



ESTRUTURAS DE DADOS E ALGORITMOS

ALGORITMOS DE ORDENAÇÃO EM TEMPO LINEAR

Adalberto Cajueiro

Departamento de Sistemas e Computação

Universidade Federal de Campina Grande

COMPARAÇÃO DOS ALGORITMOS DE ORDENAÇÃO POR COMPARAÇÃO

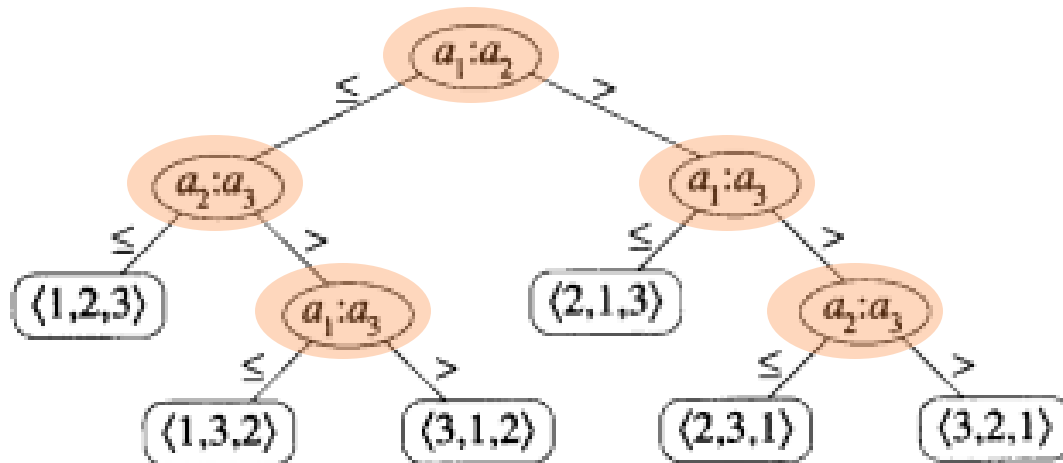
Algoritmo	Pior Caso	Caso médio
Bubble Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
Selection Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
Insertion Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
Merge Sort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$
Quick Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n \log n)$

ORDENAÇÃO POR COMPARAÇÃO

- Diversos algoritmos de ordenação por comparação tem tempo de execucao $\Theta(n \cdot \log n)$
- Ordenação por comparacao: *a ordem que eles determinam é baseada na comparação dos elementos da entrada.*
- Qual o limite de uma ordenação por comparação?
- Existe algoritmo mais rápido (em tempo linear) que os de ordenação por comparação?

ÁRVORE DE DECISÃO

- Representa as possíveis permutações da entrada
- Comparações realizadas: $a_i \leq a_j$
- Exemplo:



- A execução de um algoritmo de ordenação é um caminho da raiz até alguma folha

LIMITE PARA O PIOR CASO

- O caminho mais longo da raiz a uma folha representa o pior caso (altura da árvore de decisão).
- Teorema: uma árvore de decisão que ordena n elementos tem altura $\Omega(n \log n)$.

