# Sortina 排序演算法

# Algorithm的意思?

#### Algorithm noun [C]

(尤指電腦使用的)演算法,計算程式 a set of mathematical instructions or rules that, especially if given to a computer, will help to calculate an answer to a problem

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

## Algorithm 演算法

- 用來解決特定問題的方法
- 有限指令或步驟

#### Algorithm 演算法

#### 必須包含以下5種基本要素:

- •輸入:0個或以上的輸入資料
- •輸出:1個或以上輸出資料
- •明確性:演算法的描述必須無歧義
- •有限性:有限步驟內完成任務
- •有效性:有效可行

#### 例如:煮飯的演算法

量米乙 量米〇 > 把米放進電鍋裡煮熟 山

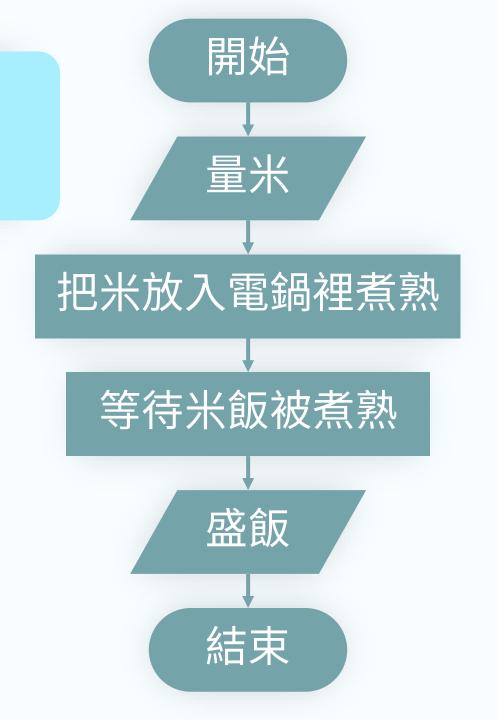
輸入

等待米飯被煮熟 五

盛飯の

輸出

#### 例如:煮飯的演算法

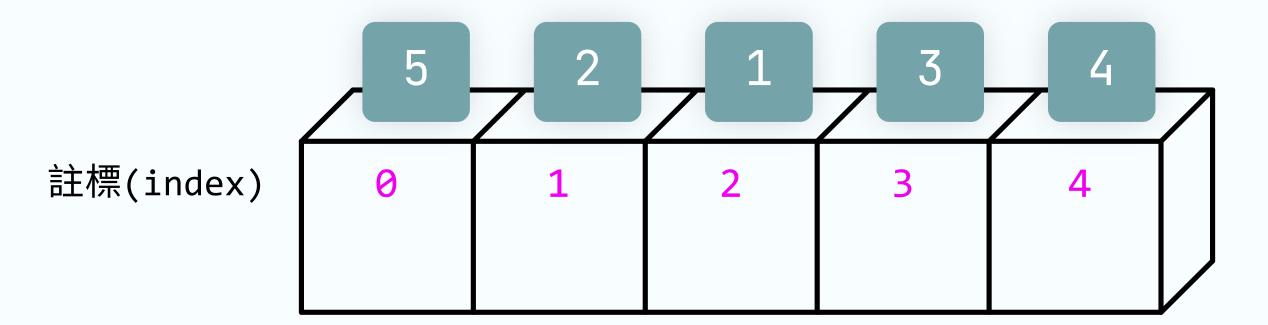


Selection Sort

#### 精神:

- •找最小值(或最大值,如果要遞減排序)
- 丟到「未排序好的數字」後面

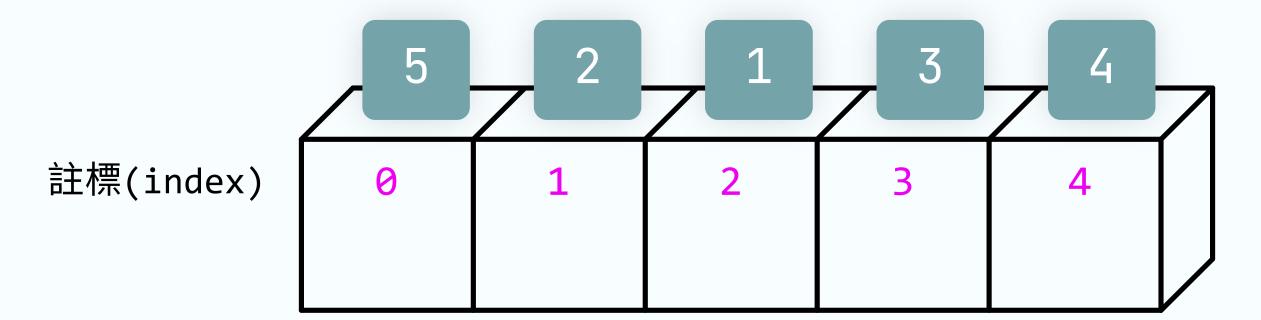
假設陣列中有5個數, 要從小到大排列

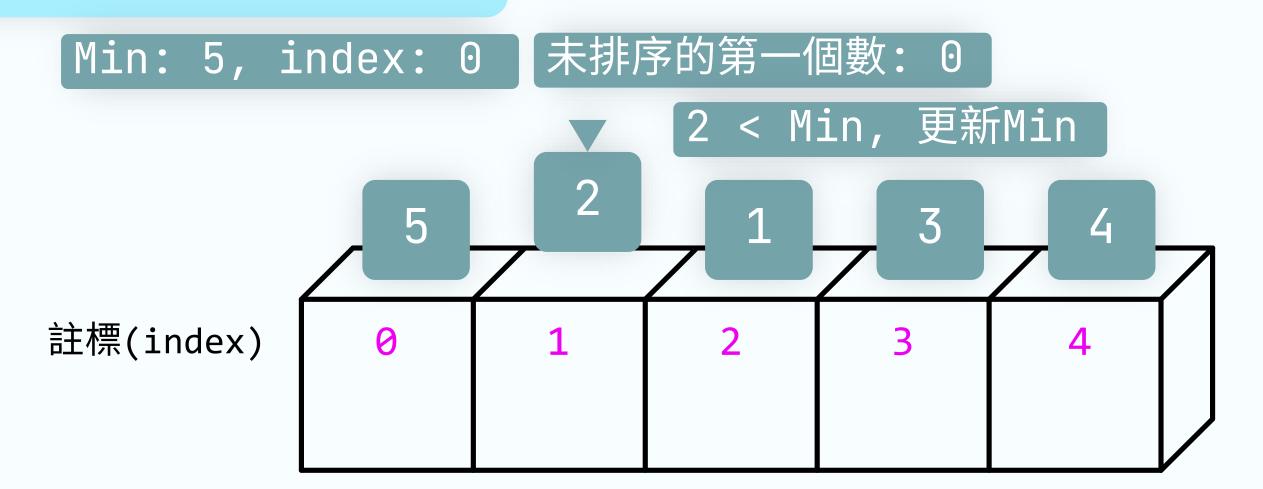


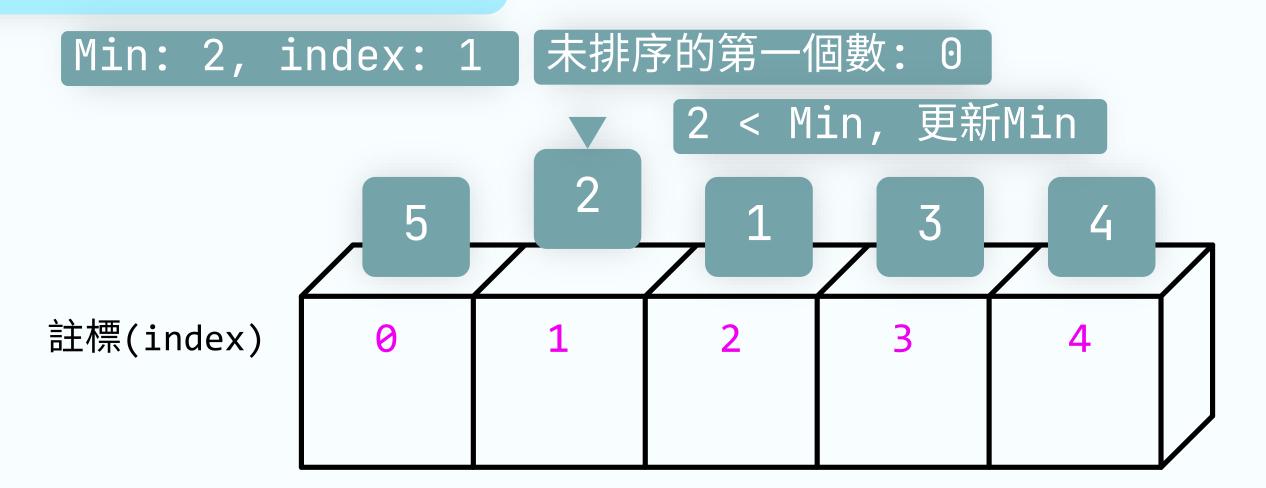
先假設陣列裡第一個數 為最小值

Min: 5, index: 0

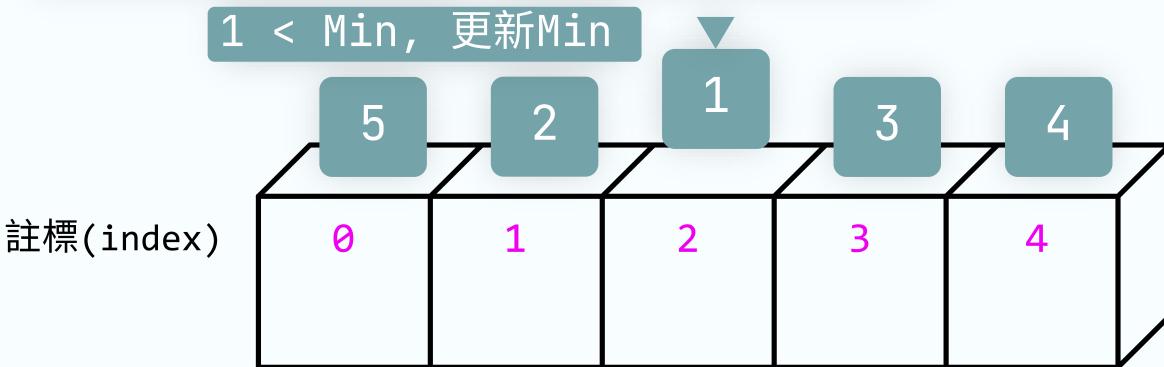
未排序的第一個數: 0



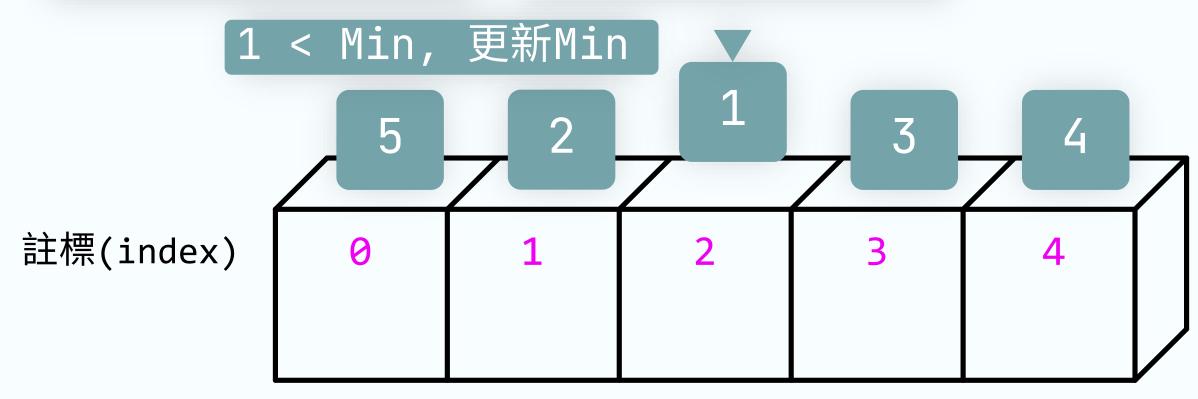




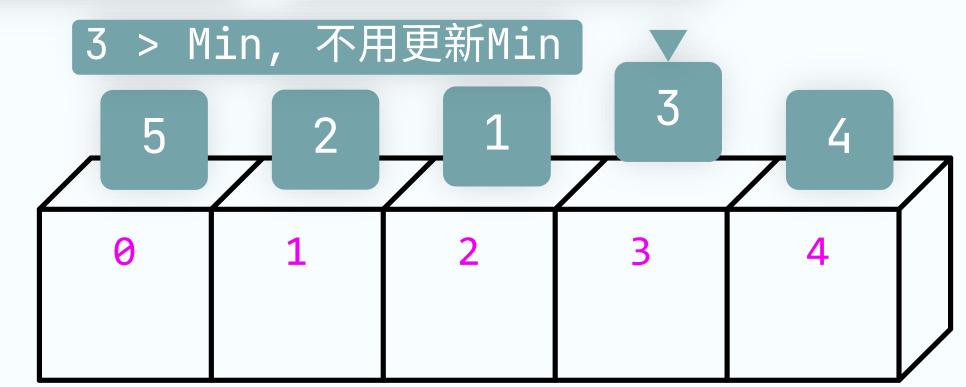
