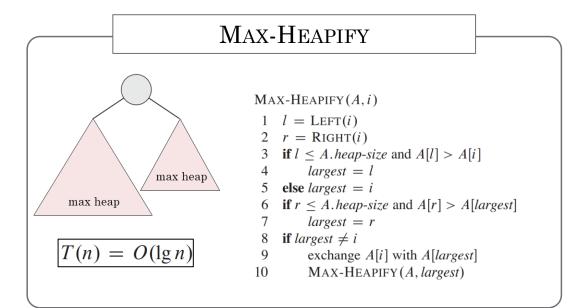
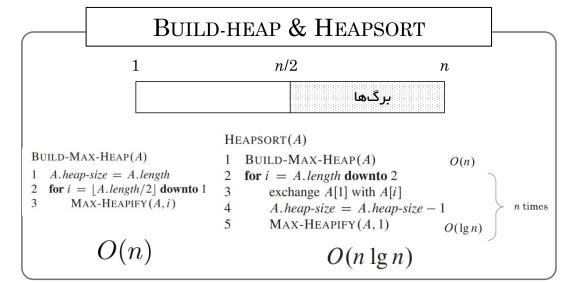
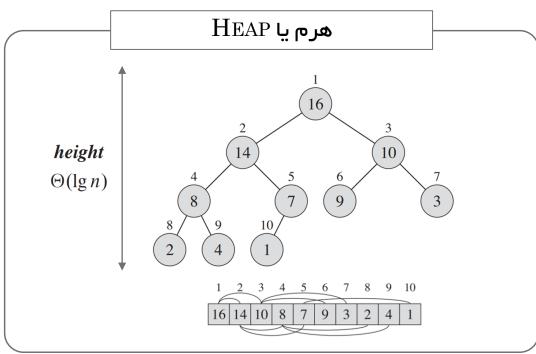


مرور جلسه قبل







HEAPMaintain/Restore the max-heap property
 MAX-HEAPIFY $O(\lg n)$ O(h)Create a max-heap from an unordered array
 BUILD-MAX-HEAPO(n)Sort an array in place
 HEAPSORT
 Priority queues

فصل هفتم: مرتبسازی سریع | Quicksort



- معرفی Quicksort
- بازدهی Quicksort
- نسخه تصادفی Quicksort
 - تحلیل Quicksort

II Sorting and Order Statistics

Introduction 147

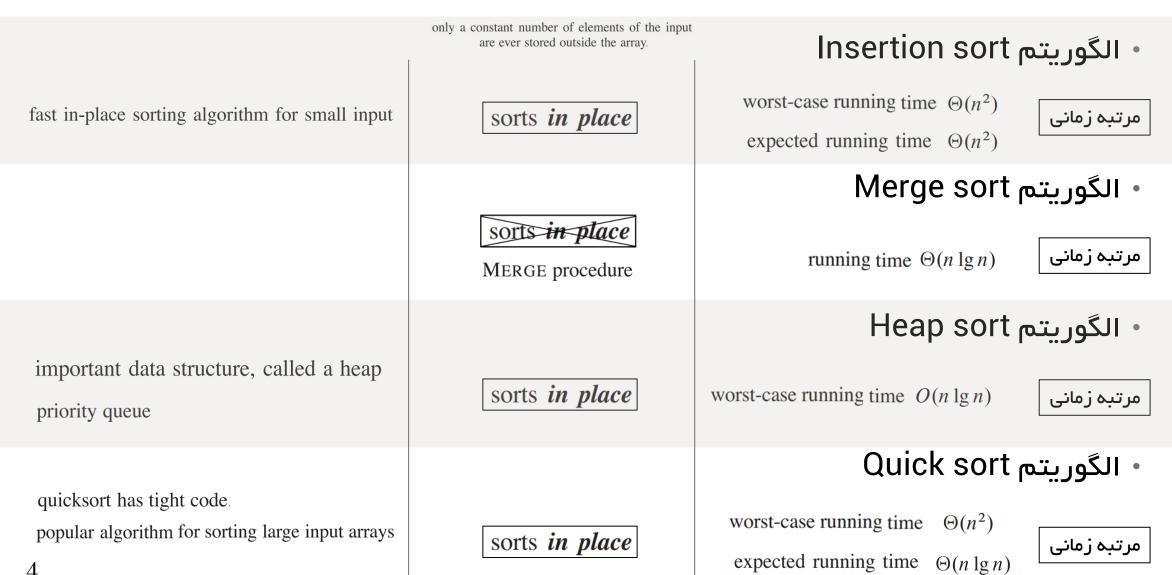
6 Heapsort 151

- 6.1 Heaps 151
- 6.2 Maintaining the heap property 154
- 6.3 Building a heap 156
- 6.4 The heapsort algorithm 159
- 6.5 Priority queues 162

