

A photograph of two young children sitting on a green mat, sorting a large pile of colorful buttons into a grey muffin tin. The child on the left is wearing a blue shirt and a plaid skirt, while the child on the right is wearing a white shirt. The buttons are scattered all around the mat, and the muffin tin is partially filled with buttons of various colors like black, red, white, yellow, blue, and pink. The title text is overlaid on the image.

Sorting QuickSort

QuickSort Concept

- Divide and Conquer...
 - Split the problem based on a "pivot" – any arbitrary value in the list
 - Partition the list:
 - items $<$ pivot are to the left
 - items \geq pivot are to the right



- If a partition has more than one value, apply QuickSort to the partition

QuickSort Algorithm

Chapter 14 Special Topic 3

- if range size > 1 , partition range
 - pick a pivot (e.g. first element in range)
 - $li=0$, ri =partition size (li goes right, ri goes left)
 - while ($li < ri$)
 - while ($list[li] < pivot$) $li++$
 - while ($list[ri] \geq pivot$) $ri--$
 - if $li < ri$, swap $list[li]$ and $list[ri]$
- When $li == ri$,
 - everything from start of range to $ri-1$ is $< pivot$,
 - everything from ri to end of range is $\geq pivot$
- Sort (recursively) left sub-range (to $ri-1$) and right sub-range (from ri)

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

57	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	44	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