Min: 2, index: 1 未排序的第一個數: 0



Min: 1, index: 2 未排序的第一個數: 0



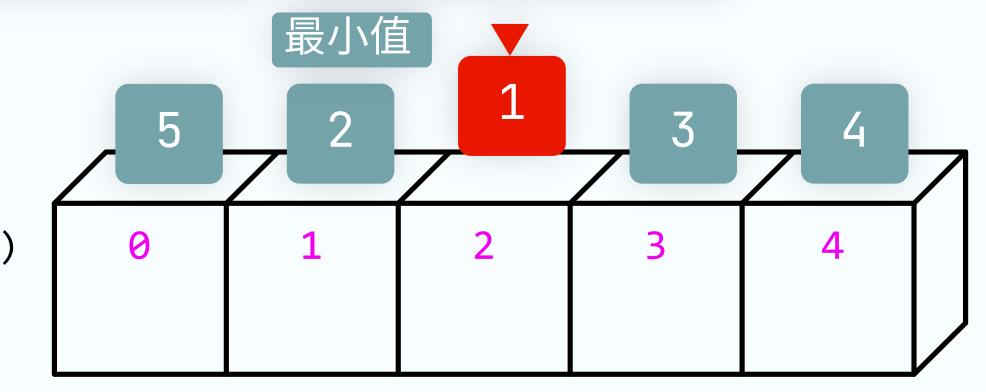
Min: 1, index: 2 未排序的第一個數: 0

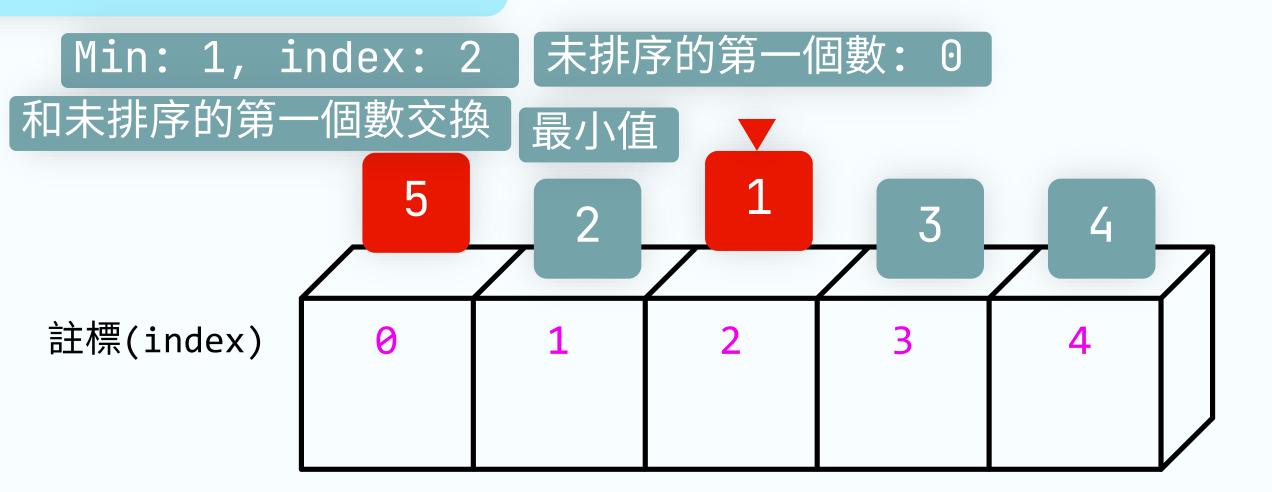


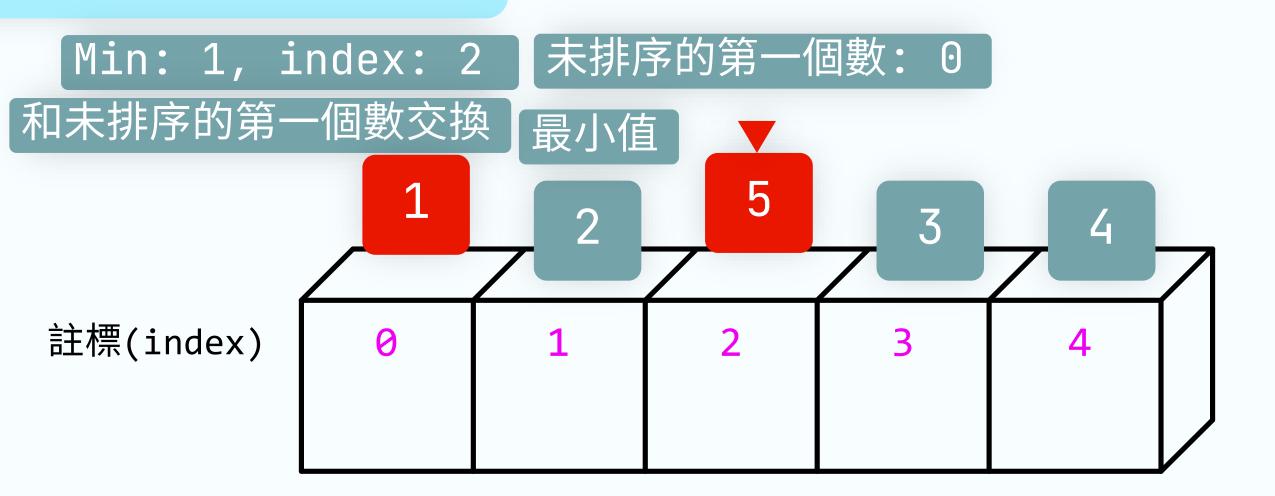
Min: 1, index: 2 未排序的第一個數: 0



Min: 1, index: 2 未排序的第一個數: 0



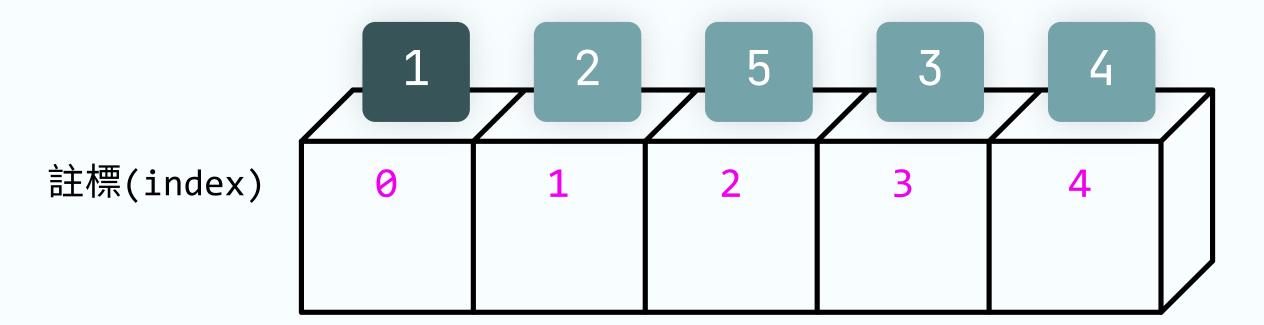




先假設未排序的第一個 數為最小值

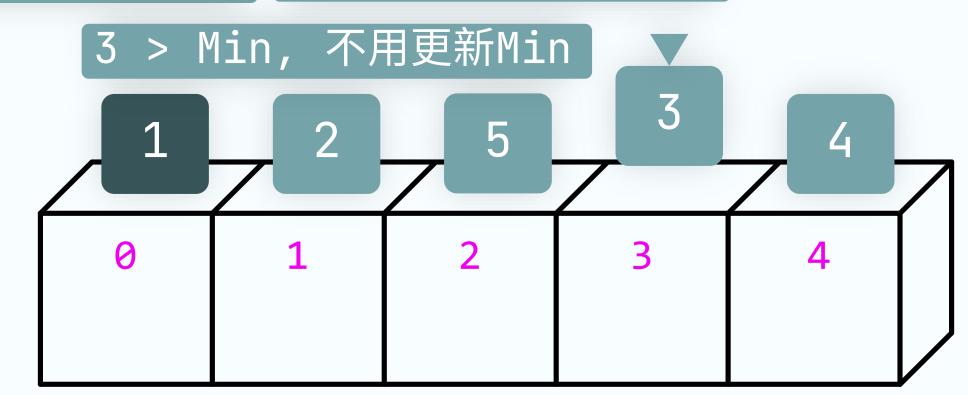
Min: 2, index: 1

未排序的第一個數: 1

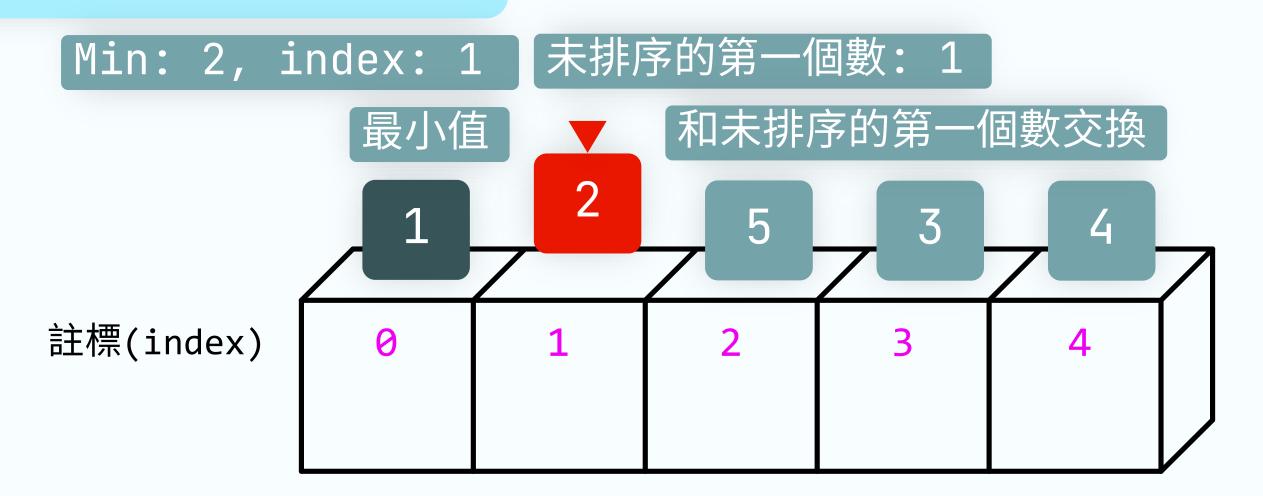


Min: 2, index: 1 未排序的第一個數: 1 5 > Min, 不用更新Min 註標(index)

Min: 2, index: 1 未排序的第一個數: 1



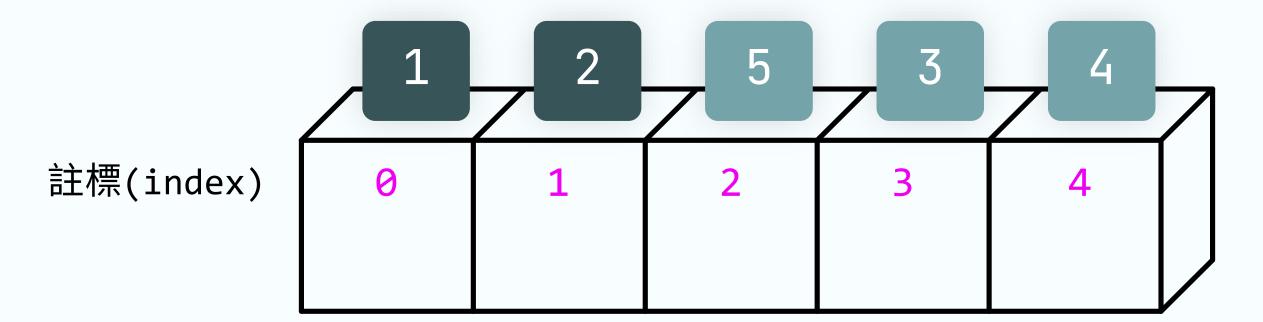
Min: 2, index: 1 未排序的第一個數: 1 4 > Min, 不用更新Min 註標(index)



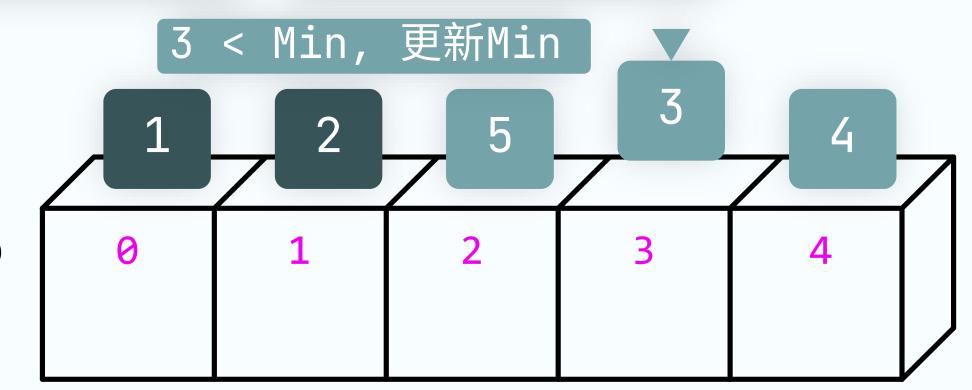
先假設未排序的第一個 數為最小值

Min: 5, index: 2

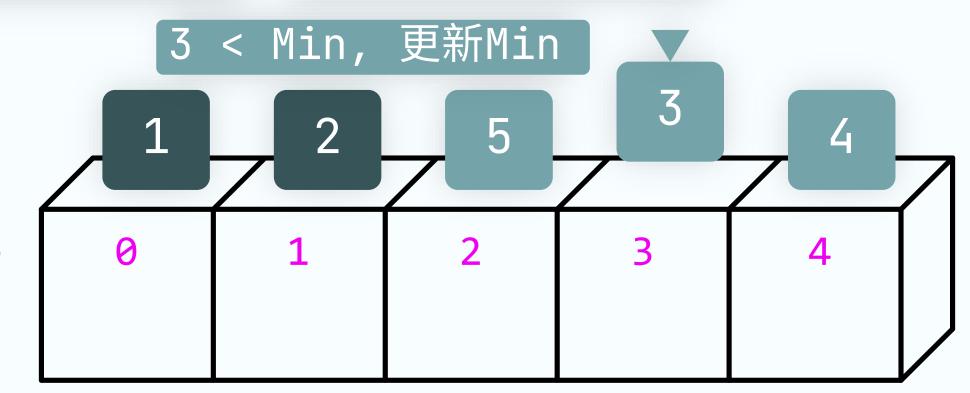
未排序的第一個數: 2



Min: 5, index: 2 未排序的第一個數: 2

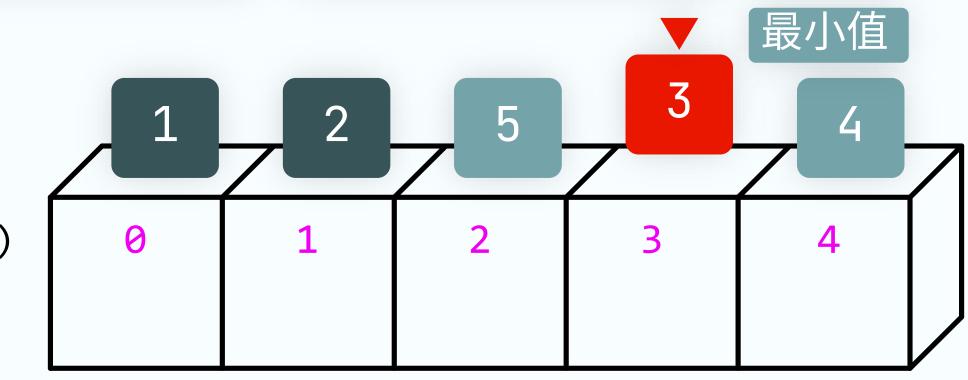


Min: 3, index: 3 未排序的第一個數: 2

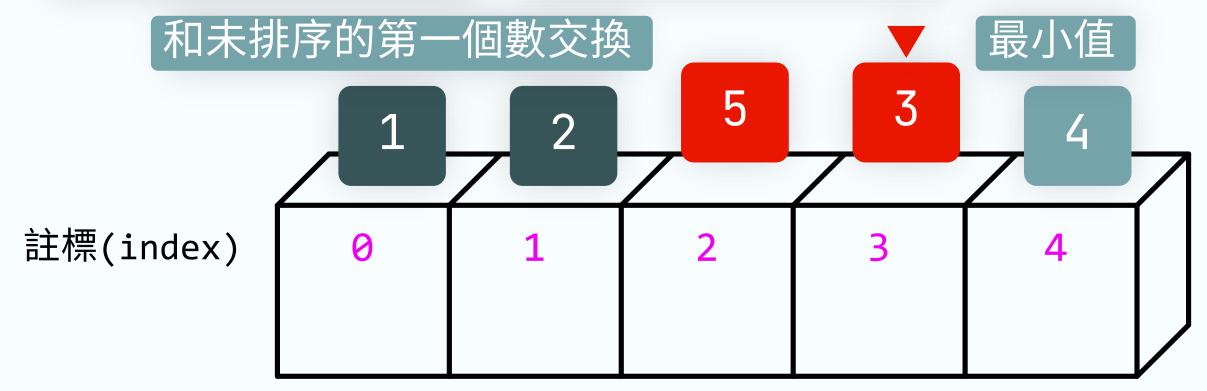


Min: 3, index: 3 未排序的第一個數: 2 4 > Min, 不用更新Min 註標(index)