7 Quicksort 170

- 7.1 Description of quicksort 170
- 2.2 Performance of quicksort 174
- 7.3 A randomized version of quicksort 179
- 7.4 Analysis of quicksort 180

مقايسه الگوريتمهاي مرتبسازي



outperforms heapsort in practice



مقايسه الگوريتمهاي مرتبسازي

we can beat this lower bound of $\Omega(n \lg n)$

if we can gather information about the sorted order of the input

• الگوريتم Counting sort

worst-case running time $\Theta(k+n)$

مرتبه زمانی

expected running time $\Theta(k+n)$

• الگوريتم Radix sort

worst-case running time $\Theta(d(n+k))$

expected running time $\Theta(d(n+k))$

مرتبه زماني

integer has d digits digit can take on up to k possible values

there are n integers to sort

the input numbers are in the set $\{0, 1, \dots, k\}$

• الگوريتم Bucket sort

worst-case running time $\Theta(n^2)$

مرتبه زماني

average-case running time

 $\Theta(n)$

requires knowledge of the probabilistic distribution of numbers in the input array real numbers uniformly distributed in the half-open interval [0, 1)

5



مرتبسازی سریع یا Quicksort



quicksort has tight code, popular algorithm for sorting large input arrays

sorts in place

worst-case running time $\Theta(n^2)$ expected running time $\Theta(n \lg n)$ outperforms heapsort in practice

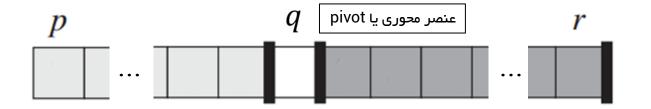
مرتبه زماني

- با وجود بدترین زمان اجرا $0(n^2)$ معمولاً بهترین انتخاب مرتبسازی Quicksort •
- به دلیل expected خوب و ثابتهای خیلی کوچک در تقریب 0 و درجا بودن عملیات
- به دلیل درجا بودن عملیات و جابجایی کم مناسب برای حافظههای مجازی Virtual Memory
 - مشابه Mergesort از روش تقسیم و حل استفاده میکند

نحوه کار Quicksort



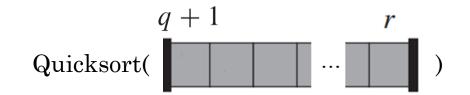
Partition (rearrange) the array A[p..r]



تقسيم

$$A[p..q-1] \leq A[q] \leq A[q+1..r]$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} p & q-1 \\ \text{Quicksort}(\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \end{array})$$



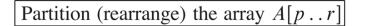
حل

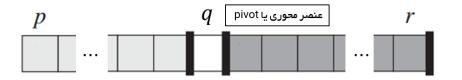
A[p ... r] is now sorted



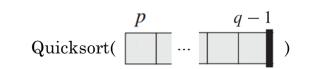
شبه کد Quicksort بصورت بازگشتی

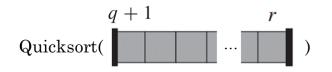






 $A[p..q-1] \leq A[q] \leq A[q+1..r]$





حل

تقسيم

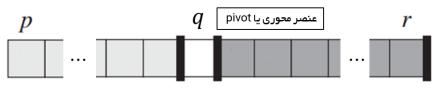
QUICKSORT(A, p, r)

- 1 if p < r
- 2 q = PARTITION(A, p, r)
- 3 QUICKSORT(A, p, q 1)
- 4 QUICKSORT(A, q + 1, r)

اولین فراخوانی تابع:

QUICKSORT (A, 1, A.length).

