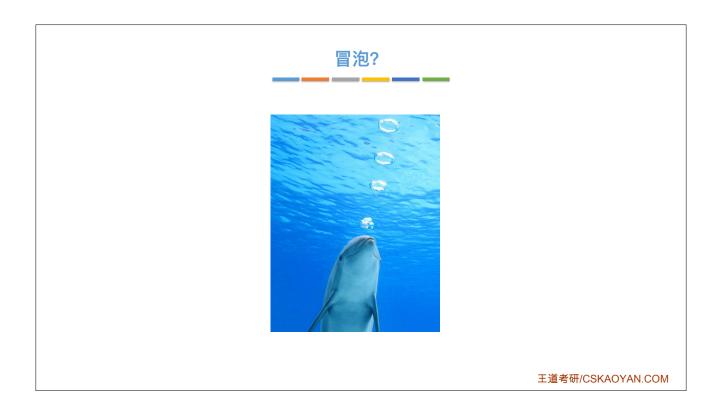
冒泡排序

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基于"交换"的排序:根据序列中两个元素关键字的比较结果来对换这两个记录在序列中的位置



冒泡排序

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。





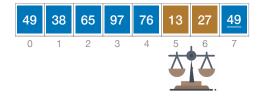
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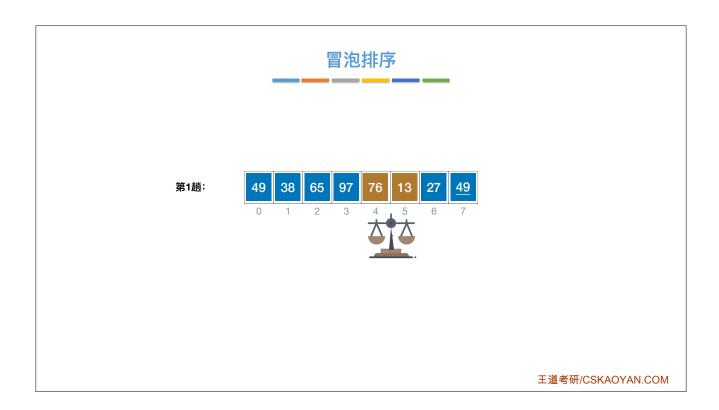
第1趟: 49 38 65 97 76 13 27 49 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

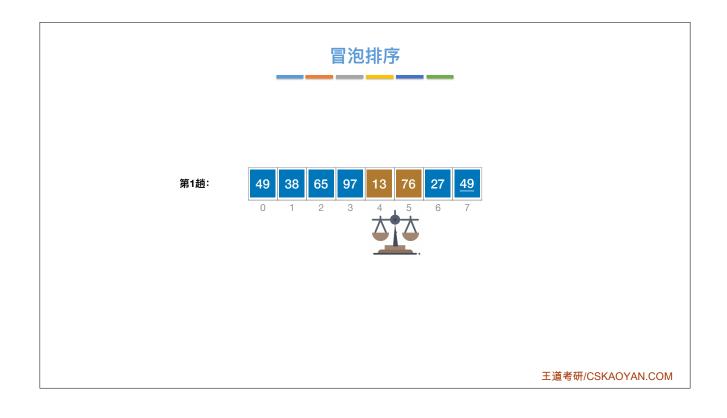
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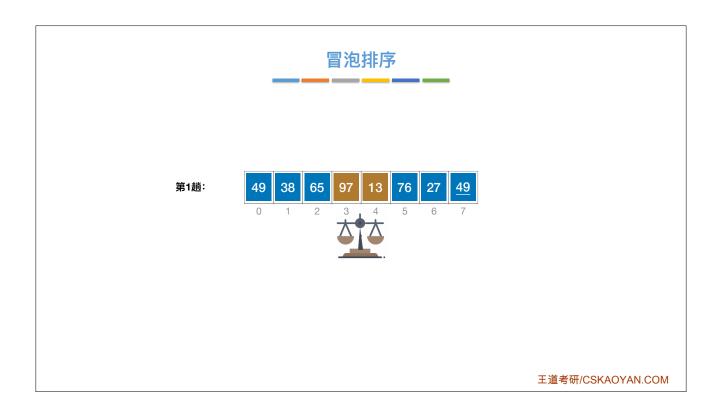
冒泡排序

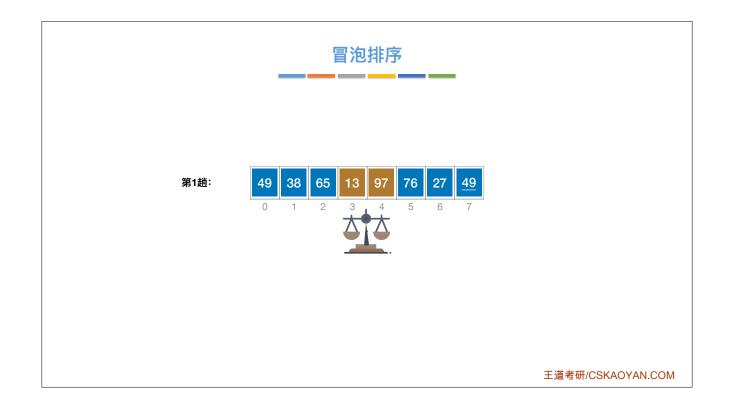
第1趟:

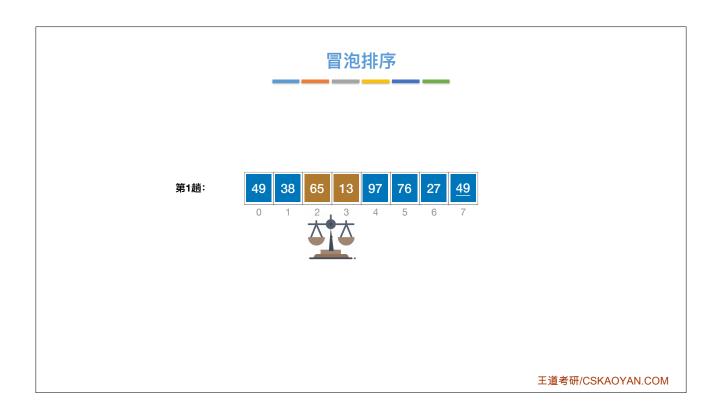


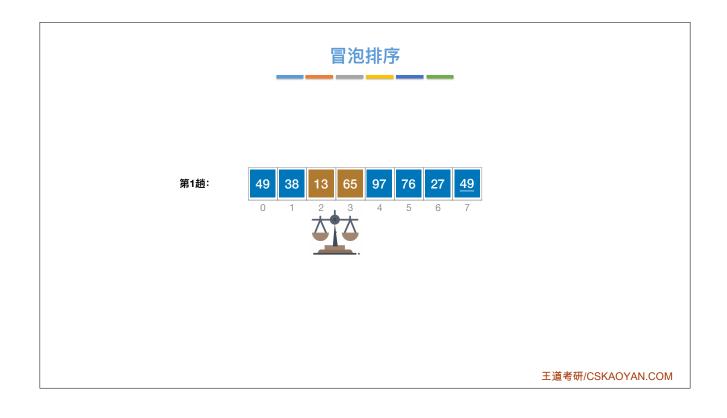


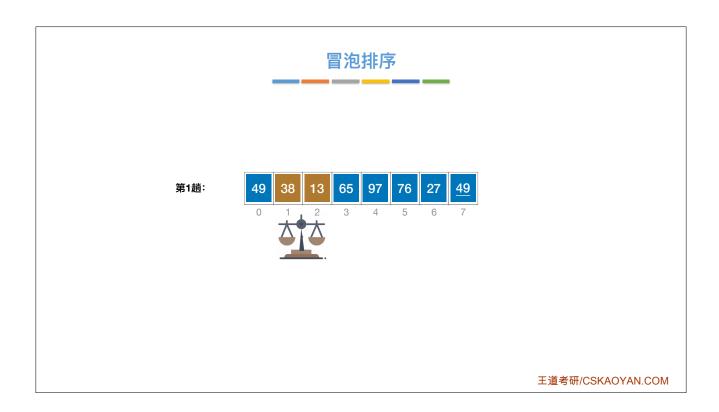


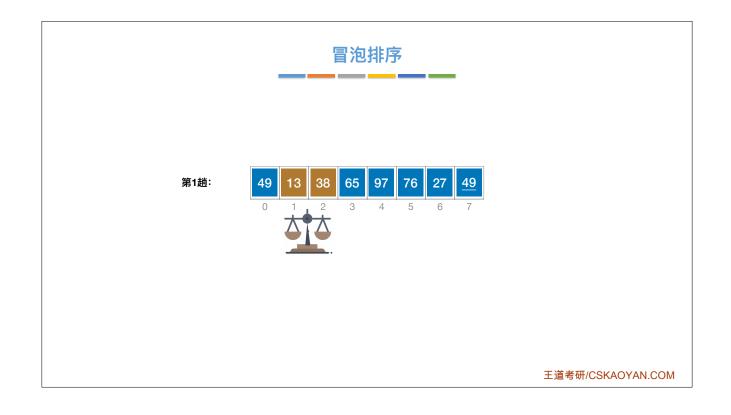


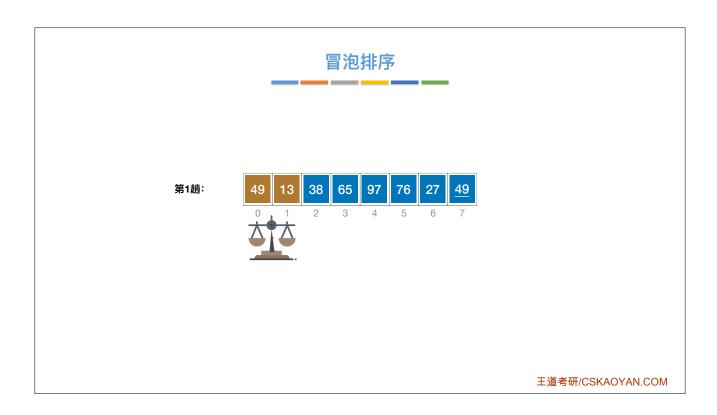


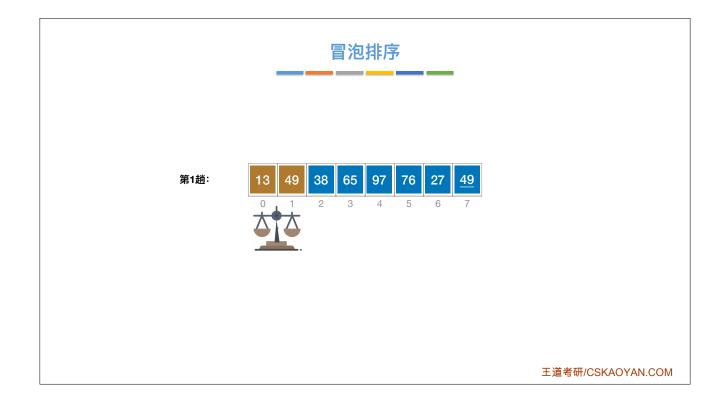


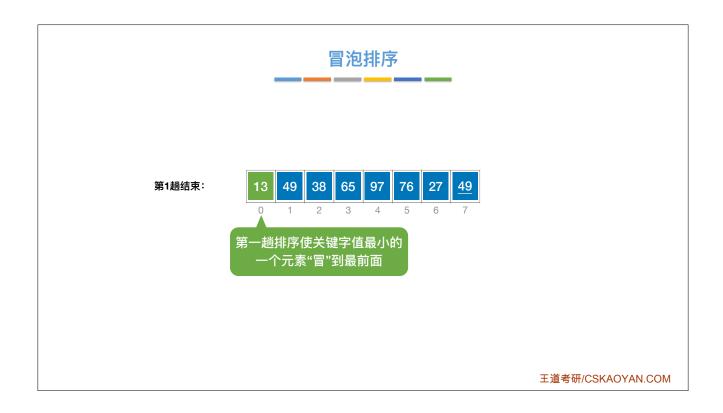










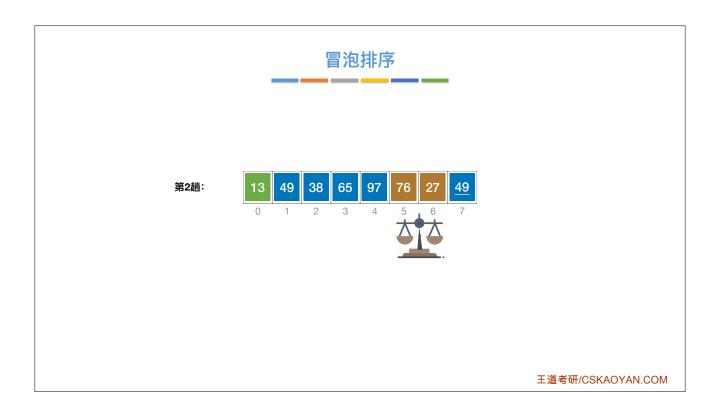