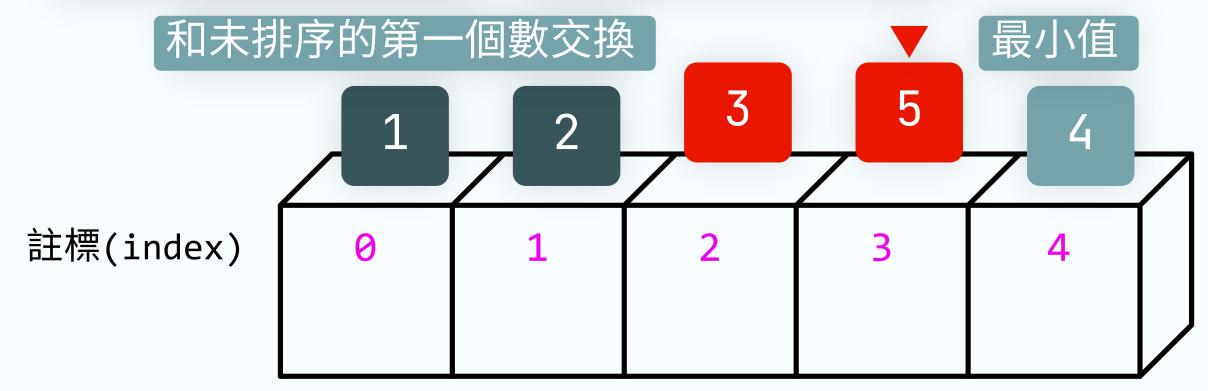
Min: 3, index: 3 未排序的第一個數: 2



Min: 3, index: 3 未排序的第一個數: 2



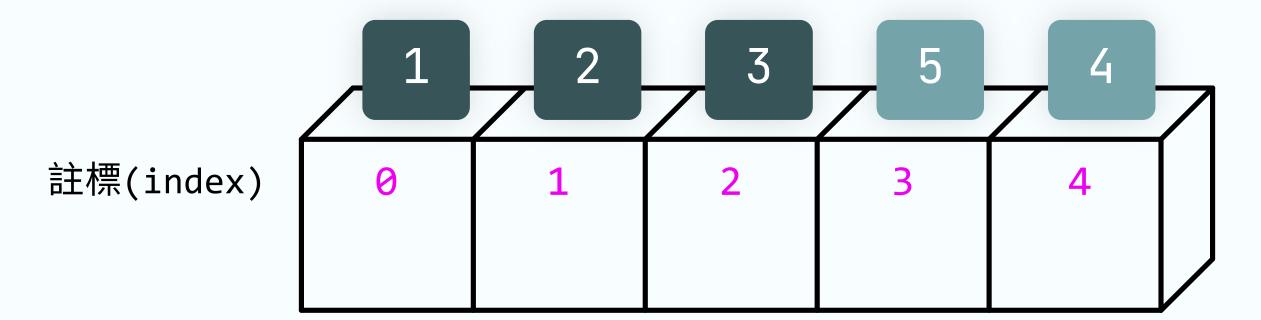
Min: 3, index: 3 未排序的第一個數: 2



先假設未排序的第一個 數為最小值

Min: 5, index: 3

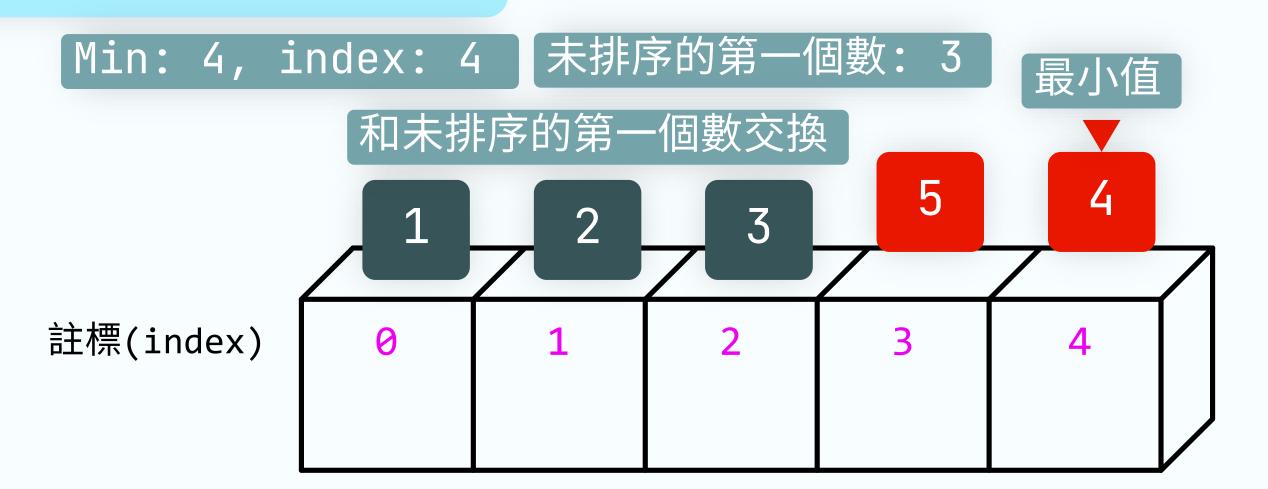
未排序的第一個數: 3

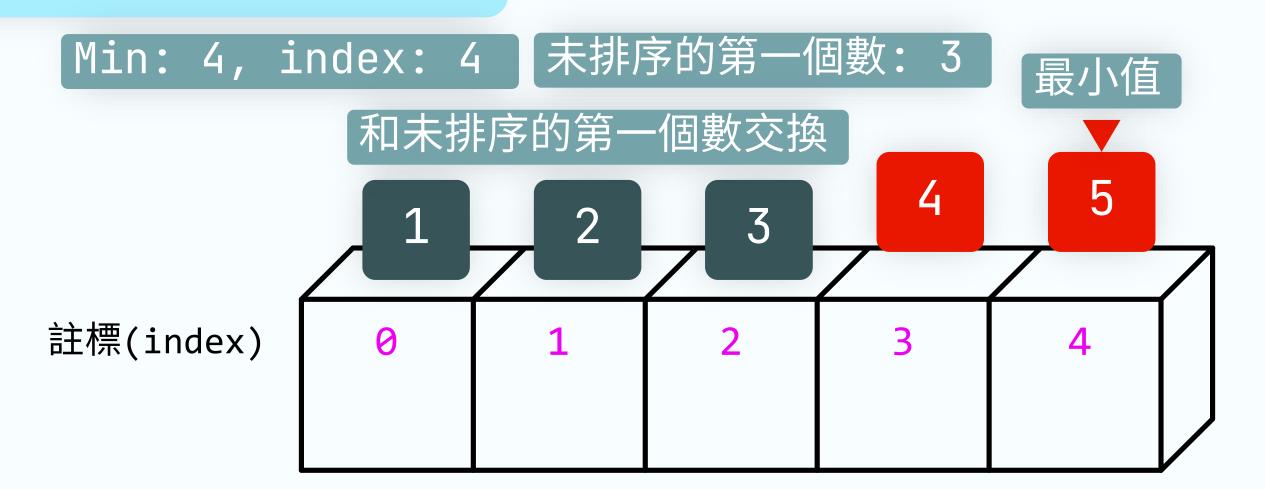


Min: 5, index: 3 未排序的第一個數: 3



Min: 4, index: 4 未排序的第一個數: 3 3 註標(index)





Min: 4, index: 4 未排序的第一個數: 4

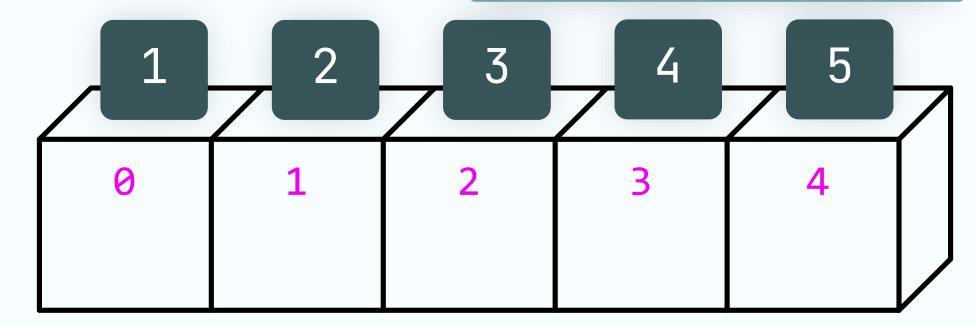
最後一個數也一起排好了

2 3

註標(index)

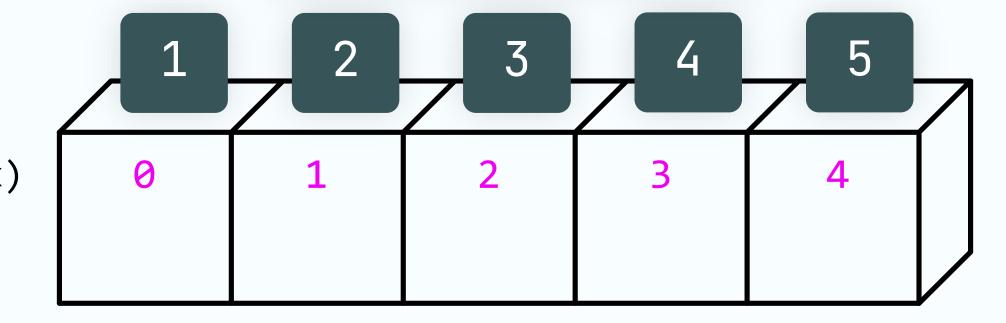
Min: 4, index: 4 未排序的第一個數: 4

最後一個數也一起排好了



註標(index)

如此一來,就排好資料們了



註標(index)

```
選擇排序法
                                            17
                                                         arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
                                            18
                                                         arr[min_index] = tmp;
                                            19
                                            20
   #include <iostream>
                                            21
   using namespace std;
                                            22
                                                     for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
 3
                                                         cout << arr[i] << " ";
                                            23
   int main()
                                                     }
                                            24
 5
        int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
6
8
        for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
            min_index = to_sort;
10
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
11
                    min_index = check; 25 cout << endl;</pre>
12
13
                                            26
14
                                            27
                                                     return 0;
                                            28
15
```

tmp = arr[to\_sort];

```
16
                                                         tmp = arr[to_sort];
選擇排序法
                                             17
                                                         arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
                                             18
                                                         arr[min_index] = tmp;
                                             19
                                             20
   #include <iostream>
                                             21
   using namespace std;
                                             22
                                                     for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
 3
                                                         cout << arr[i] << " ";
                                             23
    int main()
                                             24
 5
        int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
 6
        for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
            min_index = to_sort;
10
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
11
12
                                            25
                    min_index = check;
                                                     cout << endl;</pre>
13
                                             26
                      找最小值
14
                                             27
                                                     return 0;
<mark>15</mark>
                                             28 }
```

```
arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
                                             18
                                                          arr[min_index] = tmp;
                                             19
                                             20
 1 #include <iostream>
                                             21
   using namespace std;
                                             22
                                                      for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
 3
                                                          cout << arr[i] << " ";
                                             23
    int main()
                                             24
 5
        int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
 6
        for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
            min_index = to_sort;
10
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
11
12
                                             25 cout << endl;
                    min_index = check;
13
                                             26
                      找最小值
                                             27
14
                                                      return 0;
<mark>15</mark>
                                             28 }
```

tmp = arr[to\_sort];

```
arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
                                              18
                                                           arr[min_index] = tmp;
                                              19
                                              20
 1 #include <iostream>
                                              21
   using namespace std;
                                                      for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
 3
                                                           cout << arr[i] << " ";
                                              23
    int main()
 5
        int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
 6
        for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
            min_index = to_sort;
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
10
11
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
                                              25
12
                                                      cout << endl;
                    min_index = check;
13
                                              26
                      找最小值
14
                                              27
                                                      return 0;
<mark>15</mark>
                                              28 }
```

16

tmp = arr[to\_sort];

```
4 int main()
 5 {
        int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
 6
        for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
8
9
            min_index = to_sort;
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
10
11
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                     min_index = check;
13
                                                  找最小值
14
15
16
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

```
int main()
宣告長度5的陣列arr
 5
        int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
6
8
        for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){
9
            min_index = to_sort;
10
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                    min_index = check;
13
14
15
16
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

```
arr_length
   int main()
宣告長度5的陣列arr
記錄陣列arr長度
 5
        int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, \frac{arr_length}{} = \frac{5}{}, \min_index, tmp;
6
8
        for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){
9
            min_index = to_sort;
10
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                    min_index = check;
13
14
15
16
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

```
arr_length
   int main()
宣告長度5的陣列arr
記錄陣列arr長度
5
       int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
6
                          min_index記錄最小值的index
       for (int to_sort =
8
9
           min_index = to_sort;
10
           for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
               if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                  min_index = check;
13
14
15
16
           tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

```
arr_length
   int main()
宣告長度5的陣列arr
記錄陣列arr長度
5
       int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
6
                          min_index記錄最小值的index
       for (int to_sort =
8
9
           min_index = to_sort;
10
           for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
              if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                  min_index = check;
13
14
15
16
           tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

```
int main()
5
   利用for迴圈從陣列開頭開始排序,
                                                            :mp;
   排到陣列倒數第一個元素(最後一個元素不用檢查)
7
       for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
8
9
          min_index = to_sort;
10
           for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
              if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                  min_index = check;
13
14
15
16
           tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

```
4 int main()
5
       int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
6
8
       for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){
          9
10
          for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
              if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                 min_index = check;
13
14
15
16
          tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

```
int main()
5
       int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
             利用for迴圈檢查
未排序的第一個元素 後面是否有更小的值
8
       for (
9
10
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                    min_index = check;
13
14
15
16
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

```
4 int main()
5
       int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
 6
8
       for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){
9
           min_index = to_sort;
10
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
               if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
                   min_index = check; 如果檢查到比最小值還小的值
12
13
14
15
16
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

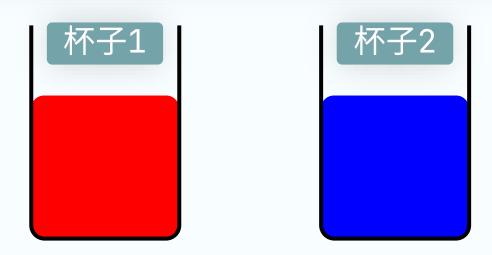
```
4 int main()
5
       int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
6
8
       for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){
9
           min_index = to_sort;
10
           for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
               if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
                  min_index = check; 如果檢查到比最小值還小的值
12
13
                                    就更新最小值的位置(index)
14
15
16
           tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

```
4 int main()
5 {
       int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
6
       for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
8
9
           min_index = to_sort;
10
           for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
               if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
                   min_index = check;
12
                                      如此一來,就可以找到未排序
13
                                      的元素中的最小值
14
15
16
           tmp = arr[to_sort];
```

```
|= 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
                           o_sort;
                           k = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
                 if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                      min_index = check;
13
14
15
16
             tmp = arr[to_sort];
17
             arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
18
             arr[min_index] = tmp;
19
20
21
22
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
             cout << arr[i] << " ";
23
```

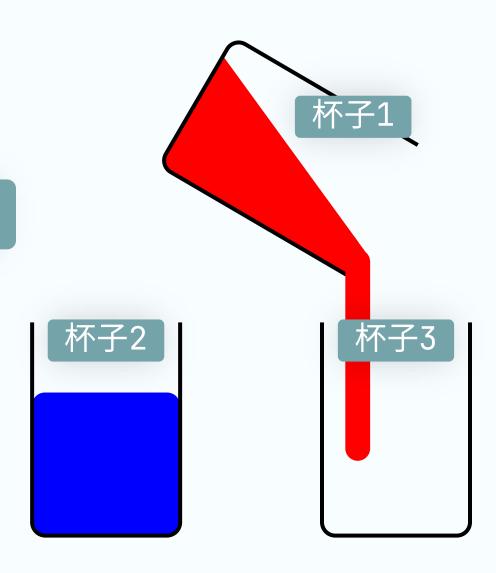
假設有二個杯子,一杯裝著紅色液體,一杯裝著藍色液體

要如何交換二個杯子裡的液體?

