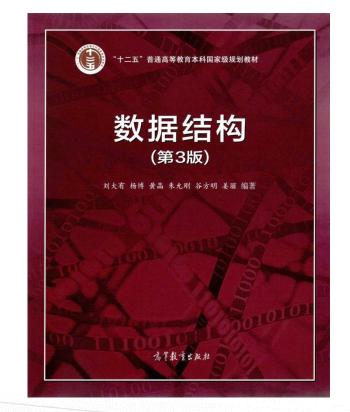


计算机学院正湘浩班 2024级





- > 桶排序
- > 基数排序



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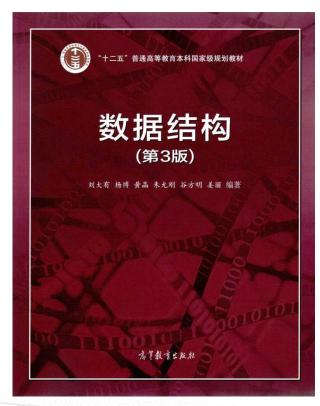
邓明扬 麻省理工学院21级本科生 2020年NOI全国中学生信息学奥赛决赛金牌 2021年IOI世界中学生信息学奥赛冠军

2022年ICPC国际大学生程序设计竞赛全球总决赛冠军

如果你是一个初学者的话, 要尽量自己调代码,我知道很多 小伙伴都喜欢找别人帮你调代码, 但这个东西最后是需要自己练码, 要多练习,不仅锻炼打代码 的速度和准确性,也锻炼思考问 题的能力。







分布排序

- > 桶排序
- > 基数排序

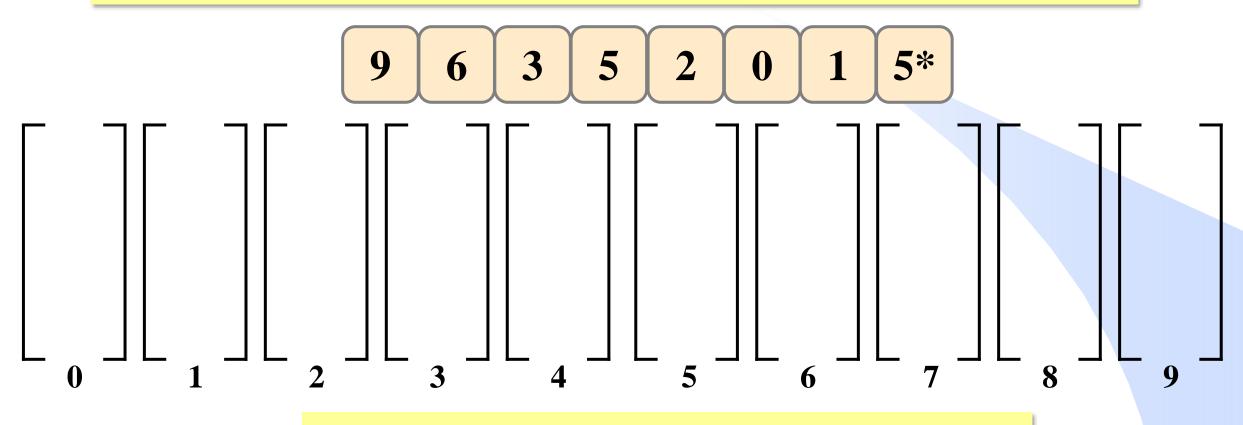
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桶排序(Bucket Sort)

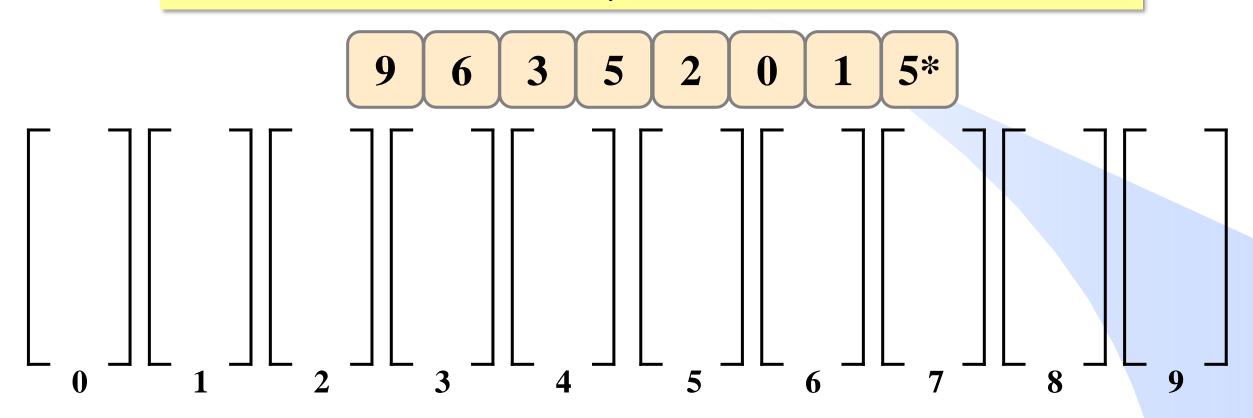


待排序的文件R包含n个整数,每个整数的值域为[0,m)