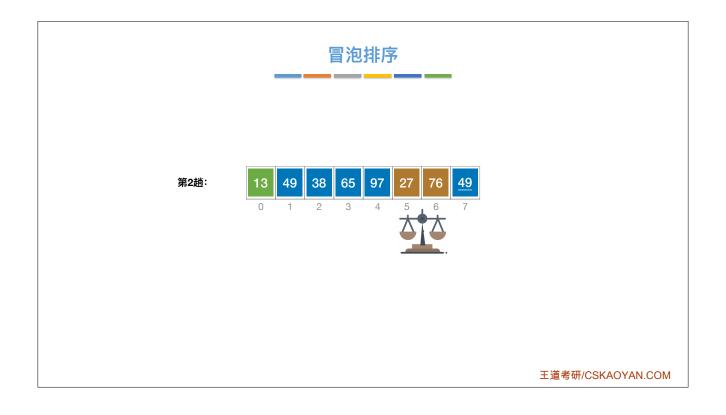


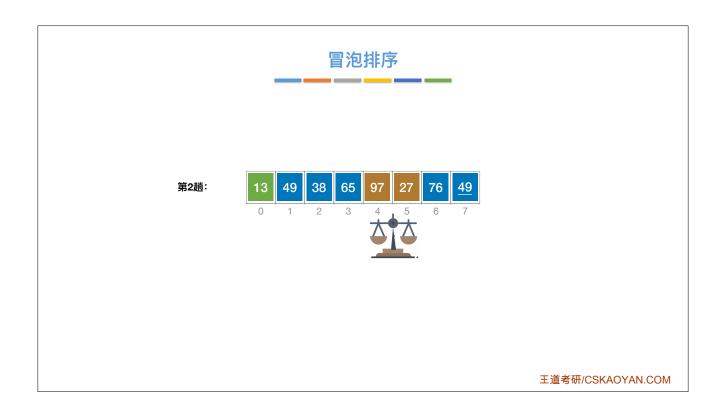
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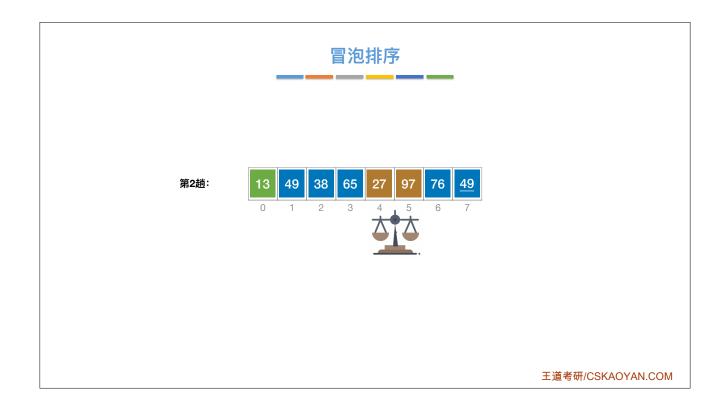
 第2趟:
 13
 49
 38
 65
 97
 76
 27
 49

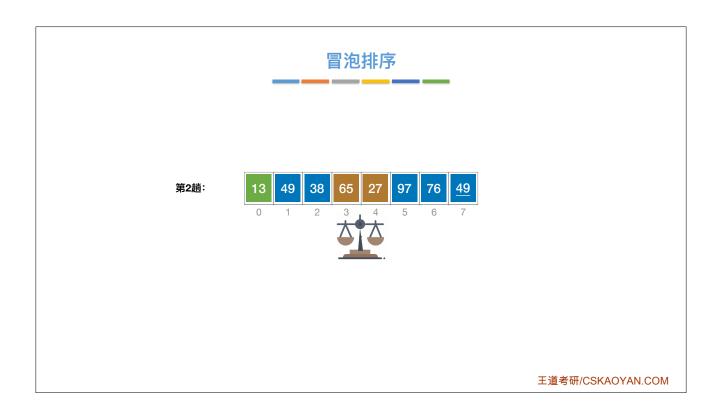
 0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7

