Estructuras de datos

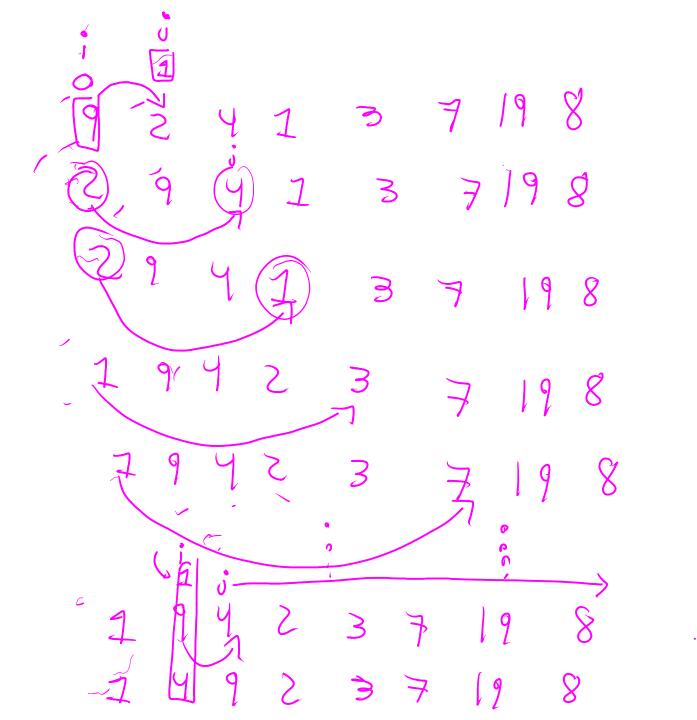
Algoritmos insertionSort

1 4 2 3 7 8 0

1 2 3 y 7 8

In place = In Situ >>/e estructure

No son in place = Now retorns une nuevo



Analicemos un ejemplo (Algoritmo de ordenamiento insertion-sort)

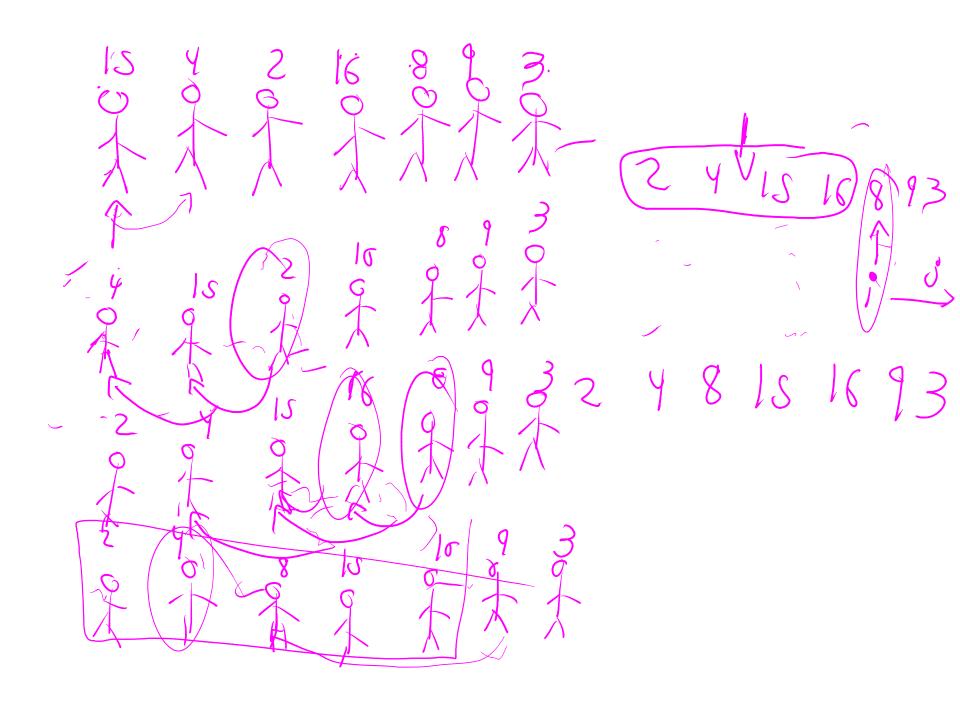
	Instrucción	Costo	Veces que se repite
1	for j←2 to length[A]		
2	do key←A[j]		
3	i←j-1		
4	while i >0 and A[i] > key		
5	do A[i+1]←A[i]		
6	i←i-1		
7	A[i+1]←key		

iSin temor!, vamos a explorar este algoritmo.