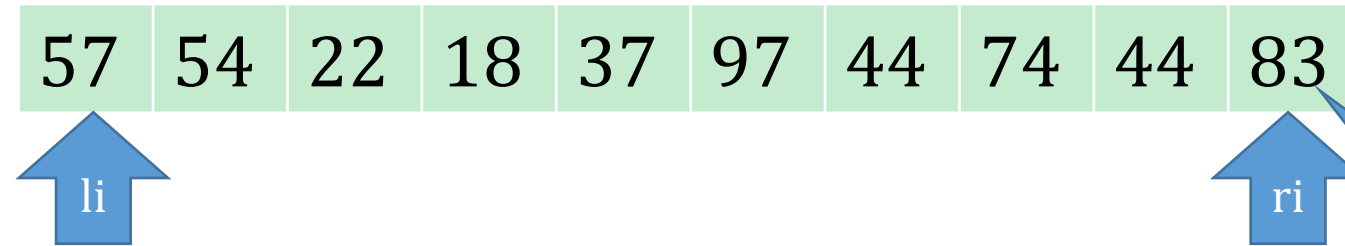
li

ri

list[li] < pivot
false

QuickSort Example

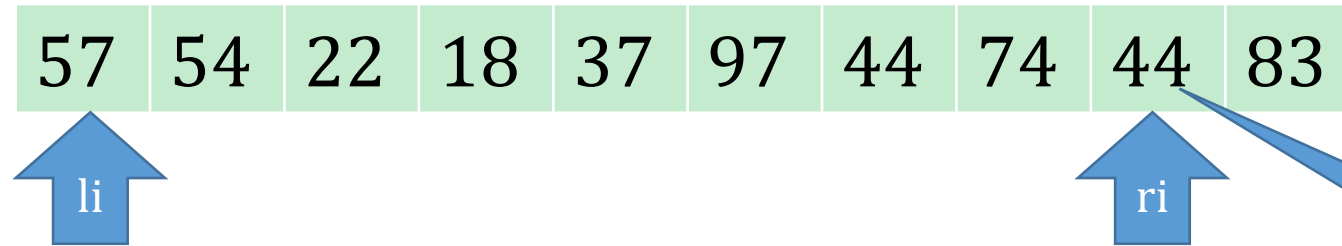
Pivot=57



`list[li] >= pivot`
true

QuickSort Example

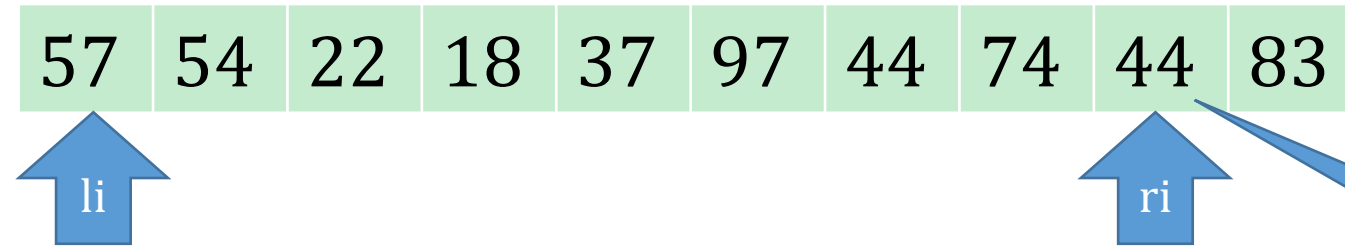
Pivot=57



list[li] ≥ pivot
false

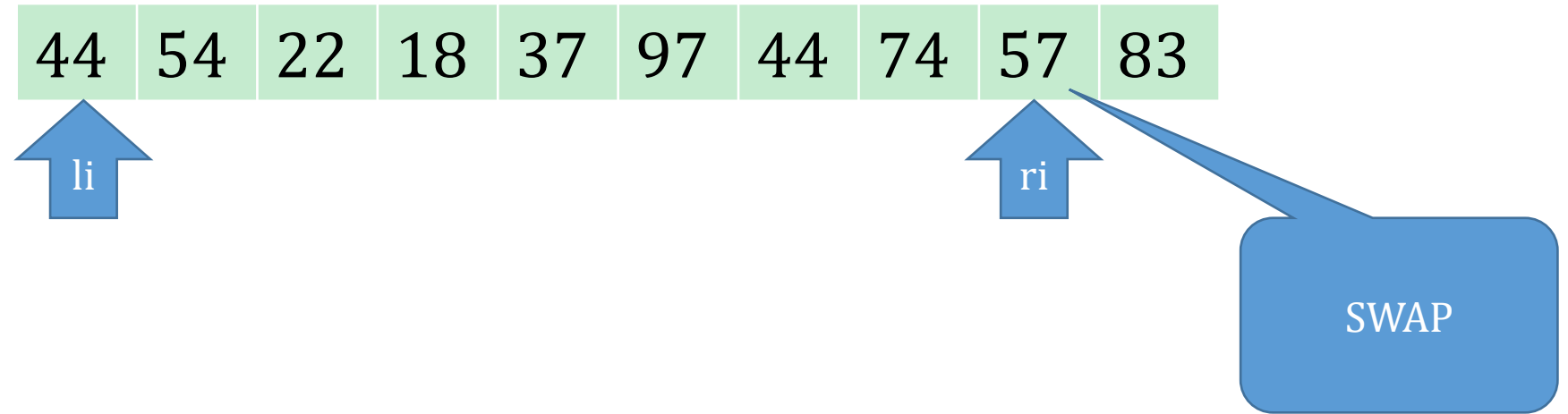
QuickSort Example

Pivot=57



QuickSort Example

Pivot=57



QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

li

ri

list[li]<pivot
true

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

li

ri

list[li]<pivot
true

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

li

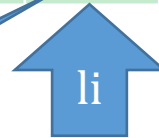
ri

list[li]<pivot
true

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

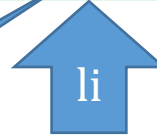


list[li]<pivot
true

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

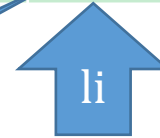


list[li]<pivot
true

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

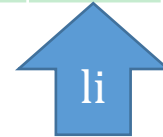


list[li]<pivot
false

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

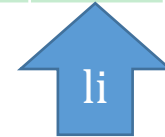


list[li] >= pivot
true

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

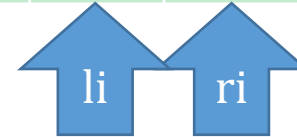


list[li] >= pivot
true

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

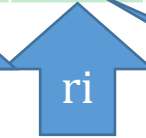
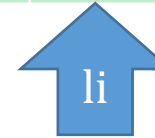


list[li] ≥ pivot
false

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	44	97	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