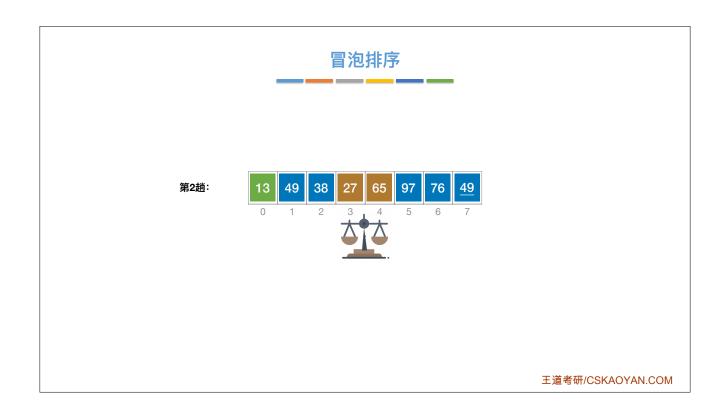


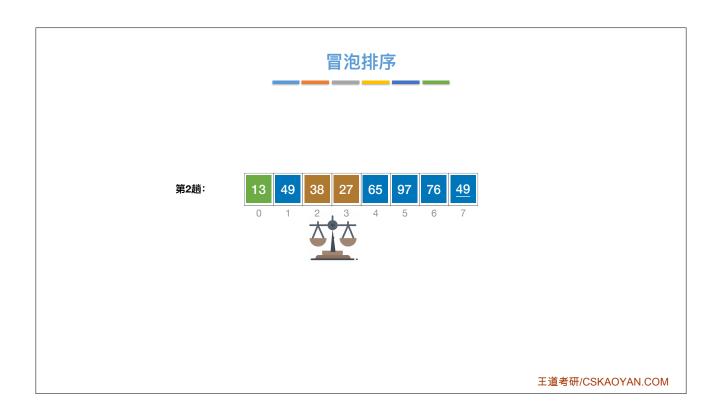


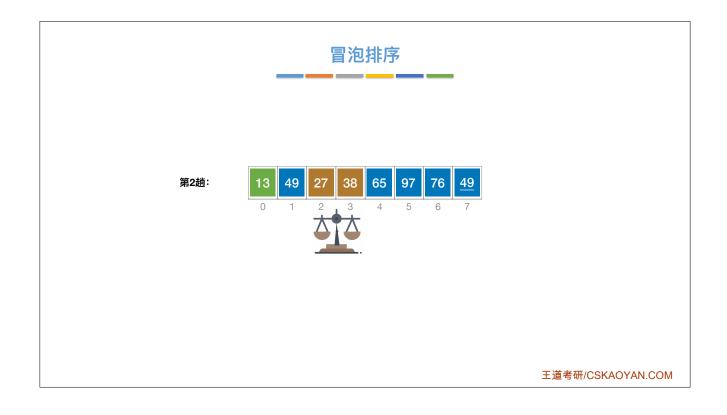


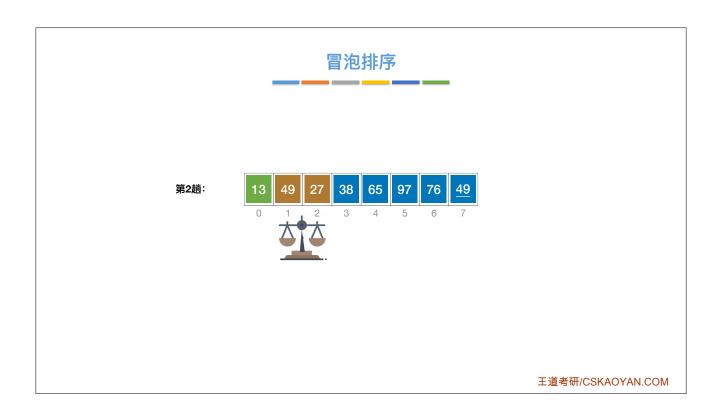


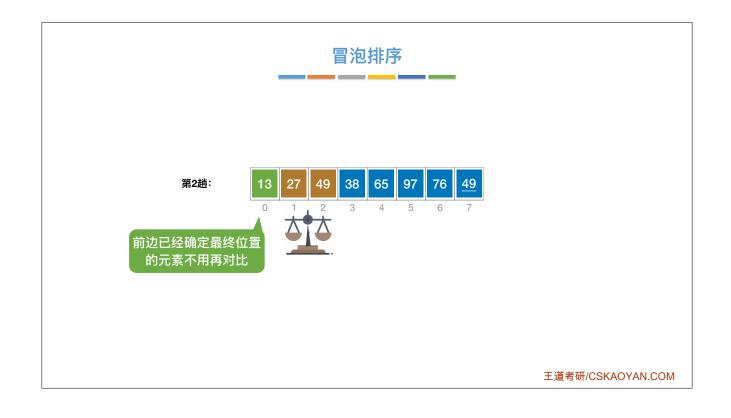


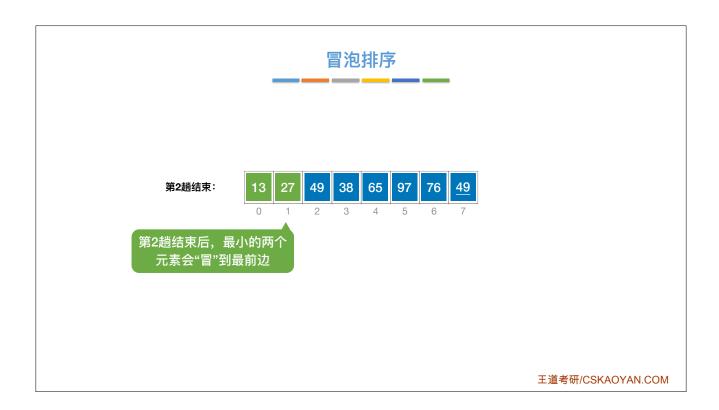








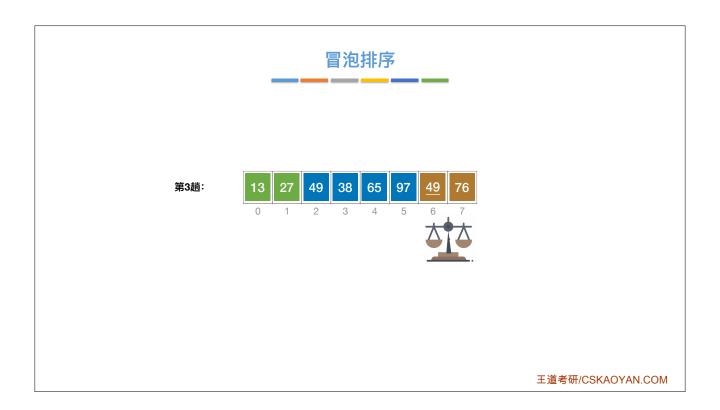


