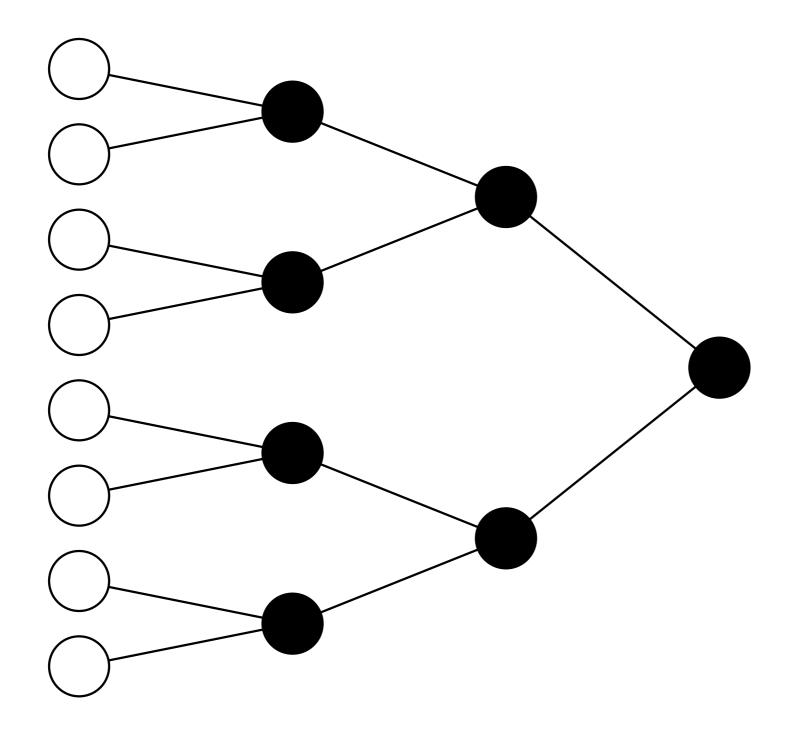
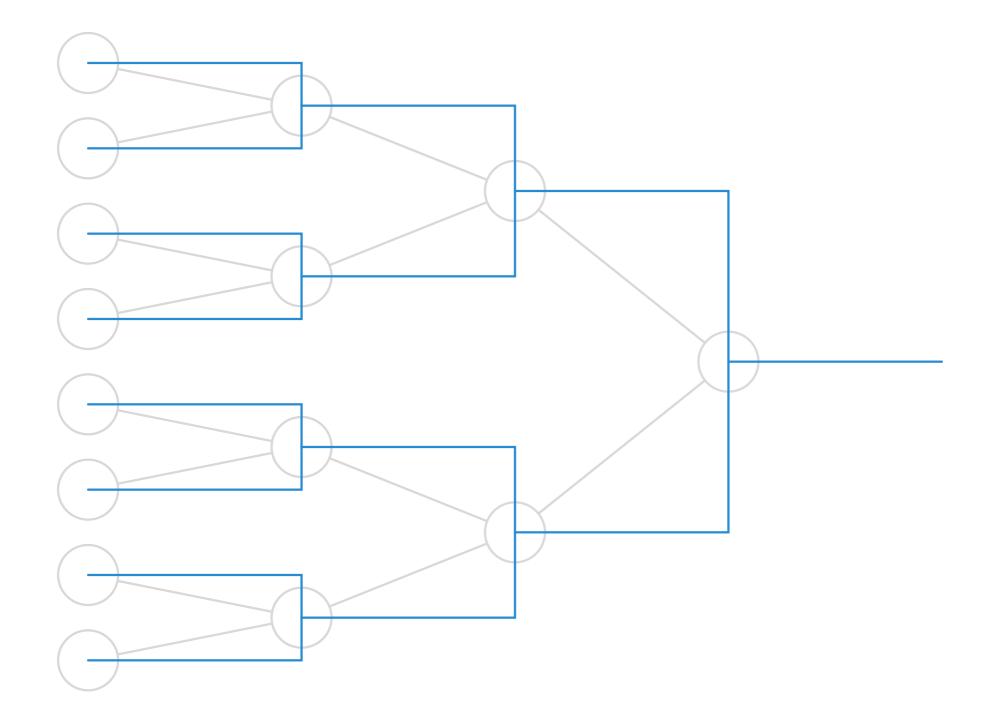