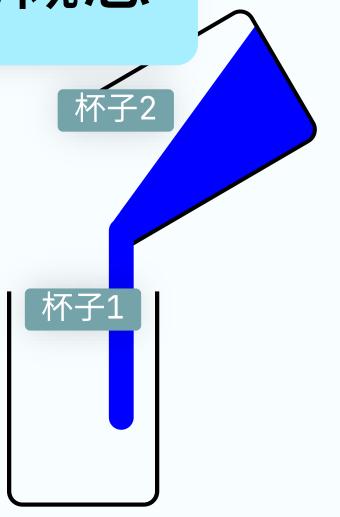




將一種液體倒入新杯子裡





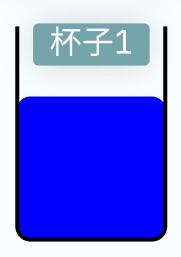


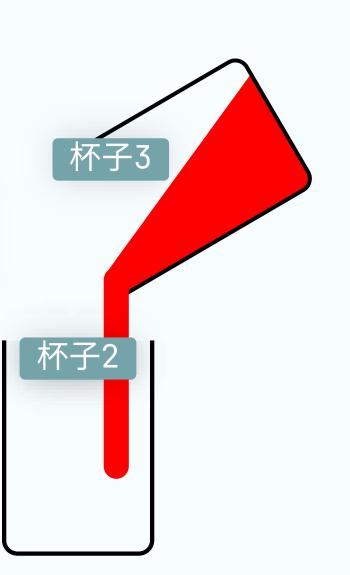
將另一種液體倒入裝 原本液體的杯子裡

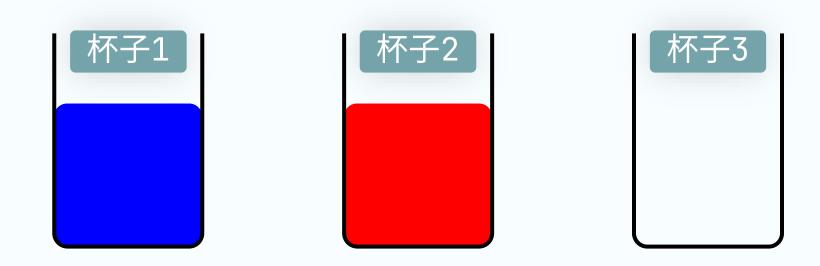




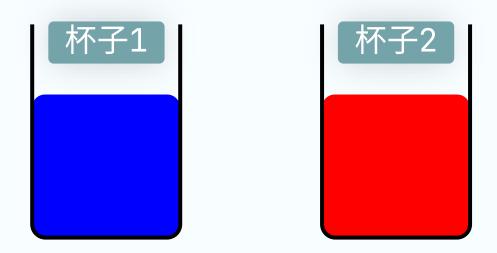
將在新杯子的液體倒入裝原本裝另一個液體的杯子裡







如此一來,就完成了兩種杯中液體的互換



```
= 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
                         o_sort;
                         k = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                    min_index = check;
13
14
15
                                  將未排序的第一個元素記錄
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
16
17
            arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
18
            arr[min_index] = tmp;
19
20
21
22
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
            cout << arr[i] << " ";
23
24
```

```
= 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
                         o_sort;
                         ;k = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                    min_index = check;
13
14
                                   將最小值的元素覆冩到未排序的
15
                                   第一個元素的位置
16
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
            arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
17
18
            arr[min_index] = tmp;
19
20
21
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){</pre>
22
            cout << arr[i] << " ";
23
24
```

```
= 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
                         o_sort;
                         ;k = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                    min_index = check;
13
14
15
16
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
17
            arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
            arr[min_index] = tmp;
18
                                  將原本未排序的第一
19
                                   到最小值的位置
20
21
22
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
            cout << arr[i] << " ";
23
```

```
= 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
 選擇排序法
                        o_sort;
                        k = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
               if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                   min_index = check;
13
14
15
           tmp = arr[to_sort];
16
           arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
17
18
           arr[min_index] = tmp;
19
                                如此一來,就可以完成交換兩元素
20
21
22
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
           cout << arr[i] << " ";
23
```

```
= 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){
                         o_sort;
                          k = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
12
                    min_index = check;
13
14
                    覺得太麻煩?
15
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
16
            arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
17
18
            arr[min_index] = tmp;
19
20
21
22
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
            cout << arr[i] << " ";
23
24
```

```
= 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){
                         o_sort;
                         ;k = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
12
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
13
                    min_index = check;
14
15
                   覺得太麻煩?┃可以改寫成這樣!
16
17
            swap(arr[to_sort], arr[min_index]);
18
19
20
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
            cout << arr[i] << " ";
21
22
23
        cout << endl;</pre>
24
```

return A.

```
= 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){
 選擇排序法
                       o_sort;
                       ;k = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
12
               if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
13
                  min_index = check;
14
15
                  覺得太麻煩?┃可以改寫成這樣!
16
17
           swap(arr[to_sort], arr[min_index]);
18
                              利用swap(a, b)交換a和b
19
20
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
21
           cout << arr[i] << " ";
22
23
       cout << endl;</pre>
24
25
       return A.
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
                          如果要用swap(),
  #include <algorithm>
                          需要加入標頭檔 algorithm
   using namespace std;
4
  int main()
       int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
8
9
       for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){</pre>
10
           min_index = to_sort;
           for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){</pre>
11
12
               if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
```

```
sort];
  選擇排序法
                        = arr[min_index];
                        [] = tmp;
19
20
21
22
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){</pre>
23
            cout << arr[i] << " ";
24
25
        cout << endl;
26
       return 0;
27
28 }
```

```
選擇排序法 = arr[min_index];
] = tmp;
```

```
19
20
          利用for迴圈,使 i 從 0 到 陣列長度-1
21
22
      for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
23
          cout << arr[i] << " ";
24
25
       cout << endl;
26
27
      return 0;
28 }
```

```
sort];
  選擇排序法
                        = arr[min_index];
                         = tmp;
19
20
21
22
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){</pre>
           cout << arr[i] << " ";
23
                                    輸出arr[i]
24
25
       cout << endl;</pre>
26
27
       return 0;
28 }
```

```
sort];
                              = arr[min_index];
                              <code>[] = tmp;</code>
19
20
21
22
         for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){</pre>
              cout << arr[i] << " ";
23
24
          cout << endl;</pre>
25
26
27
         return 0;
28 }
```

```
sort];
 選擇排序法
                     = arr[min_index];
                    1 = tmp;
19
20
21
22
      for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
23
          cout << arr[i] << " ";
24
25
      cout << endl;
                            如此一來,就完成了陣列的輸出
26
27
      return 0;
28 }
```

```
寒擇排序法 = arr[min_index];
```

```
19
                                                                   X
20
              selection_sort.exe
21
          1 2 3 4 5
22
23
          Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.051 s
24
          Press any key to continue.
25
26
27
28
```

```
選擇排序法 = arr[min_index];
] = tmp;
```

```
19
                                                         ×
20
            selection_sort.exe
21
        1 2 3 4 5
22
23
        Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.051 s
24
        Press any key to continue.
25
26
               如果想要由大到小排列該怎麼做呢?
27
28
```

```
5
        int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
6
 7
8
        for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){
9
            min_index = to_sort;
10
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){
                if (arr[check] < arr[min_index]){</pre>
11
12
                    min_index = check;
                                            改成 >
13
14
15
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
16
17
            arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
18
            arr[min_index] = tmp;
```

```
5
        int arr[5] = \{5, 2, 1, 3, 4\}, arr_length = 5, min_index, tmp;
6
 7
8
        for (int to_sort = 0; to_sort < arr_length - 1; to_sort++){
9
            min_index = to_sort;
10
            for (int check = to_sort + 1; check < arr_length; check++){
                if (arr[check] > arr[min_index]){
11
12
                    min_index = check;
                                           改成 >
13
14
15
            tmp = arr[to_sort];
16
17
            arr[to_sort] = arr[min_index];
18
            arr[min_index] = tmp;
```

```
5
 6
                                                                       X
                                                                           tmp;
         11
                selection_sort.exe
                                       \times
                                            +
 8
 9
           Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.041 s
            Press any key to continue.
                                                                          ck++){
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
             arr.[mrn_rnaex] - rmh'
```

假設要排N筆資料

#### 假設要排N筆資料

•排序循環N-1次

假設要排N筆資料

• 比較N\*(N-1)/2次

第1次排序循環,要比較N-1次

第2次排序循環,要比較N-2次

••••

第N次排序循環,要比較1次

假設要排N筆資料

•比較N\*(N-1)/2次

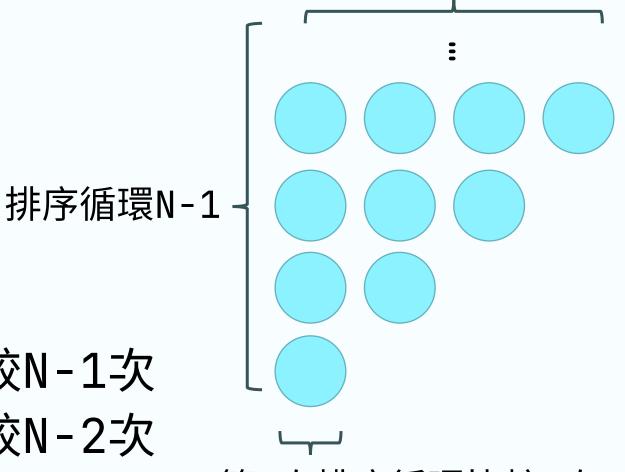
第1次排序循環,要比較N-1次

第2次排序循環,要比較N-2次

••••

第N次排序循環,要比較1次

第1次排序循環比較N-1次



第N次排序循環比較1次

可使用梯形公式計算

假設要排N筆資料

•最多交換次數N-1次

假設每次排序循環都需要交換,則最多的交換次數 為N-1次

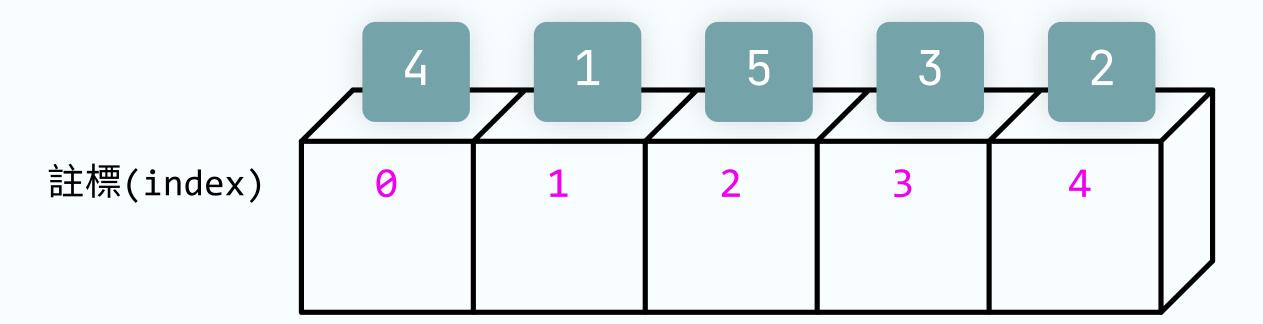
假設要排N筆資料

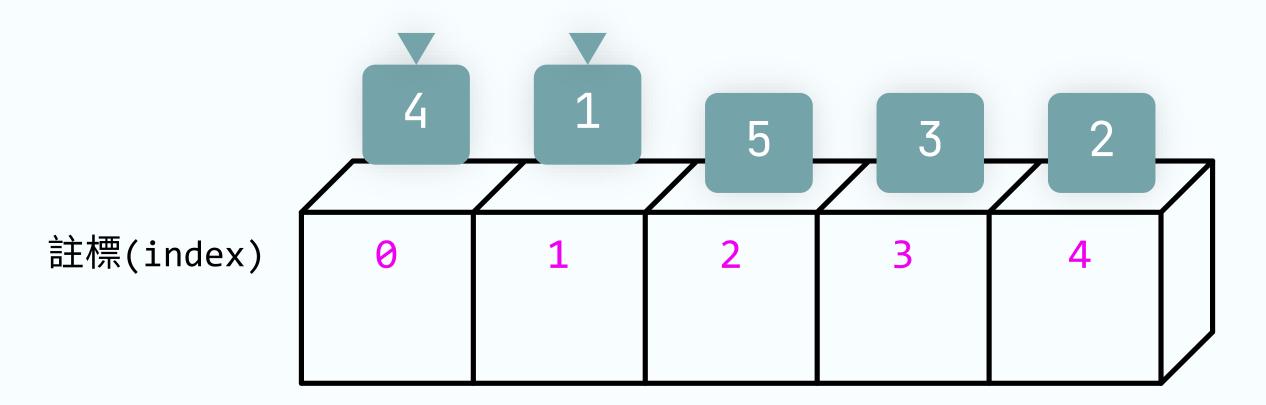
- •排序循環N-1次
- 比較N\*(N-1)/2次
- •最多交換次數N-1次