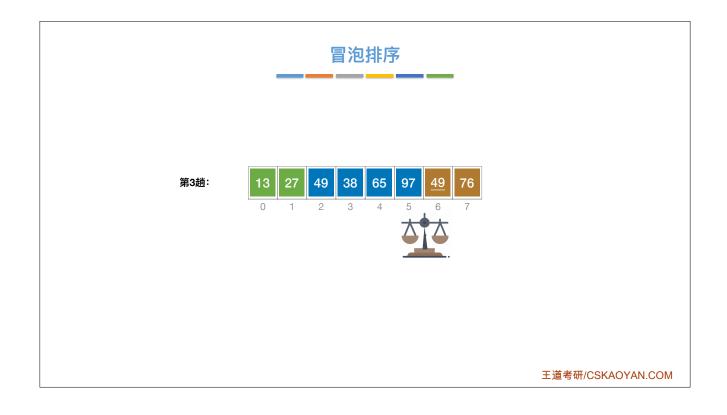


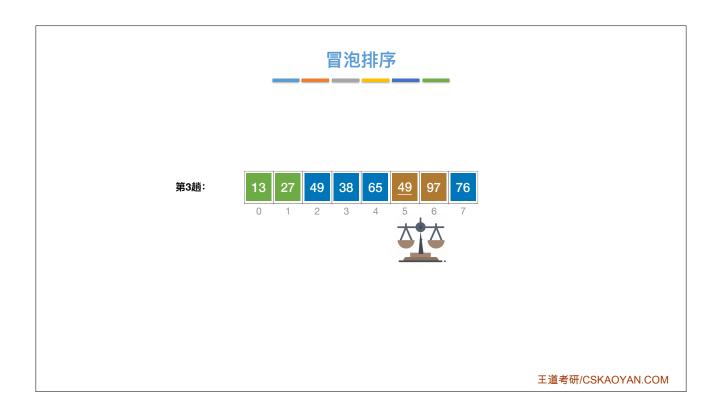


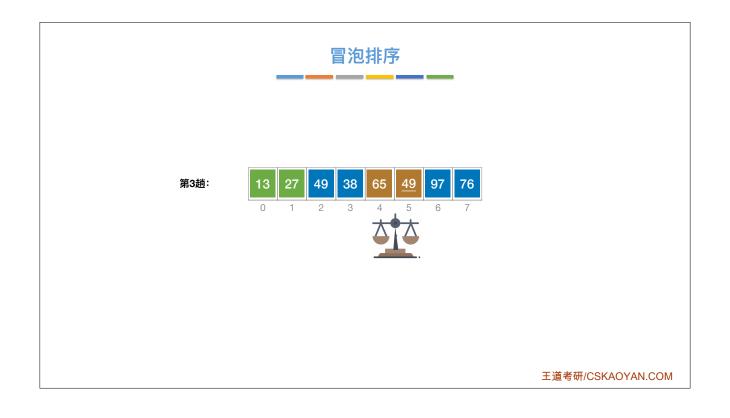
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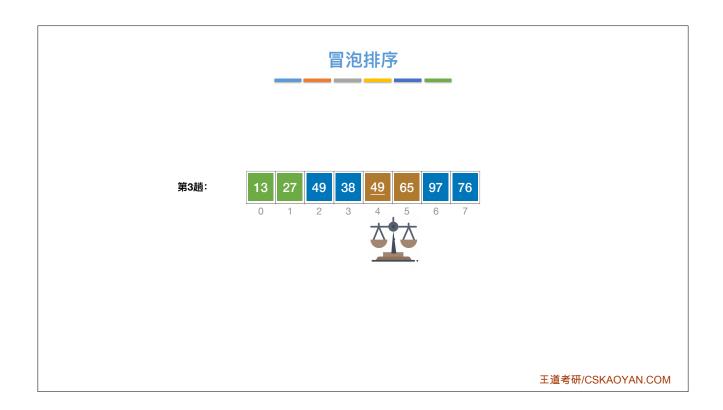
第3趟: 13 27 49 38 65 97 76 49 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