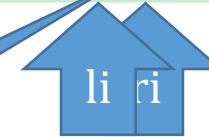


list[li] < pivot
true

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

44	54	22	18	37	44	97	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



li==ri
Partition

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

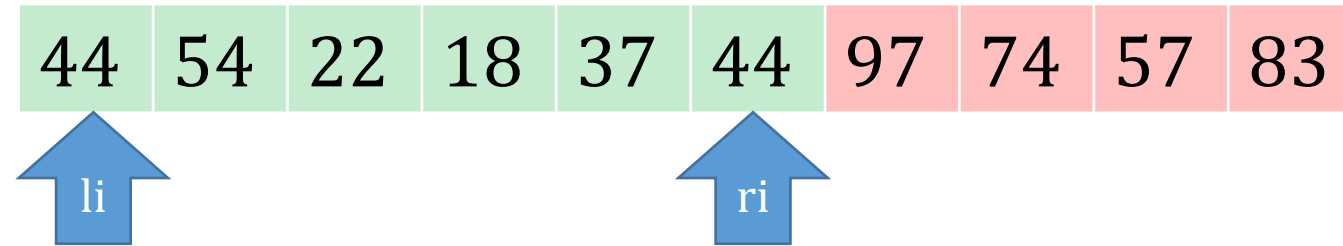
44	54	22	18	37	44	97	74	57	83
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ri