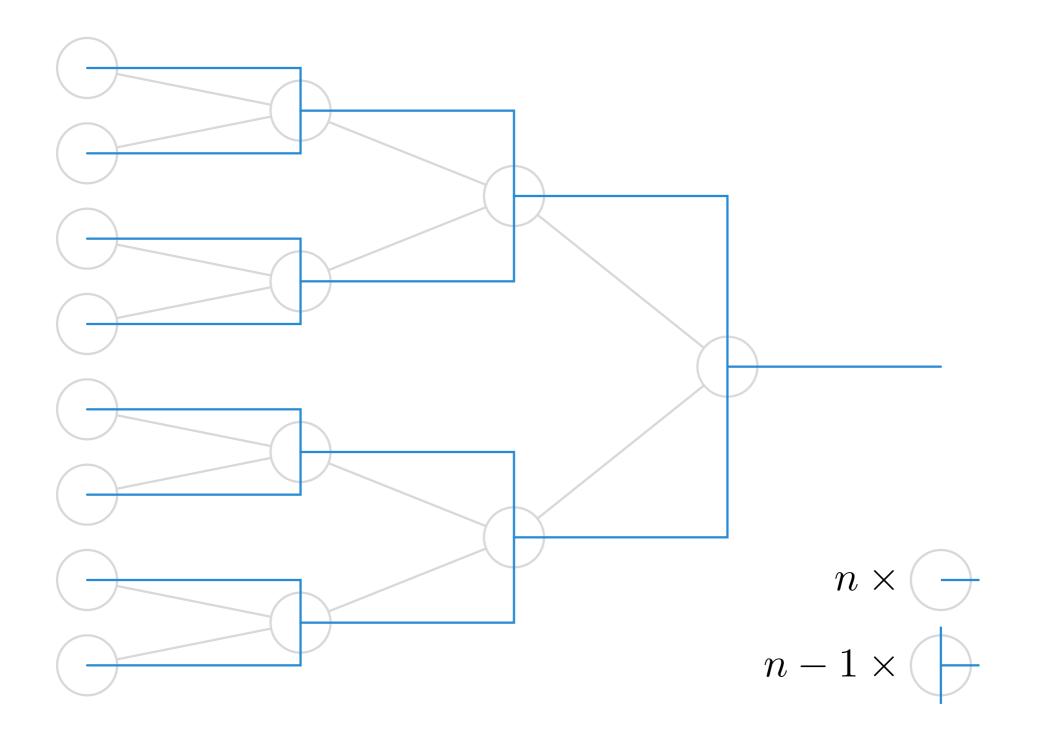
Binært tre med n løvnoder



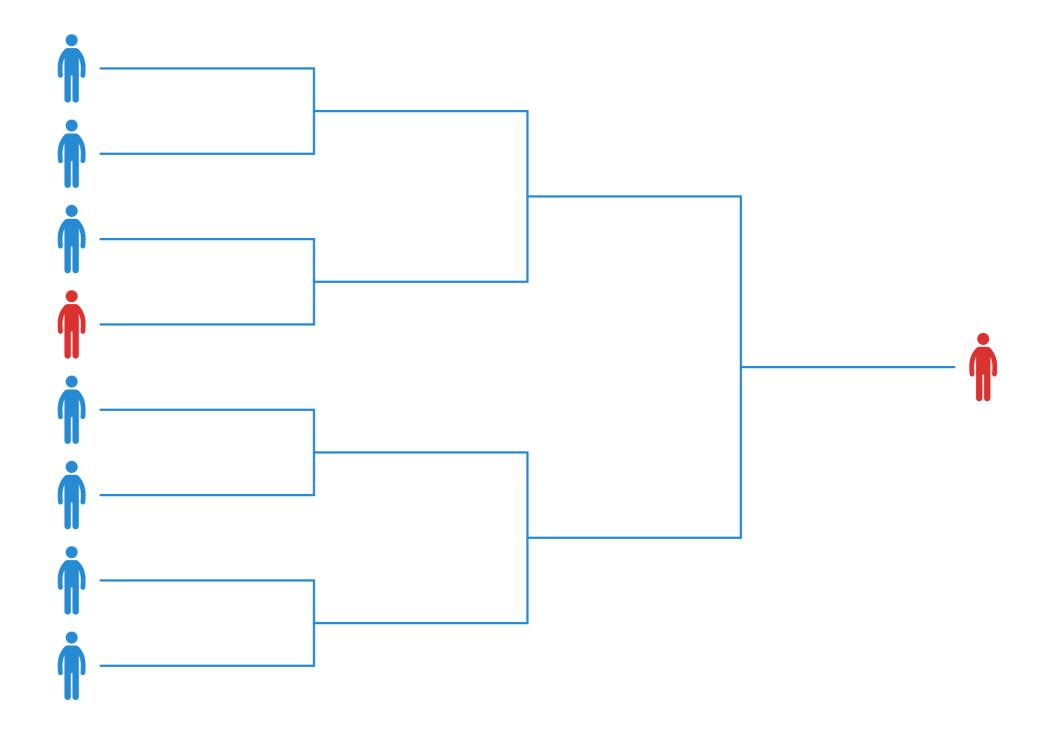
Hvorfor n-1 interne noder?



Tenk på det som en knockout-turnering



n-1 matcher slår ut alle unntatt vinneren



n-1 matcher slår ut alle unntatt vinneren

### Forelesning 4



- 1. Sorteringsgrensen
- 2. Tellesortering
- 3. Radikssortering
- 4. Bøttesortering
- 5. Randomized Select
- 6. Select

## 

#### Variabelskifte

Å bytte ut variable er en teknikk som også brukes i f.eks. kalkulus.

Se f.eks. https:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Change\_of\_variables

$$T(\sqrt{n}) = \lg n$$

$$T(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \lg n$$

D&C 
$$\rightarrow$$
 variabelskifte  $\rightarrow$   $\mathrm{T}(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \lg n$ 

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$

D&C > variabelskifte > 
$$\mathrm{T}(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \lg n$$

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$

$$T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = m$$

D&C > variabelskifte > 
$$\mathrm{T}(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \lg n$$

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$
  $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = m$   $S(m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T(n) = T(2^m)$ 

D&C > variabelskifte > 
$$T(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \lg n$$

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = m$ 
 $S(m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T(n) = T(2^m)$ 
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = S(m/2)$ 

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = m$ 
 $S(m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T(n) = T(2^m)$ 
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = S(m/2)$ 
 $S(m/2) = m$ 

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = m$ 
 $S(m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T(n) = T(2^m)$ 
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = S(m/2)$ 
 $S(m/2) = m$ 
 $S(m) = 2m$ 

(Evt. enda et skifte:  $x = m/2 \implies S(x) = 2x \implies S(m) = 2m$ )

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = m$ 
 $S(m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T(n) = T(2^m)$ 
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = S(m/2)$ 
 $S(m/2) = m$ 
 $S(m) = 2m$ 
 $T(n) = 2 \lg n$ 

Her bruker vi bare definisjonene våre: S(m) = T(n) og  $m = \lg n$ 

$$T(n) = 2T(\sqrt{n}) + \lg n$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) + \lg n$$

D&C > variabelskifte > 
$$T(n) = 2T(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) + \lg n$$

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$

D&C > variabelskifte > 
$$T(n) = 2T(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) + \lg n$$

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$
$$T(2^m) = T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) + m$$

D&C > variabelskifte > 
$$T(n) = 2T(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) + \lg n$$

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$
 
$$T(2^m) = T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) + m$$
 
$$S(m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T(n) = T(2^m)$$

Gi  $T(2^m)$  et nytt navn!

