



Design and Analysis  
of Algorithms I

# Linear-Time Selection

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Randomized  
Selection (Analysis)

# Running Time of RSelect

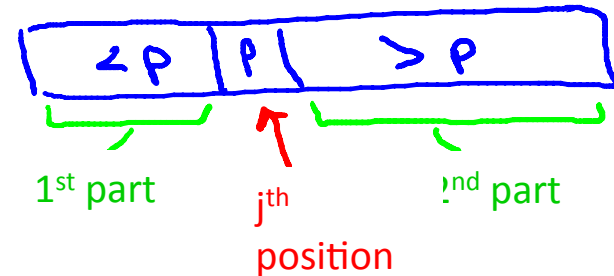
Rselect Theorem: for every input array of length  $n$ , the average running time of Rselect is  $O(n)$

- holds for every input [no assumptions on data]
- “average” is over random pivot choices made by the algorithm

# Randomized Selection

Rselect (array A, length n, order statistic i)

- 0) if  $n = 1$  return  $A[1]$
- 1) Choose pivot  $p$  from  $A$  uniformly at random
- 2) Partition  $A$  around  $p$   
let  $j$  = new index of  $p$
- 3) If  $j = i$ , return  $p$
- 4) If  $j > i$ , return  $\text{Rselect}(\text{1}^{\text{st}} \text{ part of } A, j-1, i)$
- 5) [if  $j < i$ ] return  $\text{Rselect}(\text{2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ part of } A, n-j, i-j)$



# Proof I: Tracking Progress via Phases

Note : Rselect uses  $\leq cn$  operations outside of recursive call [ for some constant  $c > 0$  ] [from partitioning]

Notation : Rselect is in phase  $j$  if current array size between  $(\frac{3}{4})^{j+1} \cdot n$  and  $(\frac{3}{4})^j \cdot n$

$-X_j$  = number of recursive calls during phase  $j$

Note : running time of RSelect  $\leq \sum_{\text{phases } j} X_j \cdot c \cdot (\frac{3}{4})^j \cdot n$

# of phase  $j$  subproblems

$\leq$  array size during phase  $j$

Work per phase  $j$  subproblem

both RHS and LHS are r.v. for they all depend on the pivot chosen

# Proof II: Reduction to Coin Flipping

$X_j$  = # of recursive calls during phase j → Size between  $(\frac{3}{4})^{j+1} \cdot n$   
and  $(\frac{3}{4})^j \cdot n$

Note : if Rselect chooses a pivot giving a 25 – 75 split (or better) then current phase ends !  
(new subarray length at most 75 % of old length)



Recall : probability of 25-75 split or better is 50%

So :  $E[X_j] \leq$  expected number of times you need to flip a fair coin  
to get one “heads”  
(heads ~ good pivot, tails ~ bad pivot)

# Proof III: Coin Flipping Analysis

Let  $N$  = number of coin flips until you get heads.

( a “geometric random variable” )  
memoryless

Note :  $E[N] = 1 + (1/2) * E[N]$

1<sup>st</sup> coin  
flip

Probability  
of tails

# of further coin flips  
needed in this case

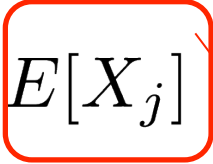
Solution :  $E[N] = 2$       (Recall  $E[X_j] \leq E[N]$ )

# Putting It All Together

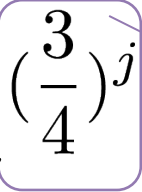
Expected  
running time of  
RSelect

$$\leq E[cn \sum_{\text{phase } j} (\frac{3}{4})^j X_j] \quad (*)$$

$$= cn \sum_{\text{phase } j} (\frac{3}{4})^j E[X_j] \quad [\text{LIN EXP}]$$

 = E[# of coin flips N] = 2

$$\leq 2cn \sum_{\text{phase } j} (\frac{3}{4})^j$$

 geometric sum,  
≤ 1/(1-3/4) = 4

$$\leq 8cn = O(n)$$

**Q.E.D.**