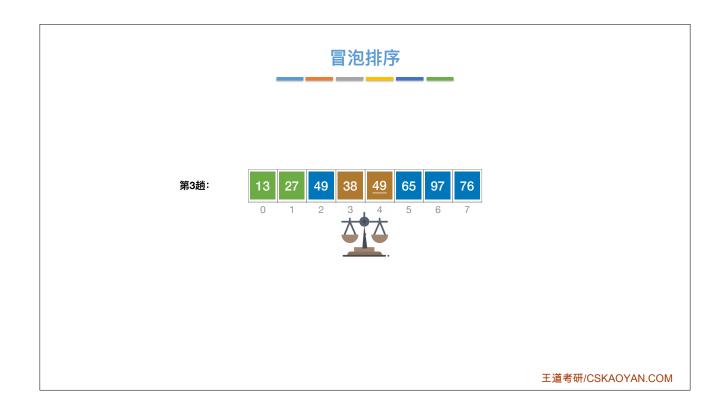


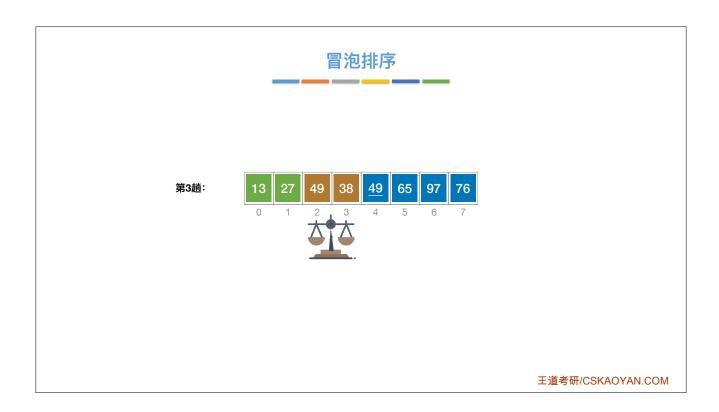


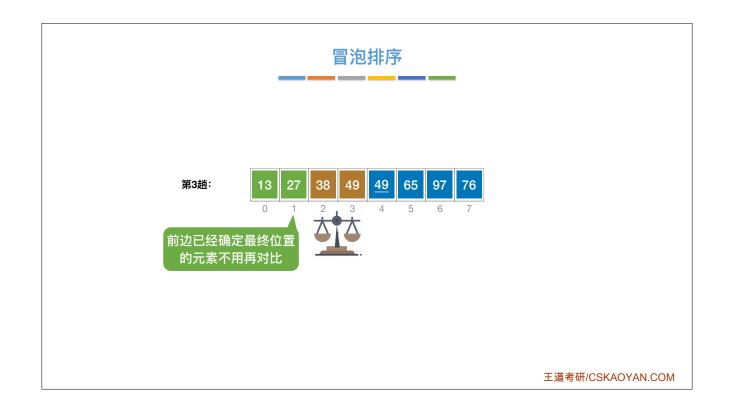


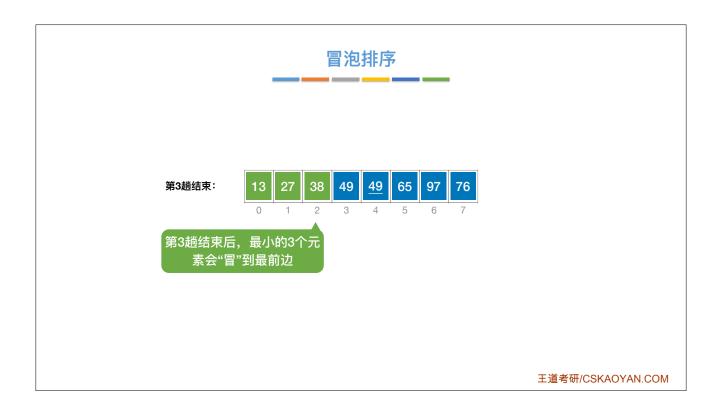










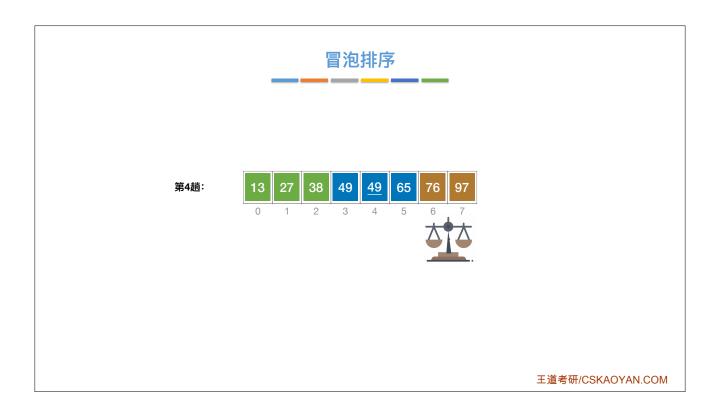


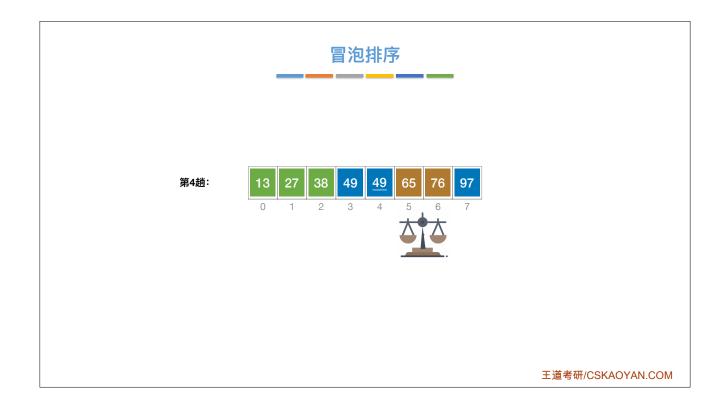


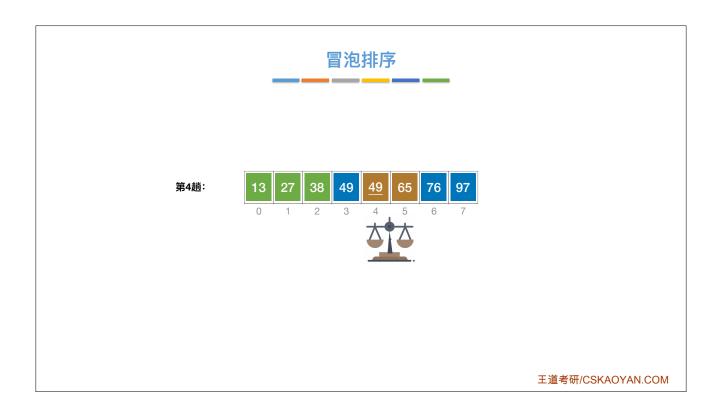
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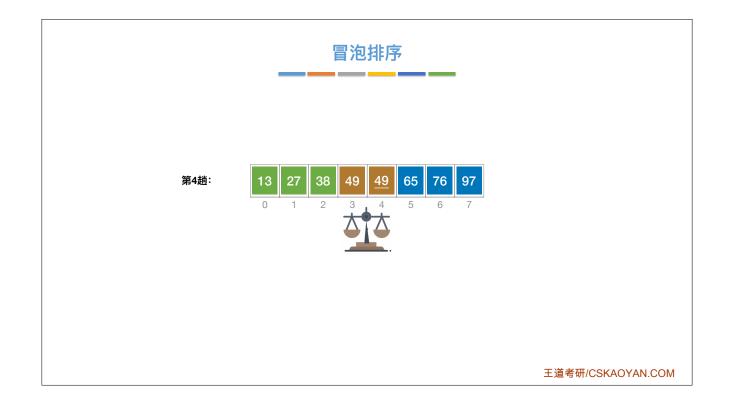
 第4趟:
 13
 27
 38
 49
 49
 65
 97
 76

 0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7







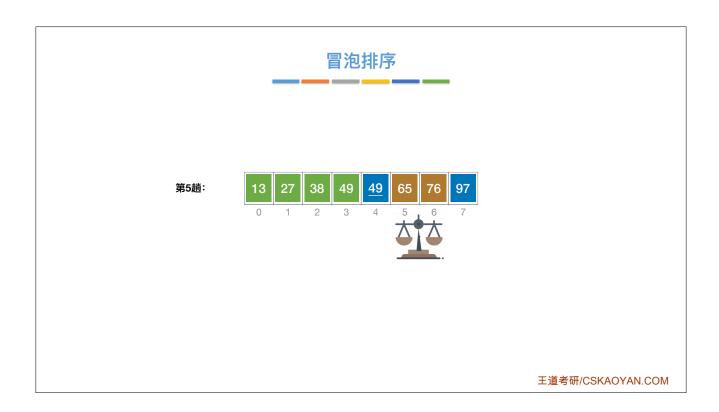






从后往前(或从前往后)两两比较相邻元素的值,若为逆序(即A[i-1]>A[i]),则交换它们,直到序列比较完。称这样过程为"一趟"冒泡排序。