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$
 $T(2^m) = T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) + m$ 
 $S(m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T(n) = T(2^m)$ 
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = S(m/2)$ 

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$

$$T(2^m) = T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) + m$$

$$S(m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T(n) = T(2^m)$$

$$T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = S(m/2)$$

$$S(m) = 2S(m/2) + m$$

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$
 $T(2^m) = T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) + m$ 
 $S(m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T(n) = T(2^m)$ 
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = S(m/2)$ 
 $S(m) = 2S(m/2) + m$ 
 $S(m) = m \lg m + m$ 

$$m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lg n$$
 $T(2^m) = T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) + m$ 
 $S(m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T(n) = T(2^m)$ 
 $T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = S(m/2)$ 
 $S(m) = 2S(m/2) + m$ 
 $S(m) = m \lg m + m$ 
 $T(n) = \lg n \lg \lg n + \lg n$ 

Her bruker vi bare definisjonene våre: S(m) = T(n) og  $m = \lg n$ 

Hvor fort kan vi sortere n elementer om den eneste informasjonen vi får kommer fra parvise sammenligninger (såkalt sammenligningsbasert sortering)?

# 

#### Sorteringsgrensen

#### A TOURNAMENT PROBLEM

LESTER R. FORD, JR.\* AND SELMER M. JOHNSON, The RAND Corporation

Introduction. In his book,  $\dagger$  Steinhaus discusses the problem of ranking n objects according to some transitive characteristic, by means of successive pairwise comparisons. In this paper we shall adopt the terminology of a tennis tournament by n players. The problem may be briefly stated: "What is the

smallest number of matches which will always suffice to rank all *n* players?"

Steinhaus proposes an inductive method whereby, the first *k* players having

Denne artikkelen, fra 1959, beskriver beslutningstremodellen for analyse av sortering og rangering.

#### «Tenk på en permutasjon»

... av n! mulige

Trenger maks lg n! ja-nei-spørsmål

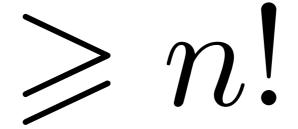


Worst-case: Tenk deg at en kjiping kjenner algoritmen din og velger input for deg.

### «Tenk på en permutasjon»

... av n! mulige

Trenger lg n! ja-nei-spørsmål



$$2^{\Gamma(n)} > n!$$

$$T(n) > \lg n!$$

$$T(n) > \lg n!$$

$$T(n) > \lg n!$$

$$T_{W}(n) \geqslant \lg n!$$

$$T_{W}(n) = \Omega(\lg n!)$$

$$T_{W}(n) = \Omega(\lg n!)$$

$$= \Omega(n \lg n)$$

$$T_{\mathbf{A}}(n) = \Omega(\lg n!)$$

$$= \Omega(n \lg n)$$

 $\lg n!$  er også informasjonsinnholdet i en tilfeldig permutasjon

$$T_{W}(n) =$$

$$T_{W}(n) =$$

$$T_{W}(n) = \Omega(n \lg n)$$

Dette har vi nettopp etablert

$$T_{W}(n) = O(\infty)$$

$$T_{W}(n) =$$

$$T_{W}(n) = \Omega(n \lg n)$$

Algoritmer kan bli vilkårlig dårlige

$$T_{W}(n) = O(\infty)$$

$$T_{W}(n) = \Theta(?)$$

$$T_{W}(n) = \Omega(n \lg n)$$

Vi har ingen generell felles øvre og nedre grense

$$T_A(n) = O(\infty)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{A}}(n) = \boldsymbol{\Theta}(?)$$

$$T_{A}(n) = \Omega(n \lg n)$$

Det samme gjelder forventet kjøretid

$$T_{\mathrm{B}}(n) = O(\infty)$$

$$T_{B}(n) = \Theta(?)$$

$$T_{\mathrm{B}}(n) = \Omega(n)$$

For å garantere rett svar må hele sekvensen behandles

## Bryt grensen

## ... vha. ekstra antagelser

Vi antar at elementene består av ett siffer! (Eller at de er verdier i et begrenset verdiområde 0...k)

# 

## Tellesortering

PROJECT WHIRL WIND

Fra 1954

INFORMATION SORTING

**50** 

A inputB outputk maks

A, B, k: input, output, maksverdi  $(A[i] \in \{0, ..., k\})$ 

Counting-Sort(A, B, k)
1 let C[0..k] be a new array

A input
B output

k maks

C antall

- 1 let C[0...k] be a new array
- 2 for i = 0 to k

A input

B output

k maks

C antall

For hver mulig verdi  $i \dots$ 

- 1 let C[0...k] be a new array
- 2 **for** i = 0 **to** k
- 3 C[i] = 0

A input

B output

k maks

C antall

- 1 let C[0...k] be a new array
- 2 for i = 0 to k
- 3 C[i] = 0
- 4 for j = 1 to A.length

A input

B output

k maks

C antall

j pos. i A

For hvert posisjon i input-tabellen ...

- 1 let C[0...k] be a new array
- 2 for i = 0 to k
- 3 C[i] = 0
- 4 for j = 1 to A.length
- 5 C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1

A input

B output

k maks

C antall

j pos. i A

```
Counting-Sort(A, B, k)
```

- 1 let C[0...k] be a new array
- 2 for i = 0 to k
- 3 C[i] = 0
- 4 for j = 1 to A.length
- 5 C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1
- 6 **for** i = 1 **to** k

A input

B output

k maks

C antall

j pos. i A

For hver av tellingene unntatt 0 ...

```
Counting-Sort (A, B, k)

1 let C[0...k] be a new array

2 for i = 0 to k

3 C[i] = 0

4 for j = 1 to A.length

5 C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1

6 for i = 1 to k

7 C[i] = C[i] + C[i - 1]
```

```
Counting-Sort(A, B, k)

1 let C[0..k] be a new array

2 for i = 0 to k

3 C[i] = 0

4 for j = 1 to A.length

5 C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1

6 for i = 1 to k

7 C[i] = C[i] + C[i - 1]

8 for j = A.length downto 1
```

```
Counting-Sort(A, B, k)
 1 let C[0...k] be a new array
 2 for i = 0 to k
3 	 C[i] = 0
 4 for j = 1 to A.length
       C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1
 6 for i = 1 to k
       C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1]
 8 for j = A.length downto 1
       B[C[A[j]]] = A[j]
```