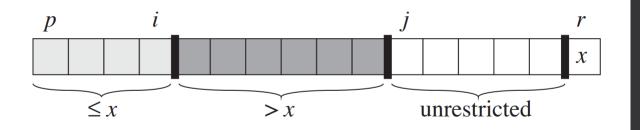
نحوہ کار Partition



$$A[p..q-1] \leq A[q] \leq A[q+1..r]$$

- PARTITION (A, p, r)
- $1 \quad x = A[r]$
- 2 i = p 1
- 3 **for** j = p **to** r 1
- 4 **if** $A[j] \leq x$
- 5 i = i + 1
- 6 exchange A[i] with A[j]
- 7 exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]
- 8 return i+1

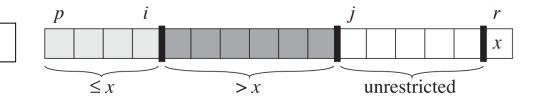
- انتخاب آخرین عنصر به عنوان pivot
- تغییر چیدمان عناصر آرایه با رعایت قوانین چهار بخش
 - قرارداد pivot در جایگاه مناسب



$$A[p..q-1] \leq A[q] \leq A[q+1..r]$$

نمونه Partition

شرایط میانی



PARTITION (A, p, r)

$$1 \quad x = A[r]$$

$$2 i = p - 1$$

3 **for**
$$j = p$$
 to $r - 1$

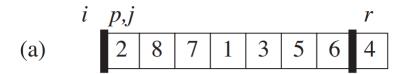
4 if
$$A[j] \leq x$$

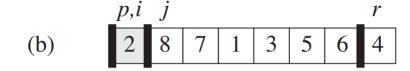
$$5 i = i + 1$$

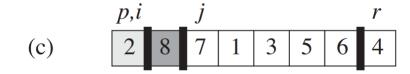
6 exchange
$$A[i]$$
 with $A[j]$

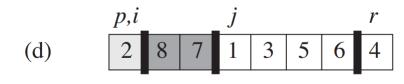
7 exchange
$$A[i + 1]$$
 with $A[r]$

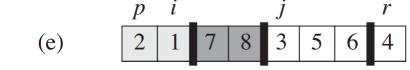
8 return
$$i+1$$









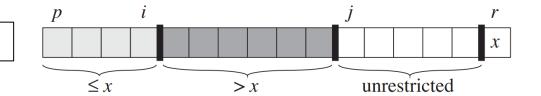


$$A[p..q-1] \leq A[q] \leq A[q+1..r]$$

نمونه Partition



شرایط میانی



PARTITION(A, p, r)

$$1 \quad x = A[r]$$

$$2 i = p - 1$$

3 **for**
$$j = p$$
 to $r - 1$

4 if
$$A[j] \leq x$$

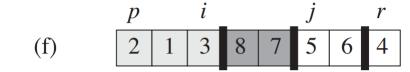
$$5 i = i + 1$$

6 exchange
$$A[i]$$
 with $A[j]$

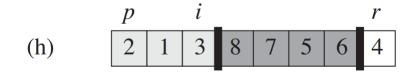
7 exchange
$$A[i + 1]$$
 with $A[r]$

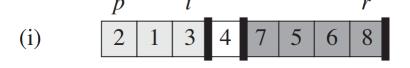
8 return
$$i+1$$









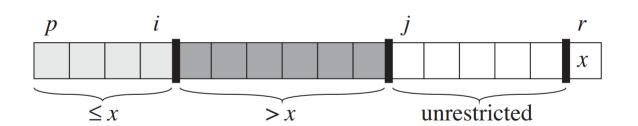


اثبات شبہ کد Partition



```
PARTITION(A, p, r)
```

```
1 \quad x = A[r]
2 \quad i = p - 1
3 \quad \text{for } j = p \text{ to } r - 1
4 \quad \text{if } A[j] \le x
5 \quad i = i + 1
6 \quad \text{exchange } A[i] \text{ with } A[j]
7 \quad \text{exchange } A[i + 1] \text{ with } A[r]
8 \quad \text{return } i + 1
```



مستقل از حلقه

At the beginning of each iteration of the loop of lines 3–6, for any array index k,

- 1. If $p \le k \le i$, then $A[k] \le x$.
- 2. If $i + 1 \le k \le j 1$, then A[k] > x.
- 3. If k = r, then A[k] = x.