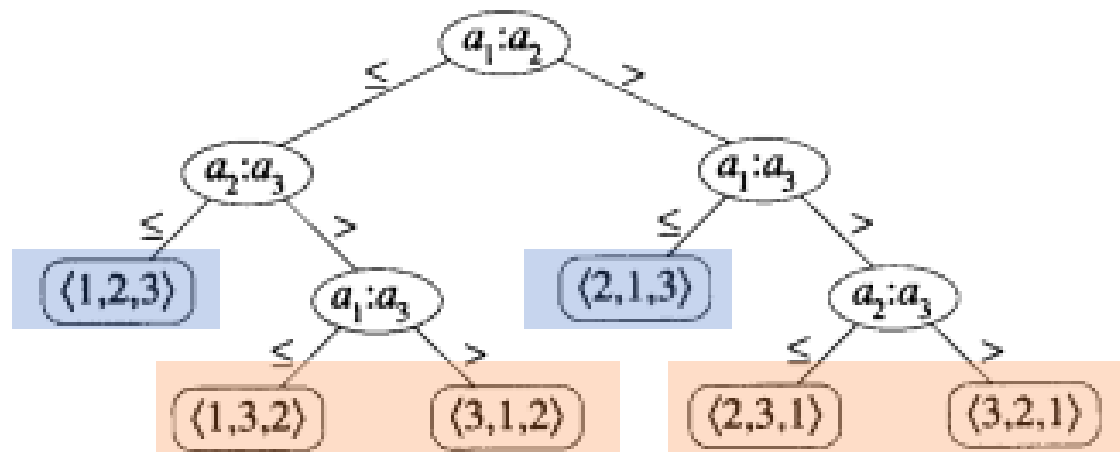
$$\# \text{ folhas} \geq n!$$

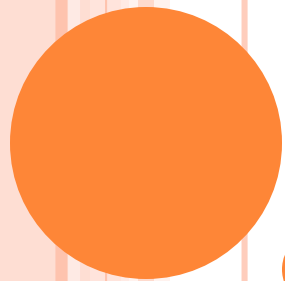
$$\# \text{ folhas} = 2^h$$

$$2^h \geq n!$$

$$h \geq \log n!$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &\geq \log(n/e)^n \\ &\geq n \log(n/e) \\ &\geq \frac{n}{e} \log n \\ &= \Omega(n \log n) \end{aligned}$$





COUNTING SORT

COUNTING SORT

- Não utiliza comparações
- Toma vantagem sabendo do intervalo de valores $1..k$ a serem ordenados
- Idéia básica
 - Determinar, para cada elemento x da entrada, o número de elementos menores que x .
 - Essa informação é usada para colocar o x na posição correta do array de resposta.
- Requer dois arrays extras:
 - $B[1..n]$ para a resposta
 - $C[1..k]$ para armazenamento temporário

COUNTING SORT

○ Idéia

1. Criamos um array C de k elementos inicializados com 0
2. Percorremos cada um dos n do array A números e adicionamos $C[A[i]]++$;
3. Soma dos prefixos $C[i + 1] = C[i+1] + C[i]$
4. Depois ordenamos o array A de acordo com C

COUNTING SORT

○ Exemplo

- Suponha um exemplo de um domínio de 1-10

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

Array A

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Array C

Os índices do
array C
começam em 1

COUNTING SORT (CONTAGEM DOS ELEMENTOS)

Array A

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---



3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---



3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---



3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---



3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

Array C

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

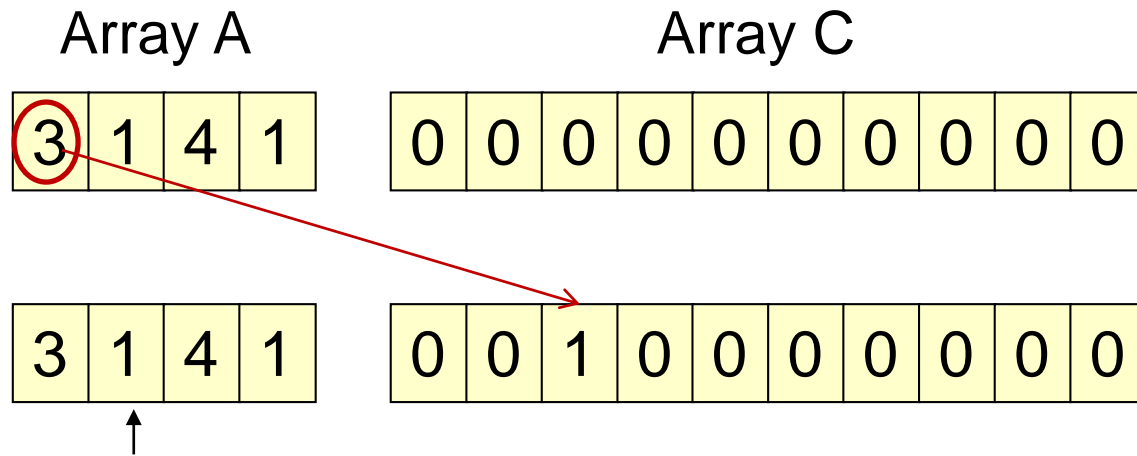
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTING SORT (CONTAGEM DOS ELEMENTOS)