Windows (CMD, power shell)
Instalado el Python con la opción de PATH
py -m pip install matplotlib
py -m pip install numpy

Linux
Debian/Ubuntu
sudo apt-get install python3
sudo apt-get install python3-pip
sudo pip3 install matplotlib
sudo pip3 install numpy

MAC brew install python3

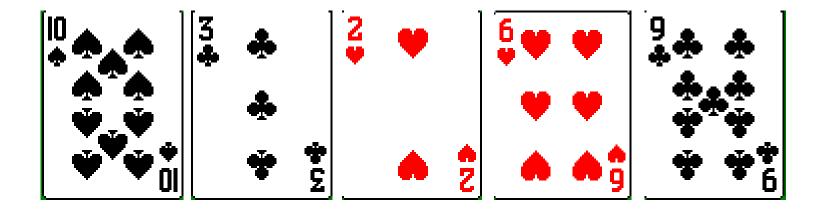


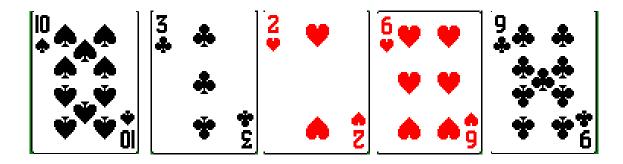
Este algoritmo recibe un arreglo de tamaño n y retorna el mismo arreglo ordenado de menor a mayor.

Ejemplo

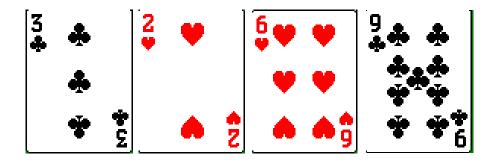
```
Entrada = \{10,3,2,6,9\}
```

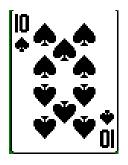
Salida =
$$\{2,3,6,9,10\}$$



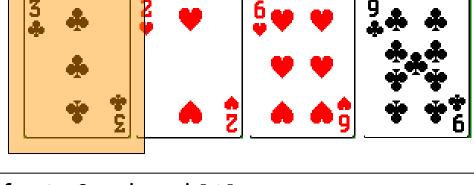


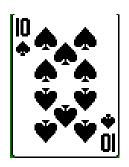
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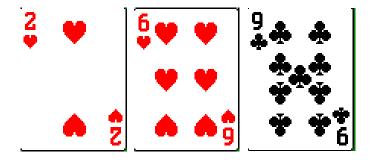
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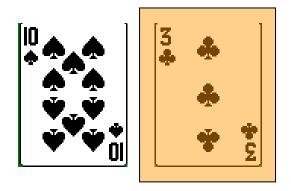




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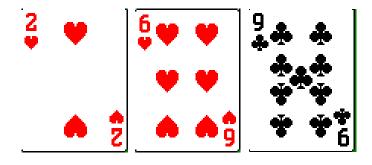
Insertion sort

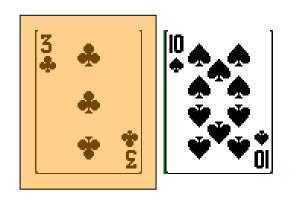




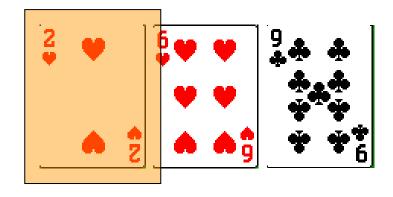
Se recorre de derecha a izquierda buscando <u>el lugar que</u> <u>debe ocupar</u>

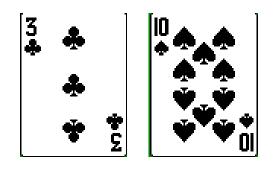
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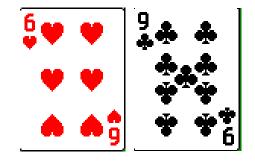


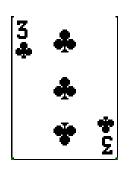
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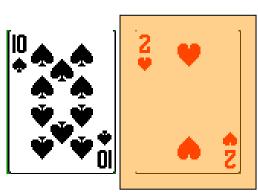




