# Quicksort and Selection

Abhiram Ranade

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$$\leq \sum_{i=2}^{j=n} 2 \ln j \leq 2n \ln n$$

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- Quicksort is among the fastest sorting algorithms.
- ► Make sure you understand what we proved: Expected time for any instance is O(n log n). Hence also the expected time for the worst instance.

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Time:  $O(n \log n)$ 

Can be done in O(n) time.

Next.

Idea: Adapt Quicksort

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Adapt Quicksort analysis to give O(n) time

Homework

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Proof soon.

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Lemma: Using recursion tree T(n) = O(n)
                                                          Proof soon.
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Similarly |S|.

Solving  $T(n) \le T(|n/5|) + T(n-3|n/10|) + cn$ 

# Solving $T(n) \le T(\lfloor n/5 \rfloor) + T(n-3\lfloor n/10 \rfloor) + cn$

Ignoring floors: Subproblem sizes add up to 9n/10.

Solving 
$$T(n) \leq T(\lfloor n/5 \rfloor) + T(n-3\lfloor n/10 \rfloor) + cn$$

 $\Rightarrow$  Work reduces by factor 9/10 each level of recursion tree.

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#### Analysis accounting for floor:

We stop recursion when  $n < 50 \implies$  In the recurrence  $n \ge 50$ 

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We stop recursion when n < 50  $\Rightarrow$  In the recurrence  $n \ge 50$ 

Thus  $|n/10| \ge n/10 - 1 \ge n/10 - n/50 \ge 4n/50$ .

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Overall: O(n)



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- ▶ We can improve constants, e.g. 24/25. Key emphasis in this course: do not worry about the constant, but get a simple clean argument.

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$$o(g) \subset O(g), \quad \omega(g) \subset \Omega(g)$$