COUNTING SORT (CONTAGEM DOS ELEMENTOS)

Array A

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

Array C

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



COUNTING SORT (CONTAGEM DOS ELEMENTOS)

Array A

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---



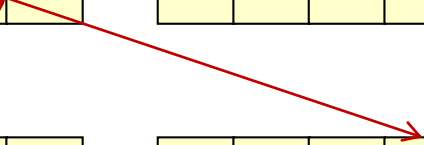
Array C

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



COUNTING SORT (CONTAGEM DOS ELEMENTOS)

Array A

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

Array C

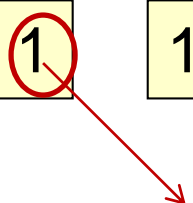
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

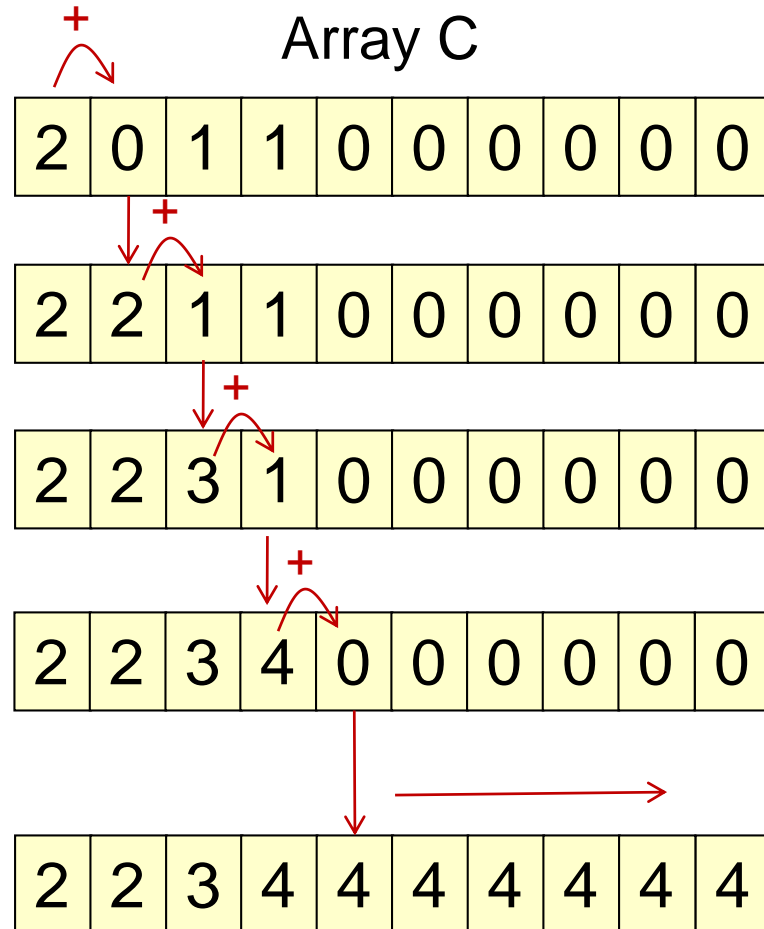
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

