

**# 버블 정렬  $n^2$  swap(i,i+1)**

```
array = [9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1] # array = [8,4,6,2,9,1,3,7,5]
```

```
def bubble_sort(array):
    n = len(array)
    for i in range(n - 1):
        for j in range(n - i - 1):
            if array[j] > array[j + 1]:
                array[j], array[j + 1] = array[j + 1],
array[j]
                print(array)

print("before: ",array)
bubble_sort(array)
print("after:", array)
```

**# 선택 정렬 앞에 부터 하나씩 맞춤(swap)  $n^2$**

```
array = [8,4,6,2,9,1,3,7,5]
```

```
def selection_sort(array):
    n = len(array)
    for i in range(n):
        min_index = i
        for j in range(i + 1, n):
            if array[j] < array[min_index]:
                min_index = j
        array[i], array[min_index] = array[min_index],
array[i]
        print(array[:i+1])

print("before: ",array)
selection_sort(array)
print("after:", array)
```

# 삽입 정렬 for i 크기의 정렬된 배열  $n^2$

```
array = [8,4,6,2,9,1,3,7,5]
```

```
def insertion_sort(array):
```

```
    n = len(array)
```

```
    for i in range(1, n):
```

```
        for j in range(i, 0, - 1):
```

```
            if array[j - 1] > array[j]:
```

```
                array[j - 1], array[j] = array[j], array[j]
```

```
            - 1]
```

```
        print(array[:i+1])
```

```
print("before: ",array)
```

```
insertion_sort(array)
```

```
print("after:", array)
```

# 병합 정렬  $n \log n$  == 내장 함수 1->2->4->... 크기의 정렬된 배열

```
array = [8,4,6,2,9,1,3,7,5]
```

```
def merge_sort(array):
    if len(array) < 2:
        return array
    mid = len(array) // 2
    low_arr = merge_sort(array[:mid])
    high_arr = merge_sort(array[mid:])

    merged_arr = []
    l = h = 0
    while l < len(low_arr) and h < len(high_arr):
        if low_arr[l] < high_arr[h]:
            merged_arr.append(low_arr[l])
            l += 1
        else:
            merged_arr.append(high_arr[h])
            h += 1
    merged_arr += low_arr[l:]
    merged_arr += high_arr[h:]
    print(merged_arr)
    return merged_arr

print("before: ",array)
array = merge_sort(array)
print("after:", array)
```

# 퀵 정렬 mid기준 왼쪽은 mid보다 작고, 오른쪽은 mid보다 큼

```
array = [8,4,6,2,5,1,3,7,9]
```

```
def quick_sort(array):
    if len(array) <= 1:
        return array
    pivot = len(array) // 2
    front_arr, pivot_arr, back_arr = [], [], []
    for value in array:
        if value < array[pivot]:
            front_arr.append(value)
        elif value > array[pivot]:
            back_arr.append(value)
        else:
            pivot_arr.append(value)
    print(front_arr, pivot_arr, back_arr)
    return quick_sort(front_arr) + quick_sort(pivot_arr) +
quick_sort(back_arr)

print("before: ",array)
array = quick_sort(array)
print("after:", array)
```

# 2차원 특정 인덱스 기준 정렬

```
arr.sort(key=lambda x: x[1]); sorted_arr=sorted(arr,key=lambda x: x[1])
```

# 이진탐색  $n \log n$

**def** **binary\_search**(target, data):

    data.sort()

    start = 0                   # 맨 처음 위치

    end = len(data) - 1       # 맨 마지막 위치

**while** start <= end:

        mid = (start + end) // 2   # 중간값

**if** data[mid] == target:

**return** mid           # *target* 위치 반환

**elif** data[mid] > target: # *target*이 작으면 왼쪽을 더 탐색

            end = mid - 1

**else**:                   # *target*이 크면 오른쪽을 더 탐색

            start = mid + 1

**return**

# 올림

math.ceil(n)

# 내림 -3.14 → -4

math.floor(n)

# 버림 -3.14 → -3

int(n), math.trunc(n)

# n자리까지 반올림

xx=format(x, ".nf")

# n자리까지 반올림하여 출력

print(f'{x:.nf}')

# 유니온 파인드

# 1

```
parent = list(range(n+1))
```

```
def find(x):
```

```
    if parent[x]!=x:
```

```
        parent[x] = find(parent[x])
```

```
    return parent[x]
```

```
def union(a,b):
```

```
    ra, rb = find(a), find(b)
```

```
    if ra!=rb:
```

```
        parent[rb] = ra
```

# 2

```
import sys
```

```
sys.setrecursionlimit(10**7)
```

```
def find(k):
```

```
    global P
```

```
    if P[k]==-1: return k
```

```
    #P[P[k]]=find(P[k])
```

```
    P[k]=find(P[k])
```

```
    return P[k]
```

```
P={} #P 초기화. 모든 요소가 부모
```

```
for i in range(n+1):
```

```
    P[i]=-1
```

```
for i in range(m):
```

```
    k,a,b=map(int,input().split())
```

```
    if k==1: # check
```

```
        if find(a)==find(b): print('YES')
```

```
        else: print('NO')
```

```
    else: # union
```

```
        if find(a)!=find(b): P[find(a)]=find(b)
```

# GCD (최대공약수)

math.gcd(a,b,c,...)

# lcm (최소공배수)

math.lcm(a,b,c,...)

# 소수(2,3,5,7,...) 판별  $n \log \log n$

is\_prime = [True]\*(N+1)

is\_prime[0] = is\_prime[1] = False

for i in range(2, int(N\*\*0.5)+1):

if is\_prime[i]:

for j in range(i\*i, N+1, i):

is\_prime[j] = False

print(is\_prime[N])

# 약수(12->[1,2,3,4,6]) 구하기  $n^{1/2}$

def divisors(n):

small, large = [], []

for i in range(1, int(n\*\*0.5) + 1):

if n % i == 0:

small.append(i)

if i != n // i:

large.append(n // i)

return small + large[::-1]

# list

arr.append(x) arr.pop(idx) arr.insert(idx,x) arr.extend(iterable)

arr.sort() arr.reverse() arr.clear() arr.count(x) arr.index(x)

# dictionary

dic.keys() dic.values() dic.items() del dic[key]

dic={1:11, 2:22, 3:33} #모든 출력 순서는 추가순임

dic.items() → [(1,11), (2,22), (3,33)]

dic.keys() → [1,2,3]

dic.values() → [11,22,33]

# set

s.add(x) s.remove(x) s1|s2 s1&s2 s2-s1

```
# sys
import sys
input=sys.stdin.readline
sstr=input().rstrip() → strip: space, tab, \n 제거

# 조합, 순열
import itertools
itertools.combination(arr,k)
itertools.permutation(arr,k)

+)
gcd(*arr), lcm(*arr)
```





