Tutorial 7: Advanced Sorting Algorithms

CAB301 - Algorithms and Complexity

School of Computer Science, Faculty of Science

Agenda

1. **Lecture Recap**: Advanced Sorting Algorithms
    - Merge Sort
    - Quick Sort
    - Heap Sort
2. **Tutorial Questions** + **Q&A**

Merge Sort

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Divide and Conquer algorithm, relies on a **merge** operation:

- How to combine two sorted arrays into a single sorted array?

ALGORITHM $MergeSort(A[i..j])$

if $i < j$

$m \leftarrow \lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor$

$MergeSort(A[i..m])$

$MergeSort(A[m+1..j])$

$Merge(A[i..j], m)$

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Quick Sort

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Divide and Conquer algorithm, relies on a **partition** operation that, given a pivot, divides the array into two parts:

- Left part contains elements less than the pivot, and right part greater.

ALGORITHM $QuickSort(A[l..r])$

if $l < r$

$s \leftarrow Partition(A[l..r])$

$QuickSort(A[l..s-1])$

$QuickSort(A[s+1..r])$

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Heap Sort

Heap Sort keeps the array as a **max-heap**:

- Complete binary tree
- Each node is no less than its children.

Repeatedly perform **Maximum Key Deletion**:

1. Exchange the root's key with the last key.
2. Decrease the heap size by 1.
3. **Heapify** the complete binary tree.

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