C[i] = Hvor skal den siste i-en være? (i = A[j])

```
Counting-Sort(A, B, k)
1 let C[0...k] be a new array
2 for i = 0 to k
3 	 C[i] = 0
4 for j = 1 to A.length
       C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1
 6 for i = 1 to k
       C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1]
   for j = A.length downto 1
       B[C[A[j]]] = A[j]
       C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] - 1
10
```

Den neste i-en skal være ett hakk til venstre

- 1 let C[0...k] be a new array
- 2 **for** i = 0 **to** k
- 3 C[i] = 0
- 4 for j = 1 to A.length
- $5 \qquad C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1$
- 6 **for** i = 1 **to** k
- 7 C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1]
- 8 for j = A.length downto 1
- 9 B[C[A[j]]] = A[j]
- 10 C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] 1

A		В	
2	1		1
5	2		2
3	3		3
0	4		4
2,	5		5
3,	6		6
0,	7		7
3"	8		8

```
Counting-Sort(A, B, k)

1 let C[0..k] be a new array

2 for i = 0 to k

3 C[i] = 0

4 for j = 1 to A.length

5 C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1

6 for i = 1 to k

7 C[i] = C[i] + C[i - 1]

8 for j = A.length downto 1

9 B[C[A[j]]] = A[j]

10 C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] - 1
```

A		C		В	
2	1	0	0	0	1
5	2	2	1	0,	2
3	3	2	2	2	3
0	4	4	3	2,	4
2,	5	7	4	3	5
3,	6	7	5	3,	6
0,	7		-	3"	7
3"	8			5	8

$$T(n) = \Theta(n+k)$$

## Utvid verdiområdet

... uten lineær tidsøkning

# 

### Radikssortering

678

[Dec.

The Electrical Tabulating Machine.

By Dr. Herman Hollerith.

[Read before the Royal Statistical Society, 4th December, 1894.]

While engaged in work in the tenth census, that of 1880, my attention was called by Dr. Billings to the need of some mechanical device for facilitating the compilation of population and similar statistics. This led me to a consideration of the problems involved. I found, for example, that while we had collected the information regarding the conjugal condition of our 50,000,000 inhabitants, we were unable to compile this information even in its simplest form, so that, until the census of 1890, we never even knew the proportion of our population that was single, married, and widowed. Again, while we classed our population as native white, foreign white, and coloured, this was extremely unsatis-

```
Radix-Sort(A, d)

1 for i = 1 to d

2 sort* A by digit d
```

\*Må være stabil<sup>†</sup>

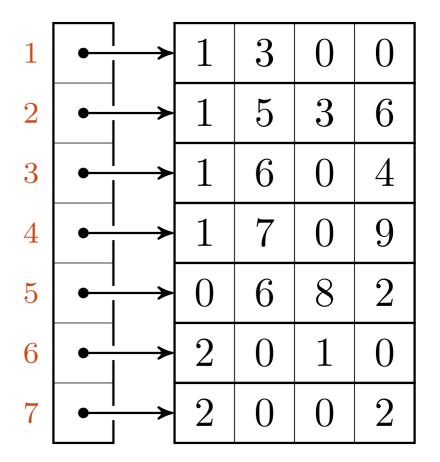
 $^\dagger \mathrm{M} \mathring{\mathrm{a}}$ ikke bytte om like verdier

(Bruk f.eks. Counting-Sort)

Radix-Sort(A, d)

1 **for** i = 1 **to** d

2 sort A on digit d



Radix-Sort(A, d)

1 **for** i = 1 **to** d

2 sort A on digit d

1		0	6	8	2
2	•	1	3	0	0
3		1	5	3	6
4	•	1	6	0	4
5	•	1	7	0	9
6	•	2	0	0	2
7	•	2	0	1	0

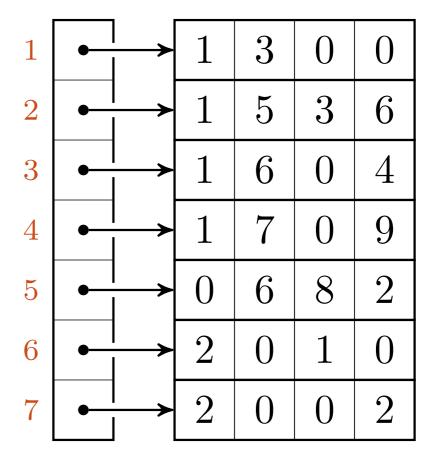
Det \*finnes\* varianter som går denne veien også – men de gjør andre ting \*i tillegg\*. Så denne rett-frem-varianten er rett og slett feil.

#### XIDAR-NON-SORT(A, d)

1 for i = d downto 1

2 sort A on digit d

lin. rang. > radikssortering > feil vei

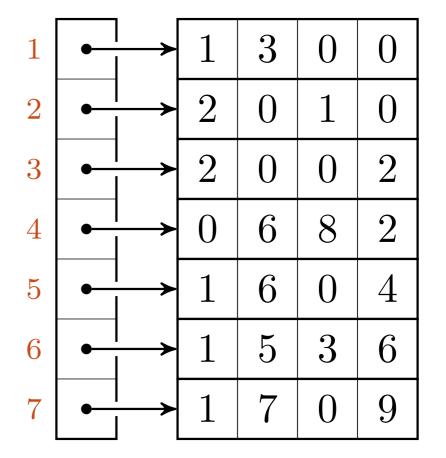


lin. rang. > radikssortering > feil vei

XIDAR-NON-SORT(A, d)

1 for i = d downto 1

2 sort A on digit d



$$T(n) = \Theta(d \cdot (n + k))$$

Kjøretiden er altså avhengig av antall verdier (n), antall mulige verdier for hvert siffer (k) og antall siffer (d).