Partition

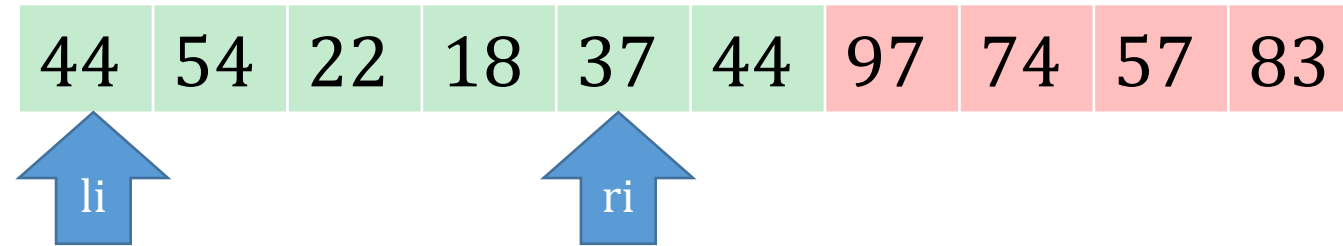
QuickSort Example

Pivot=44



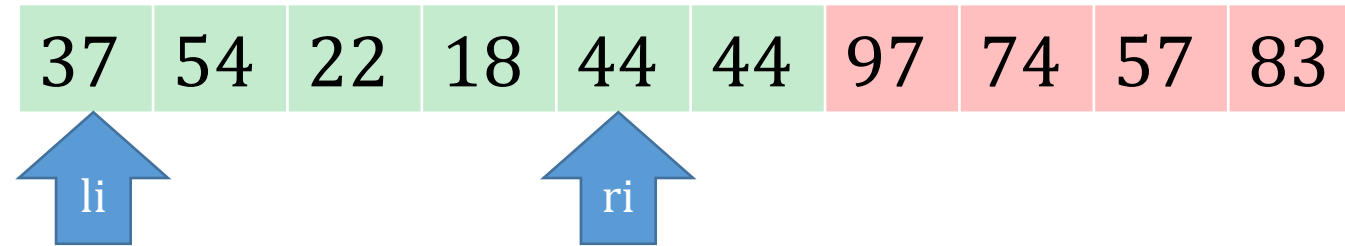
QuickSort Example

Pivot=44



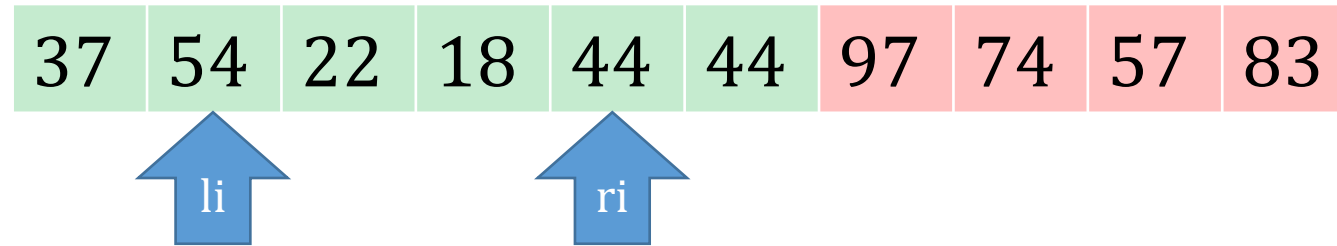
QuickSort Example

Pivot=44



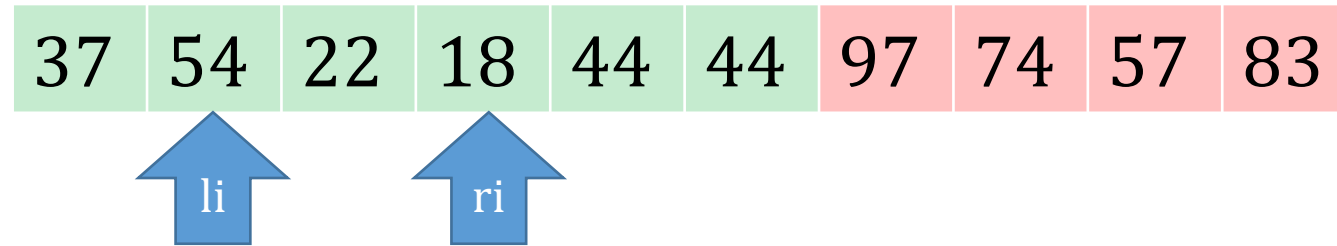
QuickSort Example

Pivot=44



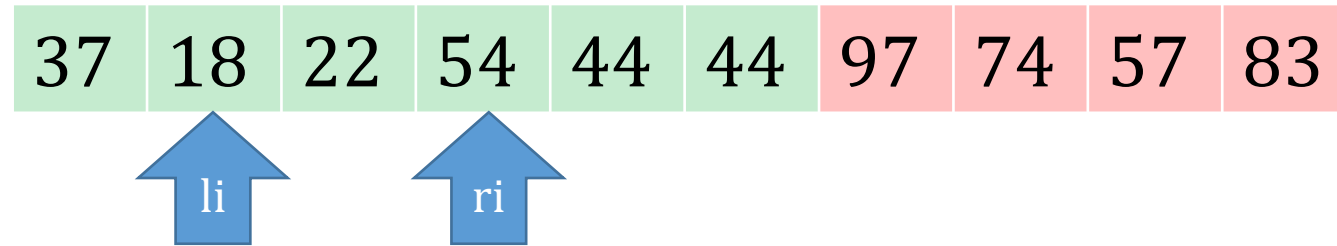
QuickSort Example

Pivot=44



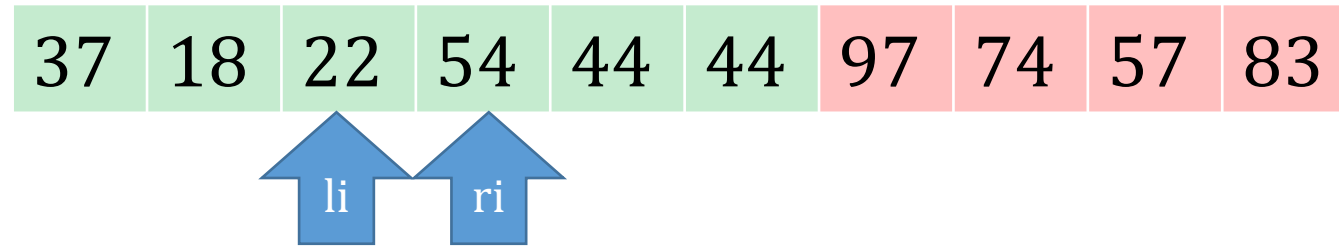
QuickSort Example

Pivot=44



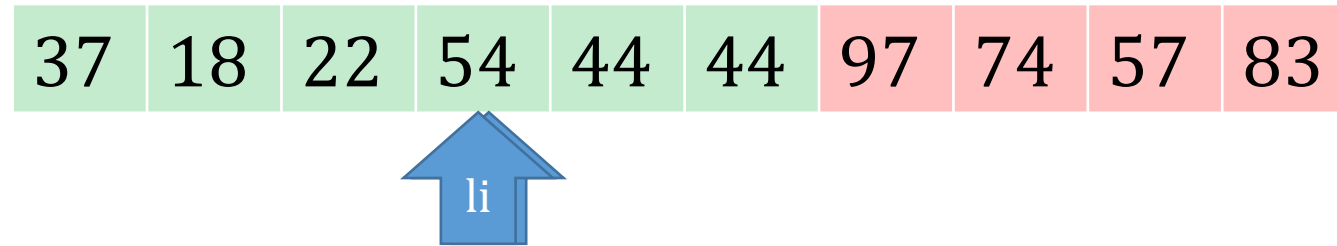
QuickSort Example

Pivot=44



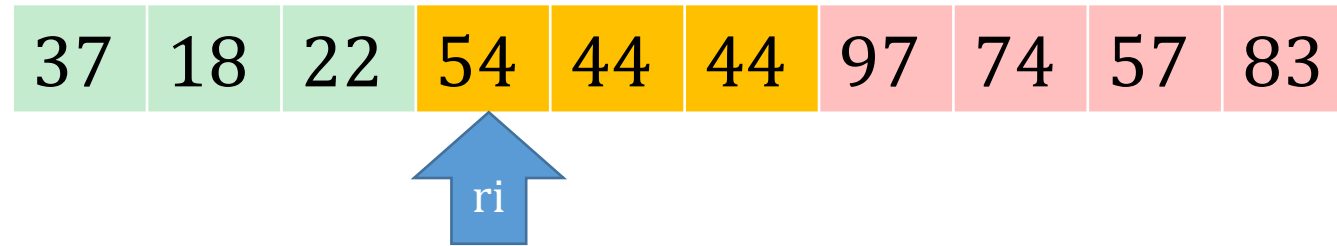
QuickSort Example

Pivot=44



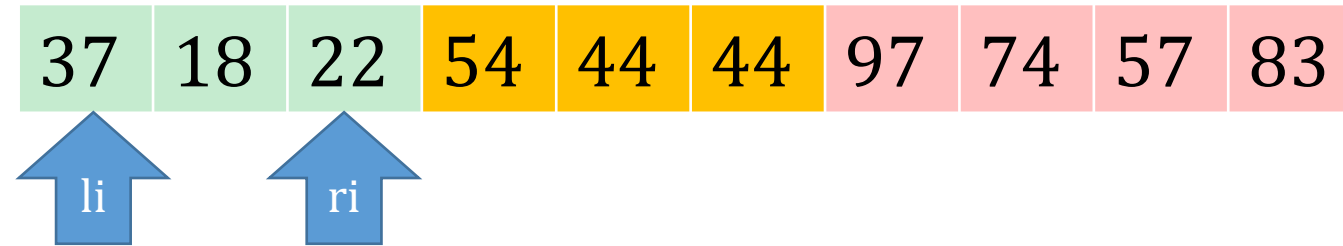
QuickSort Example

Pivot=44



QuickSort Example

Pivot=37



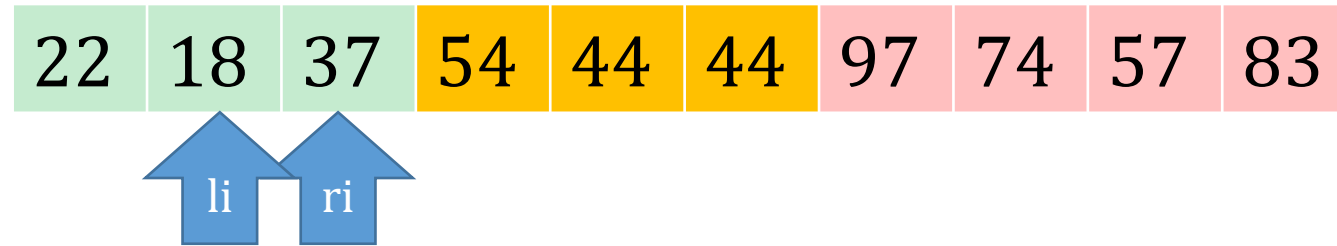
QuickSort Example

Pivot=37



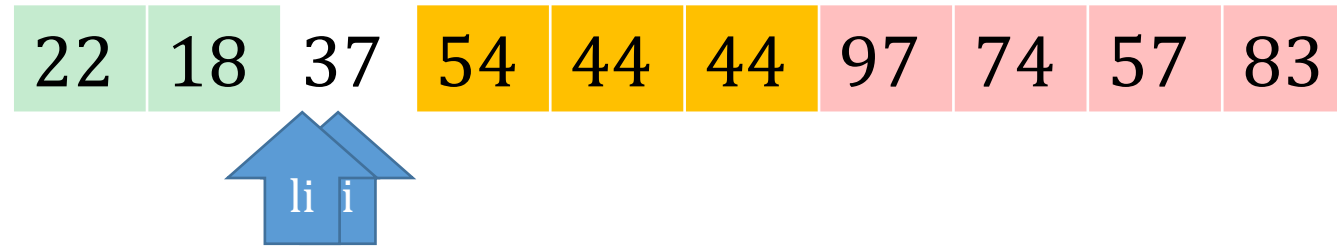
QuickSort Example

Pivot=37



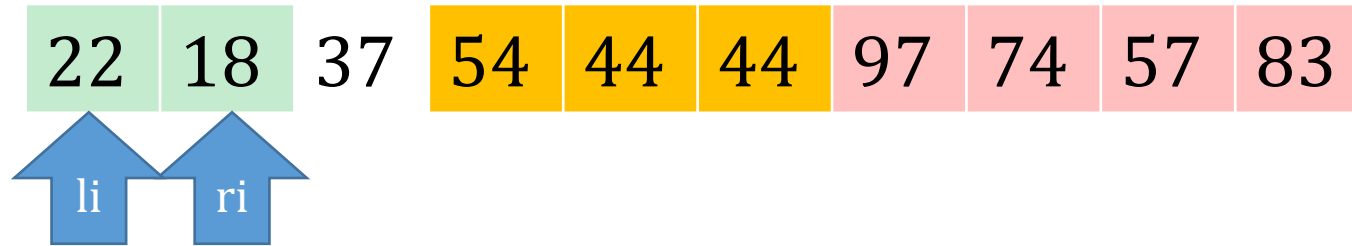
QuickSort Example

Pivot=37



QuickSort Example

Pivot=22



QuickSort Example

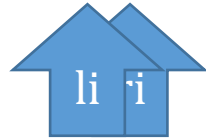
Pivot=22



QuickSort Example

Pivot=22

18 22 37 54 44 44 97 74 57 83



QuickSort Example

Pivot=54