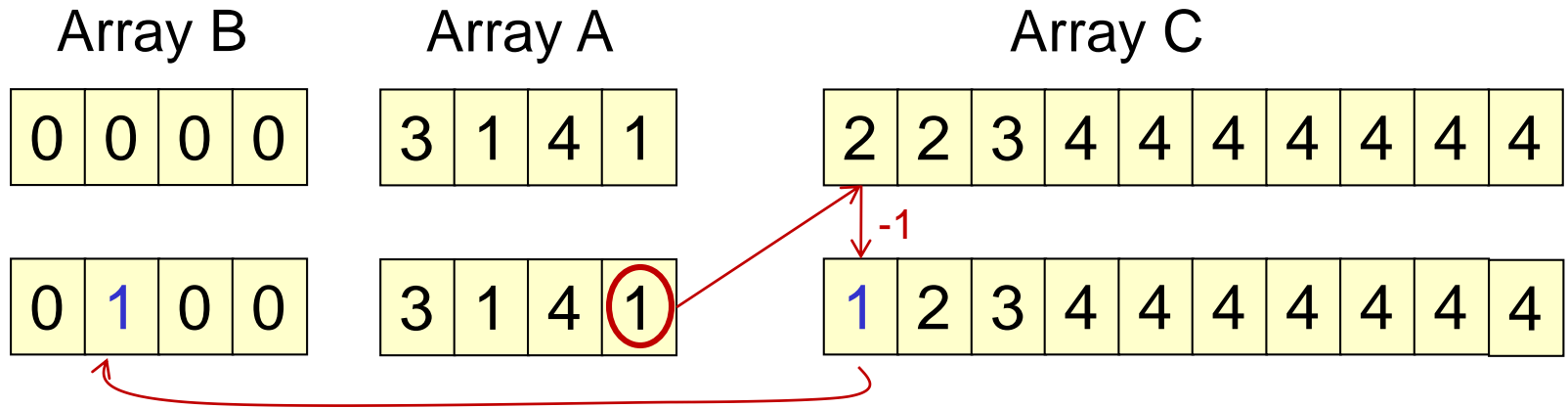
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



COUNTING SORT (SOMA DOS PREFIXOS)



COUNTING SORT (ARRAY ORDENADO)



COUNTING SORT (ARRAY ORDENADO)

Array B

0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---

0	1	0	4
---	---	---	---

Array A

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

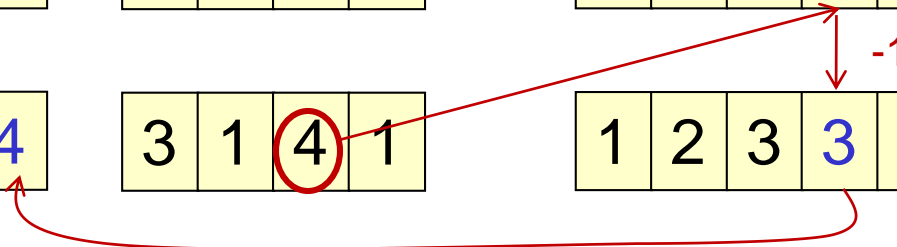
3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

Array C

2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



COUNTING SORT (ARRAY ORDENADO)

Array B

0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---

0	1	0	4
---	---	---	---

1	1	0	4
---	---	---	---

Array A

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

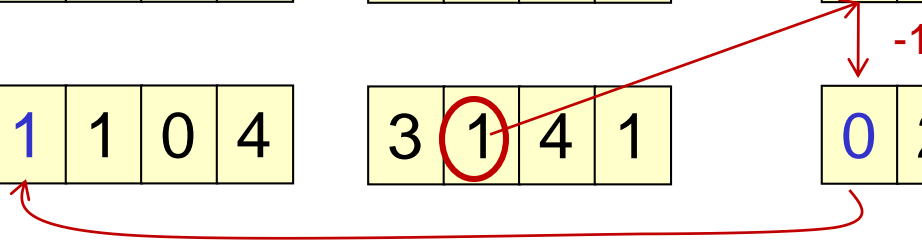
Array C

2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



COUNTING SORT (ARRAY ORDENADO)

Array B

0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---

0	1	0	4
---	---	---	---

1	1	0	4
---	---	---	---

1	1	3	4
---	---	---	---

Array A

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

Array C

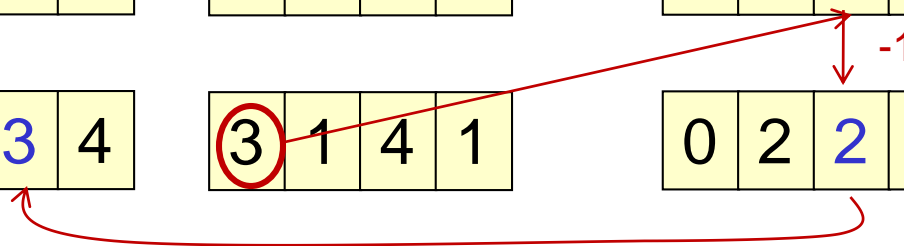
2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