اثبات شبہ کد Partition

```
دانشگاه صنعی امیر کبیر
را بلی تکنیک تهران)
```

```
PARTITION (A, p, r)

1  x = A[r]

2  i = p - 1

3  for j = p to r - 1

4  if A[j] \le x

5  i = i + 1

6  exchange A[i] with A[j]

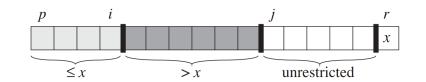
7  exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]

8  return i + 1
```

مستقل از حلقه

At the beginning of each iteration of the loop of lines 3–6, for any array index k,

- 1. If $p \le k \le i$, then $A[k] \le x$.
- 2. If $i + 1 \le k \le j 1$, then A[k] > x.
- 3. If k = r, then A[k] = x.



Initialization: i = p - 1 and j = p

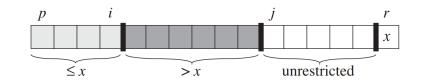
اثبات شبہ کد Partition

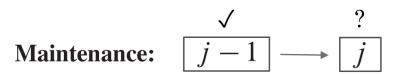
مستقل از حلقه

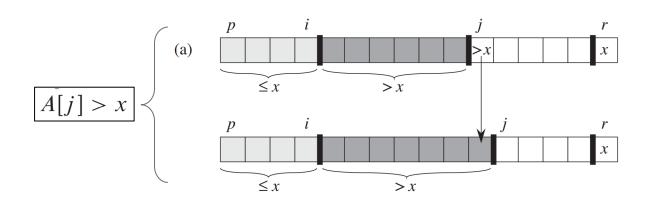
PARTITION(A, p, r) x = A[r]i = p - 1for j = p to r - 1if $A[j] \leq x$ i = i + 1exchange A[i] with A[j]exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]return i + 1

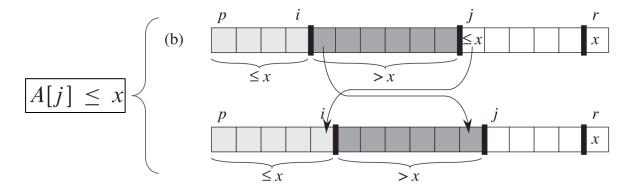
At the beginning of each iteration of the loop of lines 3–6, for any array index k,

- 1. If $p \le k \le i$, then $A[k] \le x$.
- 2. If $i + 1 \le k \le j 1$, then A[k] > x.
- 3. If k = r, then A[k] = x.









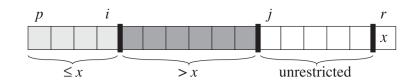
اثبات شیہ کد Partition

PARTITION(A, p, r) x = A[r]i = p - 1for j = p to r - 1if $A[j] \leq x$ i = i + 1exchange A[i] with A[j]exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]return i + 1

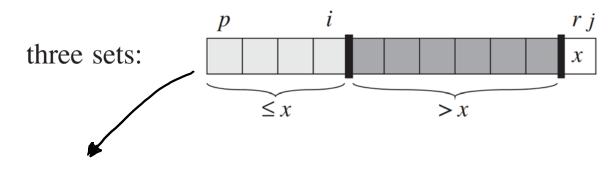
At the beginning of each iteration of the loop of lines 3–6, for any array index k,

مستقل از حلقه

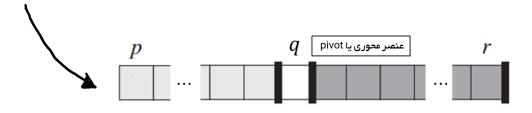
- 1. If $p \le k \le i$, then $A[k] \le x$.
- 2. If $i + 1 \le k \le j 1$, then A[k] > x.
- 3. If k = r, then A[k] = x.



Termination:



exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]



$$A[p..q-1] \leq A[q] \leq A[q+1..r]$$

تحلیل زمان اجرای Quicksort



```
PARTITION(A, p, r)

1  x = A[r]

2  i = p - 1

3  for j = p to r - 1

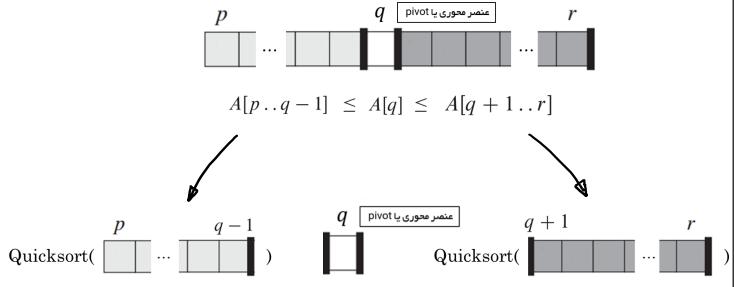
4  if A[j] \le x

5  i = i + 1

6  exchange A[i] with A[j]

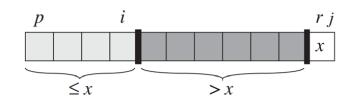
7  exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]

8  return i + 1
```