Counting-Sort (kjøretid  $\Theta(n+k)$ ) for hvert av d siffer

## Bryt grensen ... denne gang for AC

Ingen garantier, men antar at inputs er uniformt fordelte tilfeldige tall i intervallet [0,1).

# 

## Bøttesortering

#### Sorting by Address Calculation\*

E. J. ISAAC and R. C. SINGLETON

Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California

#### General Description of Method

Sorting in a random access memory is essentially a process of associating the address of the location in which each item is to be placed with the identifying key of the item. The fewer times the items have to be moved from one location

Bucket-Sort(A)

A input

Bucket-Sort(A)  

$$1 \quad n = A.length$$

A input n lengte

BUCKET-SORT(A)

- $1 \quad n = A.length$
- 2 create B[0..n-1]

A input

n lengde

B bøtter

### BUCKET-SORT(A)

- $1 \quad n = A.length$
- 2 create B[0..n-1]
- 3 **for** i = 1 **to** n

A input

n lengde

B bøtter

*i* bøttenr

```
BUCKET-SORT(A)
```

- $1 \quad n = A.length$
- 2 create B[0..n-1]
- 3 **for** i = 1 **to** n
- 4 make B[i] an empty list

A input

n lengde

B bøtter

*i* bøttenr

(Evt. bruk dynamiske tabeller)

#### BUCKET-SORT(A)

- $1 \quad n = A.length$
- 2 create B[0..n-1]
- 3 **for** i = 1 **to** n
- 4 make B[i] an empty list
- 5 **for** i = 1 **to** n

A input

n lengde

B bøtter

*i* bøttenr

```
Bucket-Sort(A)

1 \quad n = A.length

2 \quad \text{create B}[0..n-1]

3 \quad \text{for } i = 1 \quad \text{to } n

4 \quad \text{make B}[i] \text{ an empty list}

5 \quad \text{for } i = 1 \quad \text{to } n

6 \quad \text{add A}[i] \quad \text{to B}[\lfloor nA[i] \rfloor]
```

```
BUCKET-SORT(A)

1 n = A.length

2 create B[0..n - 1]

3 for i = 1 to n

4 make B[i] an empty list

5 for i = 1 to n

6 add A[i] to B[\lfloor nA[i] \rfloor]

7 for i = 0 to n - 1
```

```
Bucket-Sort(A)

1 \quad n = A.length

2 \quad \text{create B}[0..n-1]

3 \quad \text{for } i = 1 \quad \text{to } n

4 \quad \text{make B}[i] \text{ an empty list}

5 \quad \text{for } i = 1 \quad \text{to } n

6 \quad \text{add A}[i] \quad \text{to B}[\lfloor nA[i] \rfloor]

7 \quad \text{for } i = 0 \quad \text{to } n-1

8 \quad \text{sort list B}[i]
```

```
BUCKET-SORT(A)

1 n = A.length

2 create B[0..n - 1]

3 for i = 1 to n

4 make B[i] an empty list

5 for i = 1 to n

6 add A[i] to B[\lfloor nA[i] \rfloor]

7 for i = 0 to n - 1

8 sort list B[i]

9 concatenate B[0]...B[n - 1]
```

#### lin. rang. > bøttesortering

```
BUCKET-SORT(A)

1 \quad n = A.length

2 \quad \text{create B}[0..n-1]

3 \quad \text{for } i = 1 \quad \text{to } n

4 \quad \text{make B}[i] \text{ an empty list}

5 \quad \text{for } i = 1 \quad \text{to } n

6 \quad \text{add A}[i] \quad \text{to B}[\lfloor nA[i] \rfloor]

7 \quad \text{for } i = 0 \quad \text{to } n-1

8 \quad \text{sort list B}[i]

9 \quad \text{concatenate B}[0] \dots \text{B}[n-1]
```

	A		В
1	.78	0	•
2	.17	1	•
3	.39	2	•
4	.26	3	•
5	.72	4	•
6	.94	5	•
7	.21	6	•
8	.12	7	•
9	.23	8	•
10	.68	9	•

```
BUCKET-SORT(A)

1 \quad n = A.length

2 \quad \text{create B}[0 \dots n-1]

3 \quad \text{for } i = 1 \quad \text{to } n

4 \quad \text{make B}[i] \text{ an empty list}

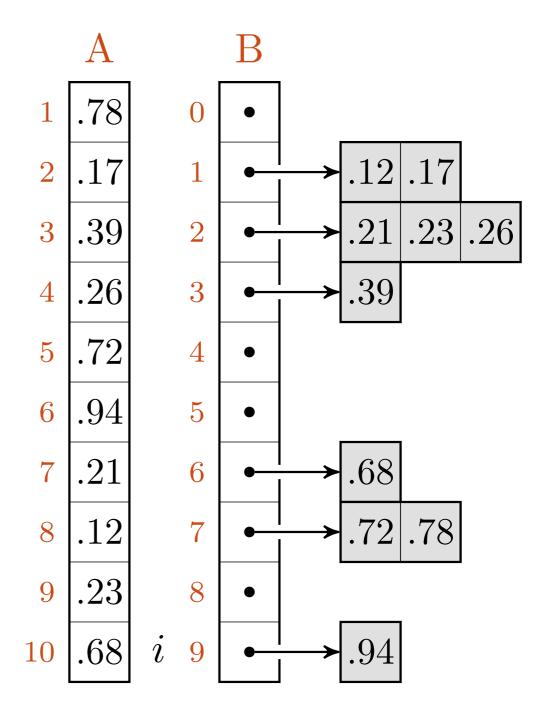
5 \quad \text{for } i = 1 \quad \text{to } n

6 \quad \text{add A}[i] \text{ to B}[\lfloor nA[i] \rfloor]

7 \quad \text{for } i = 0 \quad \text{to } n-1

8 \quad \text{sort list B}[i]

9 \quad \text{concatenate B}[0] \dots B[n-1]
```