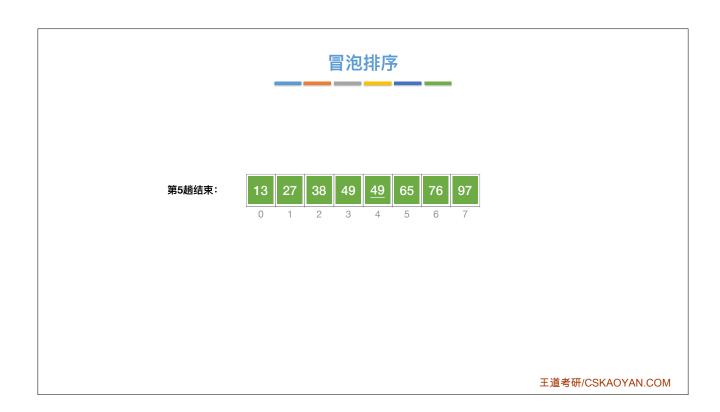
第5趟: 13 27 38 49 49 65 76 97 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

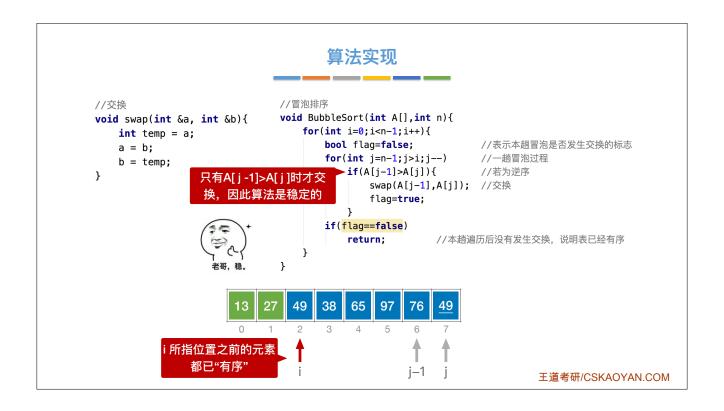




从后往前(或从前往后)两两比较相邻元素的值,若为逆序(即A[i-1]>A[i]),则交换它们,直到序列比较完。称这样过程为"一趟"冒泡排序。总共需进行 n-1 趟冒泡。







算法性能分析

空间复杂度: O(1)

最好情况(有序): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

比较次数=n-1;交换次数=0 最好时间复杂度=O(n)

最坏情况(逆序): 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

比较次数= $(n-1)+(n-2)+...+1 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} =$ 交换次数 最坏时间复杂度= $O(n^2)$

平均时间复杂度=O(n²)

