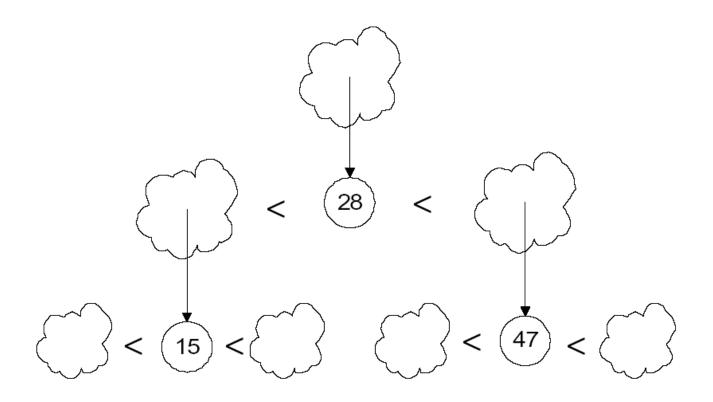
## Hızlı Sıralama (Quick-Sort)

Bu algoritma Böl-Yönet yaklaşımına dayanmaktadır.

#### Hızlı Sıralama



Bir pivot eleman seçilir. Pivottan küçük olanlar ve büyük olanlar olarak dizi ikiye bölünür.

Herbir taraf özyineli olarak sıralanır.

### Hızlı sıralama (Quicksort) Algoritması

Tamsayılardan oluşan n elemanlı bir dizi verilmiş olsun.

- If {dizi sadece bir elemandan oluşuyorsa}, return
- Else
  - pivot olarak kullanmak için bir eleman seç
  - Diziyi aşağıdaki gibi iki alt dizi halinde böl:
    - Pivot'a eşit yada pivottan küçük olanlar
    - Pivottan büyük olanlar
  - İki alt diziyi Hızlı sırala
  - Return sonuç dizi

# Örnek

Verilen diziyi algoritmaya göre sıralayalım

40	20	10	80	60	50	7	30	100
----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	-----

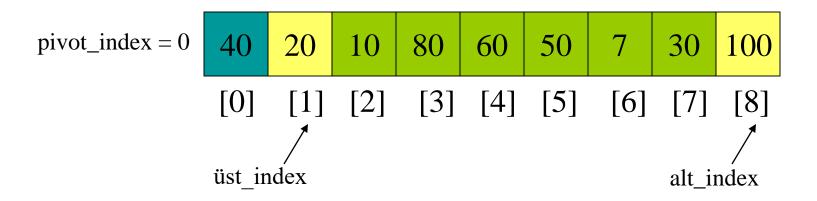
### Pivot Eleman seç

• Pivot eleman değişik şekillerde seçilebilir. Bu örnekte ilk eleman pivot olarak seçilecektir.

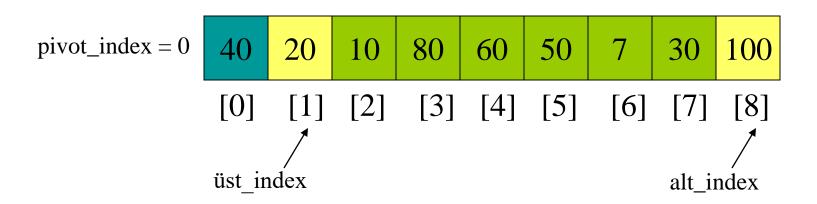
40	20	10	80	60	50	7	30	100
----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	-----

### Diziyi bölme

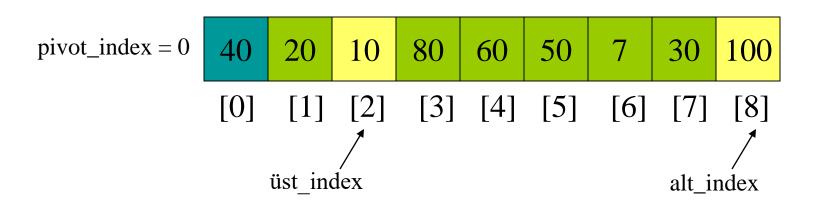
- Pivottan küçük yada eşit olanlardan oluşan bir altdizi(<= pivot)</li>
- Pivottan büyük olan elemanlardan oluşan bir dizi(> pivot)
- Altdiziler orijinal dizide tutulur.
- Bölme işlemini diziler parçalanamayacak hale gelene kadar rekürsif olarak tekrarla