$$T_{W}(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

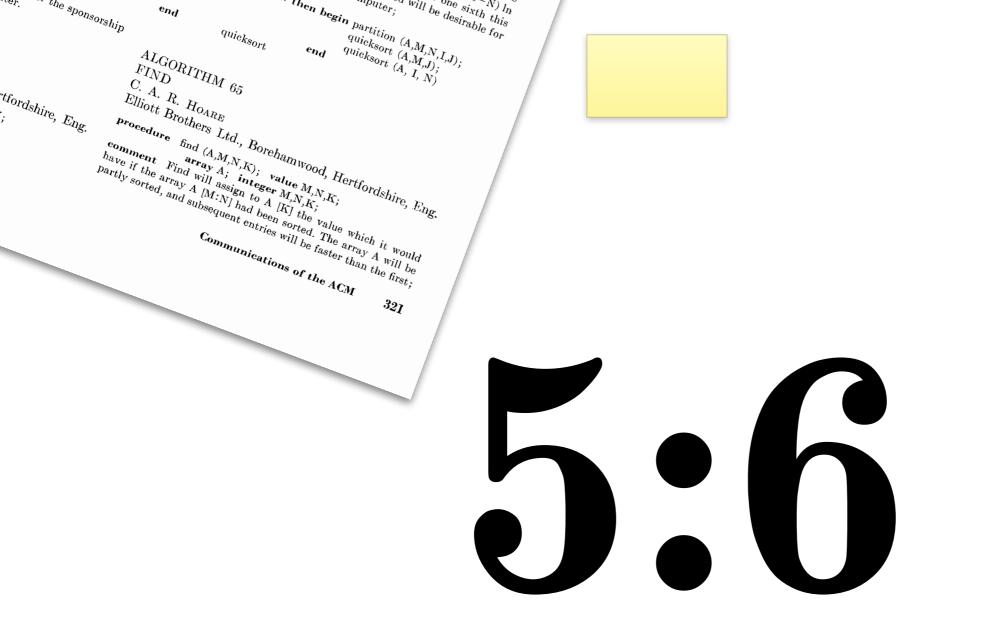
$$T_A(n) = \Theta(n)$$

$$T_{B}(n) = \Theta(n)$$

### Bryt grensen for AC

### ... ved å begrense problemet

Vi vil bare rangere \*noen\* elementer, heller enn \*alle. Men vil antar her som for sammenligningsbasert sortering at vi bare kan rangere objekter parvis.



### Randomized Select

## Hvem er på 10. plass?

Antar distinkte verdier!

## Induksjon/rekursjon

Anta mindre instanser kan løses

Vi kan da løse disse rekursivt!

# «Quicksort som binærsøk»

Rand-Sel(A, p, r, i)

A tabell

 $egin{array}{ccc} p & ext{venstre} \ r & ext{høyre} \end{array}$ 

rang

Rand-Sel(A, 
$$p$$
,  $r$ ,  $i$ )

1 **if**  $p == r$ 

- p venstre
- r høyre
- *i* rang

Rand-Sel(A, 
$$p$$
,  $r$ ,  $i$ )

1 if  $p == r$ 

2 return A[ $p$ ]

 $egin{array}{ll} A & {
m tabell} \\ p & {
m venstre} \\ r & {
m høyre} \\ i & {
m rang} \end{array}$ 

```
Rand-Sel(A, p, r, i)

1 if p == r

2 return A[p]

3 q = \text{Rand-Partition}(A, p, r)
```

A tabell p venstre r høyre i rang q splitt

```
Rand-Sel(A, p, r, i)

1 if p == r

2 return A[p]

3 q = \text{Rand-Partition}(A, p, r)

4 k = q - p + 1
```

 $\begin{array}{ccc} A & tabell \\ p & venstre \\ r & h \not o yre \\ i & rang \\ q & splitt \\ k & rang, q \end{array}$ 

```
Rand-Sel(A, p, r, i)

1 if p == r

2 return A[p]

3 q = \text{Rand-Partition}(A, p, r)

4 k = q - p + 1

5 if i == k
```

 $\begin{array}{ccc} A & tabell \\ p & venstre \\ r & h \not o yre \\ i & rang \\ q & splitt \\ k & rang, q \end{array}$ 

```
RAND-SEL(A, p, r, i)

1 if p == r

2 return A[p]

3 q = \text{RAND-PARTITION}(A, p, r)

4 k = q - p + 1

5 if i == k

6 return A[q]
```

 $\begin{array}{ccc} A & \text{tabell} \\ p & \text{venstre} \\ r & \text{høyre} \\ i & \text{rang} \\ q & \text{splitt} \\ k & \text{rang}, q \end{array}$ 

```
Rand-Sel(A, p, r, i)

1 if p == r

2 return A[p]

3 q = \text{Rand-Partition}(A, p, r)

4 k = q - p + 1

5 if i == k

6 return A[q]

7 elseif i < k
```

 $\begin{array}{ccc} A & tabell \\ p & venstre \\ r & h \not o yre \\ i & rang \\ q & splitt \\ k & rang, q \end{array}$ 

```
\begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Rand-Sel}(A,p,r,i) \\ 1 & \text{if } p == r \\ 2 & \text{return } A[p] \\ 3 & q = \operatorname{Rand-Partition}(A,p,r) \\ 4 & k = q - p + 1 \\ 5 & \text{if } i == k \\ 6 & \text{return } A[q] \\ 7 & \text{elseif } i < k \\ 8 & \text{return } \operatorname{Rand-Sel}(A,p,q-1,i) \end{array}
```

A tabell p venstre r høyre i rang q splitt k rang, q

Let blant de små: Finn det k-ende minste i A[p ... q - 1]

```
RAND-SEL(A, p, r, i)
1 if p == r
       return A[p]
3 q = \text{Rand-Partition}(A, p, r)
4 \quad k = q - p + 1
5 if i == k
       return A[q]
  elseif i < k
       return Rand-Sel(A, p, q - 1, i)
  else return RAND-SEL(A, q + 1, r, i - k)
```