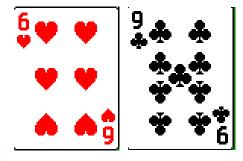
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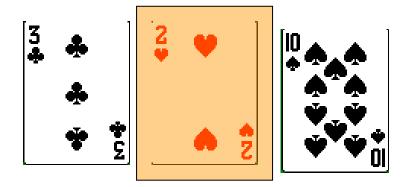


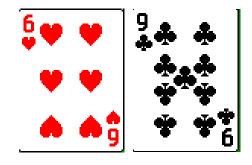


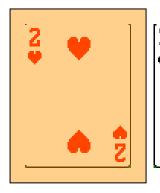


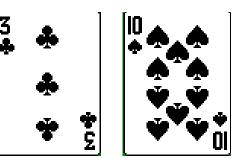
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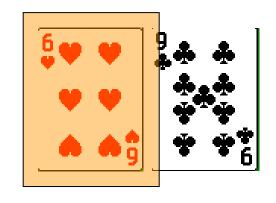


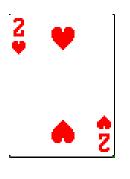


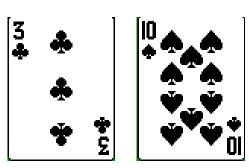




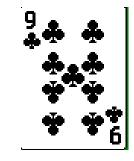
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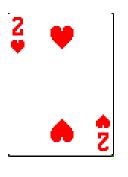


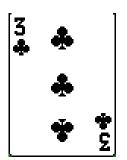


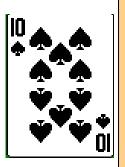


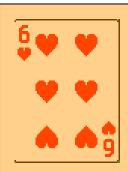
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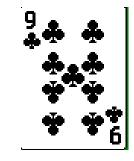


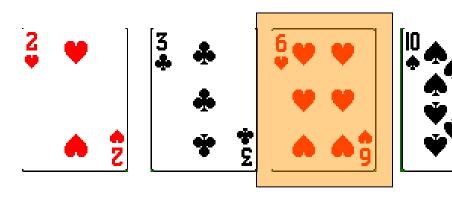




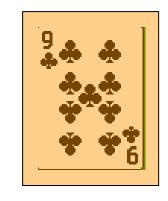


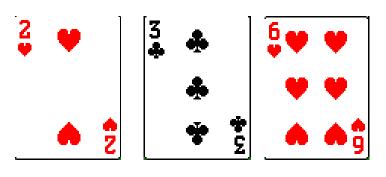
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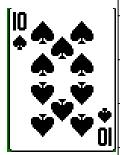




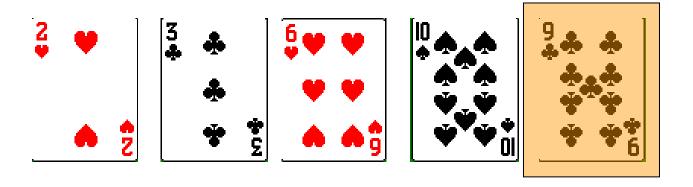
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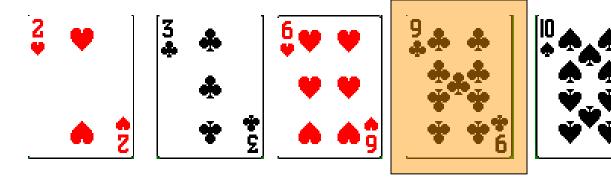


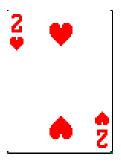


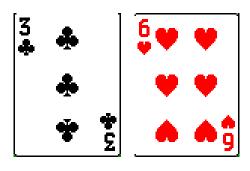


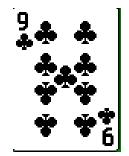
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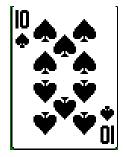