每次交换都需要 移动元素3次

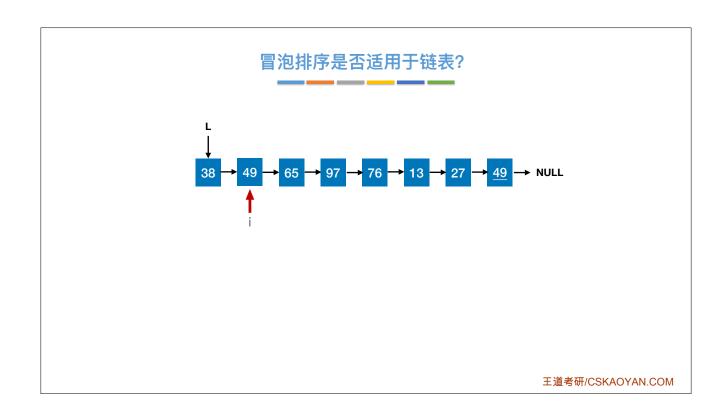
//交换

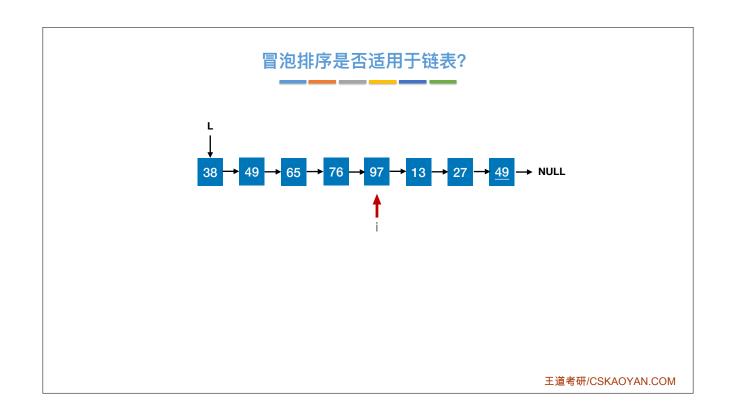
```
void swap(int &a, int &b){
    int temp = a;
    a = b;
    b = temp;
}
```

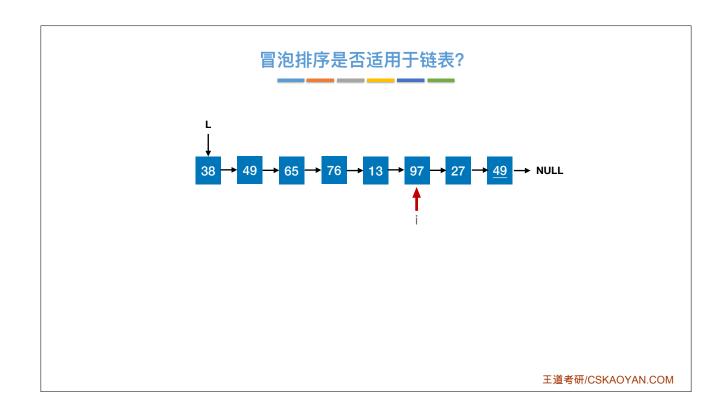
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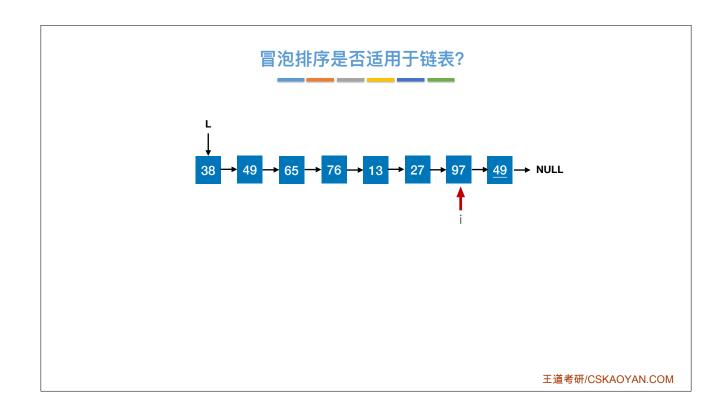
冒泡排序是否适用于链表?

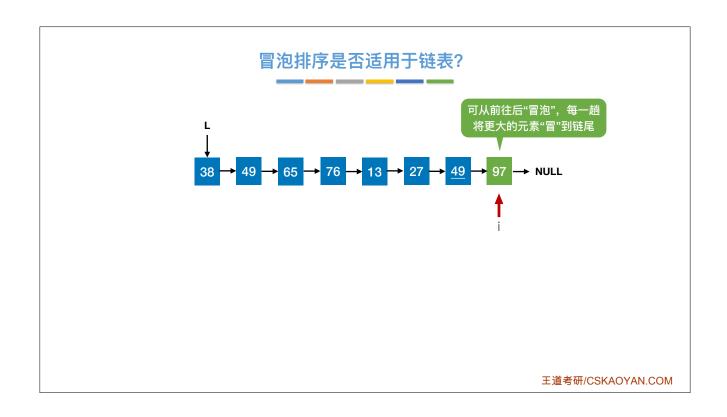
 $\begin{array}{c}
L \\
\downarrow \\
49 \longrightarrow 38 \longrightarrow 65 \longrightarrow 97 \longrightarrow 76 \longrightarrow 13 \longrightarrow 27 \longrightarrow \underline{49} \longrightarrow \text{NULL}
\end{array}$

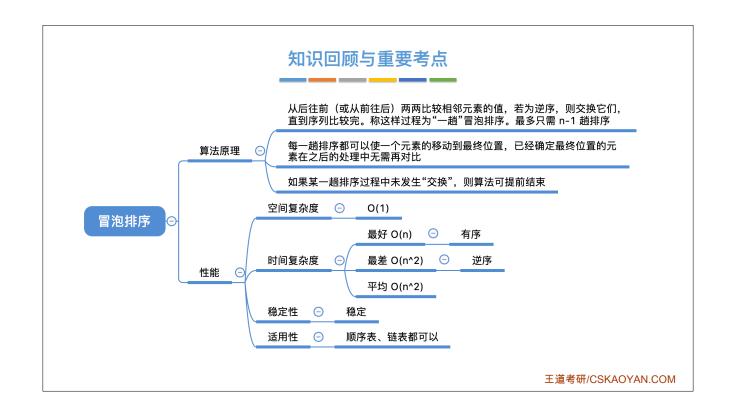


















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