A tabell p venstre r høyre i rang q splitt k rang, q

Ellers: Finn det (i - k)-ende minste i A[q + 1...r]

$$RS(A, p, r, i)$$

$$1 if p == r$$

$$2 return A[p]$$

- 3 q = RAND-PARTITION(A, p, r)
- $4 \quad k = q p + 1$
- 5 **if** i == k
- 6 return A[q]
- 7 elseif i < k
- 8 return RS(A, p, q 1, i)
- 9 else return RS(A, q + 1, r, i k)

o	7	1
	8	2
	6	3
	1	4
	4	5
	2	6
	3	7
r	5	8

RS(A, 
$$p, r, i$$
)

1 if  $p == r$ 

2 return A[ $p$ ]

3  $q = \text{RAND-PARTITION}(A, p, r)$ 

4  $k = q - p + 1$ 

5 if  $i == k$ 

6 return A[ $q$ ]

7 elseif  $i < k$ 

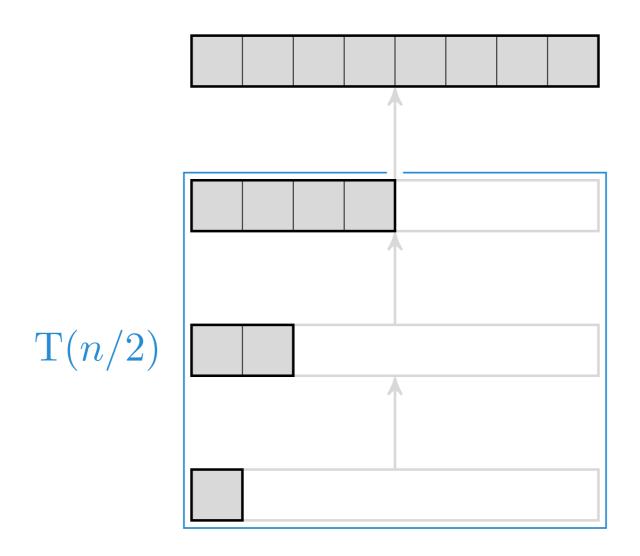
8 return RS(A,  $p, q - 1, i$ )

9 else return RS(A,  $q + 1, r, i - k$ )

 $\rightarrow 4$ 

p	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
q	5	5
	6	6
	7	7
r	8	8

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + n$$



lin. rang. 
$$\rightarrow$$
 rand. select  $\rightarrow$  AC  $\rightarrow$  T $(n) = n + T(n/2)$ 

$$T(n) = n$$

$$+n/2$$
 (1)

$$+n/4$$
 (2)

$$+n/8$$
 (3)

$$+1$$
  $(\lg n)$ 

$$T(n) = 2n - 1$$

### Verifikasjon

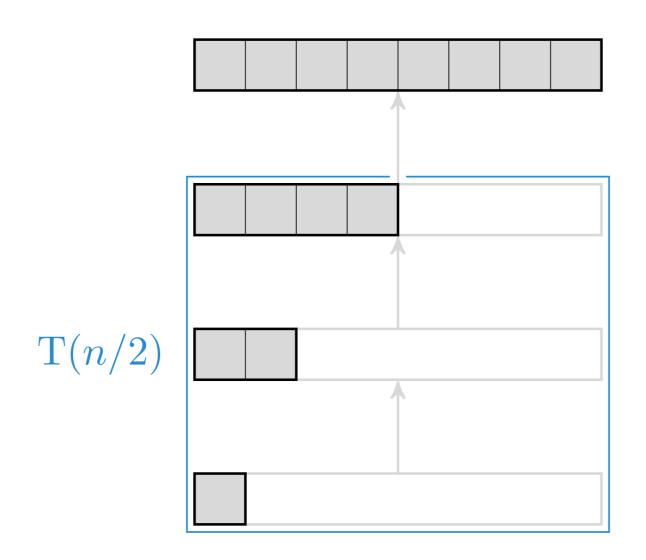
Med substitusjon/induksjon

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + n$$

$$= \left(2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} - 1\right) + n$$

$$= n - 1 + n$$

$$= 2n - 1$$



$$T(n) = 2n - 1$$

$$T_W(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$T_A(n) = \Theta(n)$$

$$T_{\mathrm{B}}(n) = \Theta(n)$$

I verste tilfelle: Pivot alene, akkurat som Quicksort

$$T_W(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$T_A(n) = \Theta(n)$$

$$T_{B}(n) = \Theta(n)$$

Forventet:  $\Theta(n+n/2+\cdots+4+2+1)$  operasjoner

## Gjenta suksessen! ... denne gang for WC

## 

#### Select

JOURNAL OF COMPUTER AND SYSTEM SCIENCES 7, 448-461 (1973)

#### Time Bounds for Selection\*

MANUEL BLUM, ROBERT W. FLOYD, VAUGHAN PRATT, RONALD L. RIVEST, AND ROBERT E. TARJAN

Department of Computer Science, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305

Received November 14, 1972

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The number of comparisons required to select the i-th smallest of n numbers is shown

## Trenger god pivot Bruk ... Select?

«Median av medianer»

```
Partition(A, p, r)
1 \quad x = A[r]
2 \quad i = p - 1
3 \quad \text{for } j = p \quad \text{to } r - 1
4 \quad \text{if } A[j] \leq x
5 \quad i = i + 1
6 \quad \text{exchange } A[i] \quad \text{with } A[j]
7 \quad \text{exchange } A[i + 1] \quad \text{with } A[r]
8 \quad \text{return } i + 1
```