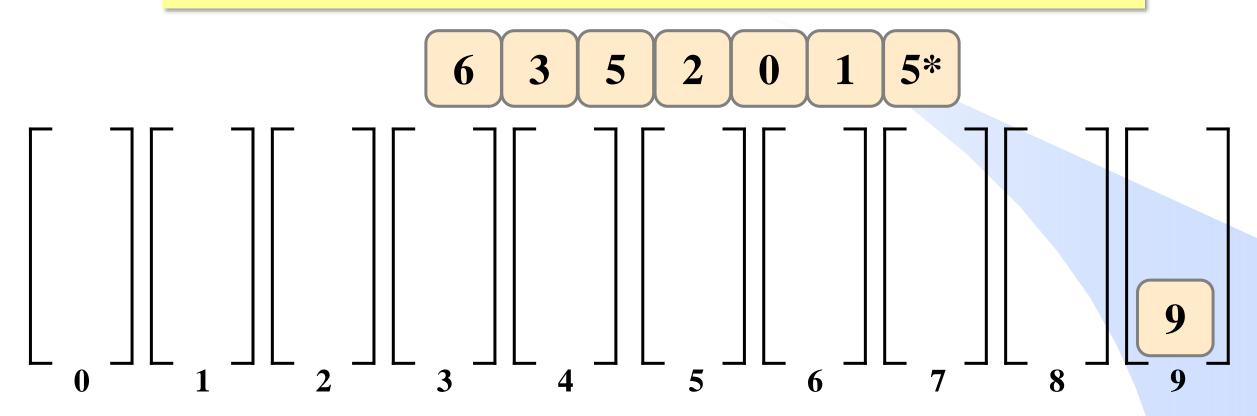


设置 m 个桶,对应元素的值域0...m-1

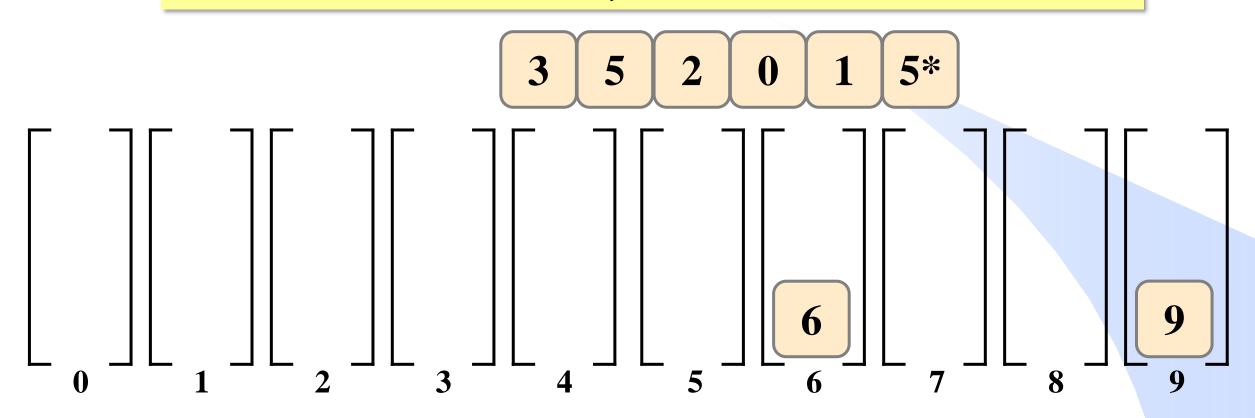




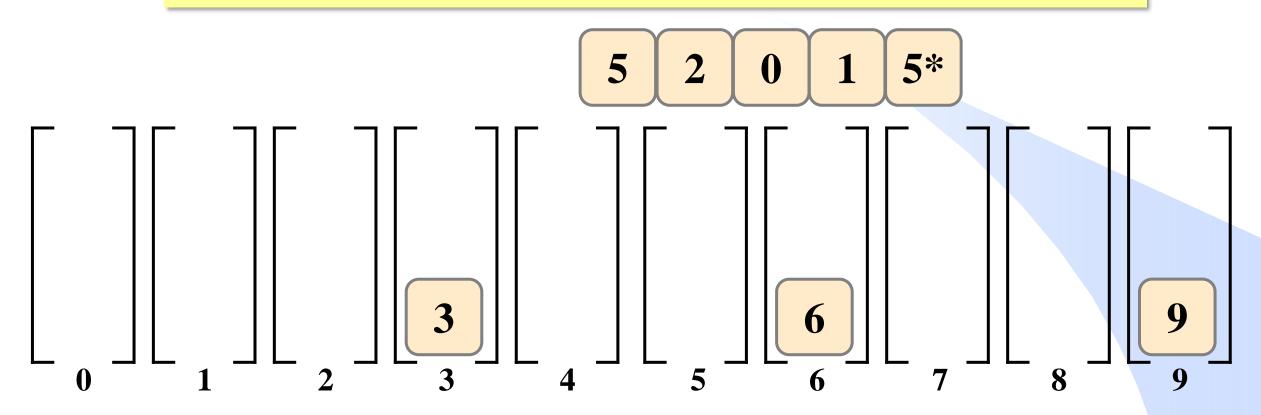




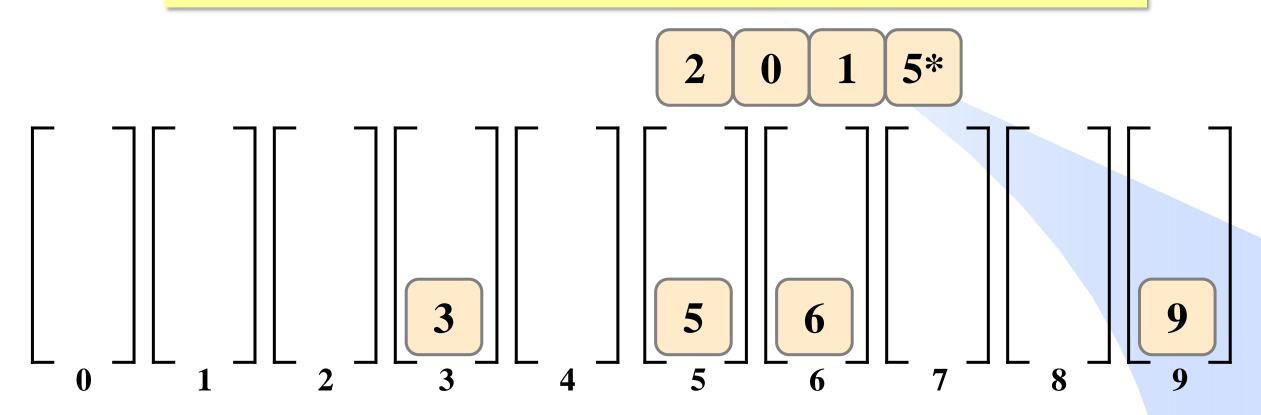




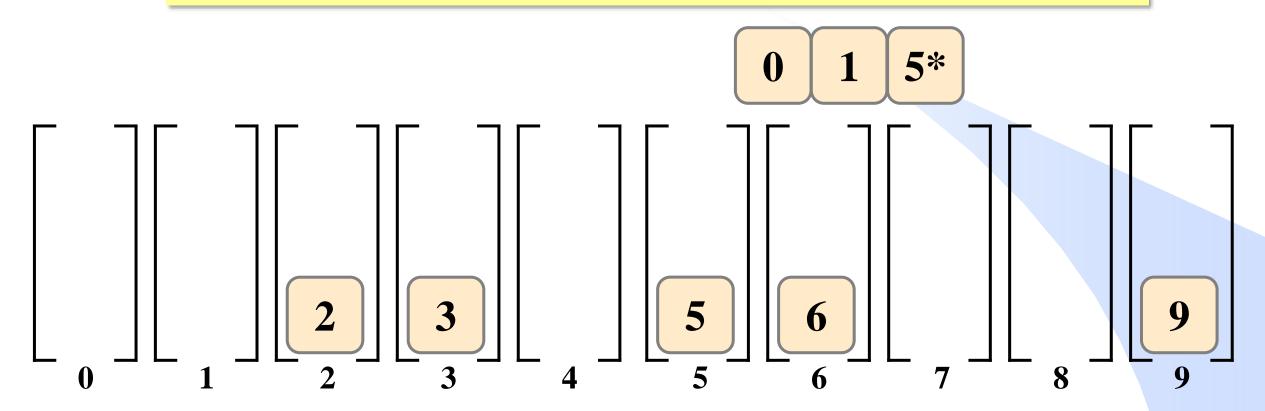




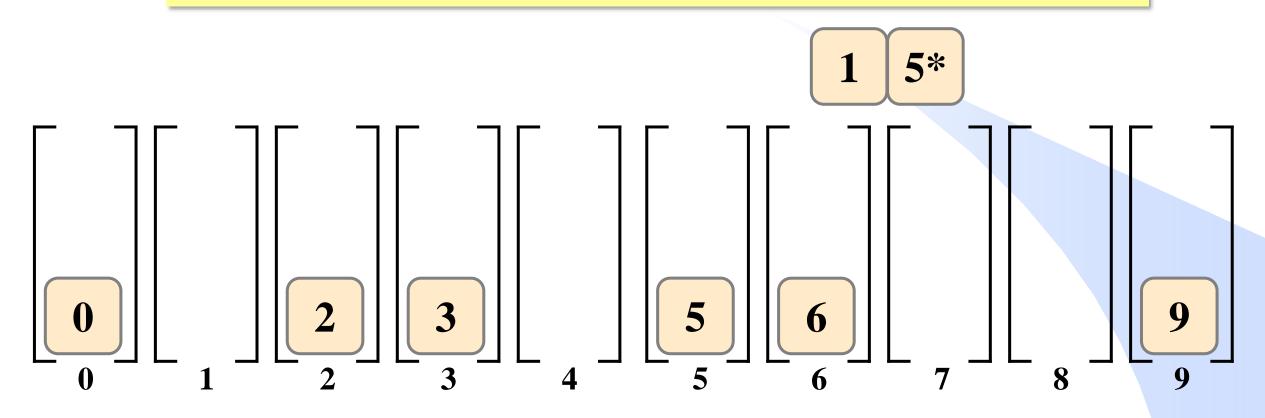




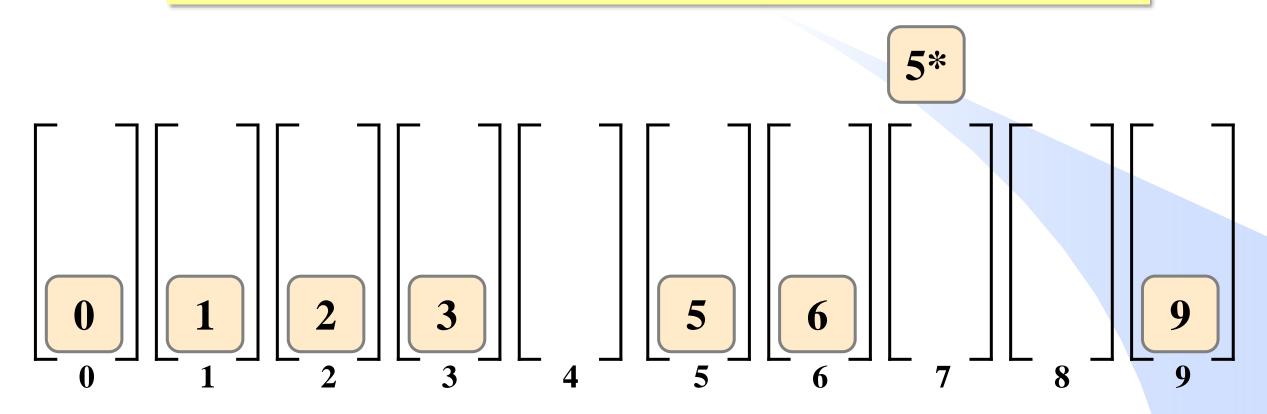




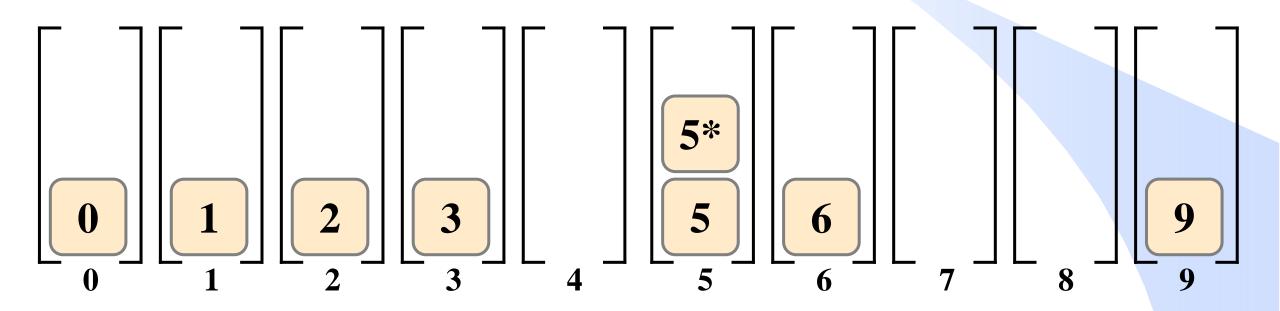




(A)

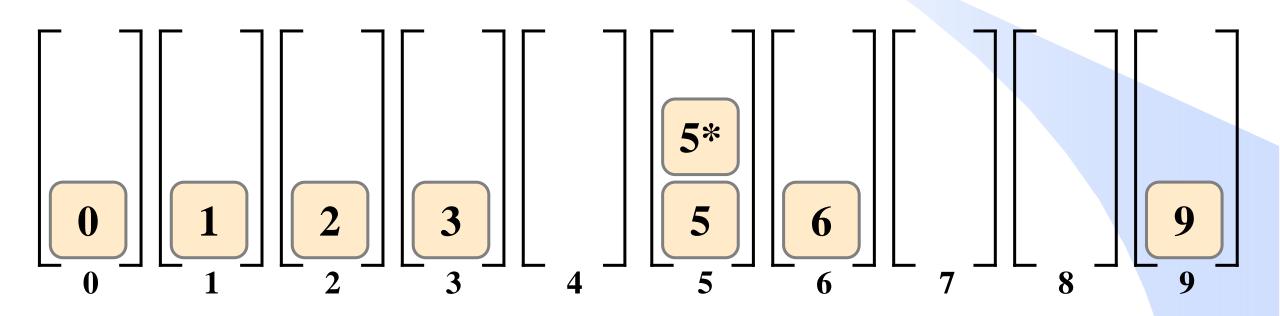


(A)



