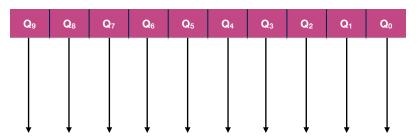




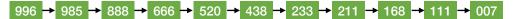


基数排序

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



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基数排序

初始序列:

$$520 \rightarrow 211 \rightarrow 438 \rightarrow 888 \rightarrow 007 \rightarrow 111 \rightarrow 985 \rightarrow 666 \rightarrow 996 \rightarrow 233 \rightarrow 168$$

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

基数排序

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_i 的关键字由d元组 $(k_i^{d-1}, k_i^{d-2}, k_i^{d-3}, \dots, k_i^1, k_i^0)$ 组成

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

基数排序得到递减序列的过程如下,

基数排序不是基于 "比较"的排序算法

初始化: 设置 r 个空队列, Q_{r-1}, Q_{r-2},..., Q₀

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_{r-1}, Q_{r-2},..., Q₀ 各个队列中的结点依次出队并链接

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基数排序

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_i 的关键字由d元组 $(k_i^{d-1}, k_i^{d-2}, k_i^{d-3}, \dots, k_i^1, k_i^0)$ 组成

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

基数排序得到递增序列的过程如下,

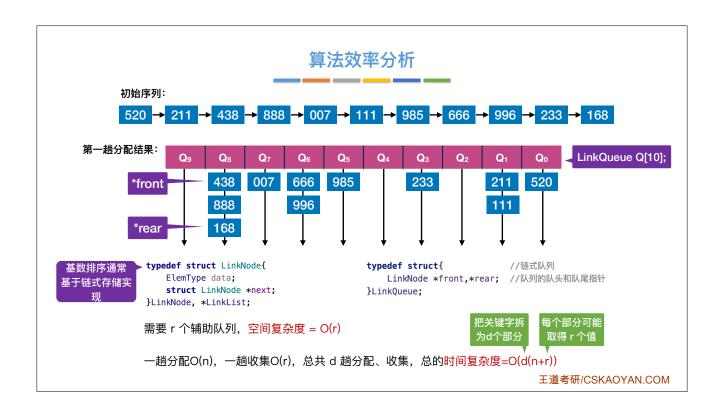
基数排序不是基于 "比较"的排序算法

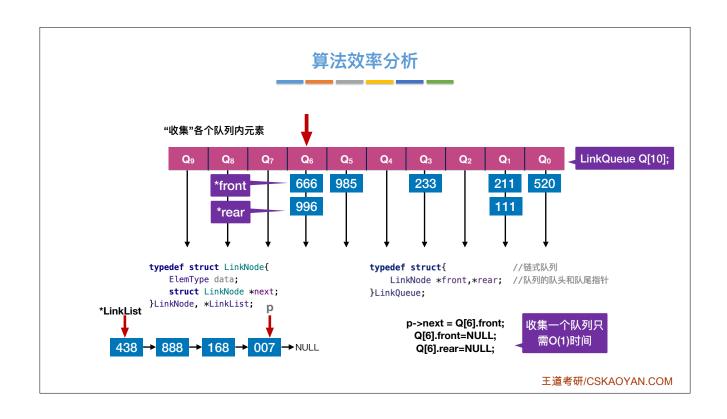
初始化: 设置 r 个空队列, Q₀, Q₁,..., Q_{r-1}

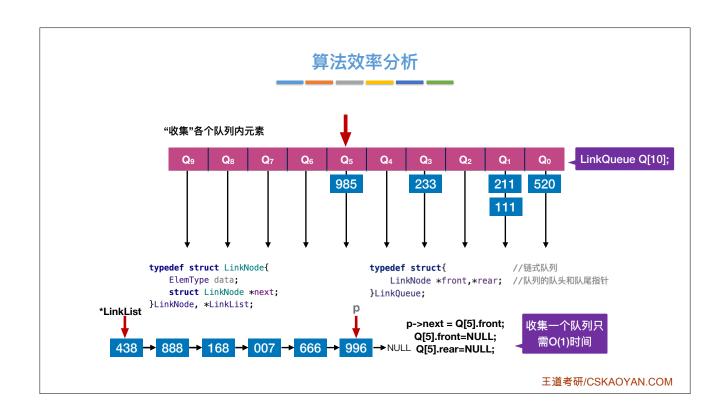
按照各个 关键字位 权重递增的次序(个、十、百),对 d 个关键字位分别做"分配"和"收集"