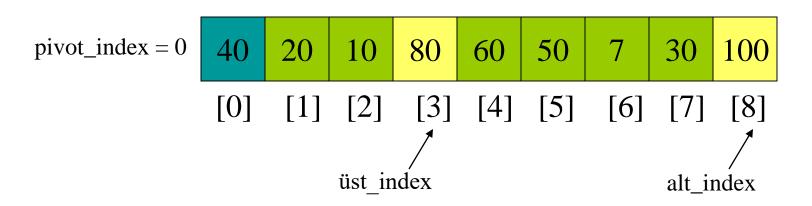
1. While data[üst\_index] <= data[pivot]
++üst index</pre>



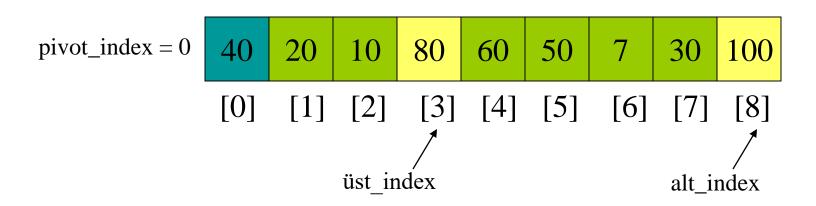
1. While data[üst\_index] <= data[pivot]
++üst index</pre>



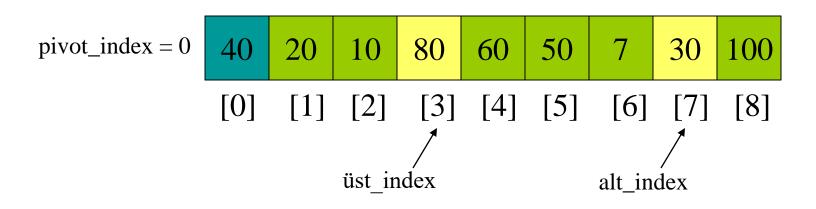
1. While data[üst\_index] <= data[pivot]
++üst index</pre>



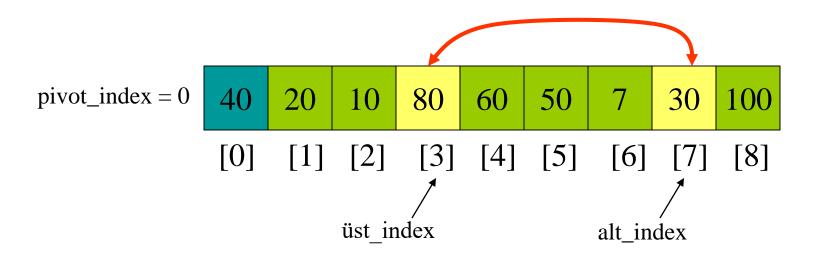
- 1. While data[üst\_index] <= data[pivot]
  ++üst index</pre>
- 2. While data[alt\_index] > data[pivot]--alt\_index



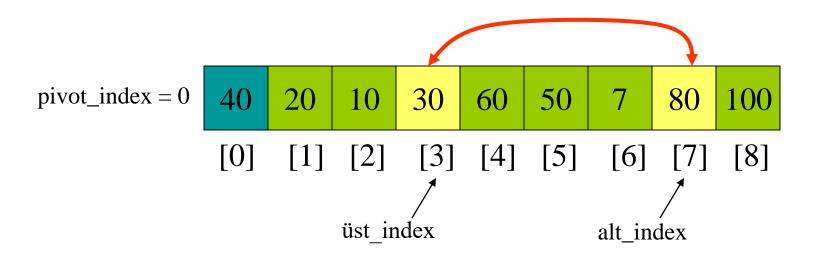
- 1. While data[üst\_index] <= data[pivot]
  ++üst index</pre>
- 2. While data[alt\_index] > data[pivot]--alt\_index