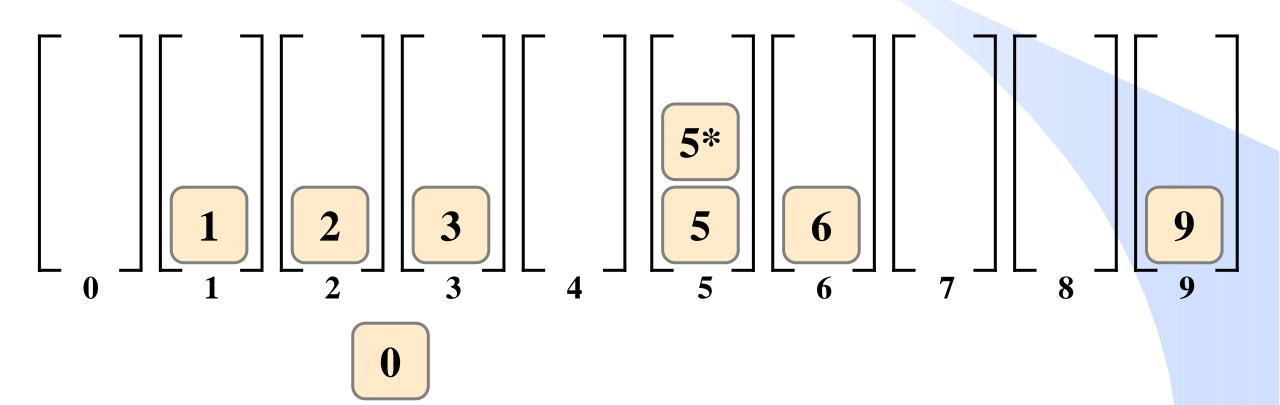


② 收集:依次将桶中元素取出



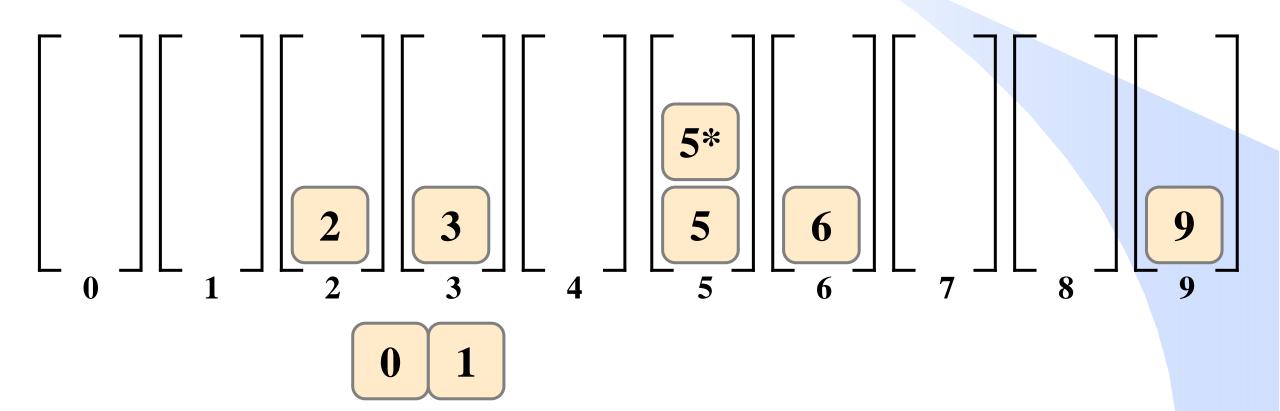


② 收集: 依次将桶中元素取出



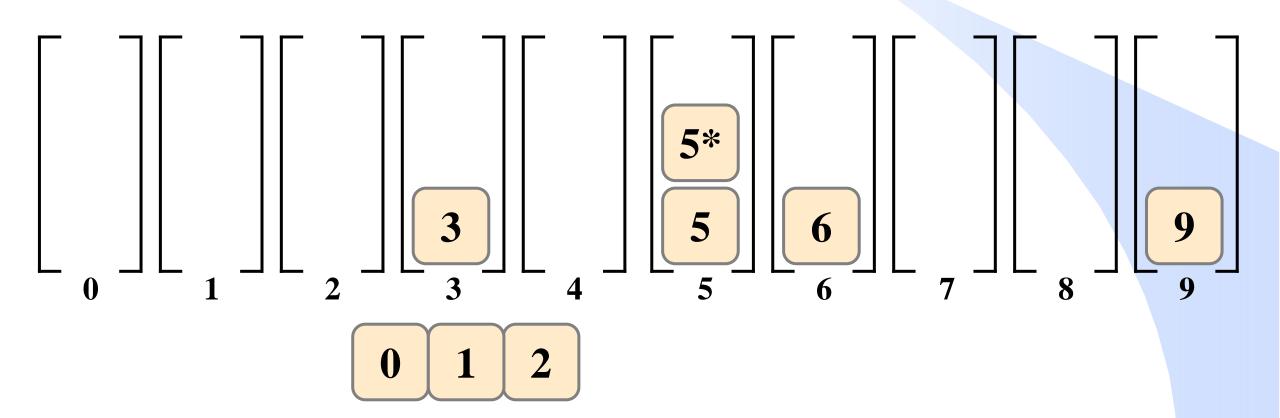


② 收集: 依次将桶中元素取出



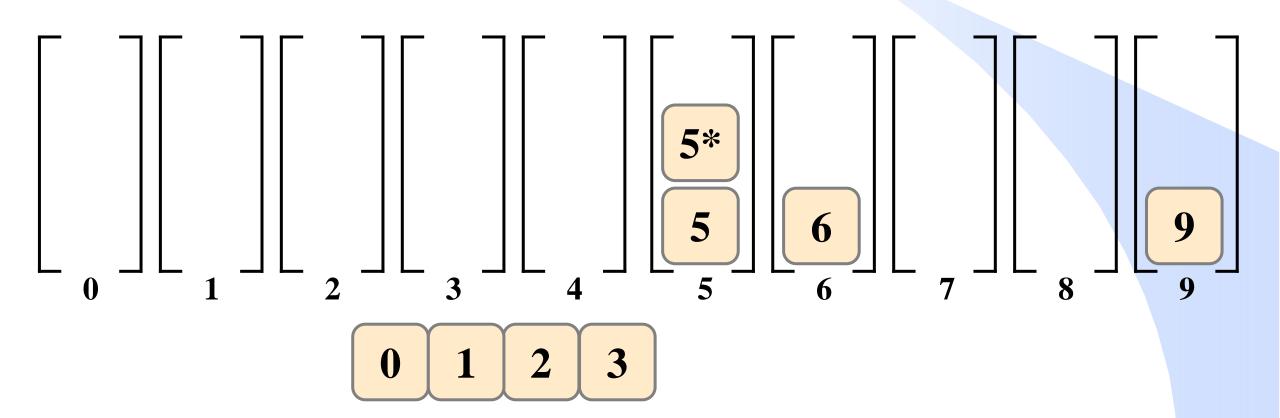


② 收集:依次将桶中元素取出



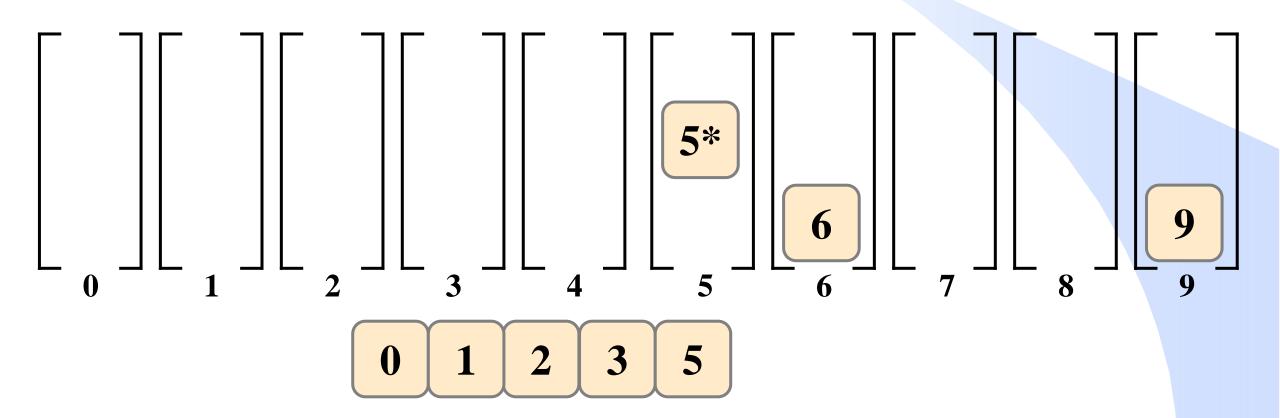


② 收集:依次将桶中元素取出





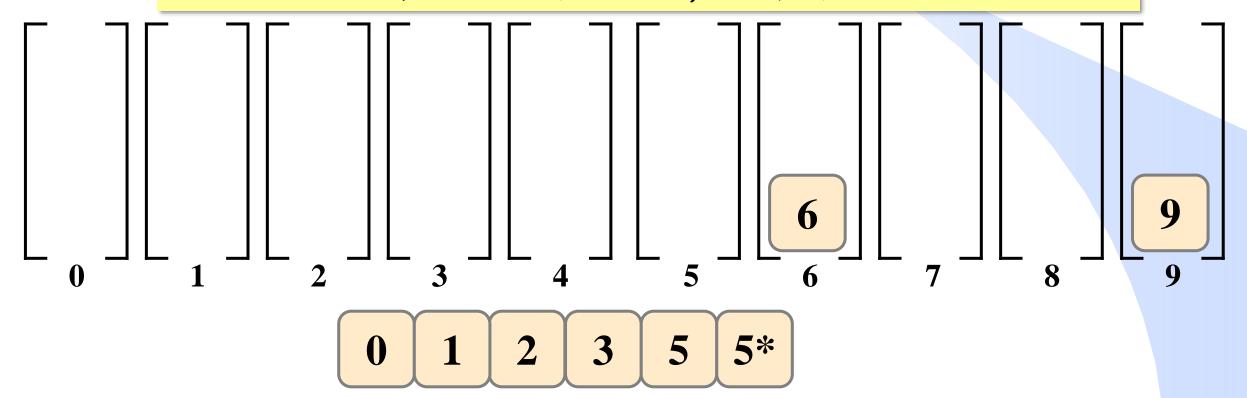
② 收集: 依次将桶中元素取出





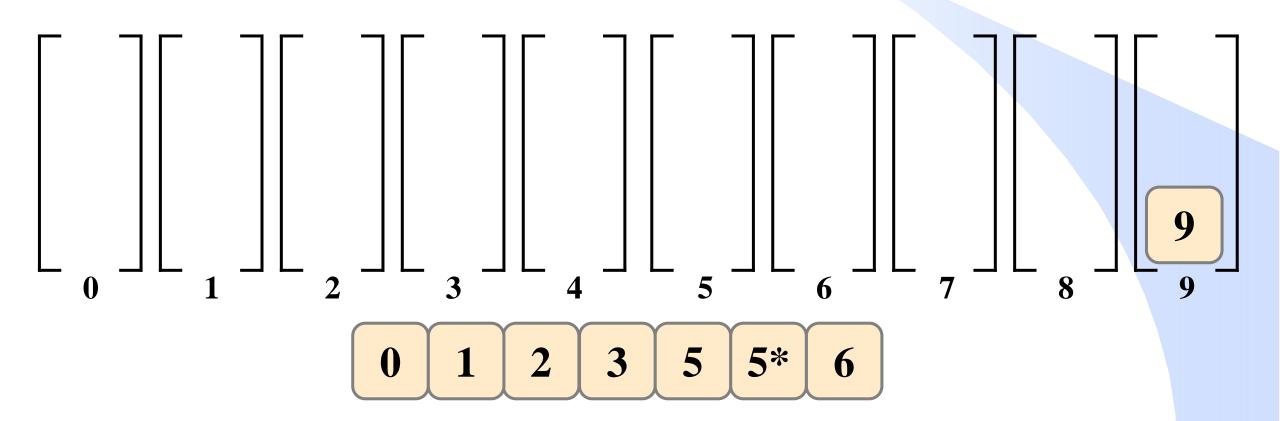
② 收集:依次将桶中元素取出

桶排序是稳定的:关键词相同的元素在同一桶里,排在前面的元素在分配时先入桶,收集时也先出桶





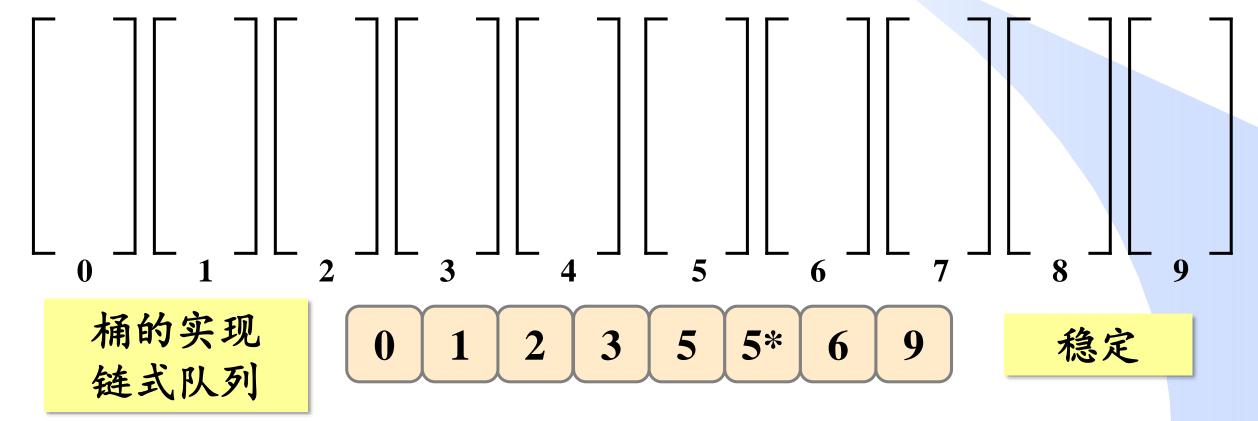
② 收集: 依次将桶中元素取出



|A|

- ① 分配: 将n个元素依次放入桶中
- ② 收集: 依次将加个桶中的元素取出

时空复杂度 O(n+m)



桶排序总结



排序算法	时间复杂度			~~~~	络白灿
	最好	平均	最坏	· 空间复杂度	尼 足性
桶排序	O(n+m)	O(n+m)	O(n+m)	O(n+m)	稳定

每个元素的值域为[0, m), 即m为桶的个数

若m=O(n),则时空复杂度为线性

思考



- ▶对吉林大学24级全体同学按英语考试分数排序,哪种排序算 法更好?
 - A. 快速排序
 - B. 桶排序

- >对世界各国的人口进行排序, 哪种排序算法更好?
 - A. 快速排序
 - B. 桶排序

思考



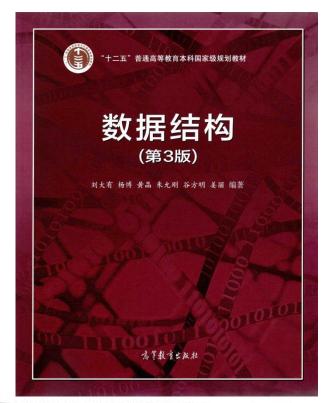
>对10个整数排序,每个整数的范围为[0,1000)。

29 257 658 839 236 720 56 237 999 155

$$n=10$$
 $m=1000$







分布排序

- > 桶排序
- > 基数排序

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基数排序





Herman Hollerith (1860-1929) 发明打孔卡制表机 IBM公司之父

基数排序(Radix Sort)



- \rightarrow 自 K_1 至 K_d (自低位向高位),依次以各域为序进行稳定排序

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

按个位 (最低位) 稳定排序

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

按十位 (次低位) 稳定排序
十位相等的 元素个位小 的靠前

_ /		U
	2	9
2	3	6
8	3	9
1	5	5
2	5	7
6	5	8

按百位
(最高位)
稳定排序
百位相等的
元素十位小
的靠前

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

基数排序



>对每一位采用哪种排序方法?