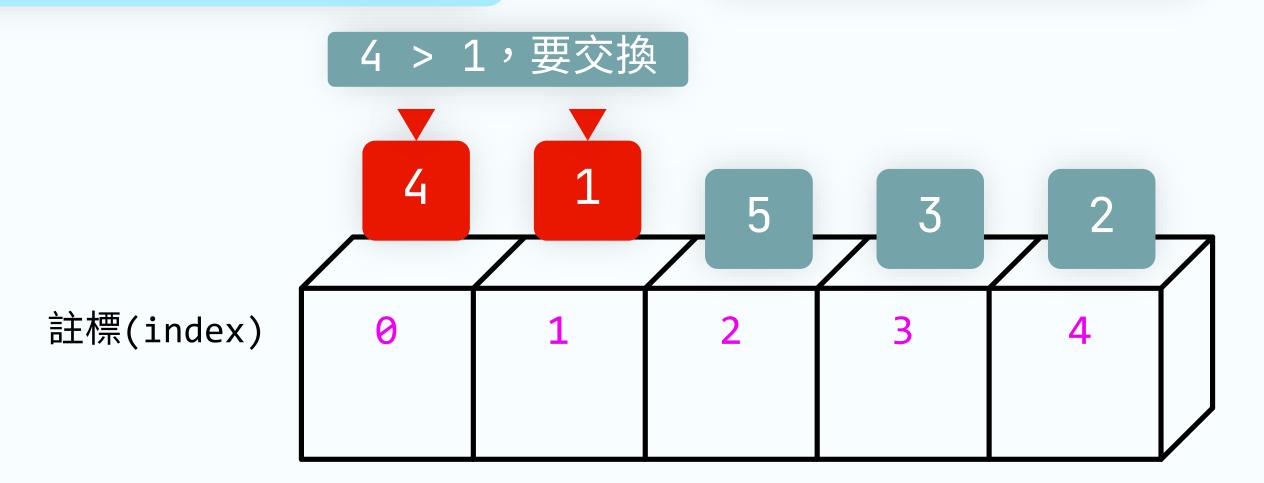
Bubble Sort

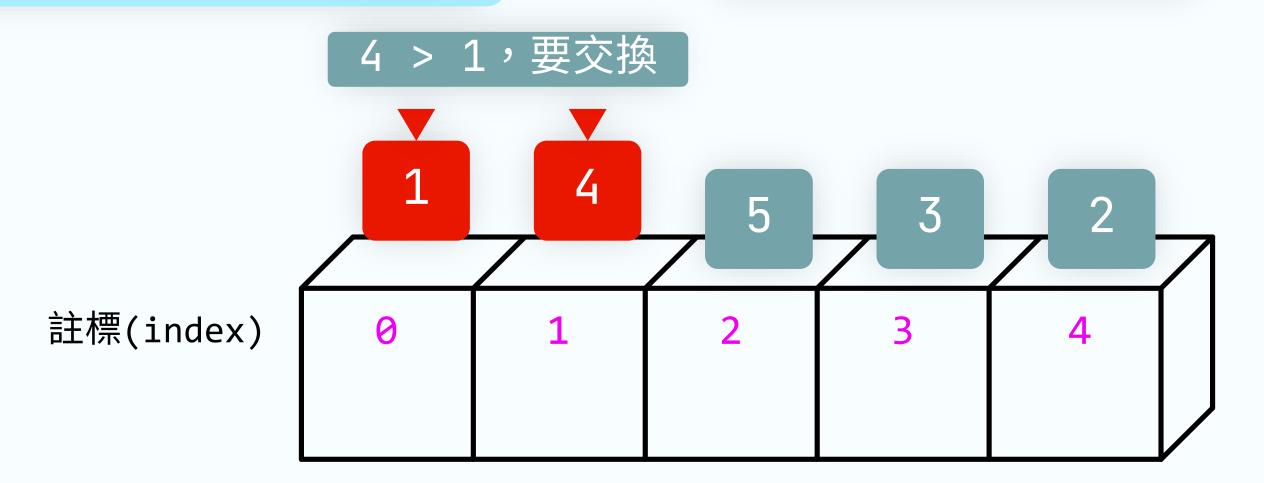
#### 精神:

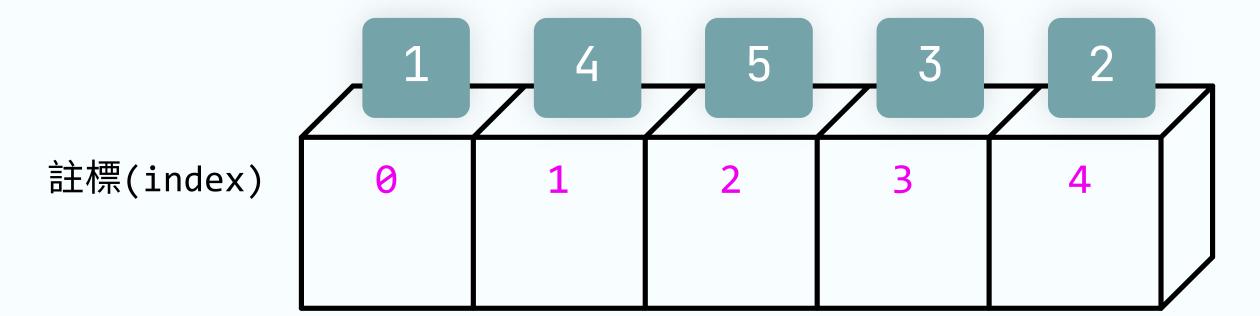
- 氣泡上浮
- •每次比較相鄰2個元素,排序錯誤就交換

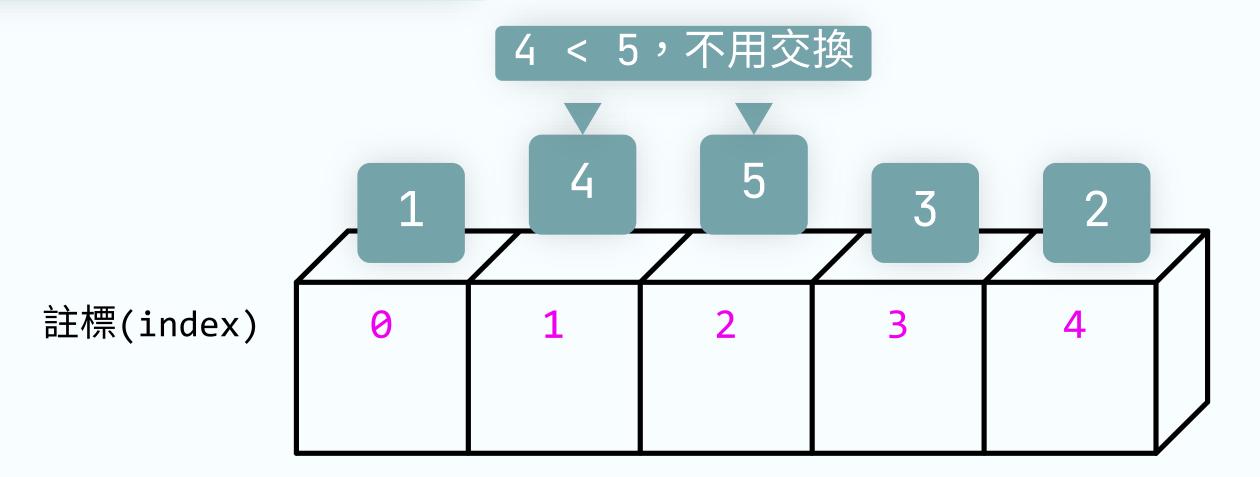


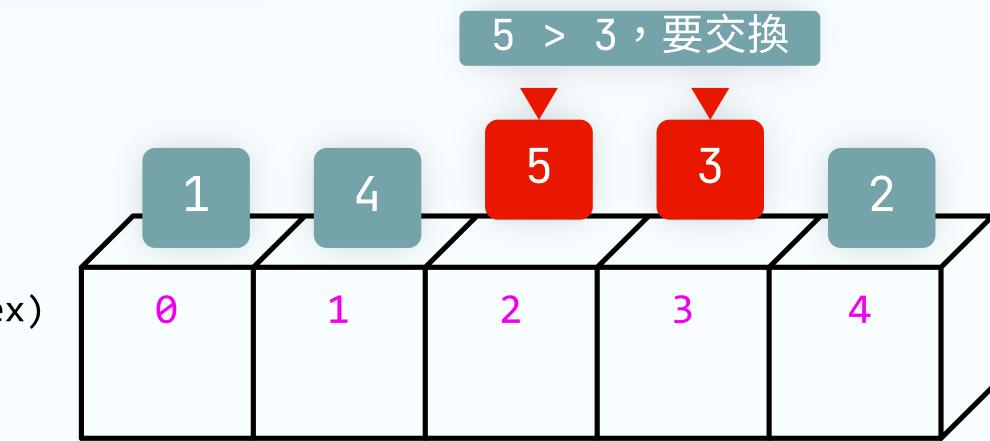




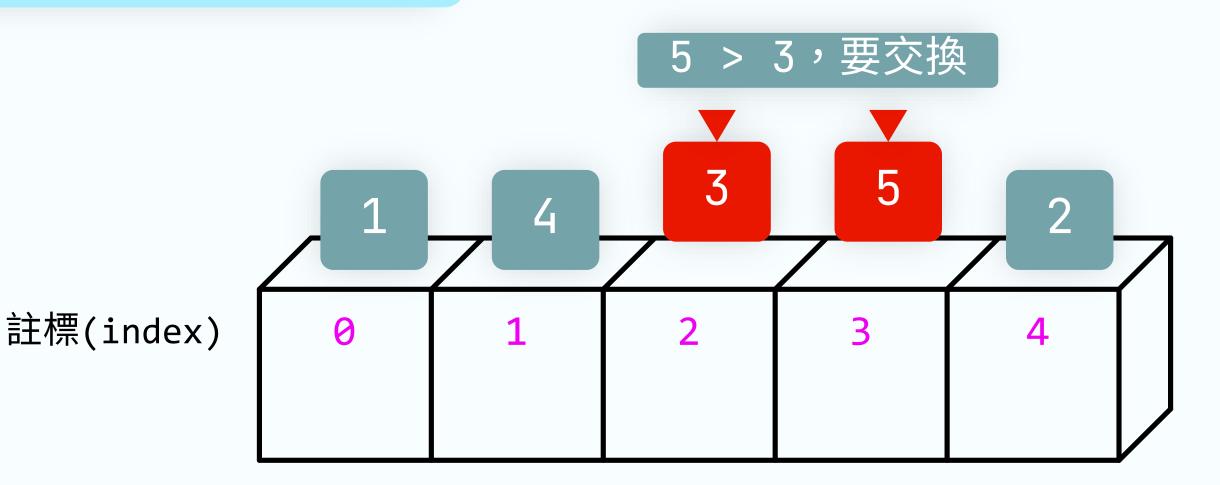


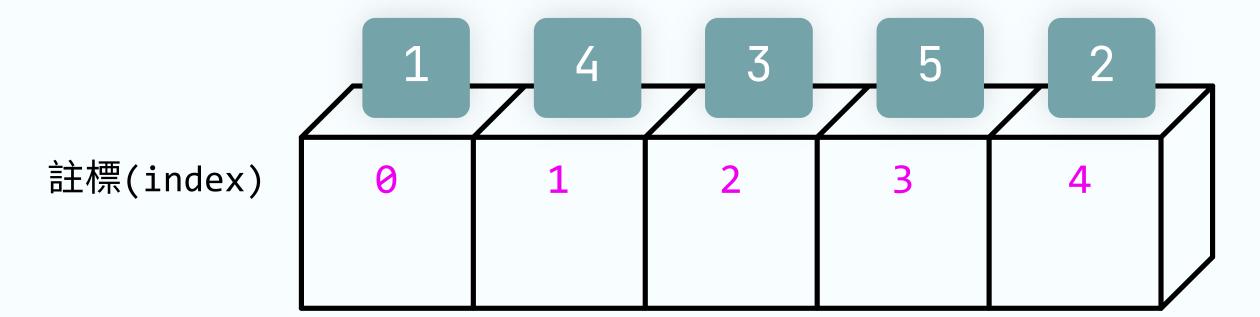


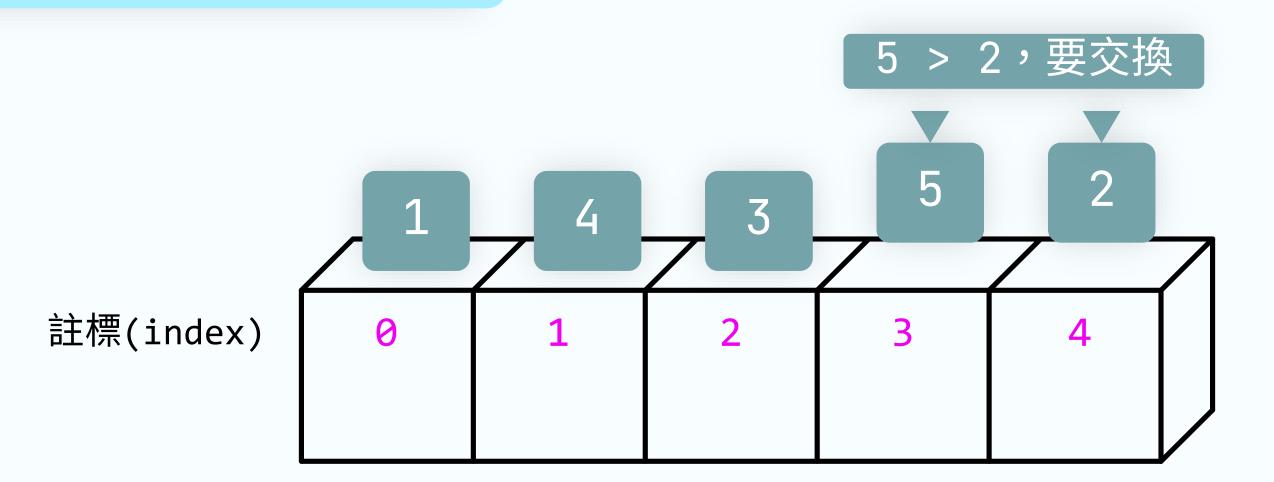


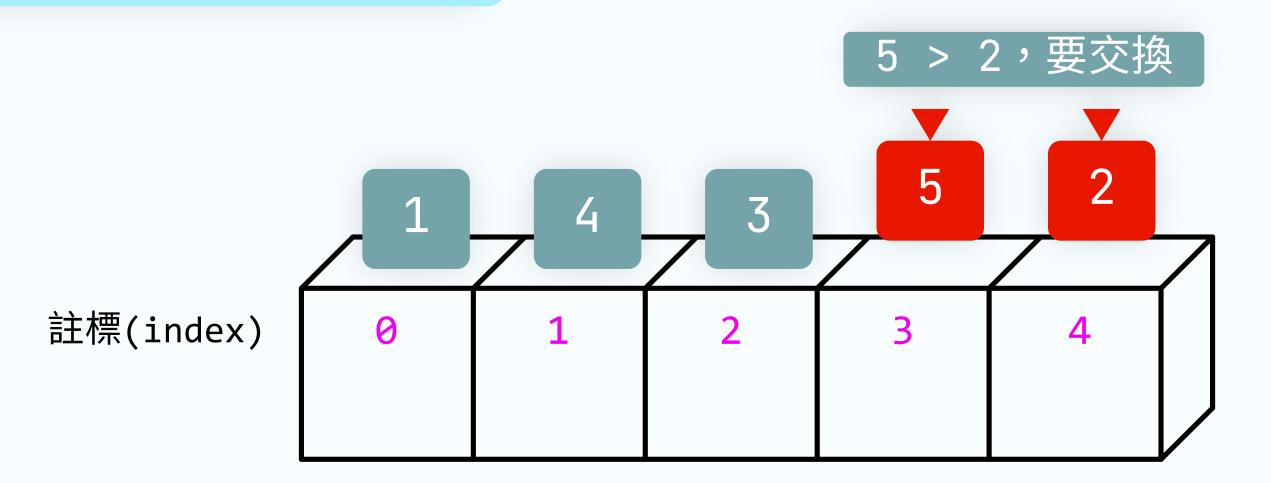


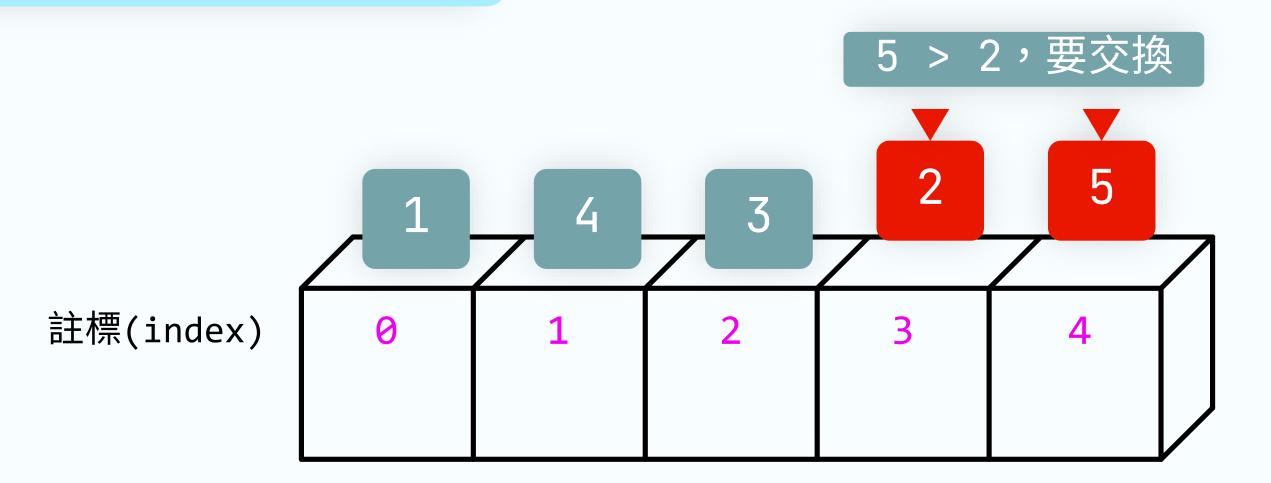
註標(index)