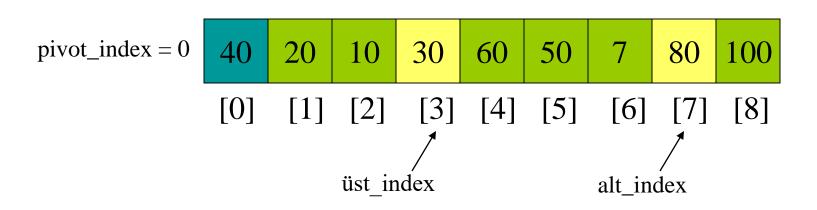
- 1. While data[üst\_index] <= data[pivot]
  ++üst index</pre>
- 2. While data[alt\_index] > data[pivot]--alt\_index
- 3. If üst\_index < alt\_index swap data[üst\_index] and data[alt\_index]



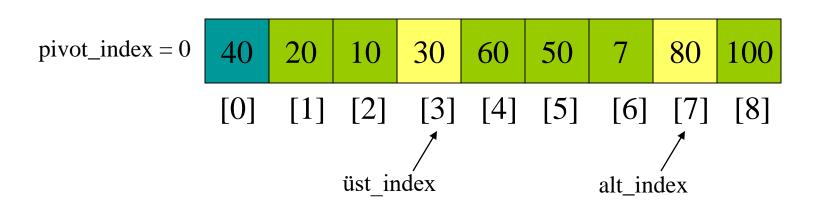
- 1. While data[üst\_index] <= data[pivot]
  ++üst index</pre>
- 2. While data[alt\_index] > data[pivot]--alt\_index
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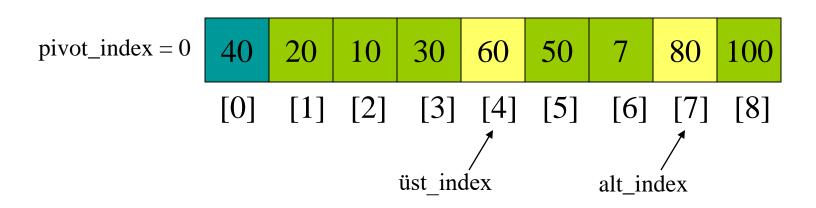
- 1. While data[üst\_index] <= data[pivot]
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- 2. While data[alt\_index] > data[pivot]--alt\_index
- 3. If üst\_index < alt\_index swap data[üst\_index] and data[alt\_index]
- 4. While alt\_index > üst\_index, go to 1.