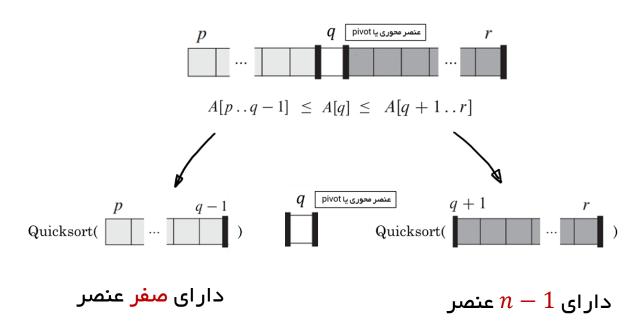
- چقدر متقارتن تقسیم شده؟
 - چه حالتی بهترست؟





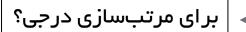
تحلیل شهودی بدتری زمان اجرای Quicksort

```
PARTITION (A, p, r)
   x = A[r]
  i = p - 1
   for j = p to r - 1
       if A[j] \leq x
       i = i + 1
           exchange A[i] with A[j]
   exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]
   return i + 1
```



$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(0) + \Theta(n)$$

= $T(n-1) + \Theta(n)$. $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$
= $\Theta(n^2)$.



زمان اجرای quicksort برای آرایه مرتب؟ │ → │ برای مرتبسازی درجی؟

تحلیل بهترین زمان اجرای Quicksort

```
PARTITION(A, p, r)

1 x = A[r]

2 i = p - 1

3 for j = p to r - 1

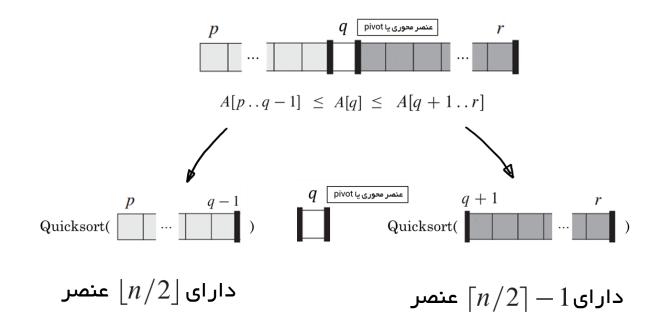
4 if A[j] \le x

5 i = i + 1

6 exchange A[i] with A[j]

7 exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]
```

return i + 1



$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \Theta(n) \; , \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad$$
حالت دوم قضیه اصلی $T(n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$

تحلیل متوسط زمان اجرای Quicksort

```
PARTITION(A, p, r)

1  x = A[r]

2  i = p - 1

3  for j = p to r - 1

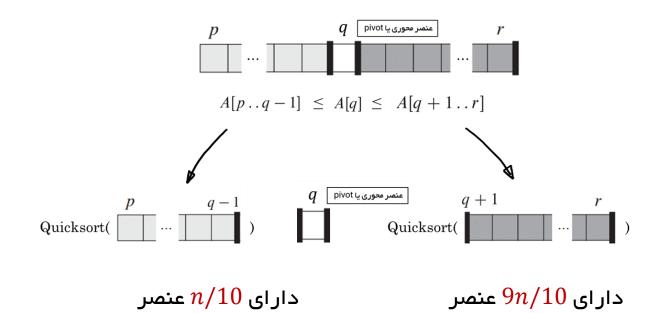
4  if A[j] \le x

5  i = i + 1

6  exchange A[i] with A[j]

7  exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]

8  return i + 1
```