#### Partition-Around (A, p, r, x)

- 1 i = 1
- 2 while  $A[i] \neq x$
- 3 i = i + 1
- 4 exchange A[r] and A[i]
- 5 **return** Partition(A, p, r)

```
Rand-Sel(A, p, r, i)

1 if p == r

2 return A[p]

3 q = \text{Rand-Partition}(A, p, r)

4 k = q - p + 1

5 if i == k

6 return A[q]

7 elseif i < k

8 return Rand-Sel(A, p, q - 1, i)

9 else return Rand-Sel(A, q + 1, r, i - k)
```

```
Select (A, p, r, i)

1 if p == r

2 return A[p]

3 q = GOOD\text{-PARTITION}(A, p, r)

4 k = q - p + 1

5 if i == k

6 return A[q]

7 elseif i < k

8 return Select (A, p, q - 1, i)

9 else return Select (A, p + 1, r, i - k)
```

A tabell

p venstre

r høyre

GOOD-PARTITION
$$(A, p, r)$$

$$1 \quad n = r - p + 1$$

$$egin{array}{ll} p & ext{venstre} \ r & ext{høyre} \ n & ext{antall} \end{array}$$

$$n$$
 antall

$$n = A[p \dots r].length$$

$$1 \quad n = r - p + 1$$

$$2 m = \lceil n/5 \rceil$$

A tabell

p venstre

r høyre

n antall

m grupper

$$1 \quad n = r - p + 1$$

$$2 m = \lceil n/5 \rceil$$

3 create B[1..m]

- A tabell
- p venstre
- r høyre
- n antall
- m grupper
- B medianer

$$1 \quad n = r - p + 1$$

$$2 m = \lceil n/5 \rceil$$

- 3 create B[1..m]
- 4 for i = 0 to m 1

- A tabell
- p venstre
- r høyre
- n antall
- m grupper
- B medianer
- i gruppe 1

$$1 \quad n = r - p + 1$$

$$2 \quad m = \lceil n/5 \rceil$$

3 create 
$$B[1..m]$$

4 for 
$$i = 0$$
 to  $m - 1$ 

$$5 q = p + 5i$$

- A tabell
- p venstre
- r høyre
- n antall
- m grupper
- B medianer
- i gruppe -1
- q v., gruppe

$$1 \quad n = r - p + 1$$

$$2 \quad m = \lceil n/5 \rceil$$

3 create 
$$B[1..m]$$

4 for 
$$i = 0$$
 to  $m - 1$ 

$$5 q = p + 5i$$

6 sort 
$$A[q ... q + 4]$$

- A tabell
- p venstre
- r høyre
- n antall
- m grupper
- B medianer
- i gruppe -1
- q v., gruppe

$$1 \quad n = r - p + 1$$

$$2 \quad m = \lceil n/5 \rceil$$

3 create 
$$B[1..m]$$

4 for 
$$i = 0$$
 to  $m - 1$ 

$$5 q = p + 5i$$

6 sort 
$$A[q ... q + 4]$$

$$7 B[i] = A[q+3]$$

A tabell

p venstre

r høyre

n antall

m grupper

B medianer

i gruppe -1

q v., gruppe

```
GOOD-PARTITION(A, p, r)

1 \quad n = r - p + 1

2 \quad m = \lceil n/5 \rceil

3 \quad \text{create B}[1 ... m]

4 \quad \text{for } i = 0 \quad \text{to } m - 1

5 \quad q = p + 5i

6 \quad \text{sort A}[q ... q + 4]

7 \quad B[i] = A[q + 3]

8 \quad x = \text{Select}(B, 1, m, \lfloor m/2 \rfloor)
```

```
A tabell

p venstre

r høyre

n antall

m grupper

B medianer

i gruppe -1

q v., gruppe

x splitt
```

```
Good-Partition(A, p, r)

1 \quad n = r - p + 1
2 \quad m = \lceil n/5 \rceil
3 \quad \text{create B}[1 \dots m]
4 \quad \text{for } i = 0 \quad \text{to } m - 1
5 \quad q = p + 5i
6 \quad \text{sort A}[q \dots q + 4]
7 \quad B[i] = A[q + 3]
8 \quad x = \text{Select}(B, 1, m, \lfloor m/2 \rfloor)
9 \quad \text{return Partition-Around}(A, p, r, x)
```

A tabell p venstre r høyre n antall m grupper B medianer i gruppe -1 q v., gruppe x splitt

$$3\left(\left\lceil\frac{1}{2}\left\lceil\frac{n}{5}\right\rceil\right\rceil - 2\right) \geqslant \frac{3n}{10} - 6$$

Hvor mange har vi på hver side av pivot?

$$3\left(\left\lceil\frac{1}{2}\left\lceil\frac{n}{5}\right\rceil\right\rceil - 2\right) \geqslant \frac{3n}{10} - 6$$

Vi har delt inn i  $\lceil n/5 \rceil$  grupper

$$3\left(\left\lceil\frac{1}{2}\left\lceil\frac{n}{5}\right\rceil\right\rceil - 2\right) \geqslant \frac{3n}{10} - 6$$

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$$3\left(\left\lceil\frac{1}{2}\left\lceil\frac{n}{5}\right\rceil\right\rceil - 2\right) \geqslant \frac{3n}{10} - 6$$

Unntatt én, om  $\lceil n/5 \rceil > n/5 \dots$ 

$$3\left(\left\lceil\frac{1}{2}\left\lceil\frac{n}{5}\right\rceil\right\rceil - 2\right) \geqslant \frac{3n}{10} - 6$$

... og unntatt gruppen med pivot

$$3\left(\left\lceil\frac{1}{2}\left\lceil\frac{n}{5}\right\rceil\right\rceil - 2\right) \geqslant \frac{3n}{10} - 6$$

Vi har altså minst så mange elementer mindre enn pivot . . .

$$3\left(\left\lceil\frac{1}{2}\left\lceil\frac{n}{5}\right\rceil\right\rceil - 2\right) \geqslant \frac{3n}{10} - 6$$

... og så mange som er større

$$T(n) = \Theta(n)$$

- 1. Sorteringsgrensen
- 2. Tellesortering
- 3. Radikssortering
- 4. Bøttesortering
- 5. Randomized Select
- 6. Select