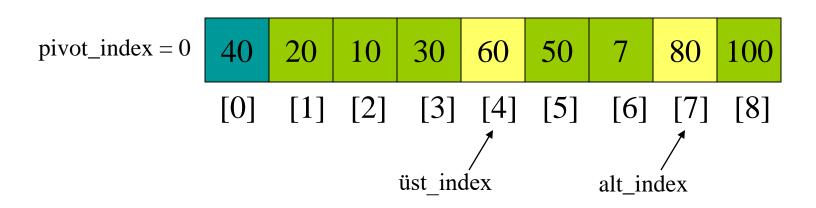
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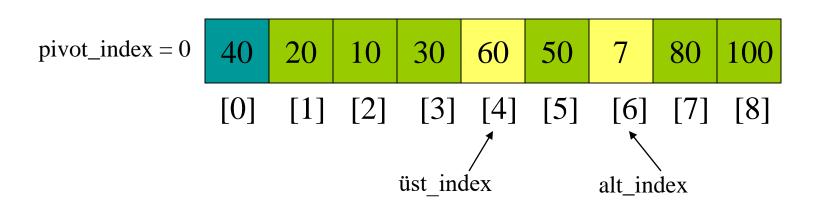
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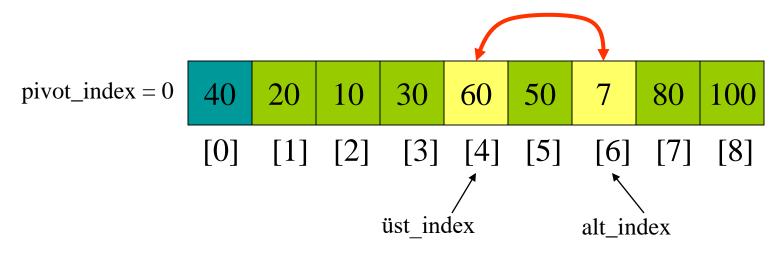
- 1. While data[üst\_index] <= data[pivot]
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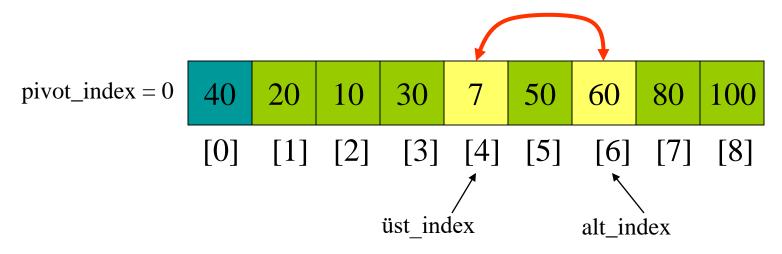
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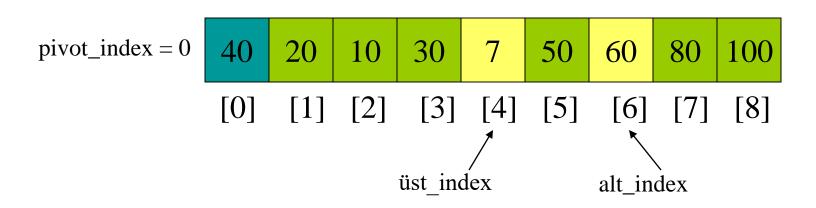
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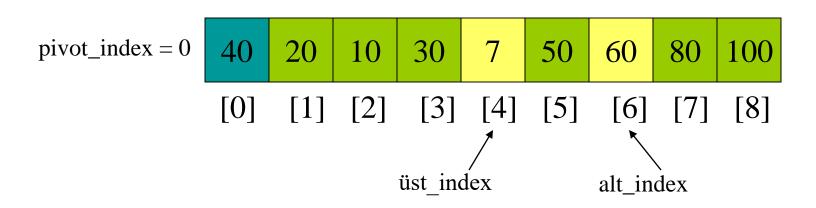
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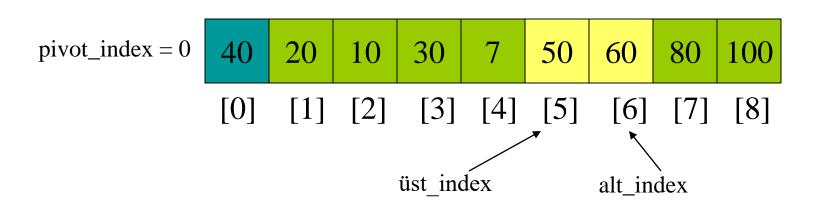
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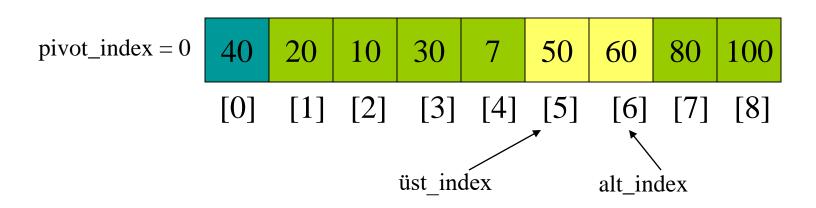