$$T(n) = T(9n/10) + T(n/10) + cn$$
 حدس با درخت بازگشتی



تحلیل متوسط زمان اجرای Quicksort



متوسط زمان اجرای Quicksort به بهترین زمان اجرای آن بسیار نزدیک است

```
PARTITION(A, p, r)

1  x = A[r]

2  i = p - 1

3  \mathbf{for} \ j = p \ \mathbf{to} \ r - 1

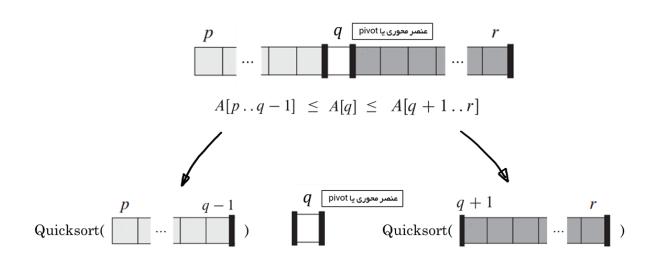
4  \mathbf{if} \ A[j] \le x

5  i = i + 1

6  \mathbf{exchange} \ A[i] \ \mathbf{with} \ A[j]

7  \mathbf{exchange} \ A[i + 1] \ \mathbf{with} \ A[r]

8  \mathbf{return} \ i + 1
```



دارای n/10 عنصر

دارای 9n/10 عنصر

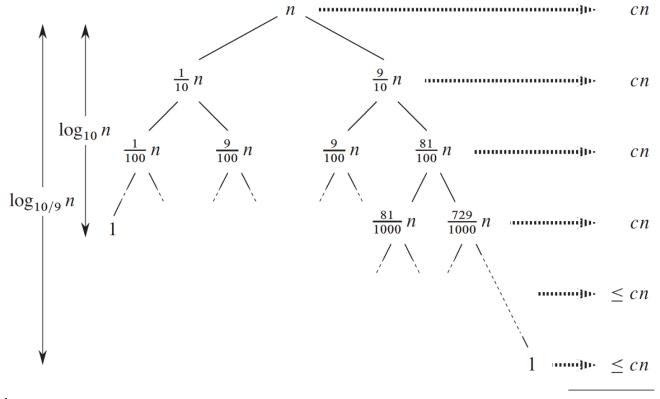
$$T(n) = T(9n/10) + T(n/10) + cn$$
 حدس با درخت بازگشتی

تحلیل متوسط زمان اجرای Quicksort

 $O(n \lg n)$



$$T(n) = T(9n/10) + T(n/10) + cn$$
 حدس با درخت بازگشتی



برای تقسیم ۹۹ به ۱ چطور؟؟

 $T(n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$ برای تقسیم ثابت همواره

تحلیل شهودی متوسط زمان اجرای Quicksort



```
PARTITION(A, p, r)

1  x = A[r]

2  i = p - 1

3  for j = p to r - 1

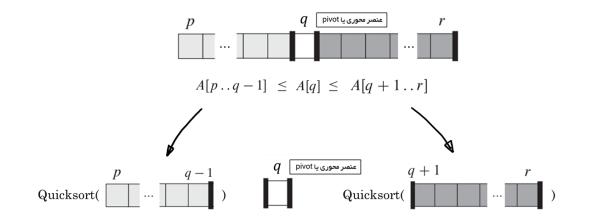
4  if A[j] \le x

5  i = i + 1

6  exchange A[i] with A[j]

7  exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]

8  return i + 1
```



برای محاسبه دقیق زمان متوسط اجرای Quicksort نیاز به فرضیاتی نسبت به چیدمان ورودی داریم

صرفا چیدمان اهمیت دارد و نه خود اعداد ورودی



Exercise 7.2-6

about 80 percent of the time PARTITION produces a split that is more balanced than 9 to 1

اNTRODUCTION TO ALGORITHM | (۱۴۰۱ ول ۲۰۰۱) ا

تحلیل شهودی متوسط زمان اجرای Quicksort

```
تحلیل شهودی متوسه به منوسه به متوسه به معربی متوسه به معربی متوسه به متوسه به متوسه به متوسه به متوسه به متوسه
```

```
PARTITION(A, p, r)

1  x = A[r]

2  i = p - 1

3  \mathbf{for} \ j = p \ \mathbf{to} \ r - 1

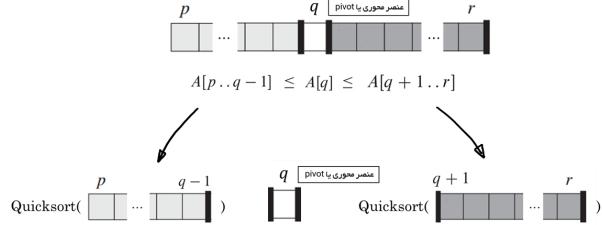
4  \mathbf{if} \ A[j] \le x

5  i = i + 1

6  \mathbf{exchange} \ A[i] \ \mathbf{with} \ A[j]

7  \mathbf{exchange} \ A[i + 1] \ \mathbf{with} \ A[r]

8  \mathbf{return} \ i + 1
```