COUNTING SORT (ARRAY ORDENADO)

Array B

0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---

0	1	0	4
---	---	---	---

1	1	0	4
---	---	---	---

1	1	3	4
---	---	---	---

Array A

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

3	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

Array C

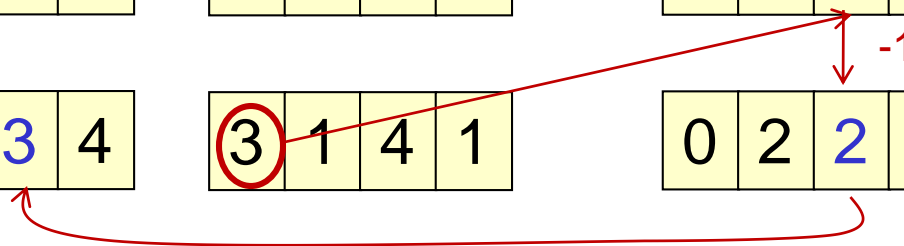
2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



COUNTING SORT

- Como seria o algoritmo do Counting Sort?

COUNTING-SORT(A, B, k)

```
1  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $k$ 
2      do  $C[i] \leftarrow 0$ 
3  for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $\text{length}[A]$ 
4      do  $C[A[j]] \leftarrow C[A[j]] + 1$ 
5  ▷  $C[i]$  now contains the number of elements equal to  $i$ .
6  for  $i \leftarrow 2$  to  $k$ 
7      do  $C[i] \leftarrow C[i] + C[i - 1]$ 
8  ▷  $C[i]$  now contains the number of elements less than or equal to  $i$ .
9  for  $j \leftarrow \text{length}[A]$  downto 1
10     do  $B[C[A[j]]] \leftarrow A[j]$ 
11          $C[A[j]] \leftarrow C[A[j]] - 1$ 
```

COUNTING SORT

- Qual o tempo do Counting Sort?

COUNTING-SORT(A, B, k)

```
1  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $k$            }  $\Theta(k)$ 
2      do  $C[i] \leftarrow 0$ 
3  for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $\text{length}[A]$  }  $\Theta(n)$ 
4      do  $C[A[j]] \leftarrow C[A[j]] + 1$ 
5  ▷  $C[i]$  now contains the number of elements equal to  $i$ .
6  for  $i \leftarrow 2$  to  $k$        }  $\Theta(k)$ 
7      do  $C[i] \leftarrow C[i] + C[i - 1]$ 
8  ▷  $C[i]$  now contains the number of elements less than or equal to  $i$ .
9  for  $j \leftarrow \text{length}[A]$  downto 1 }  $\Theta(n)$ 
10      do  $B[C[A[j]]] \leftarrow A[j]$ 
11           $C[A[j]] \leftarrow C[A[j]] - 1$ 
```

CARACTERÍSTICAS

- Fácil de implementar
- Fácil de entender
- Stable (mantém a ordem)
- Precisa de mais memória (não é in place)
 - Pior caso: $O(k+n)$
 - k: Array de contagem no intervalo 1..k
 - Não faz comparações, usa o índice do array
 - Ótimo quando $k=O(n)$
- Assume que os elementos estão distribuídos em um intervalo pequeno (1..k)

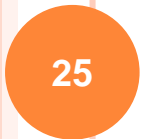
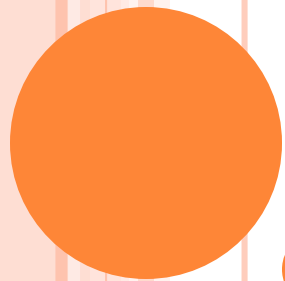
CARACTERÍSTICAS

○ Otimização

- Ver o valor mínimo e máximo de A : $\Theta(n)$
- Depois criamos C
- Isso evita trabalhar com a faixa de valores $1..\max(A)$

○ O tamanho de C depende do domínio dos números.