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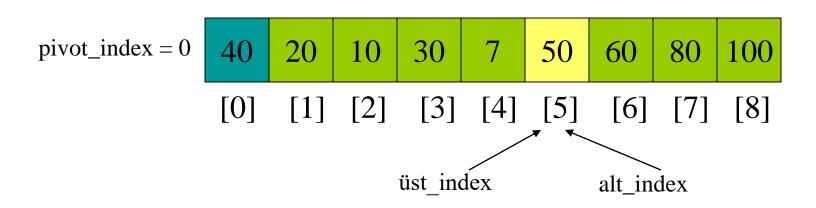
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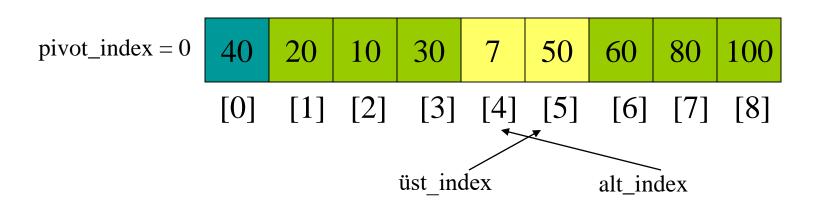
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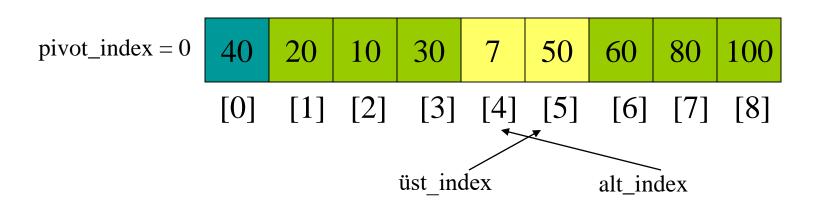
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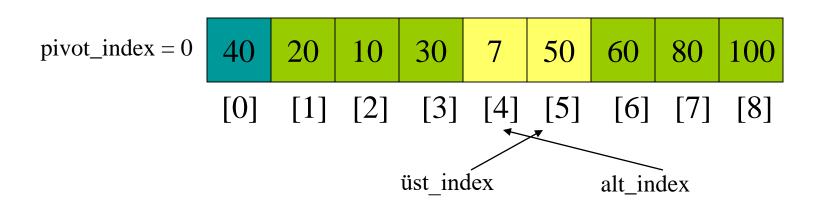
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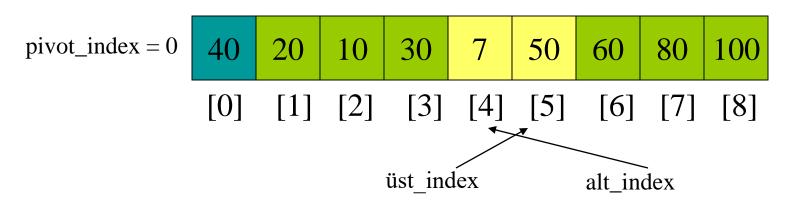
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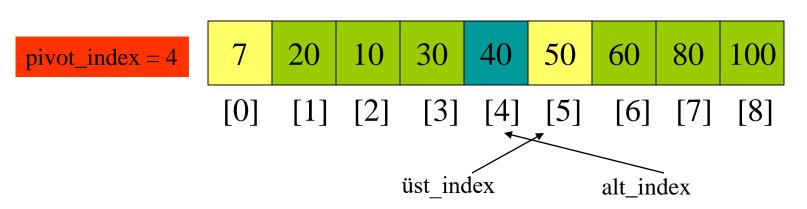
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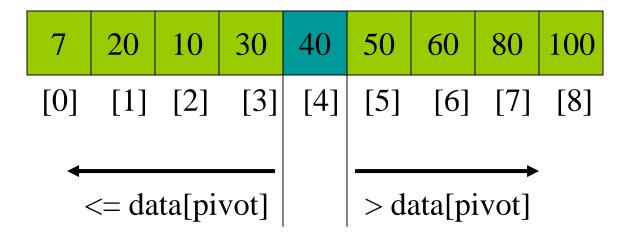
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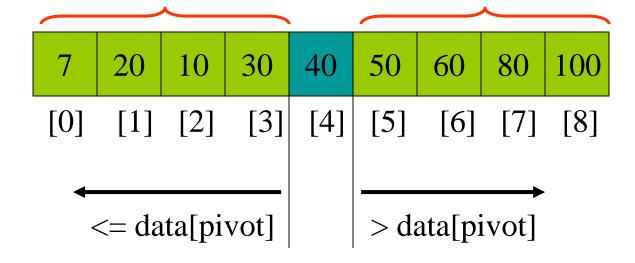
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#### Oluşturulan iki alt dizi