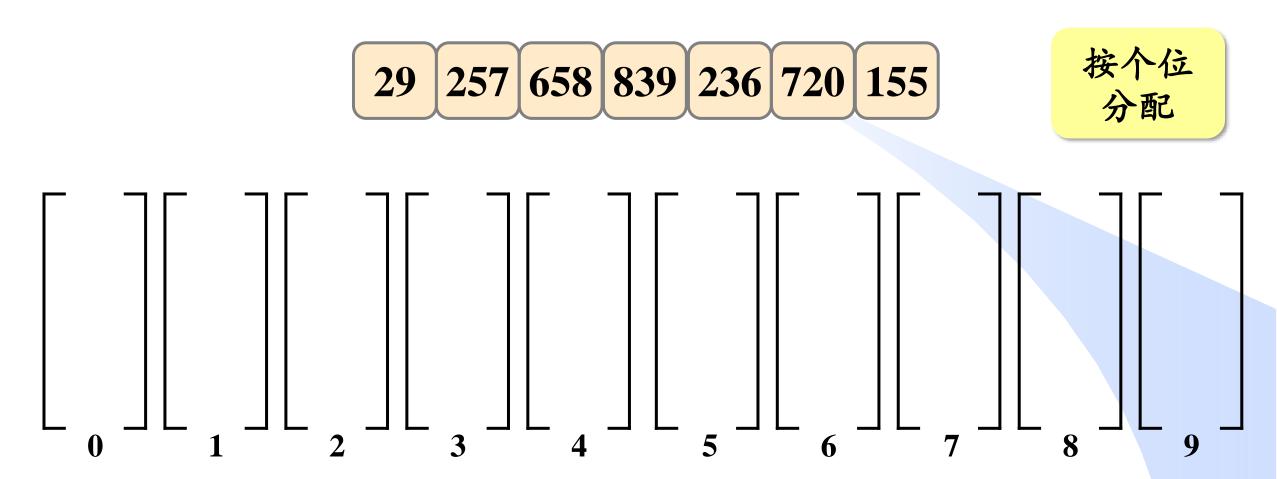
✓要求: 高效且稳定

√特点:每位关键词都是整数,且在[0,r)范围内

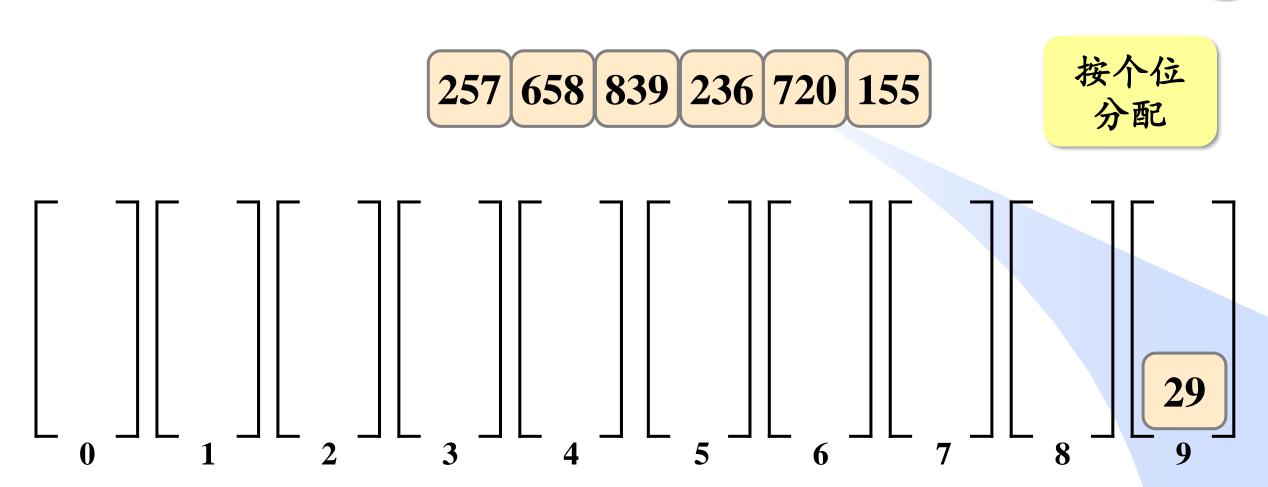
✓方法: 桶排序

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

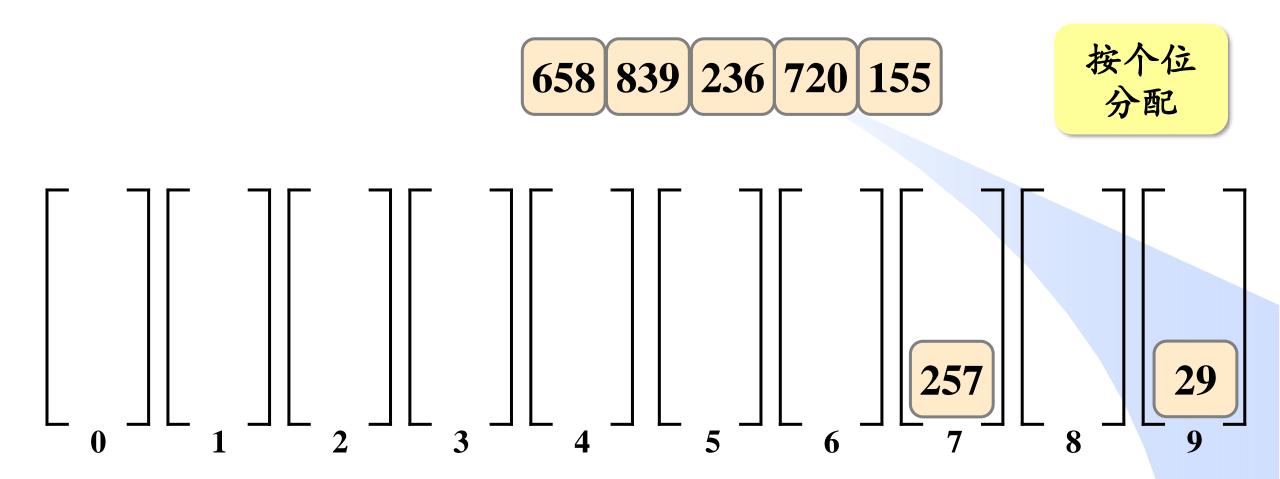




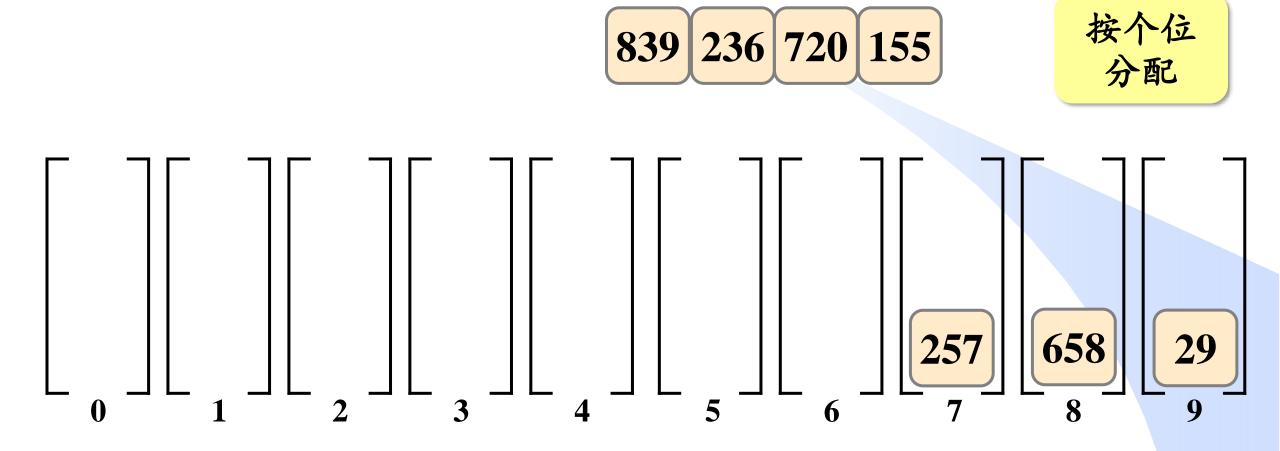








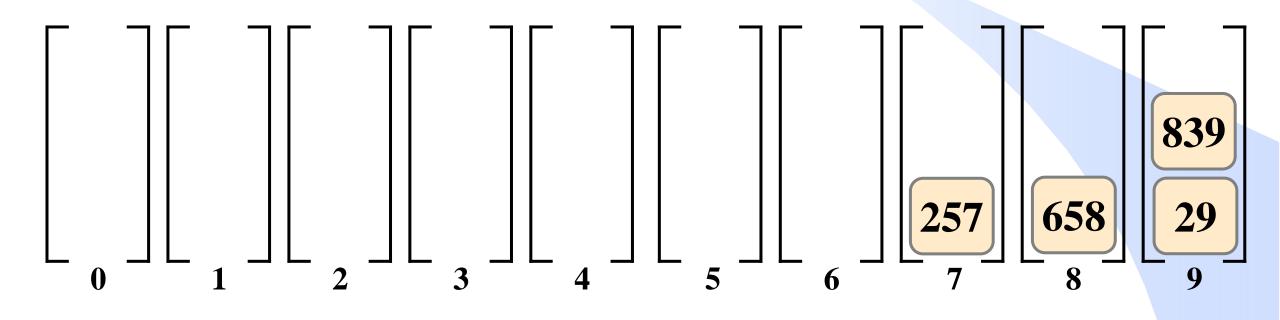




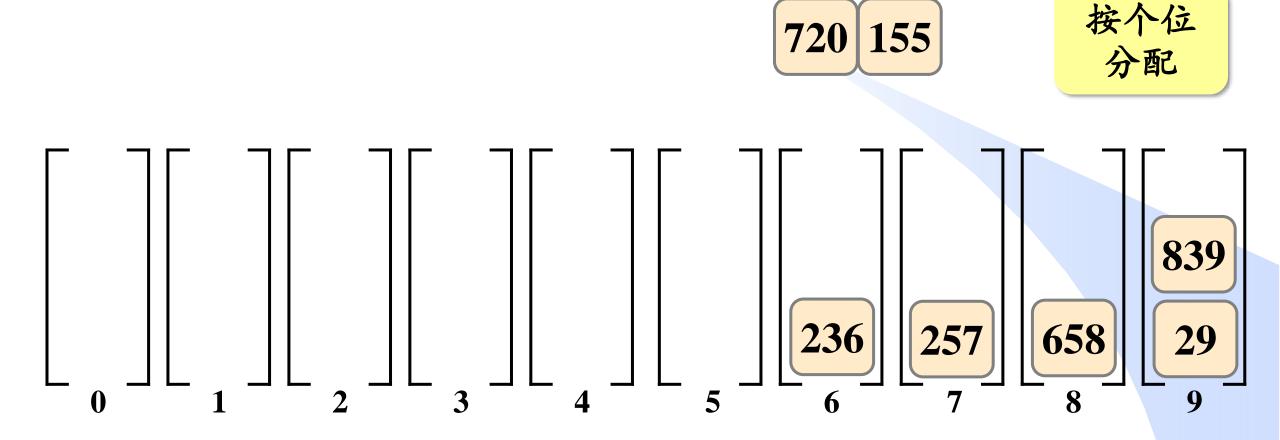




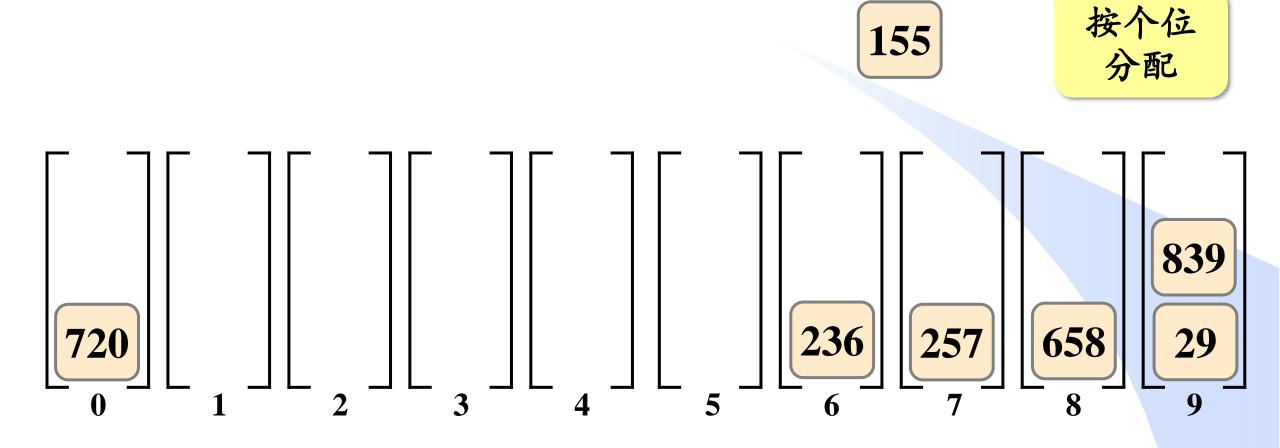
按个位 分配





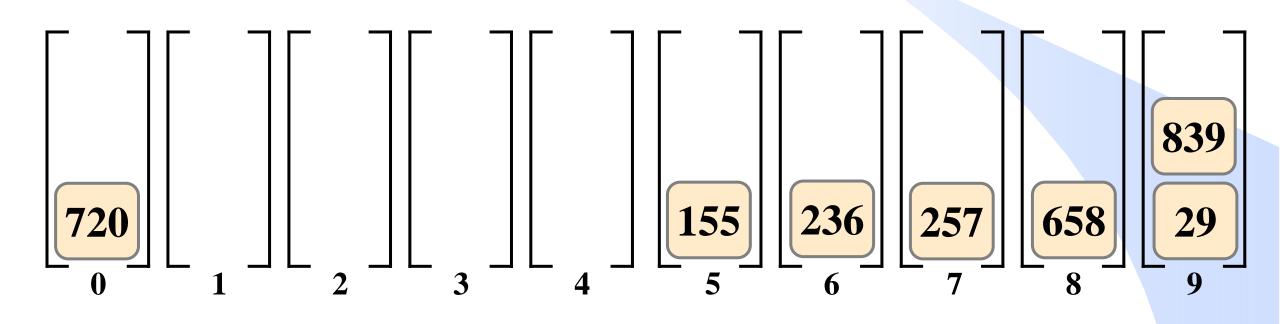




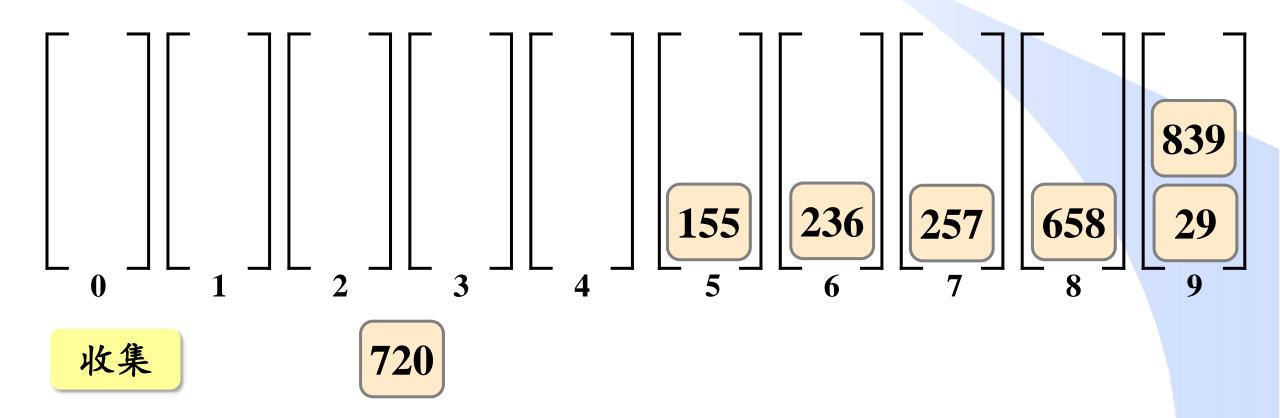




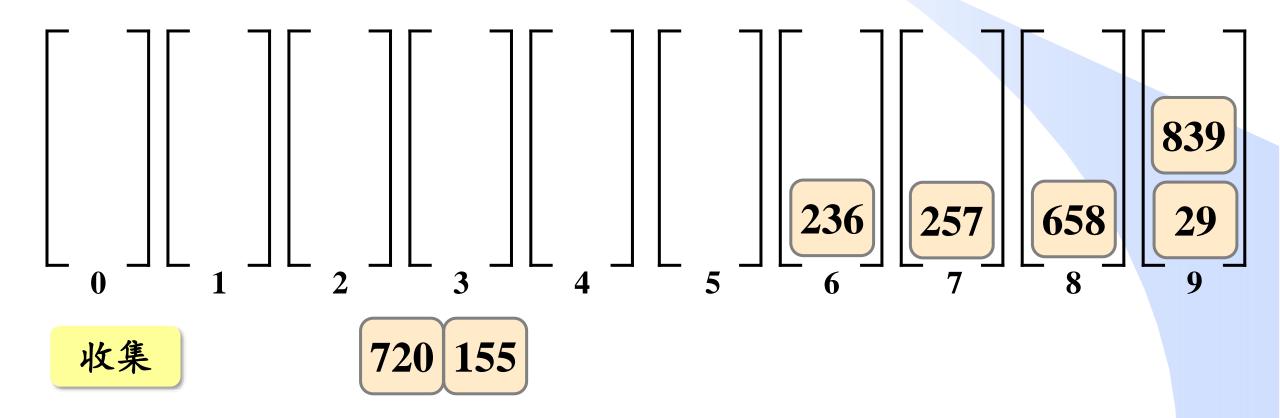