- Isso pode se tornar impraticável (tempo e memória) se tivermos um número k muito grande.



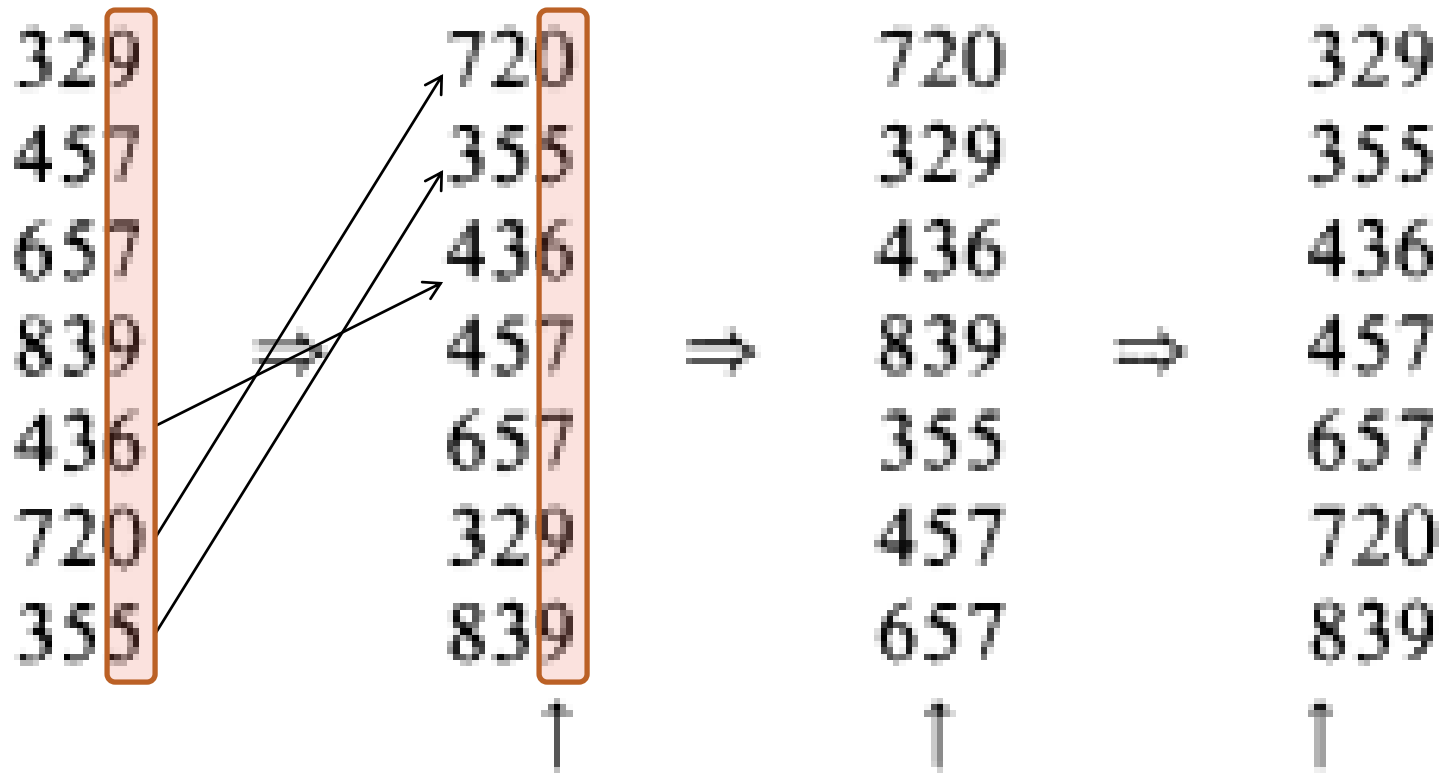
RADIX SORT

RADIX SORT

- Origens na máquina para ordenar cartões (1890)
- Censo americano
- Base do sistema de numeração que trabalha dígito-a-dígito
 - A partir do menos significativo (LSD)
 - A partir do mais significativo (MSD)
 - Pode ser implementado de forma recursiva