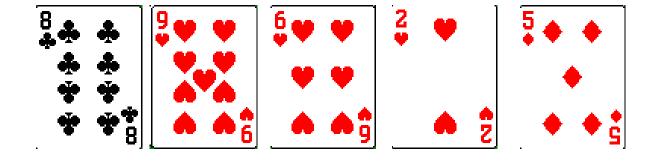




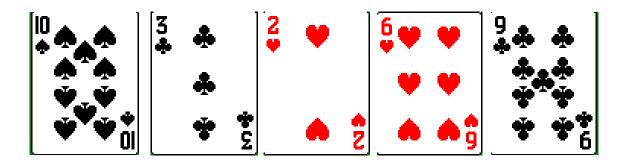








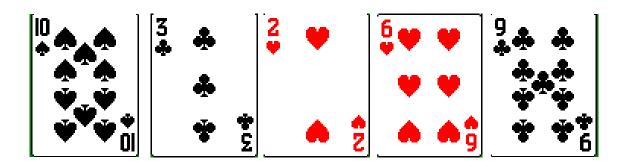
Insertion sort



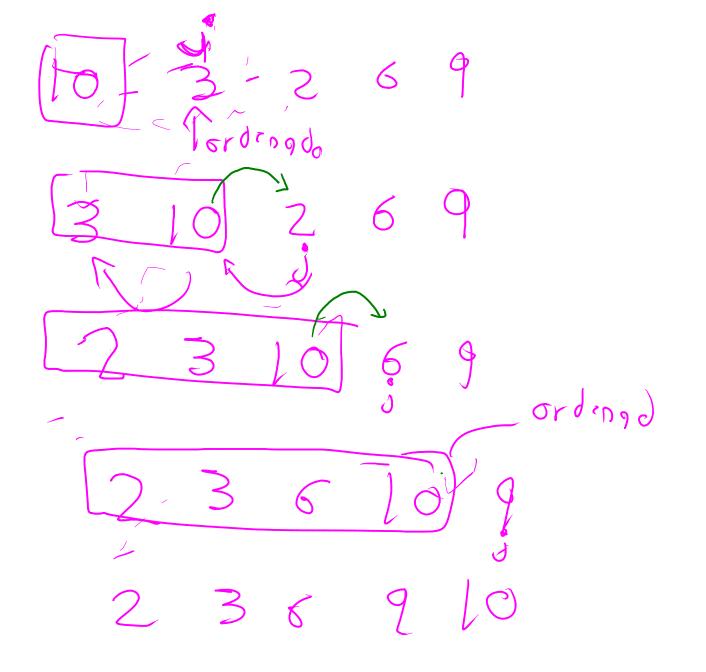
A: 10 3 2 6 9

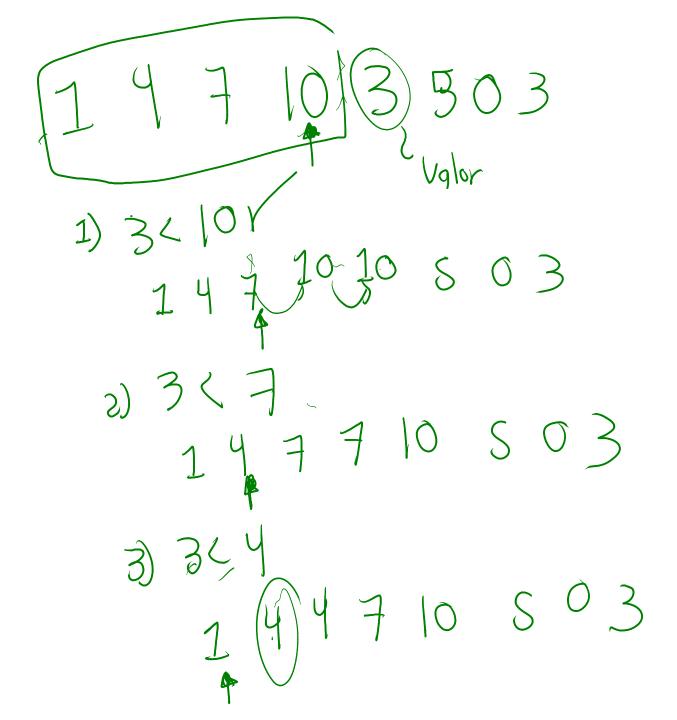
Insertion sort

Desarrolle el algoritmo INSERTION-SORT(A)