دارای <mark>صفر</mark> عنصر

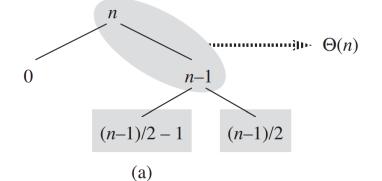
دارای $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ عنصر

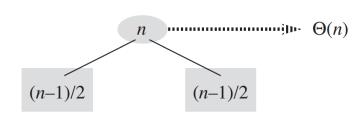
دارای n-1 عنصر

بار اول

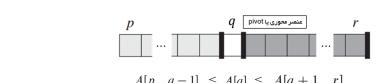
دارای $\lceil n/2 \rceil - 1$ عنصر

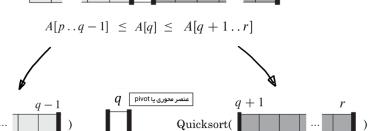
بار دوم

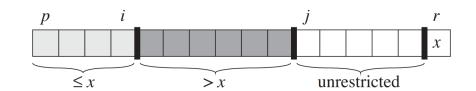




مدل تصادفی Quicksort







Pivot selection: $A[r] \longrightarrow \text{Randomly choose from } A[p \dots r]$

RANDOMIZED-PARTITION (A, p, r)

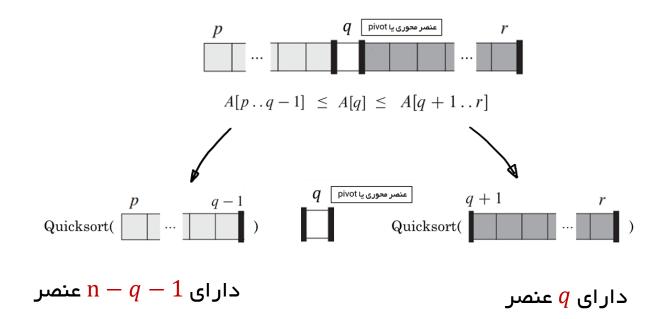
- i = RANDOM(p, r)
- 2 exchange A[r] with A[i]
- 3 **return** PARTITION(A, p, r)

RANDOMIZED-QUICKSORT (A, p, r)

- 1 if p < r
- 2 q = RANDOMIZED-PARTITION(A, p, r)
- 3 RANDOMIZED-QUICKSORT (A, p, q 1)
- 4 RANDOMIZED-QUICKSORT (A, q + 1, r)

تحلیل ریاضی بدتری زمان اجرای Quicksort

```
PARTITION (A, p, r)
1 x = A[r]
  i = p - 1
   for j = p to r - 1
      if A[j] \leq x
       i = i + 1
           exchange A[i] with A[j]
   exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]
   return i+1
```



 $O(n^2)$

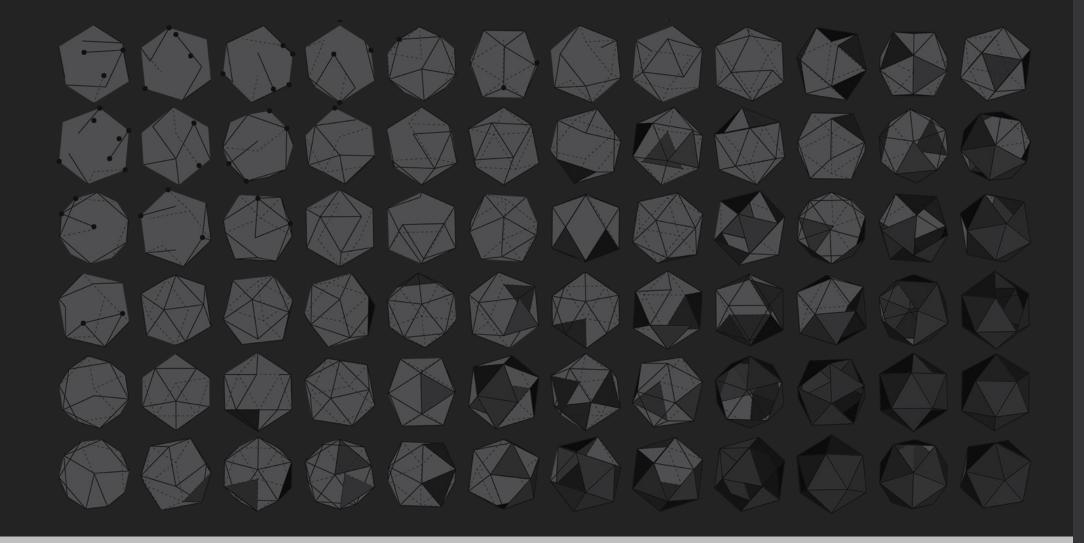
$$T(n) = \max_{0 \le q \le n-1} (T(q) + T(n-q-1)) + \Theta(n)$$