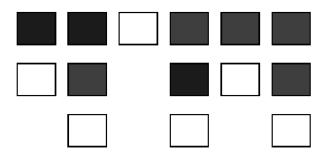


#### **Recursion: Altdizilere Quicksort**



### **Quicksort Algoritmasının Analizi**

- Elemanlar düzensiz dağılmışsa,
- "Best case" çalışma zamanı: O(n log<sub>2</sub>n)
  - Pivot eleman herzaman ortada
  - Her rekürsif çağrımda dizi iki eş parçaya ayrılmakta.



#### **Quicksort Analysis**

Worst case: O(N<sup>2</sup>)

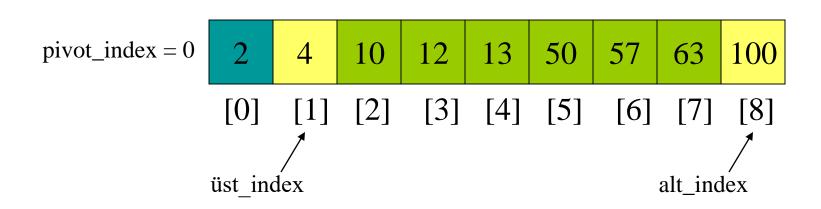
- Her rekürsif çağrımda pivot en küçük elemandır.
- Dizi zaten sıralı olması halidir.

## **Quicksort: Worst Case**

- İlk eleman pivot olarak seçilmiş olsun.
- Dizi zaten sıralı olsun



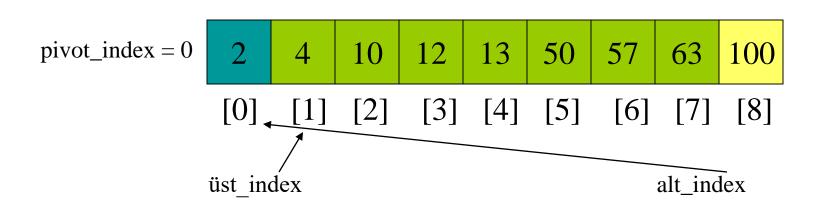
- 1. While data[üst\_index] <= data[pivot] ++üst\_index
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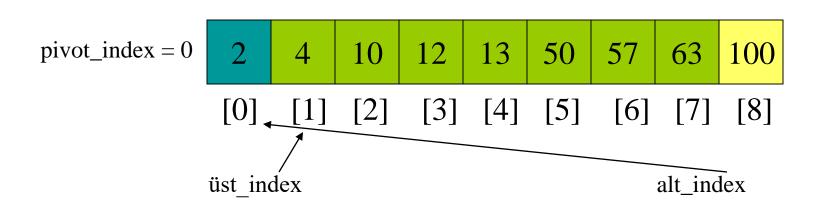
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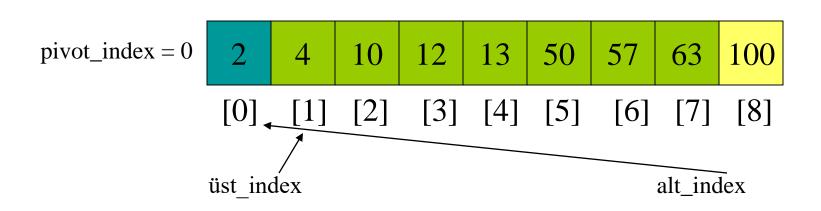
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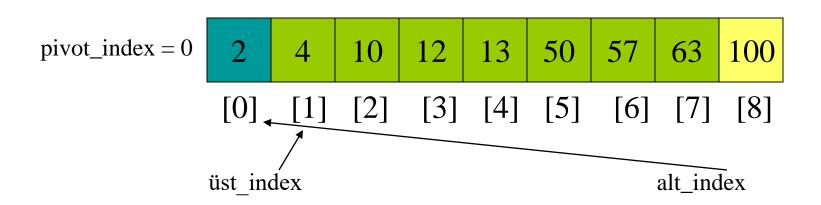
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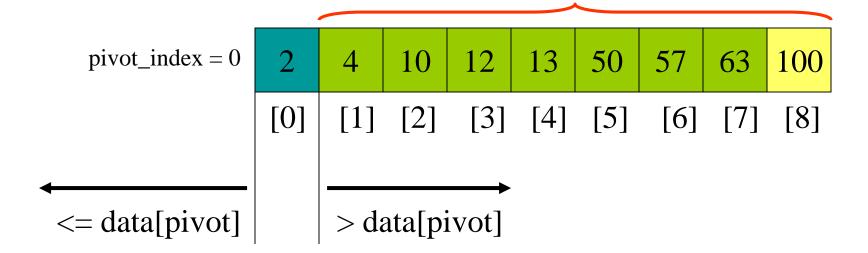
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$$T(n) = T(k) + T(n - k) + \alpha n$$