A: 10 3 2 6 9



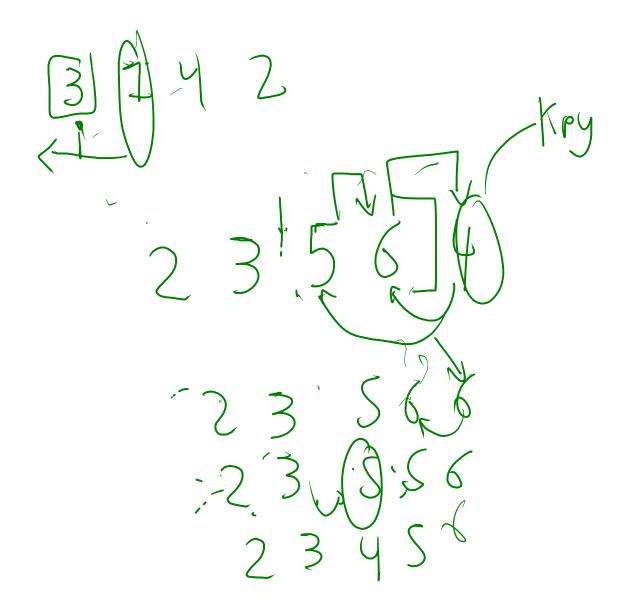


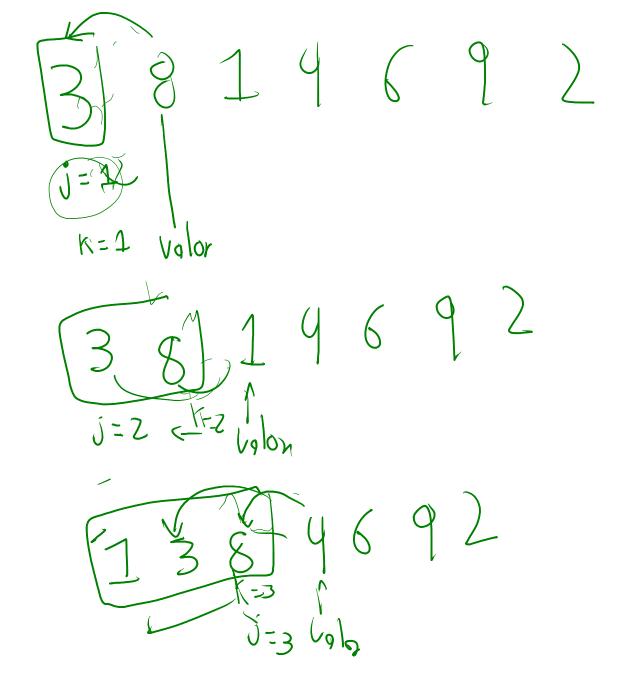
4) $3 < 1 \times 1 = 5$ Rompr

1 3 4 7 10 5 0 3

Ejercino 2 3 i=1 /681co 23 5 1235678

[7] 9 3 1 4 2 6 8 j=1 (79/314268 j=2 [3,79] 14268 5=3 137914268 5=4 13479/268 1=5 123479)68 156 12346798 j=7 12346789





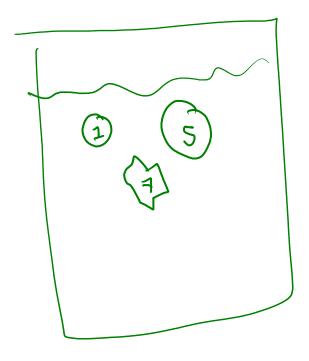
Selection sort

- Considere un arreglo A[1..n]
- Encuentre el menor elemento, colóquelo en la posición 1, ahora considere el arreglo A[2..n]
- Encuentre el menor elemento de A[2..n], colóquelo en la posición 2.
- Repita el proceso hasta llegar al a posición n

Selection sort

Lista ordenada	Sub lista no ordenada	Menor elemento
()	(11, 25, 12, 22, 64)	11
(11)	(25, 12, 22, 64)	12
(11, 12)	(25, 22, 64)	22
(11, 12, 22)	(25, 64)	25
(11, 12, 22, 25)	(64)	64
(11, 12, 22, 25, 64)	()	

Burbuja



F1 2 6 1 8 3 0 2(716183 26 1 1 8 3 261 [] 8 3 261738

2.611734 216738 2.16378 126378

Referencias

Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest, and Clifford Stein. 2009. Introduction to Algorithms, Third Edition (3rd ed.). The MIT Press. Pages 5-29