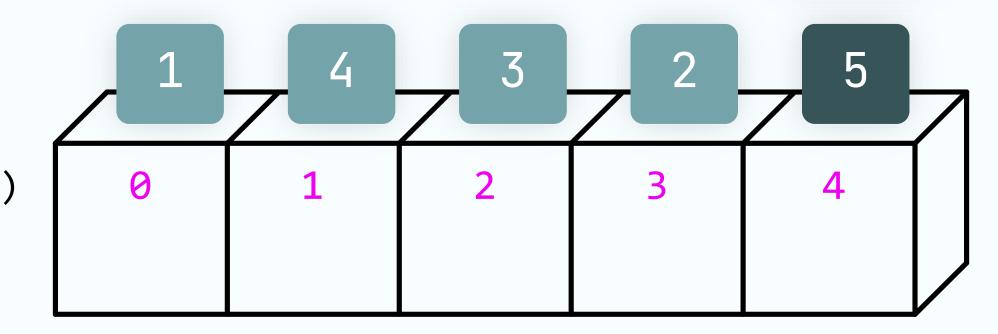




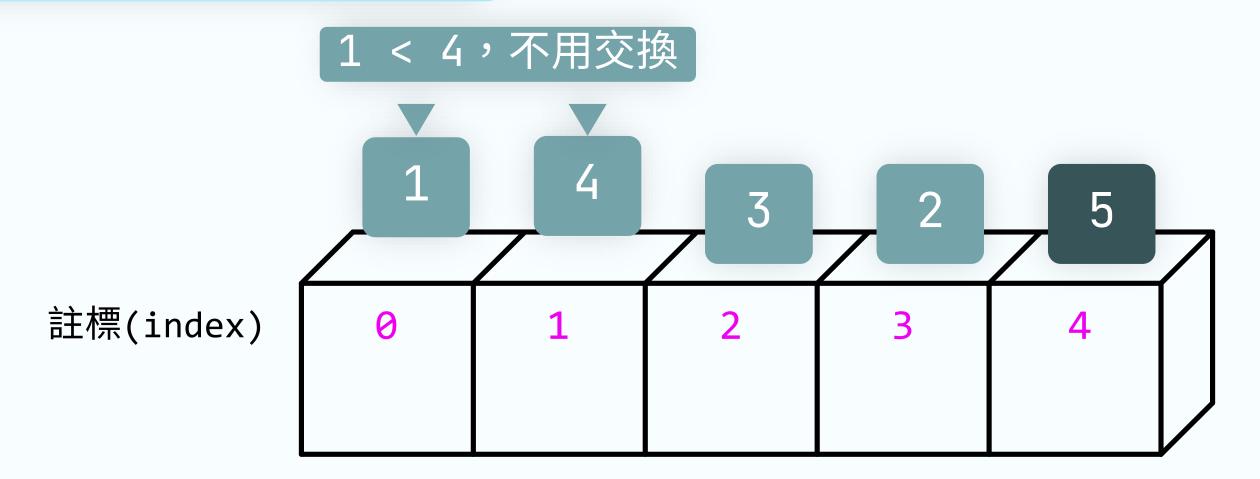


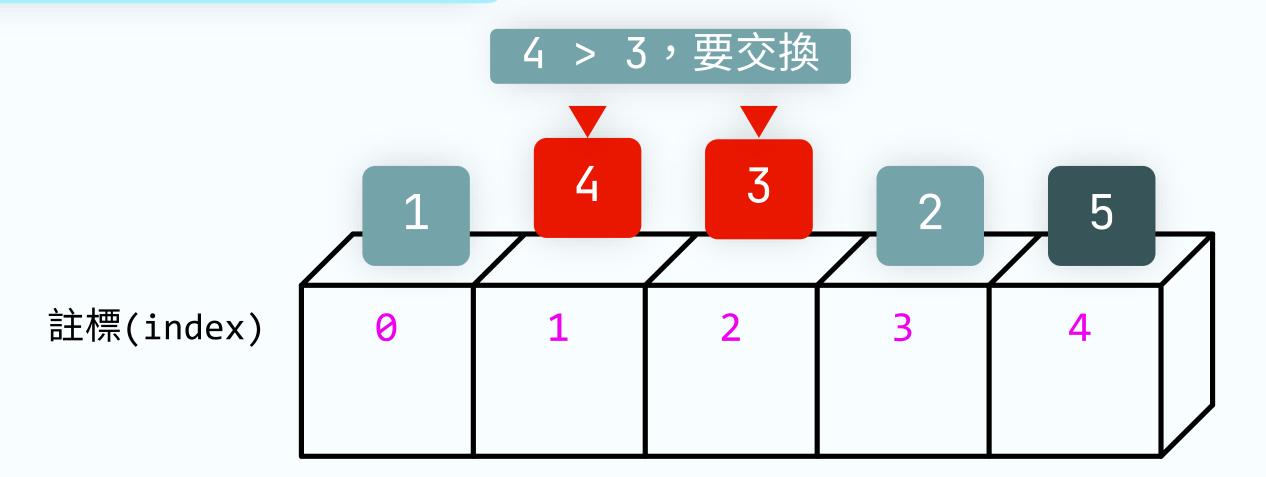
如同氣泡上浮般

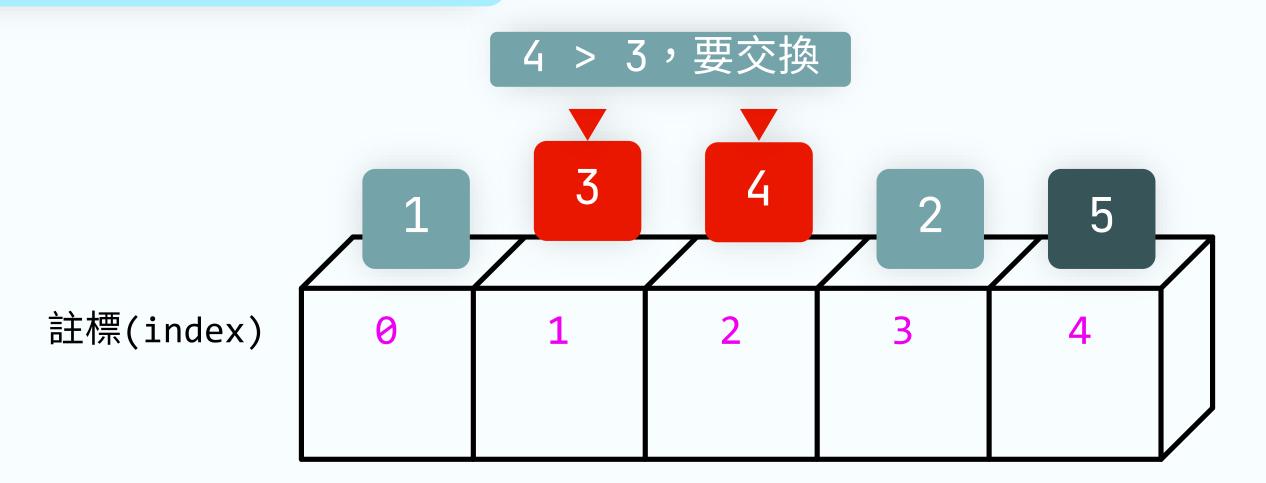
排好了

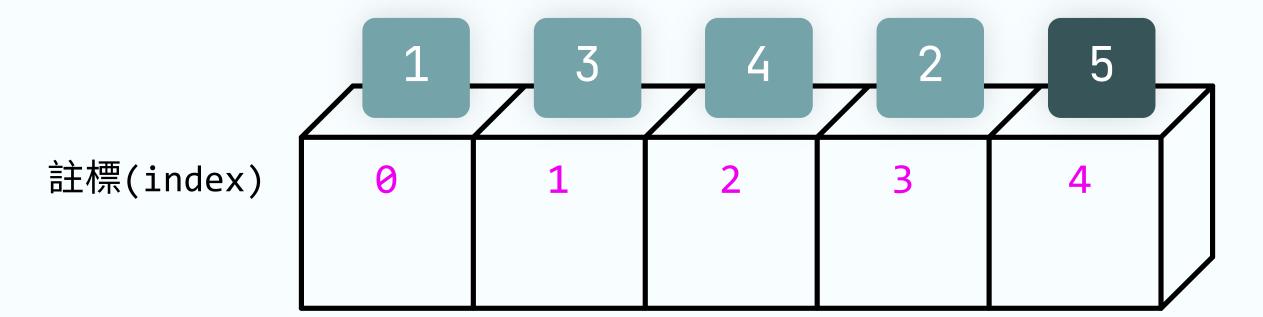


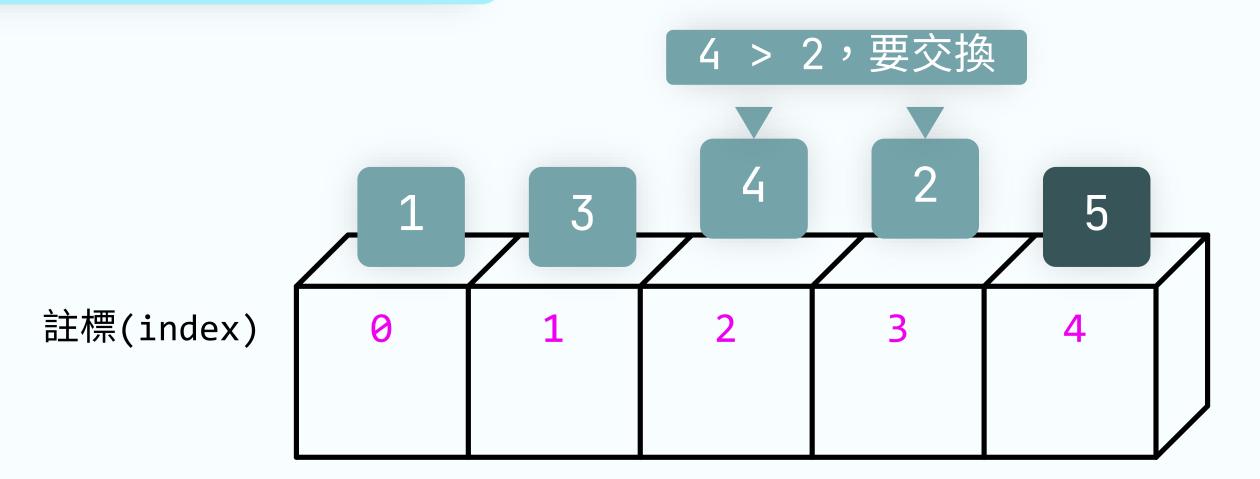
註標(index)