18 22 37

54

44

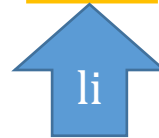
44

97

74

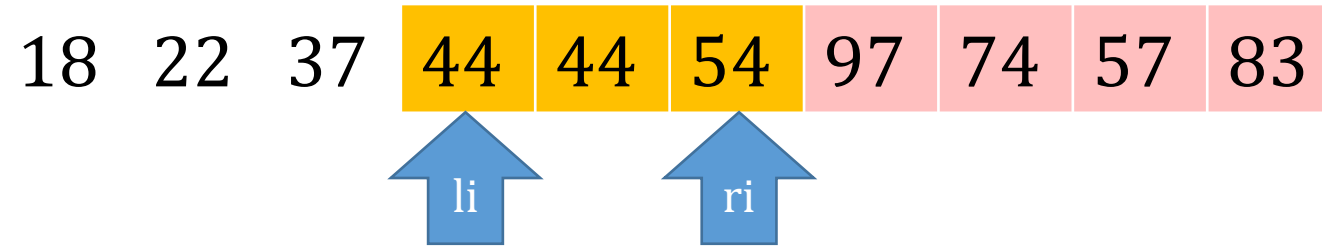
57

83



QuickSort Example

Pivot=54



QuickSort Example

Pivot=54

18 22 37

44

44

54

97

74

57

83



QuickSort Example

Pivot=54

18 22 37 44 44 54 97 74 57 83



QuickSort Example

Pivot=44

18 22 37

44

44

54

97

74

57

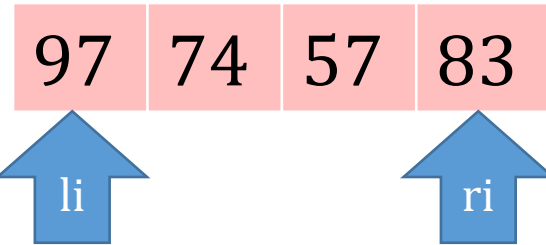
83



QuickSort Example

Pivot=97

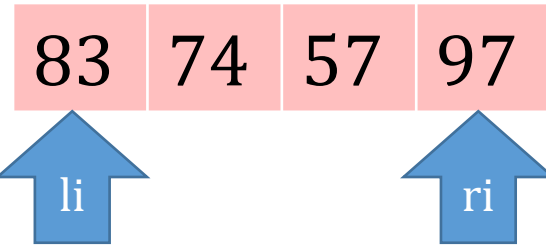
18 22 37 44 44 54



QuickSort Example

Pivot=97

18 22 37 44 44 54



QuickSort Example

Pivot=97

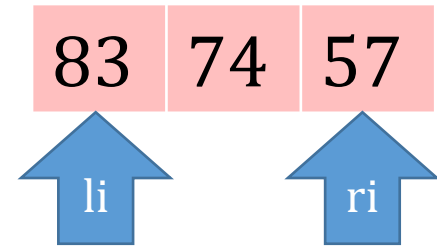
18 22 37 44 44 54 83 74 57 97



QuickSort Example

Pivot=83

18 22 37 44 44 54 83 74 57 97



li ri

QuickSort Example

Pivot=83

18 22 37 44 44 54 57 74 83 97

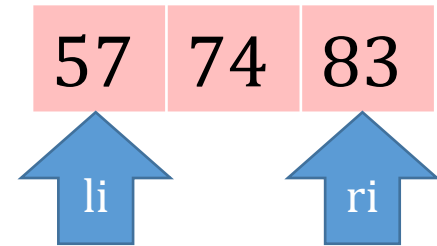
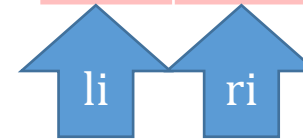


Diagram illustrating the partitioning step of QuickSort. The array is [18, 22, 37, 44, 44, 54, 57, 74, 83, 97]. The pivot is 83. The left pointer 'li' points to the first element greater than the pivot (57). The right pointer 'ri' points to the first element less than the pivot (74).

QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

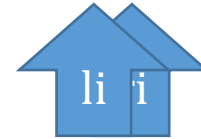
18 22 37 44 44 54 57 74 83 97



QuickSort Example

Pivot=57

18 22 37 44 44 54 57 74 83 97



QuickSort Analysis Example

57	54	22	18	37	97	44	74	44	83	10
44					44	97		57		6+4=10
37	18		54	44		83			97	3+3+3=9
22		37	44	44	54	57		83		3+2+2=7
18	22									2

18	22	37	44	44	54	57	74	83	97	Total: 38

$$10 \log_2 10 = 30.103 < 38 < 10^2 = 100$$

QuickSort Example

66	39	53	67	59	64	98	90	78	18	10
18			64		67				66	$5+5=10$
	39				66				67	$4+4=8$
		53				67			98	$3+3=6$
			64				90			$2+2=4$
			59	64			78	90		-----
18	39	53	59	64	66	67	78	90	98	Total: 38

QuickSort Analysis

- Worst case:
 - Partition is always 1 / n-1 – Requires n partitions
 - Within partition, we must compare each element (partition size)
$$\sum_{s=2}^n s = \frac{n \times (n - 1)}{2} = O(n^2)$$
- Best case:
 - Partition is in the middle of the range – Requires $\log_2(n)$ partitions
 - Partition size is $n/2^d$ where d is the depth
 - At a given depth, all n data items will be compared
 - Complexity is $O(n \times \log_2 n)$

Why don't we count swaps?

- In any given partition, number of swaps \leq partition size
- Therefore, if we are counting instructions

$$\begin{aligned} I(n) &= n * I_{comp} + SwapPercent * n * I_{swap} \\ &= n * (I_{comp} + SwapPercent * I_{swap}) \\ &= c * n \end{aligned}$$

$$O(I(n)) = n$$

What if array is pre-sorted?

- Picking first (or last) element in range as pivot is simple, but causes worst case if array is pre-sorted
- Therefore, we often pick the middle of the range as the pivot
 - Doesn't change performance if elements start randomly
 - Improves performance if elements start sorted
 - There are still “worst case” scenarios, but much less likely

QuickSort Advantages

- Performance close to $O(n \log(n))$ complexity
 - as good as we can get on sorts
 - Larger sized arrays come closer to best case performance
 - Better choice of pivot reduces chance of worst case
- No extra memory for array copies required!
 - All sorting is done on the original array
- This is the algorithm used in Java
 - Also used in C – hence C library function is “qsort”