En kötü durumda dizinin bölünmesi 1 ve n-1 elemanlı biçiminde olacaktır.

$$T(n) = T(1) + T(n-1) + \alpha n$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(1) + [a(n-2) + T(1) + \alpha(n-1)] + T(1) + \alpha n$$

$$= T(n-2) + 2T(1) + \alpha(n-1+n)$$

$$= [T(n-3) + T(1) + \alpha(n-2)] + 2T(1) + \alpha(n-1+n)$$

$$= T(n-3) + 3T(1) + \alpha(n-2+n-1+n)$$

$$= [T(n-4) + T(1) + \alpha(n-3)] + 3T(1) + \alpha(n-2+n-1+n)$$

$$= T(n-4) + 4T(1) + \alpha(n-3+n-2+n-1+n)$$

$$= T(n-i) + iT(1) + \alpha(n-i+1+.....+n-2+n-1+n)$$

$$= T(n-i) + i.T(1) + \alpha(\sum_{j=0}^{i-1}(n-j))$$

$$= T(1) + (n-1)T(1) + \alpha(\sum_{j=0}^{n-2}(n-j))$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-2} j = \sum_{j=1}^{n-2} j = (n-2)(n-1)/2$$
Karesel çalışma zamanı

#### Eniyi Durum Analizi

En iyi durumda dizi her defasında tam olarak ikiye bölünecektir.

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \alpha n = 2(2T(n/4) + \alpha n/2) + \alpha n$$

$$T(n/2) = 2T(n/4) + \alpha n/2$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \alpha n.$$

$$= 2^{2}T(n/4) + 2\alpha n$$

$$= 2^{2}(2T(n/8) + \alpha n/4) + 2\alpha n$$

$$= 2^{3}T(n/8) + 3\alpha n$$

$$= 2^{k}T(n/2^{k}) + k\alpha n$$

$$n = 2^{k}$$

$$n/2^{k} < 1$$

$$k = \log n$$

$$T(n) = nT(1) + \alpha n \log n$$
, which is  $O(n \log n)$ .

#### Quicksort Algoritmasının Çalışma Zamanı Analizi

Best case : O(n log<sub>2</sub>n)

• Worst case : O(n²)

Average case : O(n log<sub>2</sub>n)

# Quicksort

### QUICKSORT(A, p, r)

```
if p<ru>
then q \leftarrow PARTITION(A, p, r)
QUICKSORT(A, p, q-1)
QUICKSORT(A, q+1, r)
```

Algoritma rekürsif yapıda olduğundan bilgisayarın yığıtı yoğun bir biçimde kullanılmaktadır.