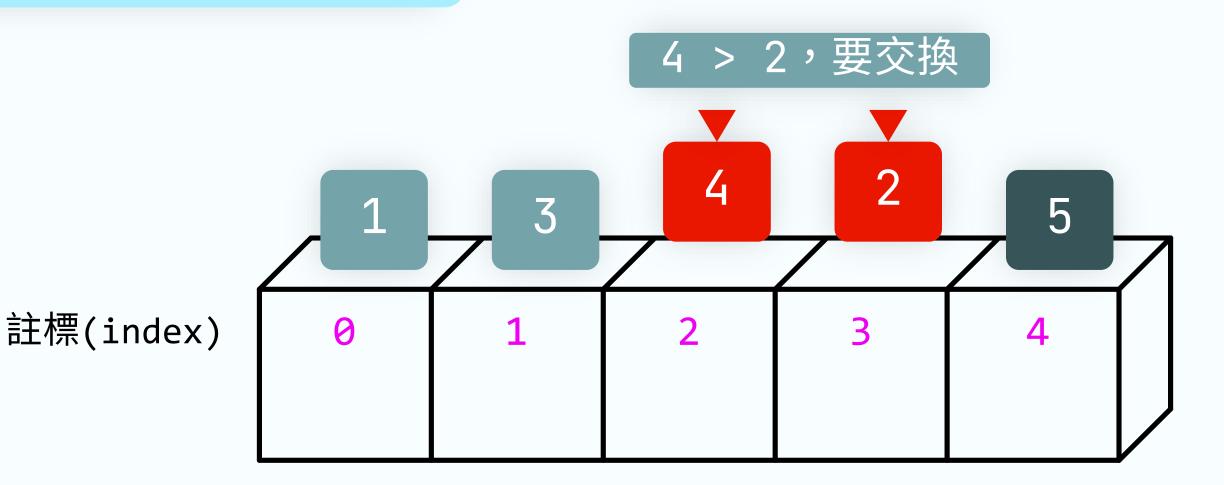


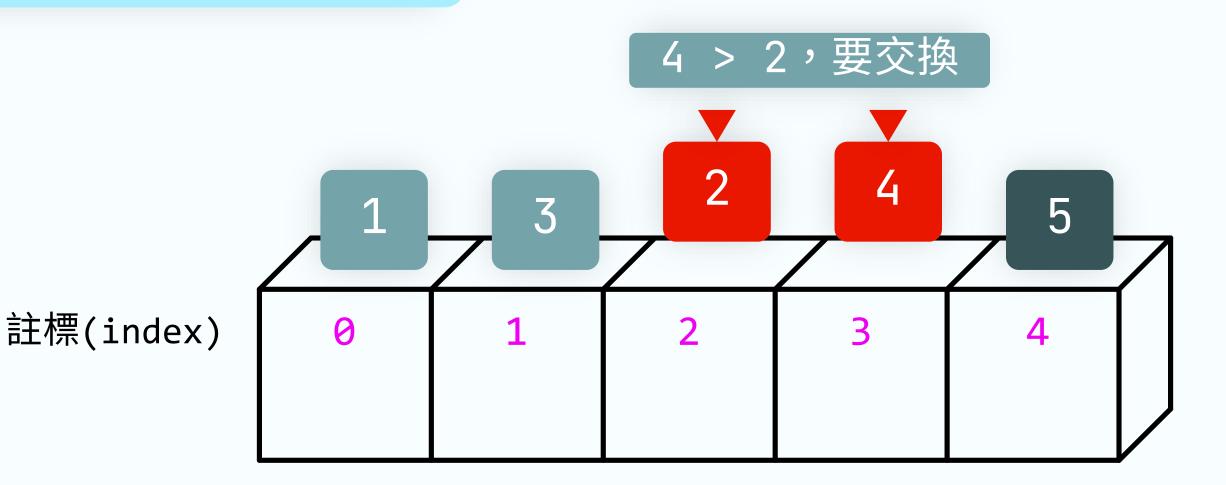






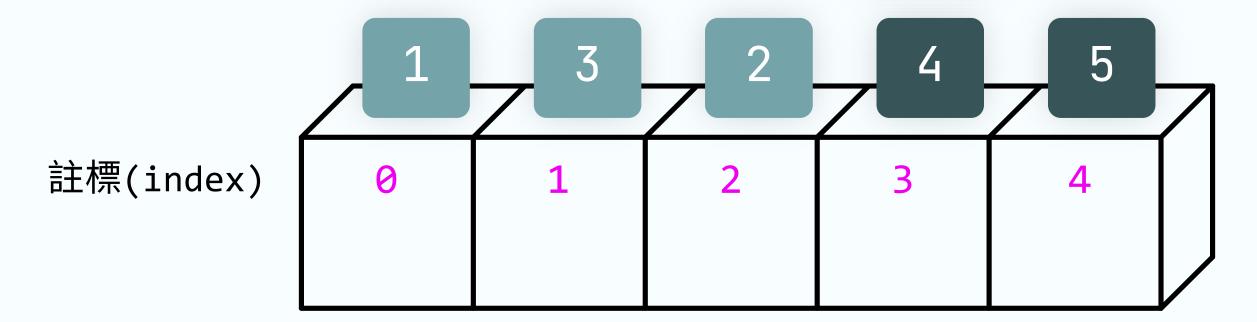


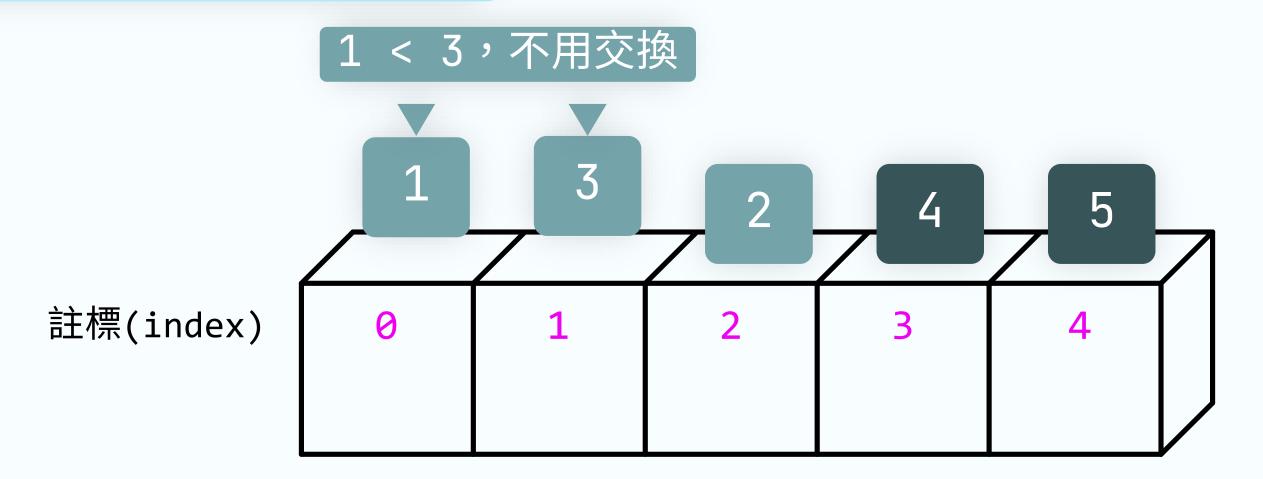


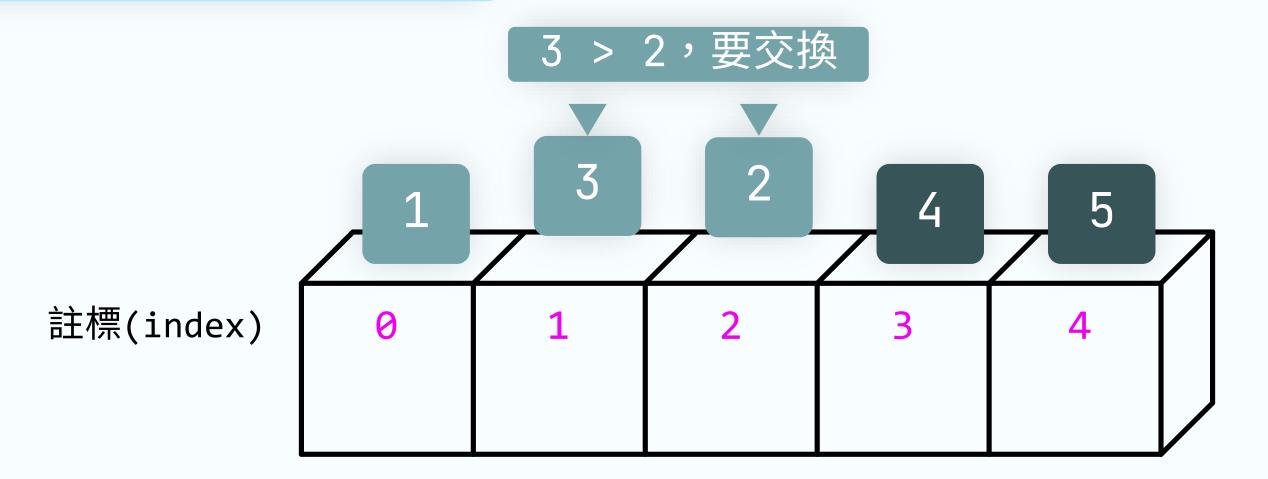


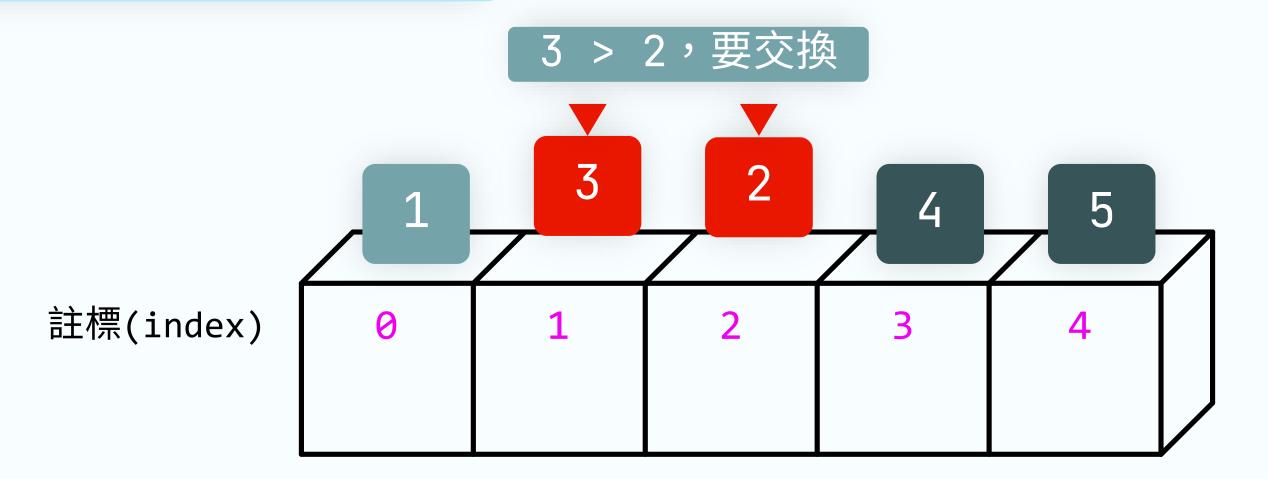
如同氣泡上浮般

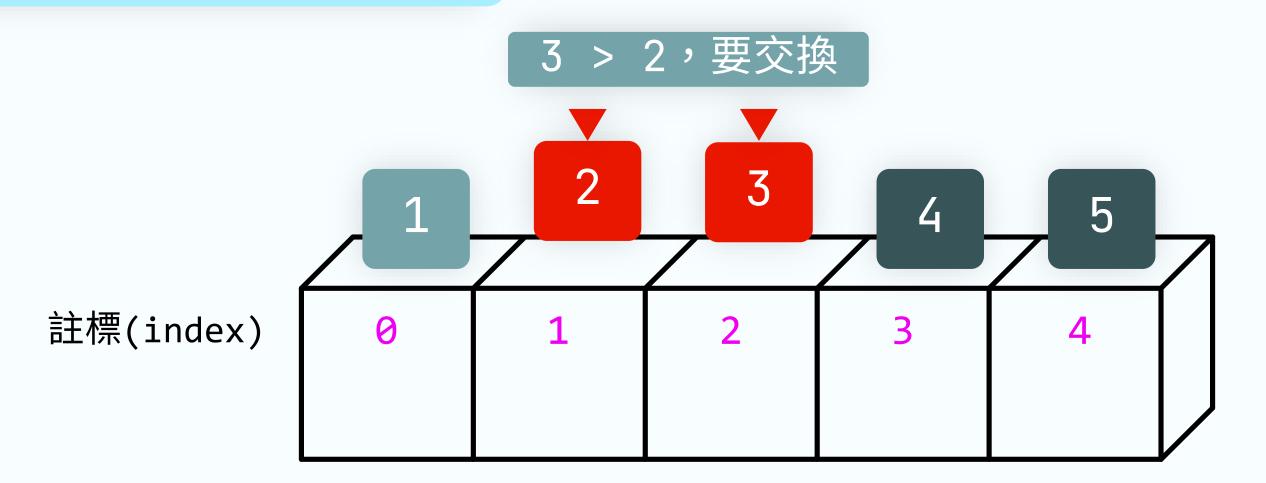
排好了

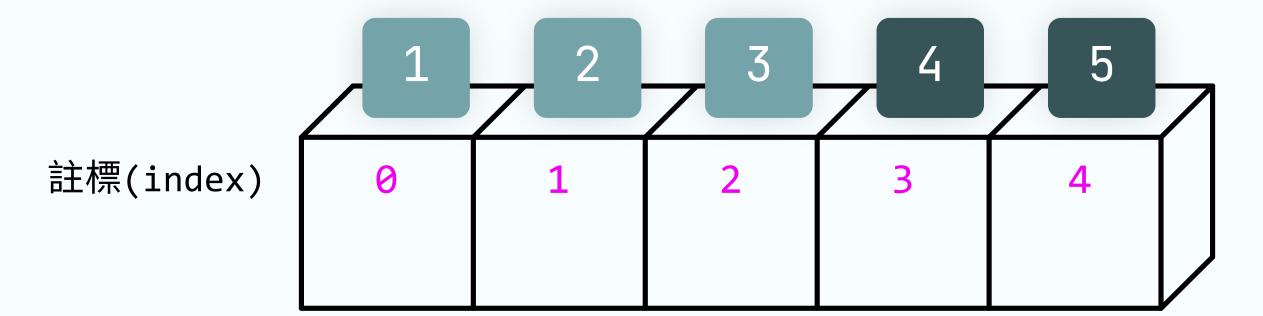






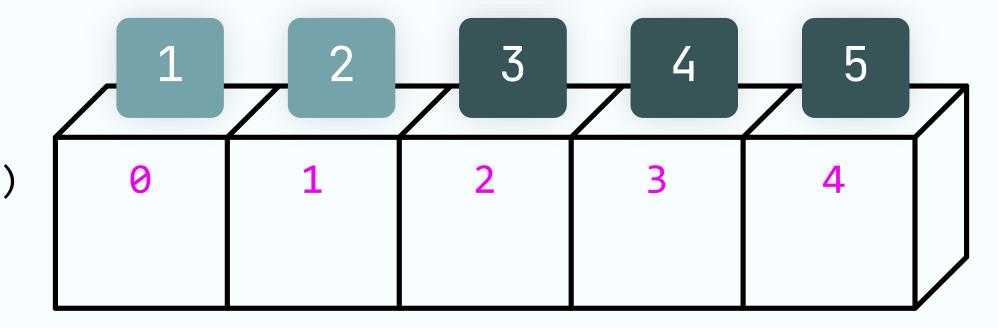




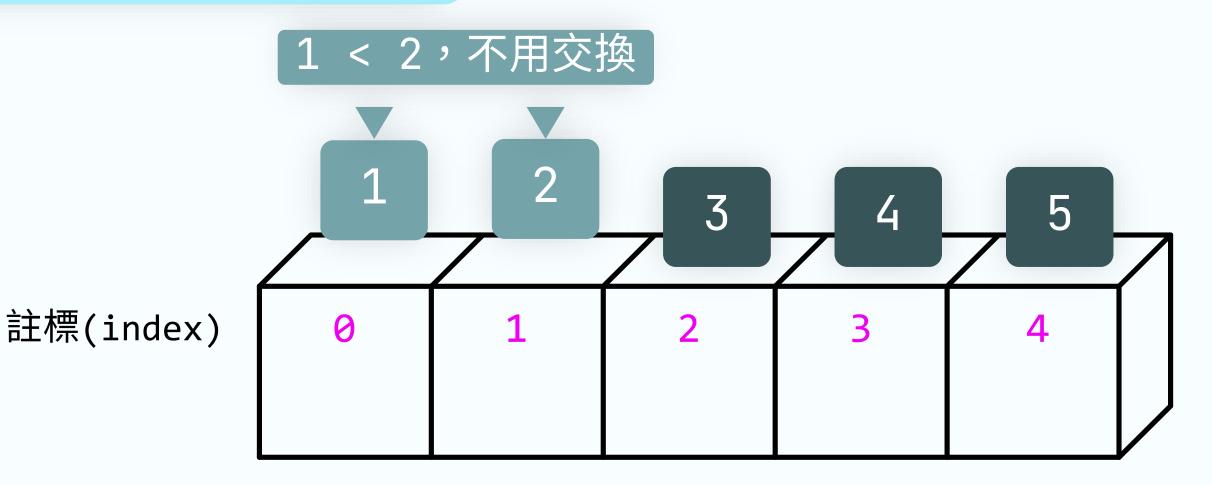


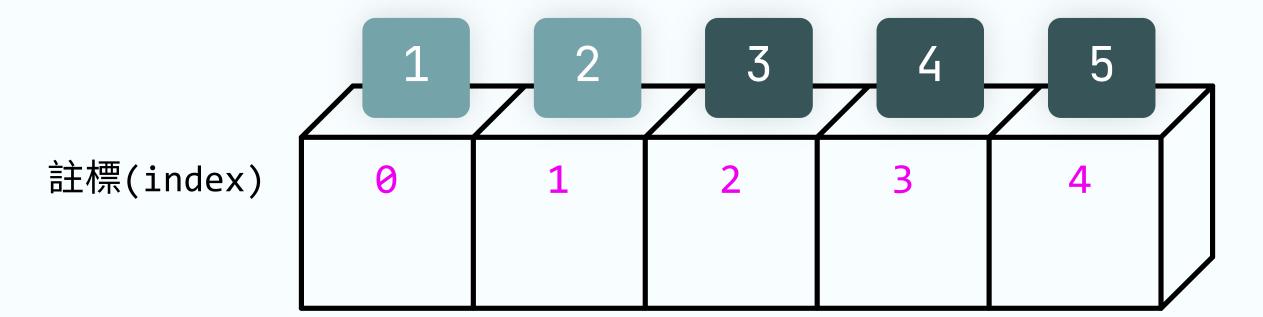
如同氣泡上浮般

排好了



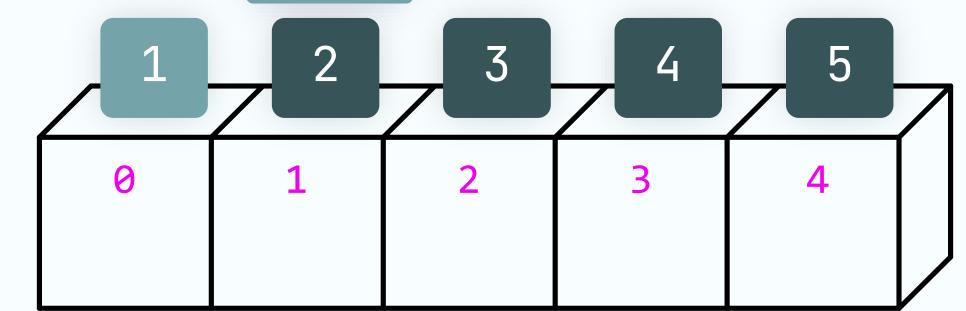
註標(index)