按个位 分配



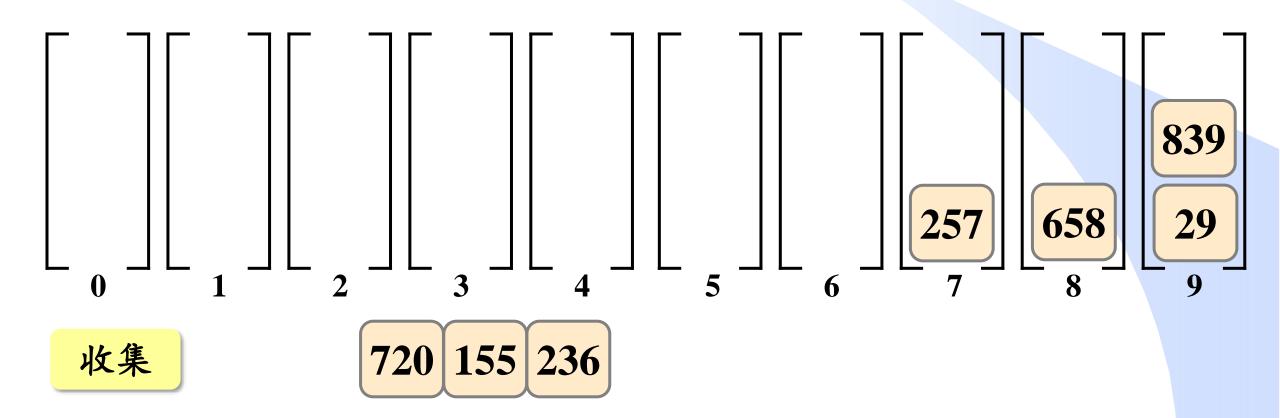




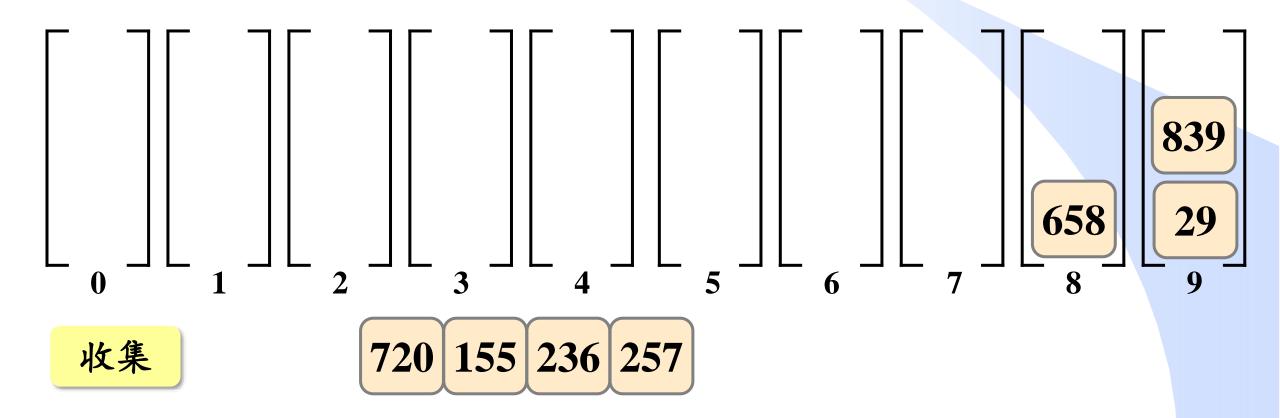




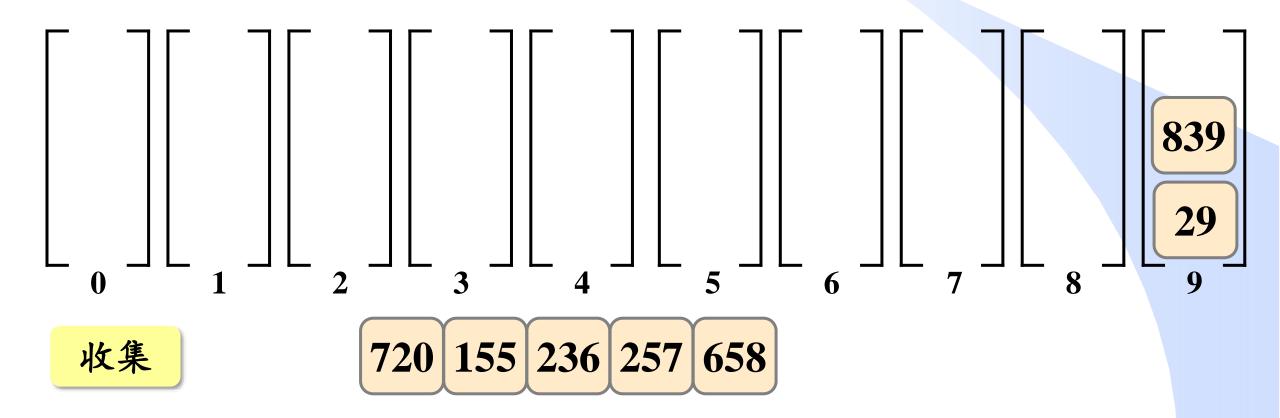




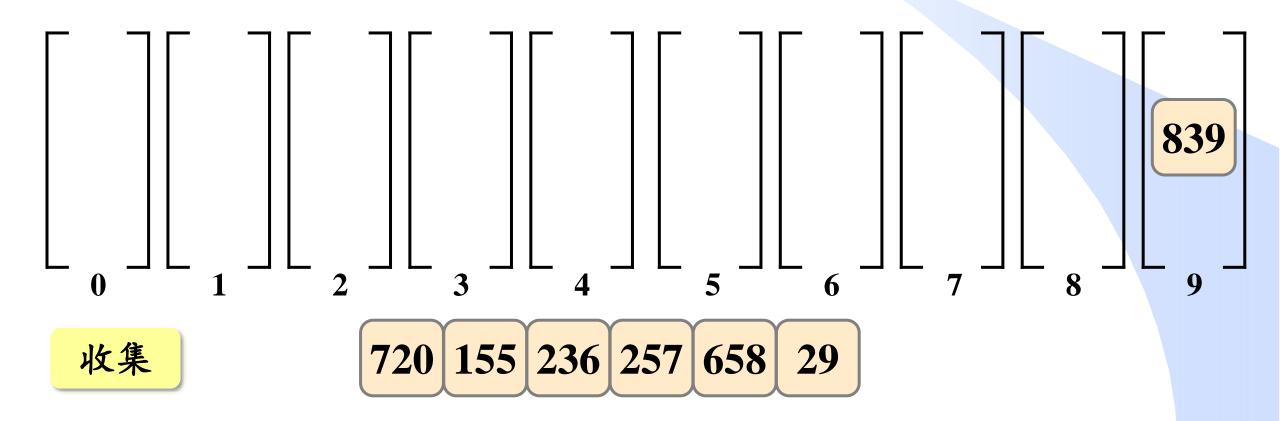




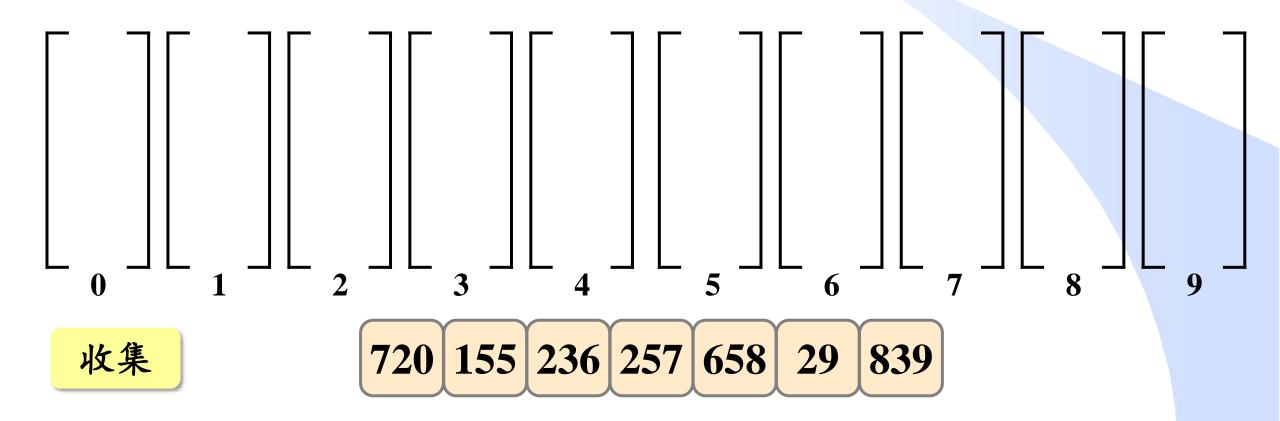




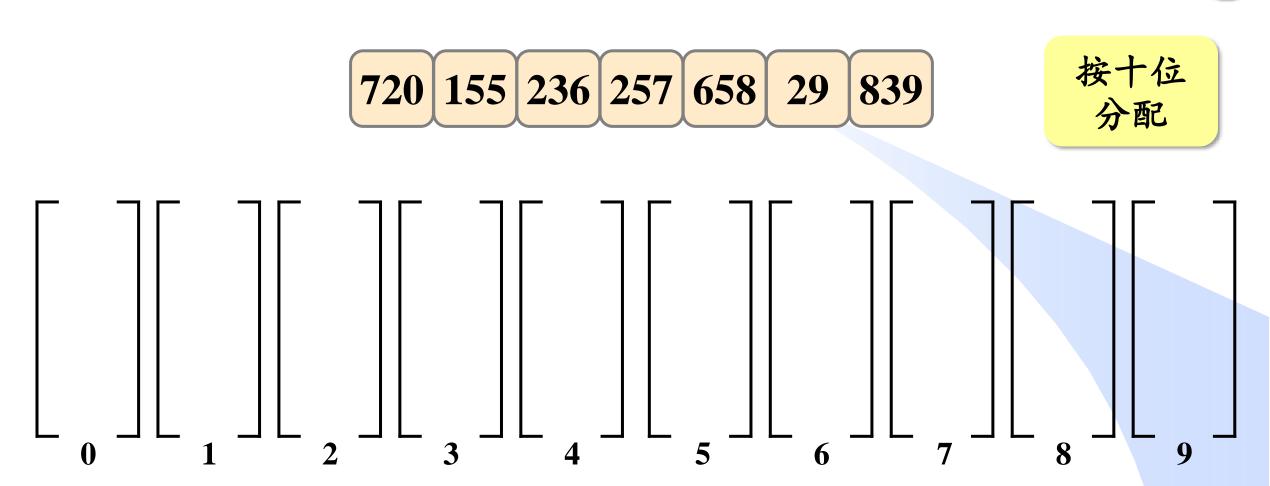




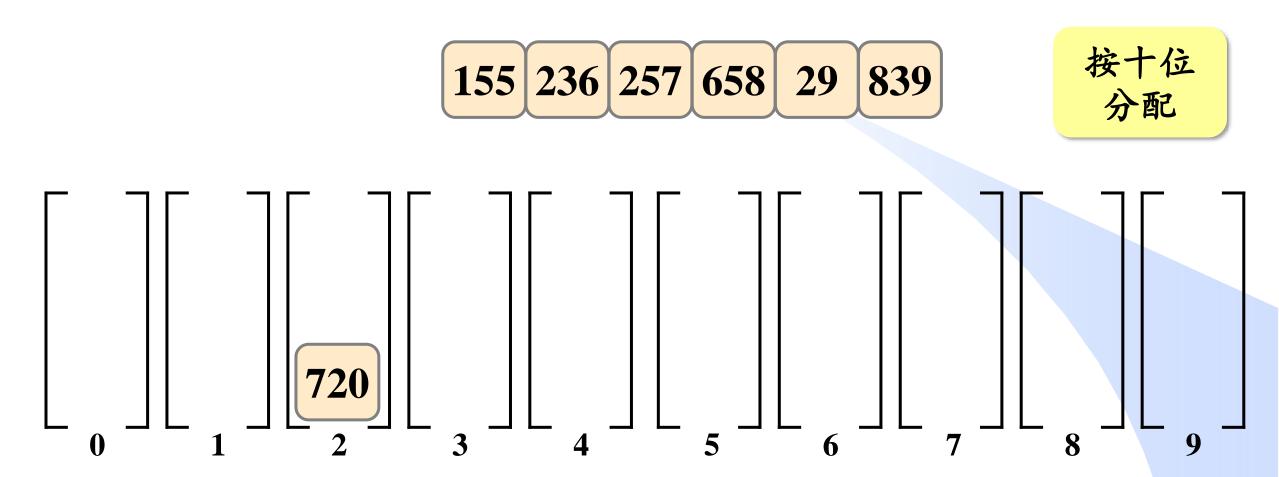




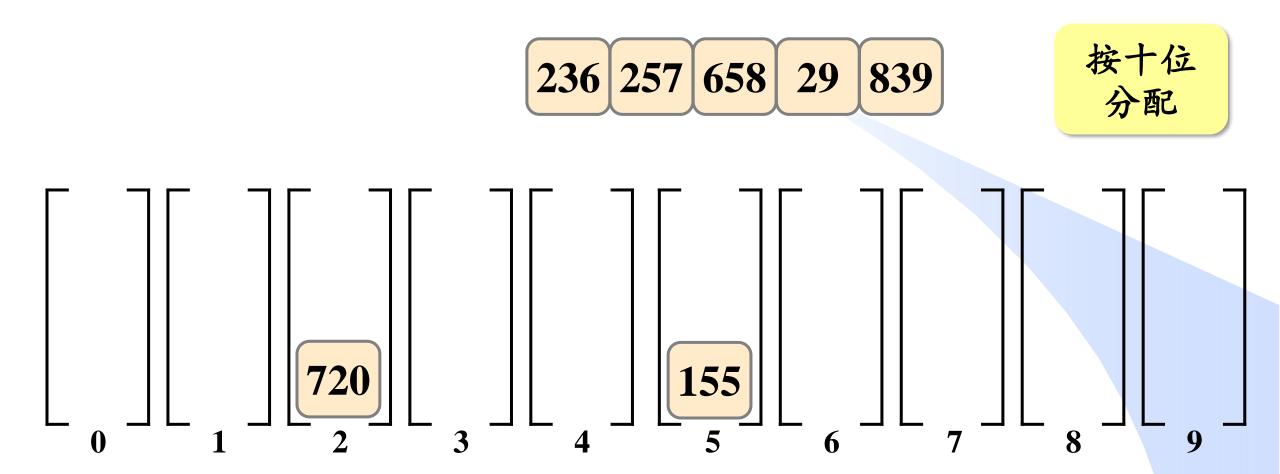




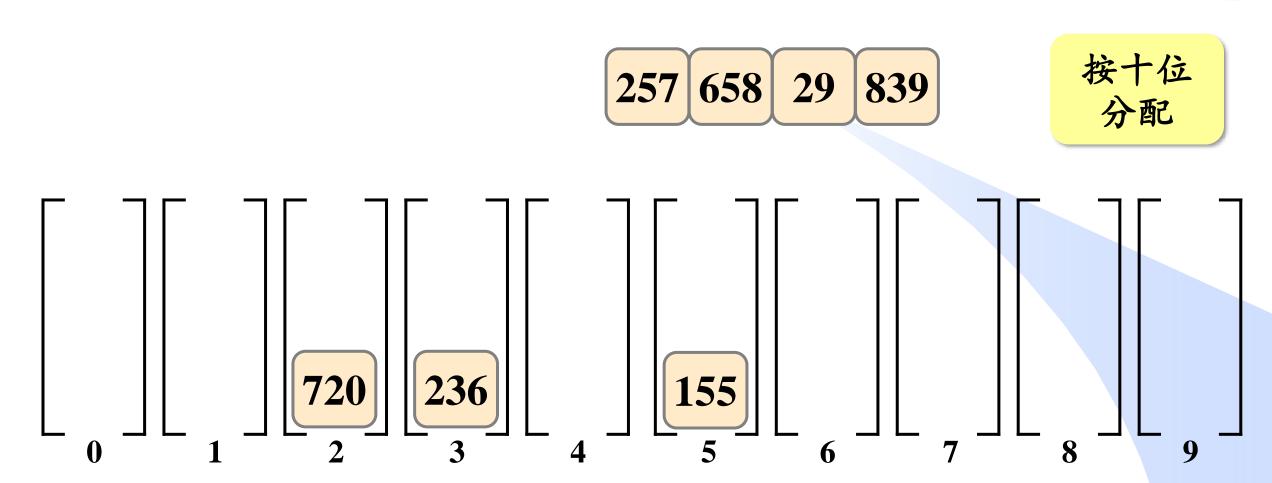




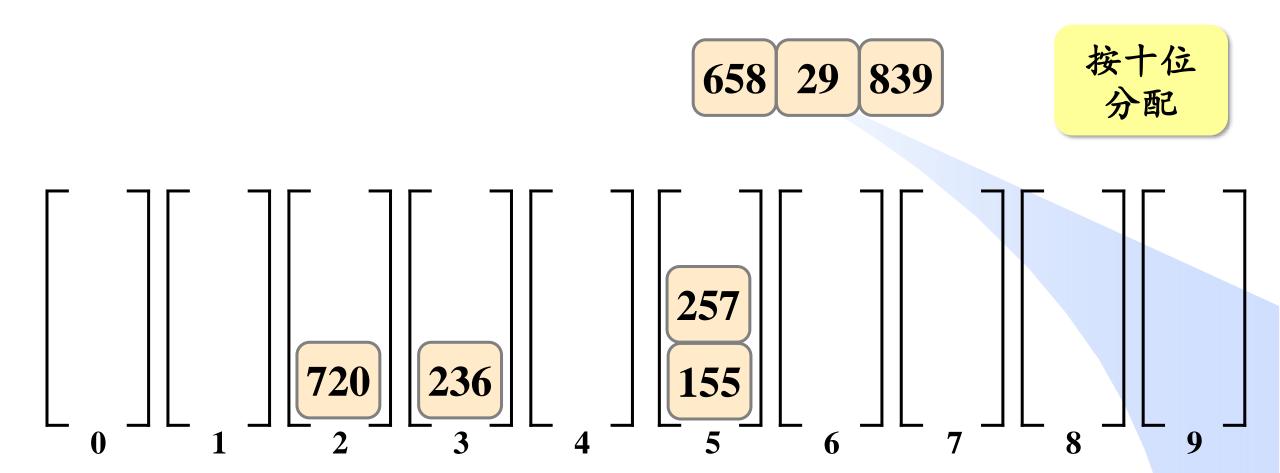




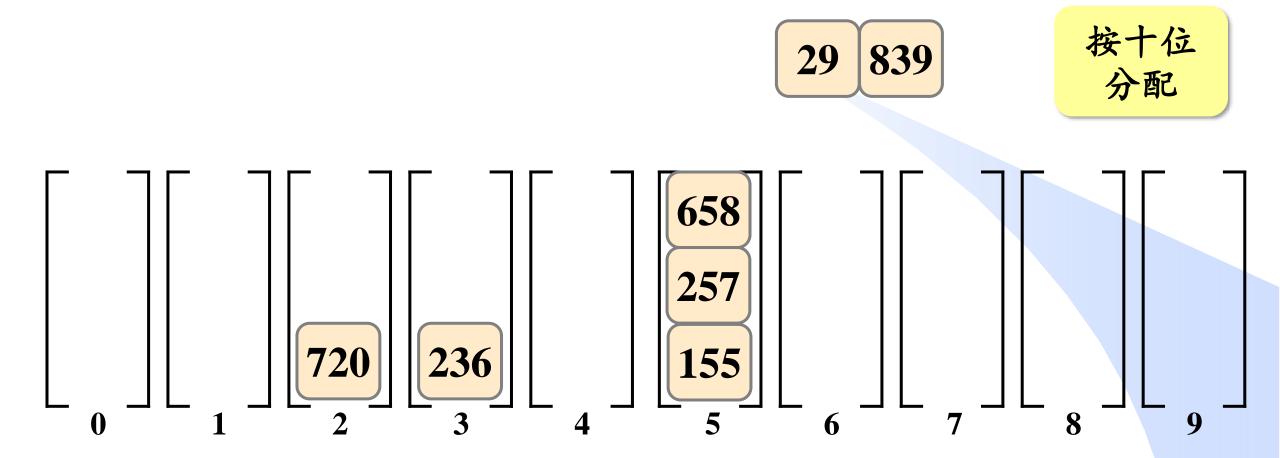




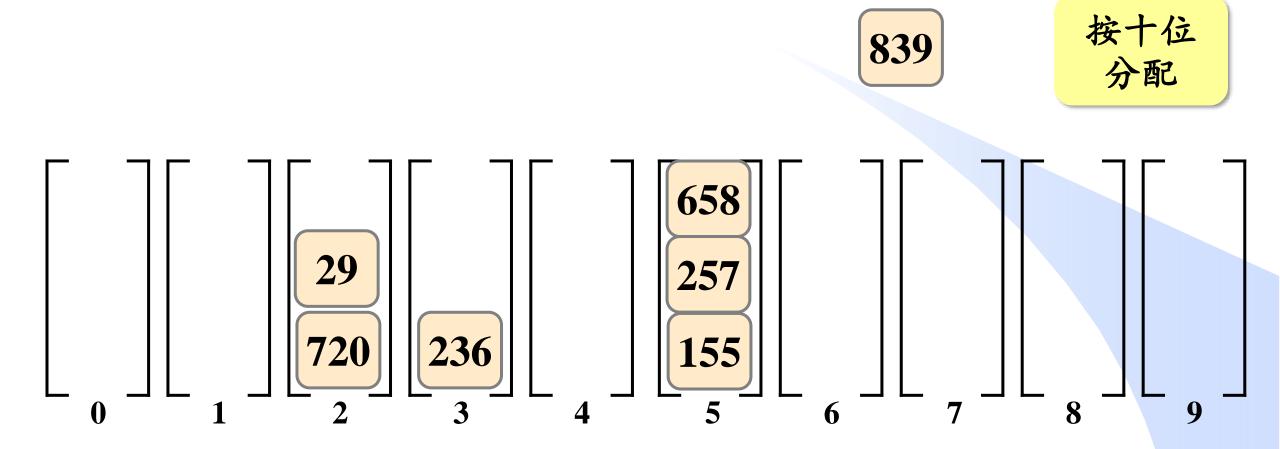