$$\boxed{D(n^2)}$$

$$\boxed{T(n) \le cn^2} \quad T(n) \le \max_{0 \le q \le n-1} (cq^2 + c(n-q-1)^2) + \Theta(n) \quad T(n) \le cn^2 - c(2n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

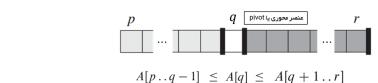
$$= c \cdot \max_{0 \le q \le n-1} (q^2 + (n-q-1)^2) + \Theta(n) \quad \le cn^2,$$

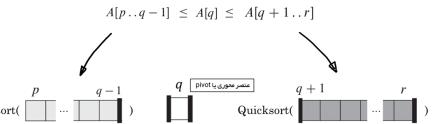
 $\max_{0 \le q \le n-1} (q^2 + (n-q-1)^2) \le (n-1)^2$

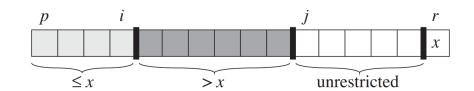


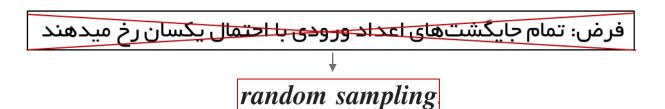
مدل تصادفی مرتبسازی سریع

مدل تصادفی Quicksort









Pivot selection: $A[r] \longrightarrow \text{Randomly choose from } A[p \dots r]$

RANDOMIZED-PARTITION (A, p, r)

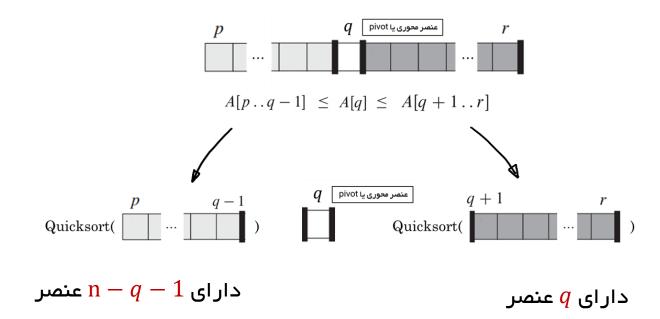
- i = RANDOM(p, r)
- 2 exchange A[r] with A[i]
- 3 **return** PARTITION(A, p, r)

RANDOMIZED-QUICKSORT (A, p, r)

- 1 if p < r
- 2 q = RANDOMIZED-PARTITION(A, p, r)
- 3 RANDOMIZED-QUICKSORT (A, p, q 1)
- 4 RANDOMIZED-QUICKSORT (A, q + 1, r)

تحلیل ریاضی بدتری زمان اجرای Quicksort

```
PARTITION (A, p, r)
1 x = A[r]
  i = p - 1
   for j = p to r - 1
      if A[j] \leq x
       i = i + 1
           exchange A[i] with A[j]
   exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]
   return i+1
```



 $O(n^2)$

$$T(n) = \max_{0 \le q \le n-1} (T(q) + T(n-q-1)) + \Theta(n)$$

$$\boxed{D(n^2)}$$

$$\boxed{T(n) \le cn^2} \quad T(n) \le \max_{0 \le q \le n-1} (cq^2 + c(n-q-1)^2) + \Theta(n) \quad T(n) \le cn^2 - c(2n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$= c \cdot \max_{0 \le q \le n-1} (q^2 + (n-q-1)^2) + \Theta(n) \quad \le cn^2,$$

$$\max_{0 \le q \le n-1} (q^2 + (n-q-1)^2) \le (n-1)^2$$