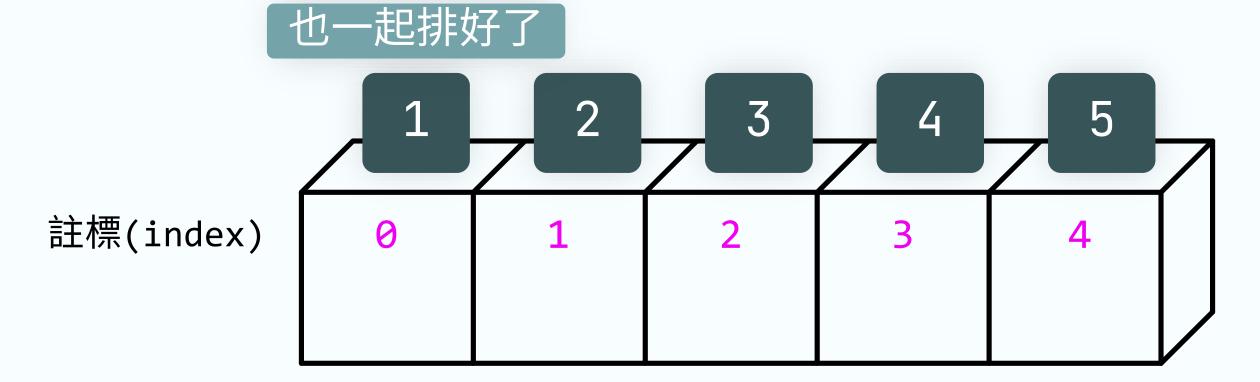


如同氣泡上浮般

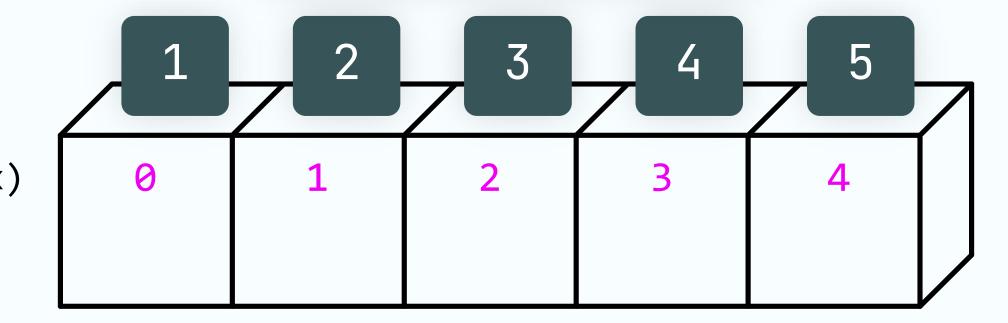
排好了



註標(index)



如此一來,就排好資料們了



註標(index)

```
16
                                   17
                                   18
                                           for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
1 #include <iostream>
                                   19
                                               cout << arr[i] << " ";
2 using namespace std;
                                   20
3
                                   21
                                           cout << endl; 23
4 int main()
                                   22
5
   {
        int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
6
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
8
            for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
10
                if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
11
                    tmp = arr[j];
                    arr[j] = arr[j+1];
12
13
                    arr[j+1] = tmp;
14
```

**15** 

比較相鄰2元素

24 }

return 0;

```
17
                                    18
 1 #include <iostream>
                                    19
 2 using namespace std;
                                    20
 3
                                    21
   int main()
                                    22
 5
        int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
 6
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
 8
            for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
10
                if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
11
                    tmp = arr[j];
12
                    arr[j] = arr[j+1];
13
                    arr[j+1] = tmp;
14
```

```
15
16
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
           cout << arr[i] << " ";
       cout << endl; 23
                               return 0;
                        24 }
```

比較相鄰2元素

```
17
                                    18
   #include <iostream>
                                    19
   using namespace std;
                                    20
 3
                                    21
    int main()
                                    22
 5
        int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
 6
 8
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
            for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
10
                if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
11
                    tmp = arr[j];
12
                    arr[j] = arr[j+1];
13
                    arr[j+1] = tmp;
14
```

```
15
                  輸出
16
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
            cout << arr[i] << " ";
        cout << endl;</pre>
                                  return 0;
                          23
                          24 }
```

比較相鄰2元素

```
宣告長度5的陣列arr
       int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
 6
8
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
           for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
               if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                   tmp = arr[j];
11
12
                   arr[j] = arr[j+1];
                   arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
15
16
17
```

```
arr_length
   宣告長度5的陣列arr 記錄陣列arr長度
       int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
6
8
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
          for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
              if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                 tmp = arr[j];
11
12
                 arr[j] = arr[j+1];
                 arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
15
16
17
```

```
arr_length
   宣告長度5的陣列arr 記錄陣列arr長度
       int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
6
8
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
          for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
              if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                 tmp = arr[j];
11
12
                 arr[j] = arr[j+1];
                 arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
15
16
17
```

tmp交換 暫存田

```
4 int main()
5
   {
       int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
6
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
8
           for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
               if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                                                  比較相鄰2元素
                   tmp = arr[j];
11
                   arr[j] = arr[j+1];
12
                   arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
15
16
17
```

```
4 int main()
5
   {
6
         利用for迴圈,使i從O跑到arr_length - 2
8
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
          for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
              if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                  tmp = arr[j];
11
12
                  arr[j] = arr[j+1];
                  arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
15
16
17
```

```
4 int main()
5
   {
        利用for迴圈,使i從O跑到arr_length - 2
6
8
      for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
         for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){</pre>
10
       利用for迴圈,使j從O跑到arr_length – i -
11
12
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];
                arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
15
16
17
```

```
4 int main()
5
  {
6
       利用for迴圈,使i從O跑到arr_length - 2
8
     for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
9
        for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
      利用for迴圈,使j從O跑到arr_length - i -
10
11
12
       i會從0跑到尚未排序的倒數第2格
13
              arr[JTI] - cmp,
14
15
16
```

```
4 int main()
5
   {
      int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
6
8
      for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
          for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
             if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                                tmp = arr[j];
11
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];
12
                               如果arr目前這元素>下一元素
                arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
15
16
```

```
4 int main()
5
  {
      int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
6
8
      for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
         for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
             if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                               tmp = arr[j];
11
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];
12
                               如果arr目前這元素>下一元素
                arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
                               則交換2元素
15
16
```

```
4 int main()
 5
        int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
 6
 8
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
            for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
                if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
1112
                    tmp = arr[j];
                    arr[j] = arr[j+1];
13
                    arr[j+1] = tmp;
14
15
16
17
```

```
4 int main()
 5
   {
        int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
 6
8
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
           for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
               if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                                           arr[j]儲存到tmp
                   tmp = arr[j];
11
                   arr[j] = arr[j+1];
12
                   arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
15
16
17
```

16

```
4 int main()
5
   {
       int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
6
8
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
           for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
              if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                                        arr[j]儲存到tmp
                  tmp = arr[j];
11
                  arr[j] = arr[j+1];
12
                                        arr[j+1]複寫到arr[j]
                  arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
15
```

```
4 int main()
5
  {
       int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
6
8
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
          for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
             if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                                      arr[j]儲存到tmp
                 tmp = arr[j];
11
                 arr[j] = arr[j+1];
12
                                      arr[j+1]複寫到arr[j]
                 arr[j+1] = tmp;
13
14
                                     tmp(原本的arr[j]的值)
15
                                            複寫到arr[j]
16
17
```

```
4 int main()
 5
   {
       int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
 6
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
 8
           for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
               if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
1112
                   tmp = arr[j];
                                         如此一來,就完成交換了
                   arr[j] = arr[j+1];
13
                   arr[j+1] = tmp;
14
15
16
17
```

```
4 int main()
5 {
       int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
6
8
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
           for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
               if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
11
                  tmp = arr[j];
12
                                         如此一來,就完成排序了
                  arr[j] = arr[j+1];
13
                  arr[j+1] = tmp;
14
15
16
```

```
> arr[j + 1]){
氣泡排序法
                         arr[j];
                          = arr[j+1];
                   arr[]+1] = tmp;
ΤJ
14
15
16
17
18
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
19
           cout << arr[i] << " ";
20
21
       cout << endl;</pre>
22
23
        return 0;
24 }
```

```
> arr[j + 1]){
氣泡排序法
                      arr[j];
                       = arr[j+1];
                 arrری+1] = tmp;
TΟ
14
15
       利用for迴圈,使 i 從 0 到 陣列長度-1
16
17
18
      for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
          cout << arr[i] << " ";
19
20
21
      cout << endl;</pre>
22
23
      return 0;
24 }
```

```
> arr[j + 1]){
氣泡排序法
                        arr[j];
                         = arr[j+1];
                   arrיני+1] = tmp;
TΟ
14
15
16
17
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){
18
           cout << arr[i] << " ";
19
                                   輸出arr[i]
       }
20
21
       cout << endl;</pre>
22
23
       return 0;
24 }
```

```
> arr[j + 1]){
                              arr[j];
                               = arr[j+1];
                       arrر<sub>ا</sub>+1] = tmp;
ΤJ
14
15
16
17
         for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){</pre>
18
              cout << arr[i] << " ";
19
20
         cout << endl;</pre>
21
22
23
         return 0;
24 }
```

```
> arr[j + 1]){
氣泡排序法
                       arr[j];
                       = arr[j+1];
                 arrיני+1] = tmp;
ΤJ
14
15
16
17
18
       for (int i = 0; i < arr_length; i++){</pre>
19
          cout << arr[i] << " ";
20
                               如此一來,就完成了陣列的輸出
21
       cout << endl;</pre>
22
23
       return 0;
```

24 }

```
> arr[j + 1]){
氣泡排序法
                            arr[j];
                             = arr[j+1];
                      arrיני+1] = tmp;
TΟ
14
                                                                      \times
                 bubble_sort.exe
                                      X
15
16
            1 2 3 4 5
17
            Process returned \theta (\theta x \theta) execution time : \theta.\theta 28 s
18
19
            Press any key to continue.
20
21
22
23
         ret
24 }
```

```
> arr[j + 1]){
氣泡排序法
                         arr[j];
                         = arr[j+1];
                   arrرر+1] = tmp;
TΟ
14
                                                             ×
               bubble_sort.exe
                                 X
15
16
          1 2 3 4 5
17
          Process returned \theta (\theta x \theta) execution time : \theta.\theta 28 s
18
19
          Press any key to continue.
20
               如果想要由大到小排列該怎麼做呢?
21
       COL
22
23
       ret
24 }
```

```
4 int main()
 5
        int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
 6
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
8
            for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
                if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
10
                    tmp = arr[j];
11
                                            改成 <
12
                    arr[j] = arr[j+1];
13
                    arr[j+1] = tmp;
14
15
16
17
10
        for (in+i-0) i < onn longth <math>i = i
```

```
4 int main()
 5
        int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\}, arr_length = 5, tmp;
 6
        for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
 8
            for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
                if (arr[j] < arr[j + 1]){</pre>
10
                    tmp = arr[j];
11
                                             改成 <
12
                    arr[j] = arr[j+1];
13
                    arr[j+1] = tmp;
14
15
16
17
10
        for (in+i-0) i < onn longth <math>i = i
```

10

```
int r
                                                                     X
             bubble_sort.exe
                                   ×
 5
6
         5 4 3 2 1
8
         Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.034 s
         Press any key to continue.
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
```

for (in+i-0) i < onn length <math>i = (in+i)

氣泡排序法可以優化:

若每次循環中沒有資料進行交換,則表示已完成排序,可以直接跳出迴圈。

#### 假設要排N筆資料

•排序循環N-1次

```
8     for (int i = 0; i < arr_length - 1; i++){
9        for (int j = 0; j < arr_length - i - 1; j++){
10          if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]){
11               tmp = arr[j];
12               arr[j] = arr[j+1];
13               arr[j+1] = tmp;
14               }
15               }
```

假設要排N筆資料

•比較N\*(N-1)/2次

第1次排序循環,要比較N-1次

第2次排序循環,要比較N-2次

••••

第N次排序循環,要比較1次

假設要排N筆資料

•比較N\*(N-1)/2次

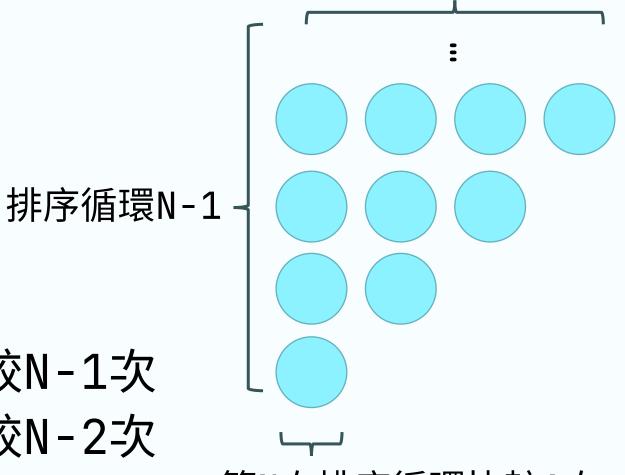
第1次排序循環,要比較N-1次

第2次排序循環,要比較N-2次

••••

第N次排序循環,要比較1次

第1次排序循環比較N-1次



第N次排序循環比較1次

可使用梯形公式計算

假設要排N筆資料

- •排序循環N-1次
- 比較N\*(N-1)/2次

# 每次排列都需要這麼麻煩嗎?

# <algorithm>

- C++標準函式庫<algorithm>
- 包含許多常用演算法(如:最大公因數、最小公倍數、最大值、 最小值、交換、排序.....等)

# <algorithm>

- C++標準函式庫<algorithm>
- 包含許多常用演算法(如:最大公因數、最小公倍數、最大值、 最小值、交換、排序.....等)

#### <algorithm> sort

- sort(first, last);
- 將first ~ last 1之間的元素由小到大排列

```
int arr[5] = {4, 1, 5, 3, 2};
sort(arr, arr + 5);
```

即可將arr陣列從第0~4格排列

#### <algorithm> sort

```
sort(first, last, cmp);
• 將first ~ last - 1之間的元素依照自訂比照函式排列
bool cmp(int a, int b){
                      如果a>b回傳true,
   return a > b;
                           反之false
int arr[5] = \{4, 1, 5, 3, 2\};
sort(arr, arr + 5, cmp);
即可將arr陣列從第0~4格大到小排列
```

#### <algorithm> stable\_sort

- stable\_sort(first, last);
- 將first ~ last 1之間的元素由小到大排列
- 保證相同數值的元素,在排序後關係不變