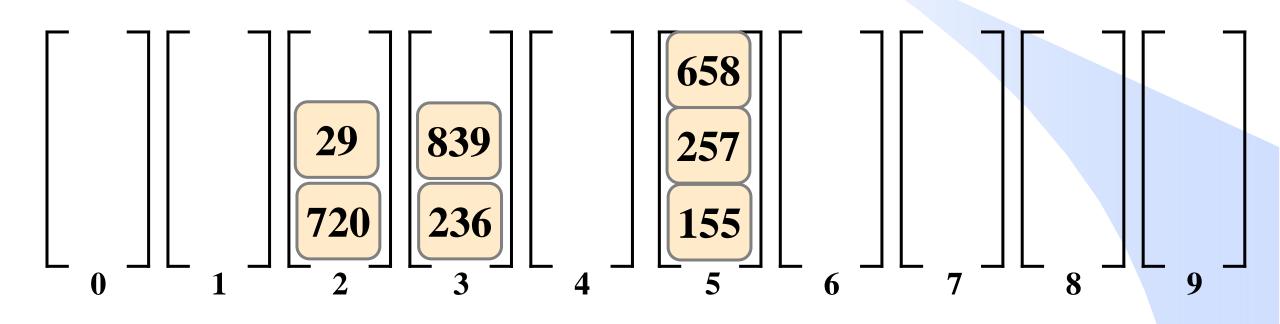




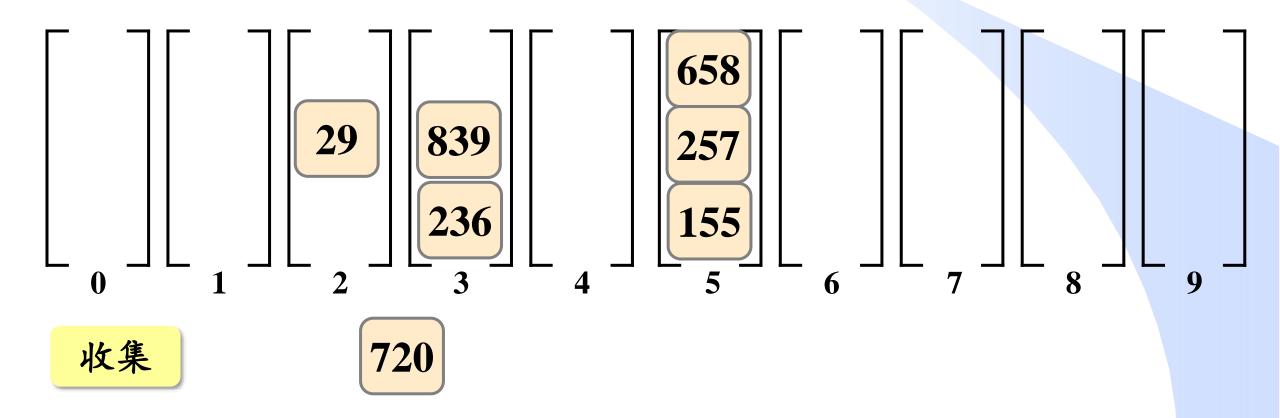




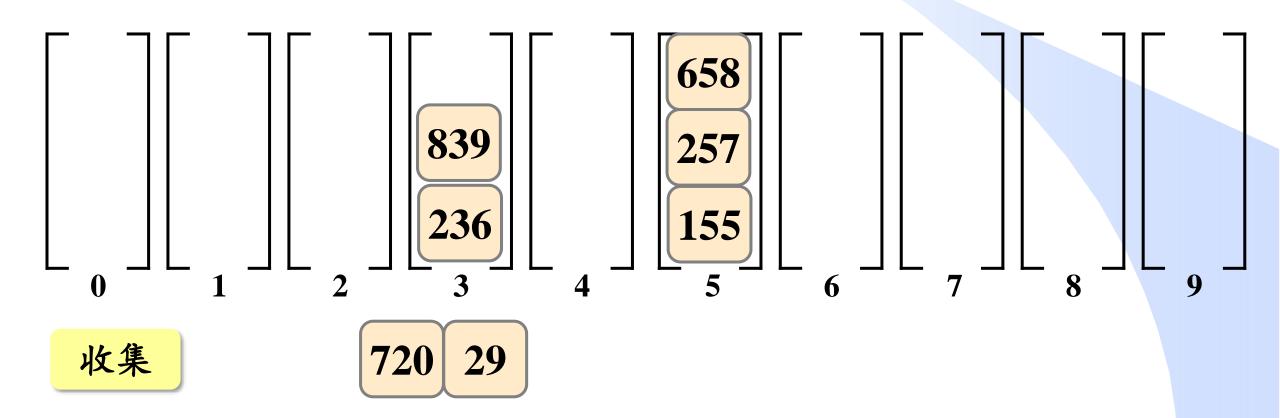
按十位 分配



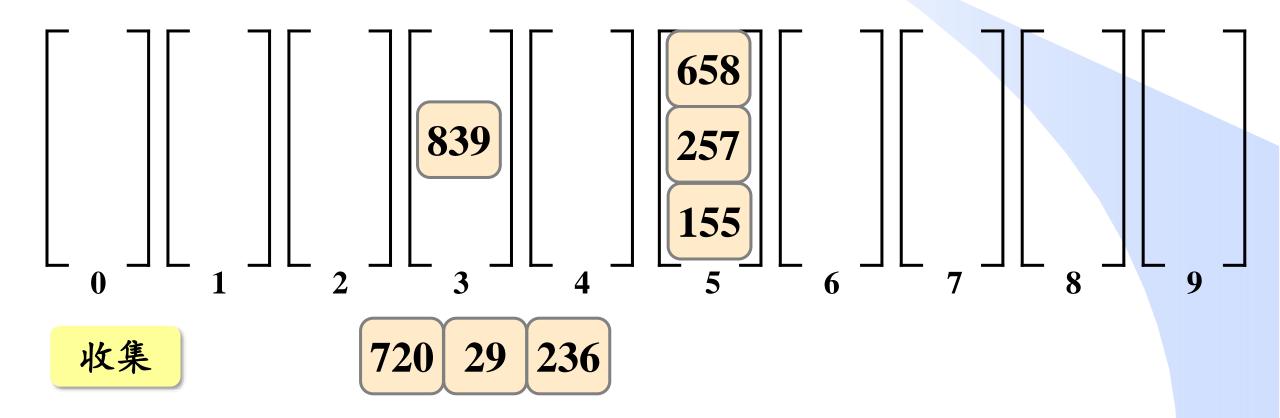




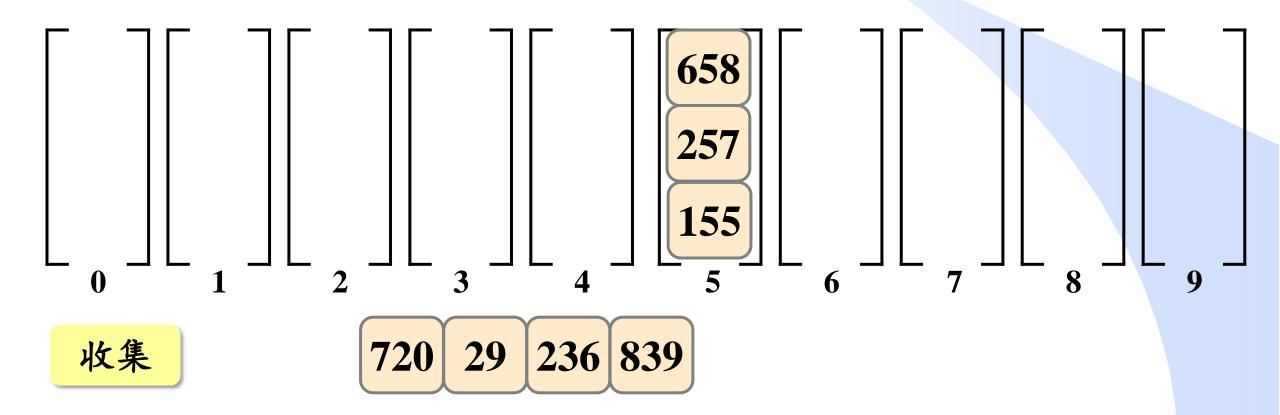




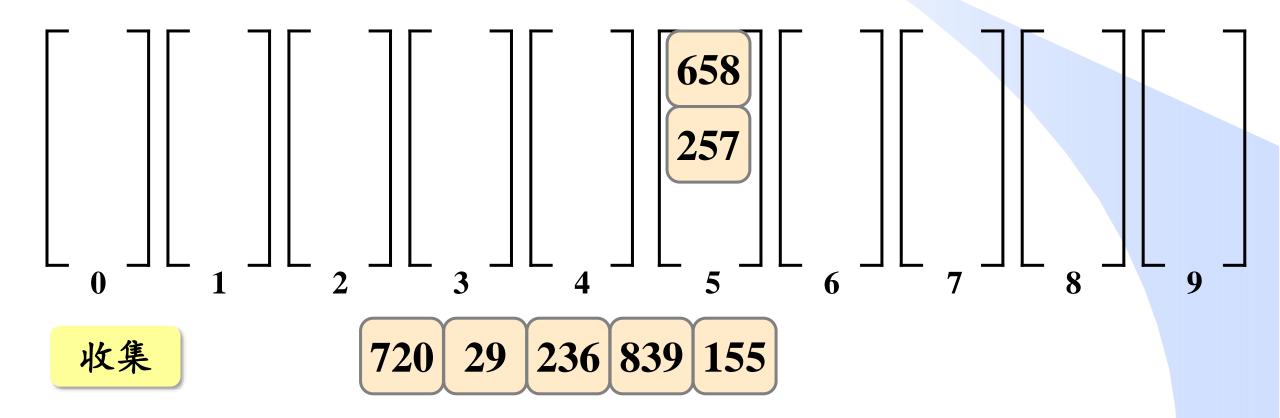




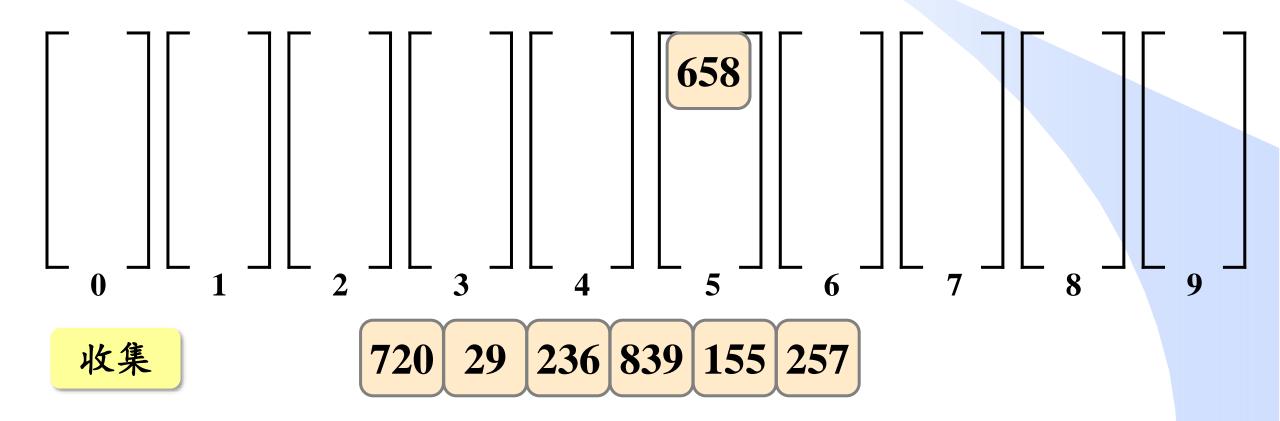




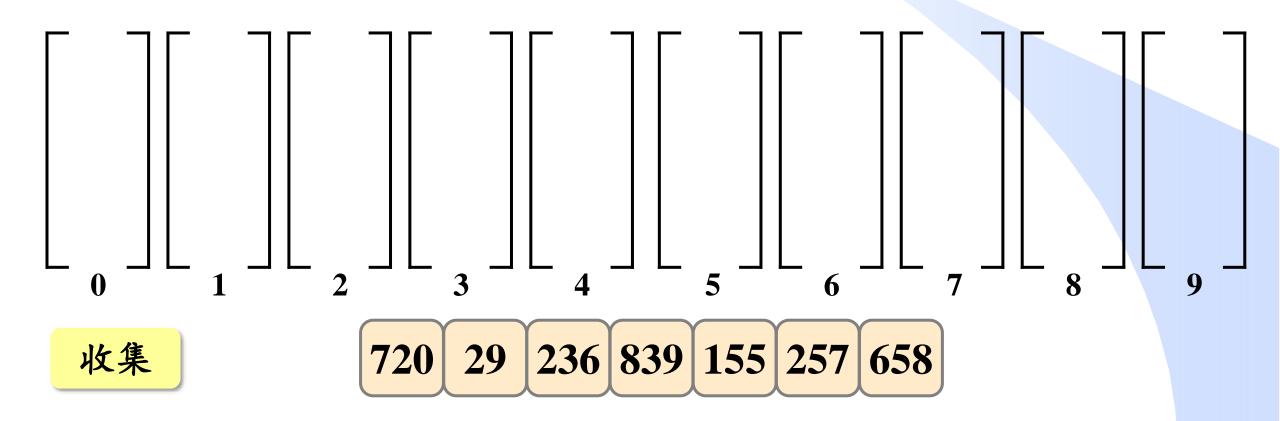




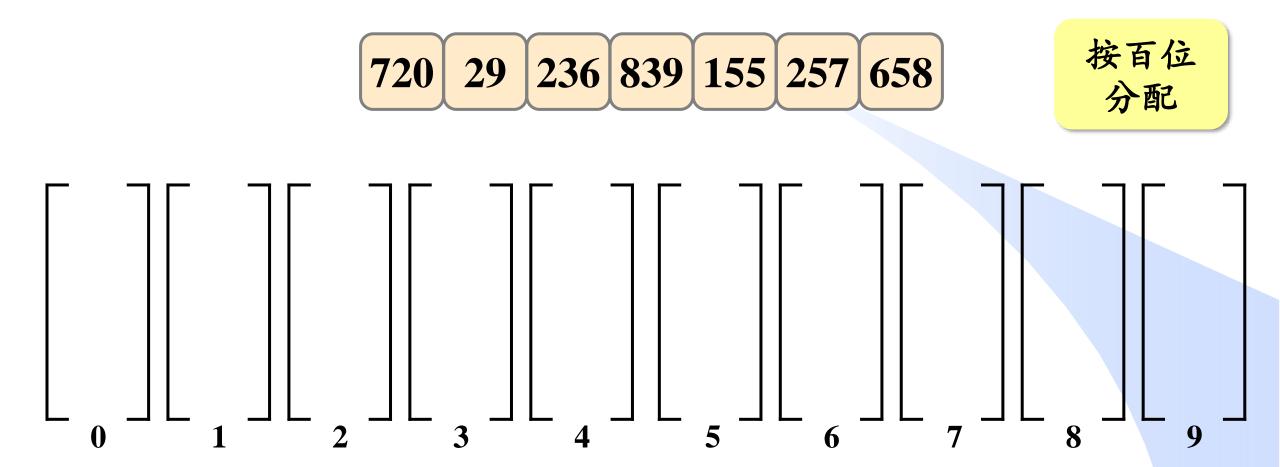




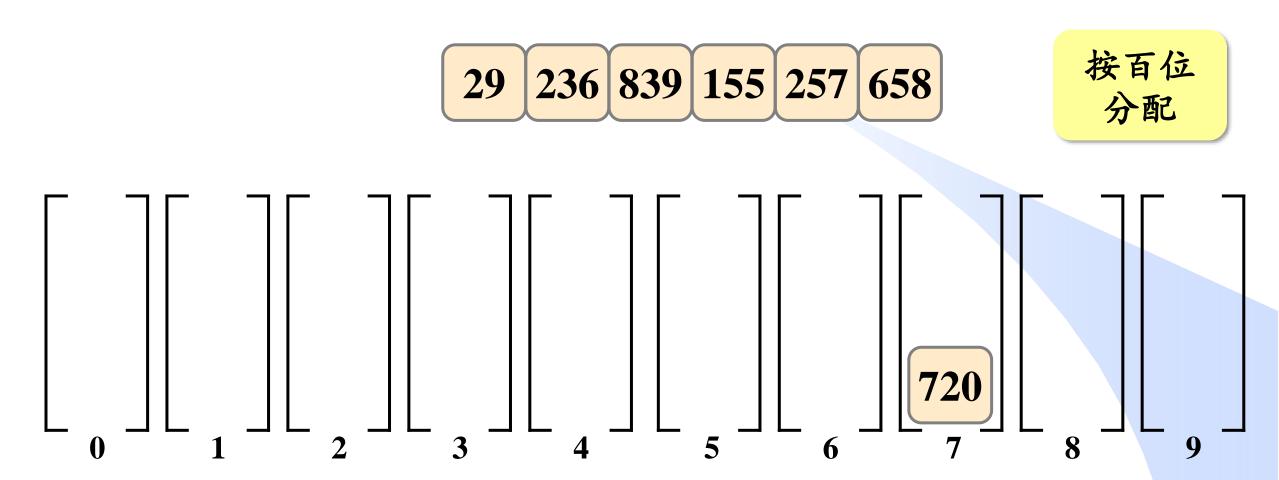




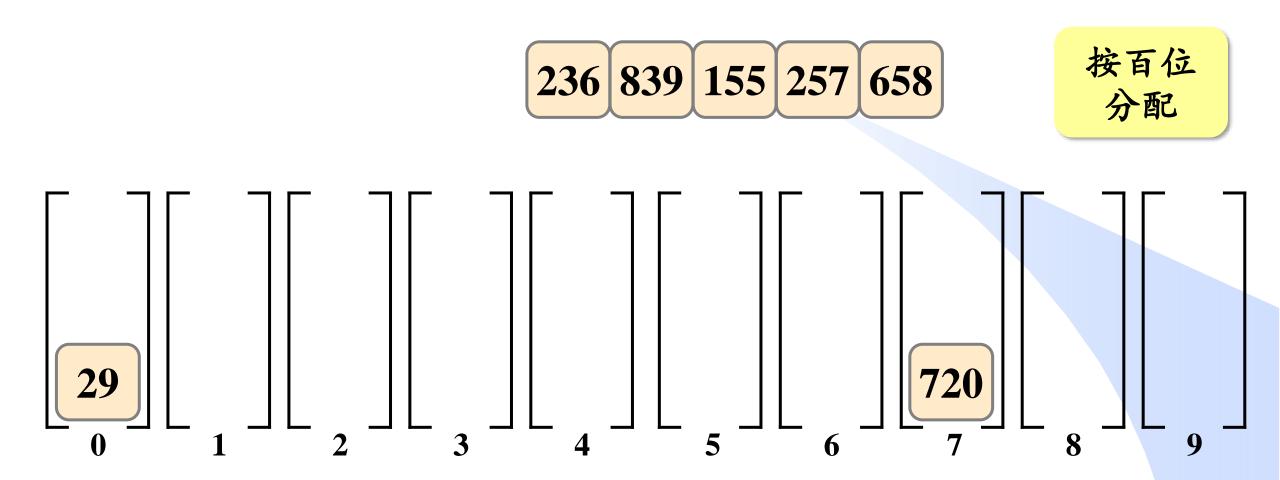