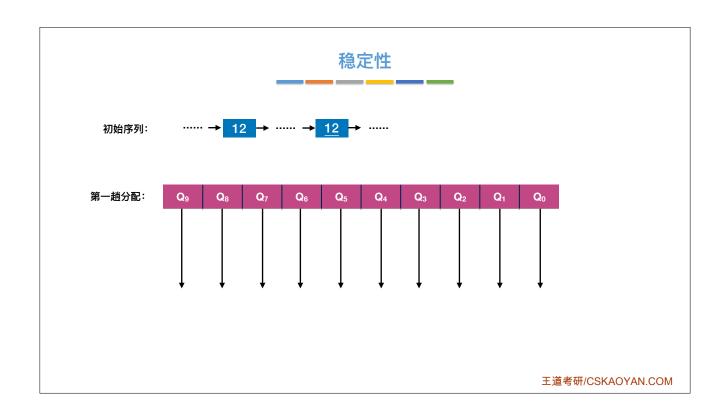
分配: 顺序扫描各个元素, 若当前处理的关键字位=x, 则将元素插入 Qx 队尾

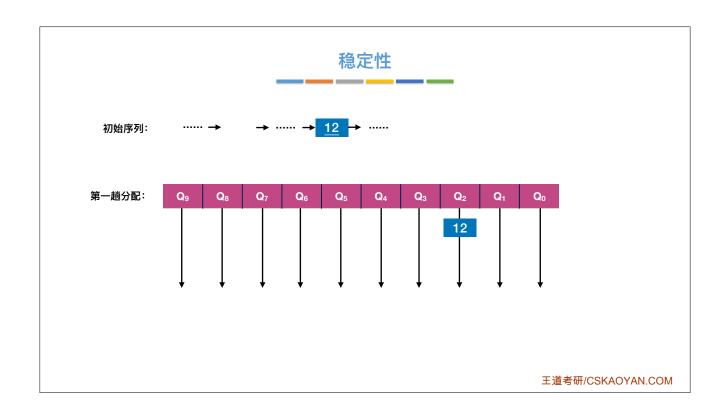
收集: 把 Q_0 , Q_1 ,..., Q_{r-1} 各个队列中的结点依次出队并链接

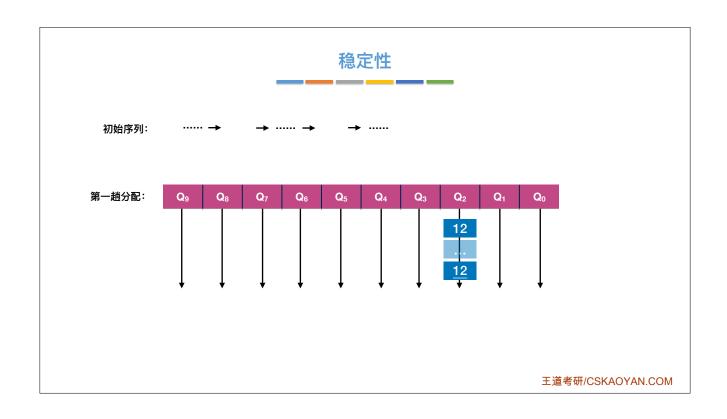


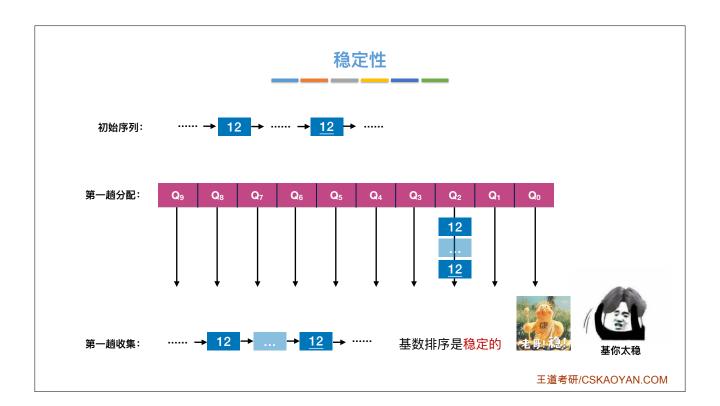


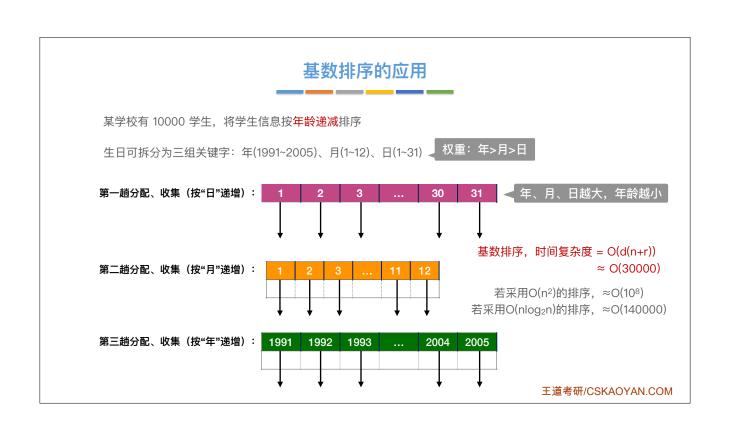












基数排序的应用

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)

基数排序, 时间复杂度 = O(d(n+r)) ≈ O(30000)

若采用O(n²)的排序,≈O(10⁸) 若采用O(nlog₂n)的排序,≈O(140000)

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











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