CPE 593 - Data Structures and Algorithms - Homework 1 – Sorting

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Read Data Structures and Algorithms pp.

1. Q: Given a pivot value int pivot = (x[left] + x[right]) / 2 show this array after the first partition pass.  
   Show the array after each swap is made

A: pivot = (9+8) / 2 = 8

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 8 |
| **8** | 2 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | **9** |
| 8 | 2 | 5 | 4 | **2** | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | **11** | 9 |
| 8 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | **11** | **9** |

The red mark number means each time we need to swap them

The blue mark number means after the first partition pass, those numbers will be split out

1. Q: Below a certain size, it is not worth sorting with quicksort, but faster to use insertion sort. Modify the code below to not call quicksort all the way down.  
   **void quicksort(int[] x, int left, int right) {**

**int pivot = (x[left] + x[right]) / 2;  
 // do partitioning here**

**int i = // wherever the middle ended up...  
 quicksort(x, left, i);  
 quicksort(x, i+1, right);  
}**

**A: Modified code is as blow:**

**void quicksort(int[] x, int left, int right) {**

**if(right-left<=M){//M maybe 3 or 4, that depends**

**InsertSort(x,left,right);**

**else {**

**int pivot = (x[left] + x[right]) / 2;  
 // do partitioning here**

**int i =// wherever the middle ended up...  
 quicksort(x, left, i);  
 quicksort(x, i+1, right);**

**}**

**}**

**void InsertSort(int[] x, int left, int right) {**

**int i,j;**

**int temp;**

**for(i=left+1;i<=right;i++)**

**{**

**temp=x[i];**

**j=i-1;**

**while((j>=left)&&(x[j]>temp))**

**{**

**x[j+1]=x[j];**

**j--;**

**}**

**x[j+1]=temp;**

**}**

**}**

1. Q: Show the heap created from the following array in heapsort, and show the values as they would be moved in the array

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

A: The heap is created as blow:



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

According to this heap, the new array should be:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

1. Q: Once the array is in a heap, show how to take the top value out and then recreate the heap.

A: According to the heap we created in the problem 3, we know that after the first round , the array is

8,6,4,2,5,2,3,1 . Now we swap the first and last element, and recreate the heap, now the new heap array

is as below:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | **8** |

1. Q: Show each pass of an insertion sort. You may leave the box blank if it stays the same

A: The pass is as below

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 1 | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Q: Write a quicksort in the Processing framework provided, or write your own sort. Test your code on random arrays of 10 to 20. Next week you will test them on larger arrays and measure the elapsed time.

A: The resource code of my quick sort algorithm is as below, there is a java file in the folder as well.

**package** sorting;

**import** java.util.Random;

**public** **class** solution {

**public** **static** **int** partition(**int**[] list, **int** left, **int** right) {

**int** pivot = (list[left] + list[right]) / 2;//set the pivot

**while** (right > left) {

**while** (left <= right && list[left] <= pivot)//find the first number not bigger than the pivot

left++;

**while** (left <= right && list[right] > pivot)//find the first number bigger than the pivot

right--;

**if** (right > left)// swap

{

{

**int** temp = list[right];

list[right] = list[left];

list[left] = temp;

}

}

}

//if all number are not bigger than the pivot,

//it means the first and last must be the biggest number

//so eliminate the last

**if** (left == list.length) {

**return** left - 2;

} **else** {

**return** left - 1;

}

}

**public** **static** **void** quick\_sort(**int**[] list, **int** left, **int** right) {

**if** (right > left) {

**if** (right - left == 1) {//when the list only have two number, just compare and swap instead using the recursion

**if** (list[left] > list[right]) {

**int** temp = list[left];

list[left] = list[right];

list[right] = temp;

}

} **else** {//recursion

**int** index = *partition*(list, left, right);

*quick\_sort*(list, left, index);

*quick\_sort*(list, index + 1, right);

}

}

}

**public** **static** **void** quick\_sort(**int**[] list) {

*quick\_sort*(list, 0, list.length - 1);

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**int**[] list = **new** **int**[10];

Random r = **new** Random();

**for** (**int** i = 0; i < list.length; i++) {//generate the random number

list[i] = r.nextInt(100);

}

*quick\_sort*(list);

**for** (**int** i = 0; i < list.length; i++)

System.*out*.print(list[i] + " ");

}

}