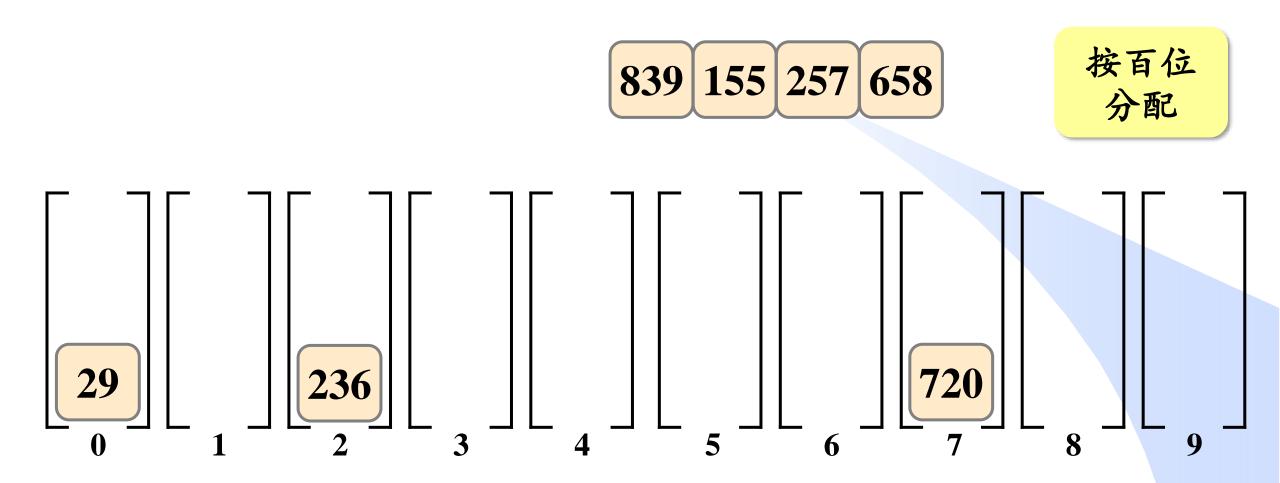




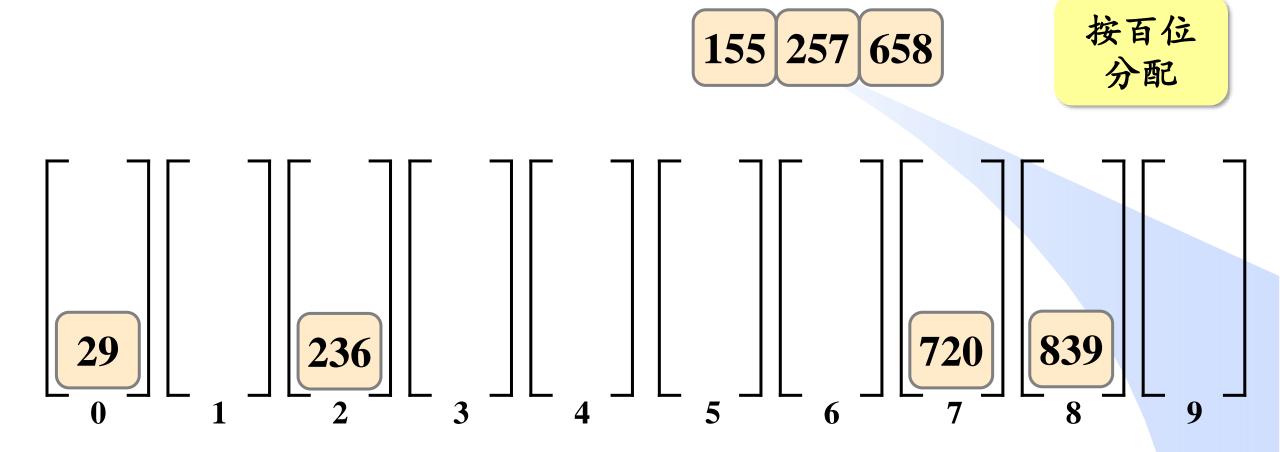




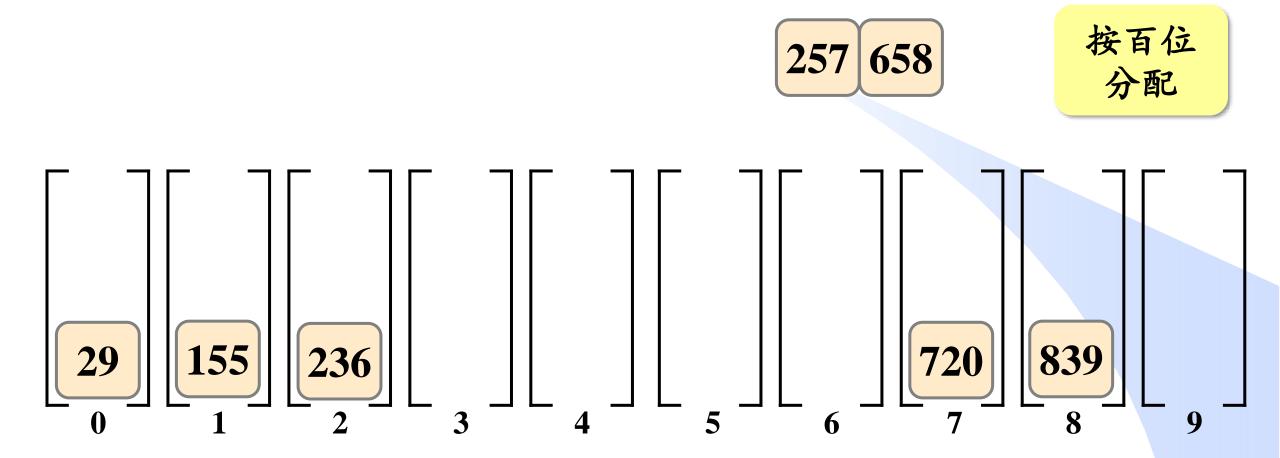




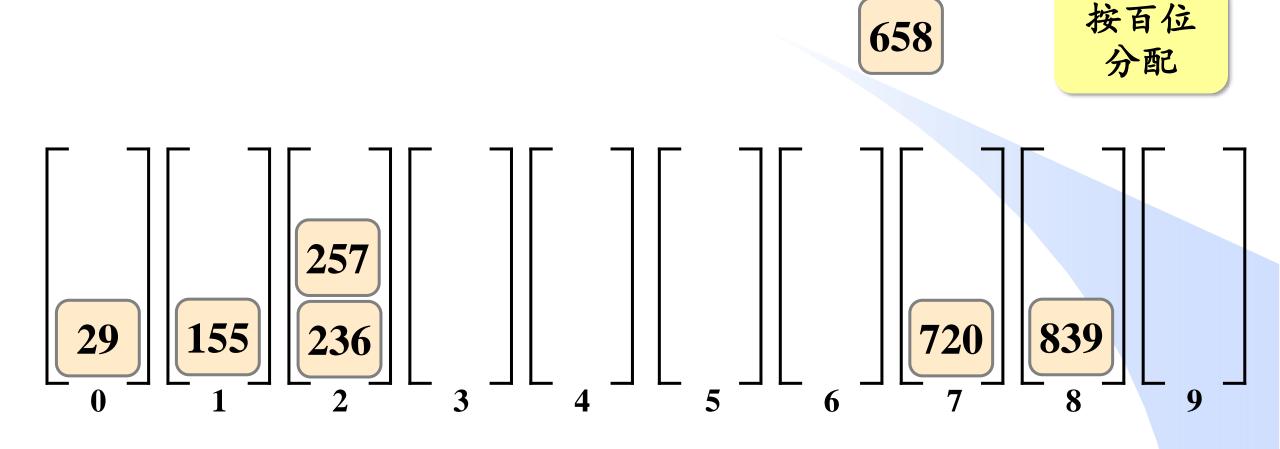






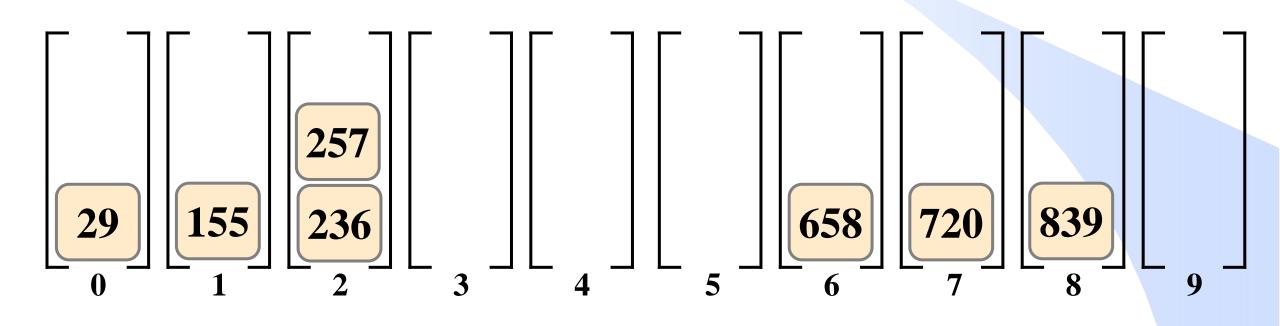




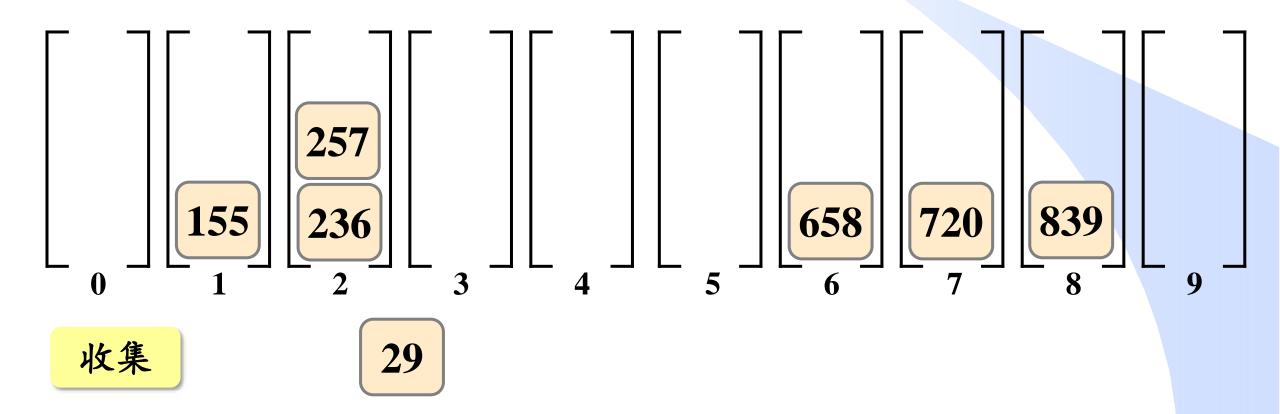




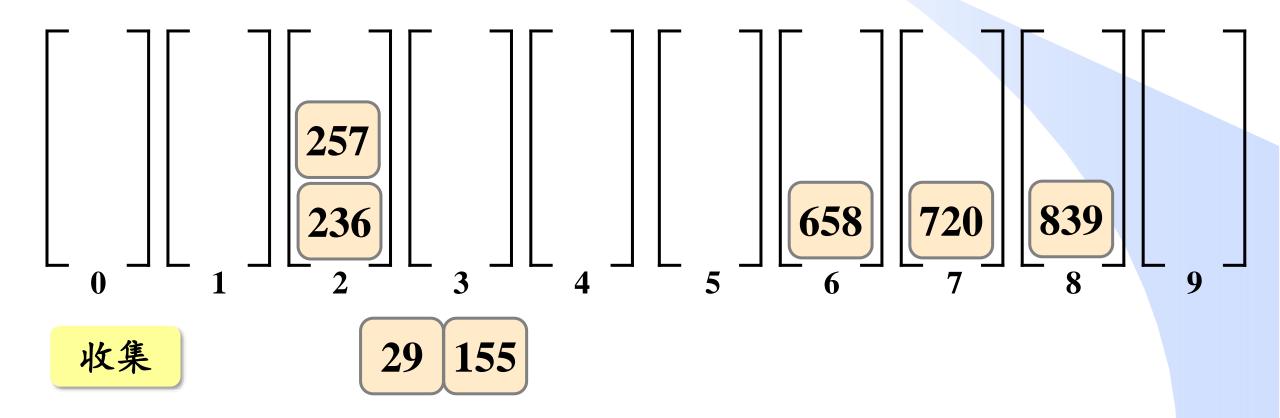
按百位分配



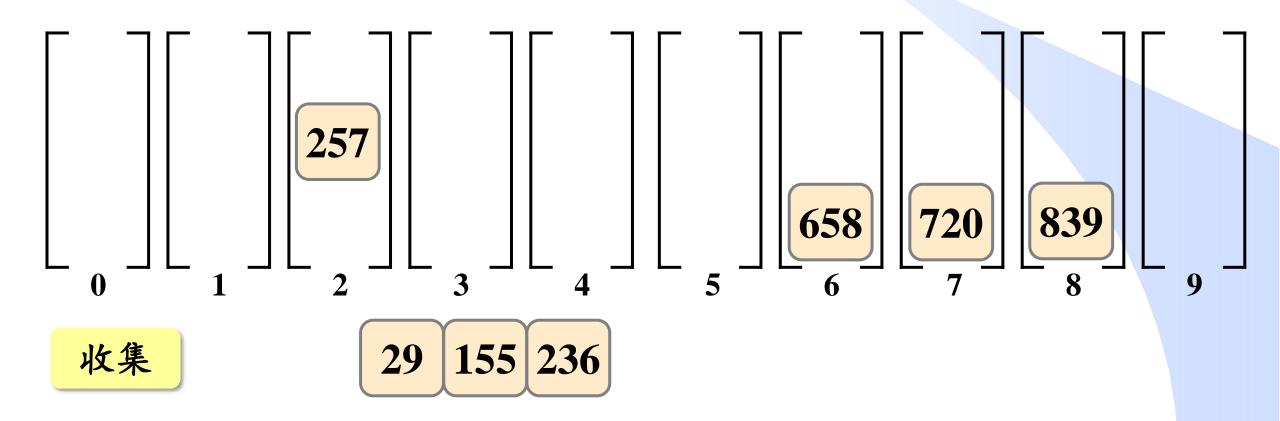




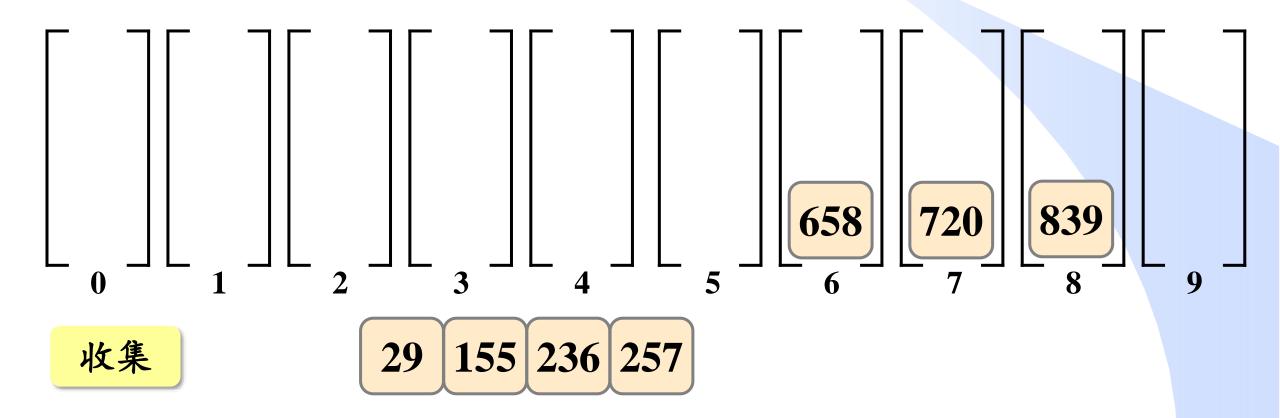




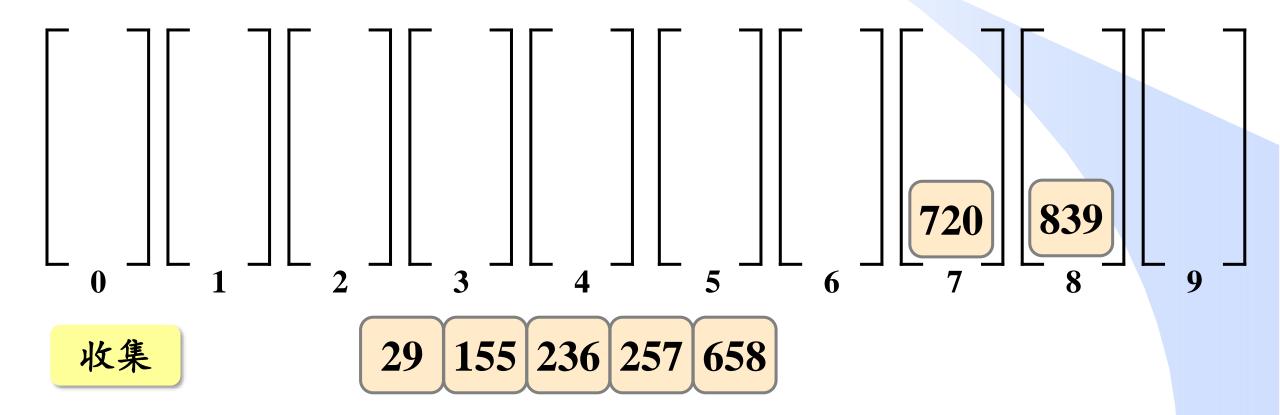




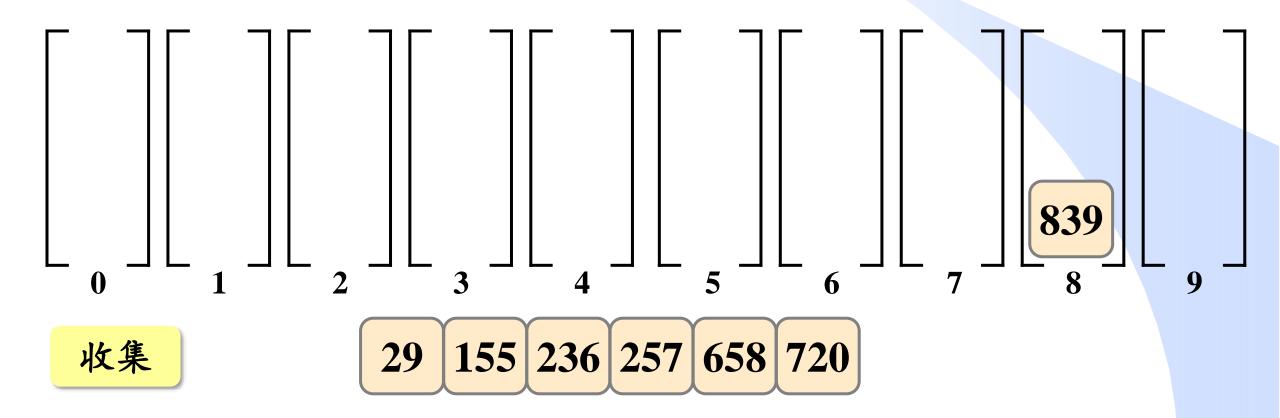












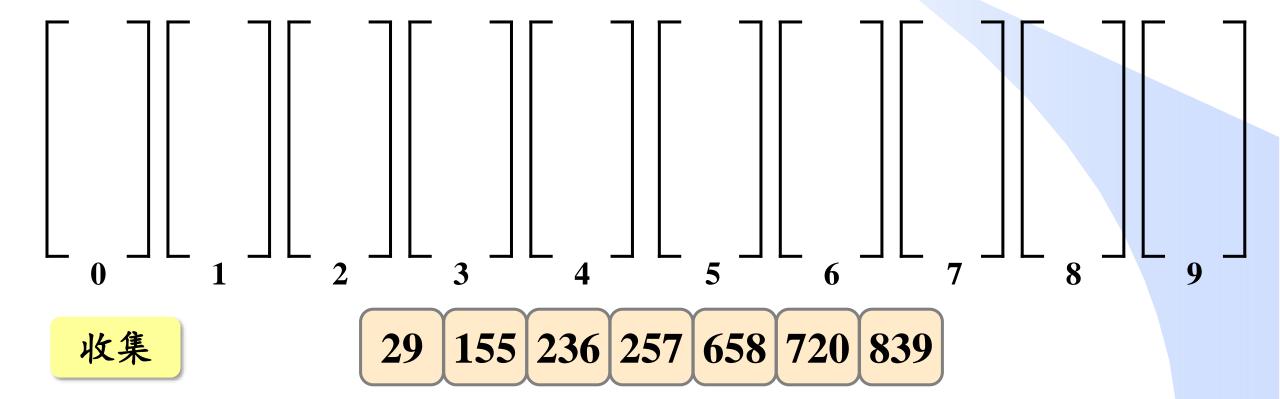
吉林大学计算机科学与技术学院 朱允刚

 $oldsymbol{A}$

稳定

时间复杂度 O(d(n+r))

空间复杂度 O(n+r)



基数排序总结



	时间复杂度			~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	450~~
排序算法	最好	平均	最坏	空间复杂度	总足性
基数排序	O(d(n+r))	O(d(n+r))	O(d(n+r))	O(n+r)	稳定

d为关键词的位数,r为基数 若d和r为常数,则时空复杂度为线性

适合于:关键词包含固定的位数或可以拆分为多位

基数排序 vs 桶排序



>对10个整数排序,每个整数的范围为[0,1000)。

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ı	49	451	UDO	037	430	<i> L</i> U	3 0	431	ソソソ	133
l										

排序算法	参数	特点	时间
桶排序	n=10 m=1000	需1000个桶	O(n+m)= $O(10+1000)$
基数排序	n=10 d=3, r=10	需10个桶,但要做3轮	O(d(n+r))= $O(3(10+10))$