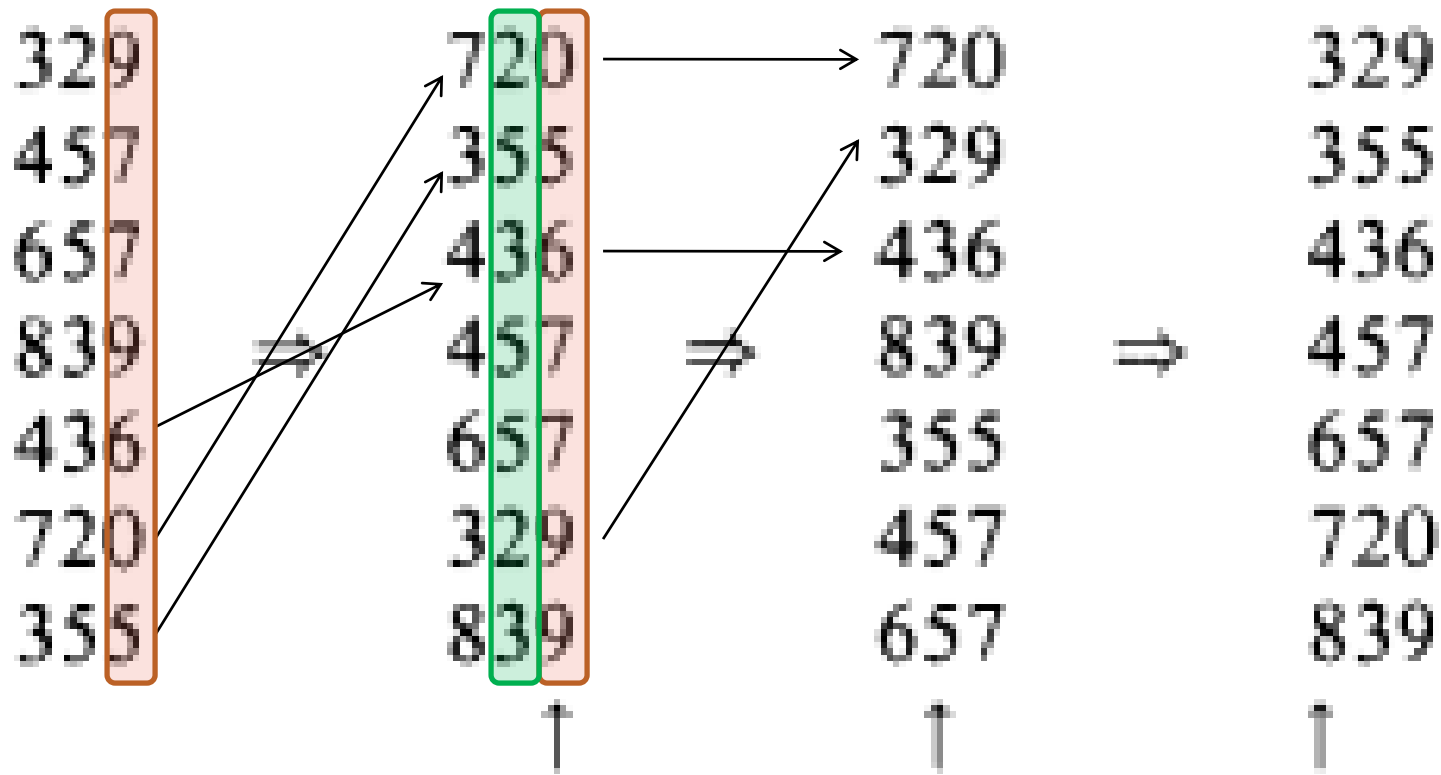
RADIX SORT (LSD)

- Exemplo



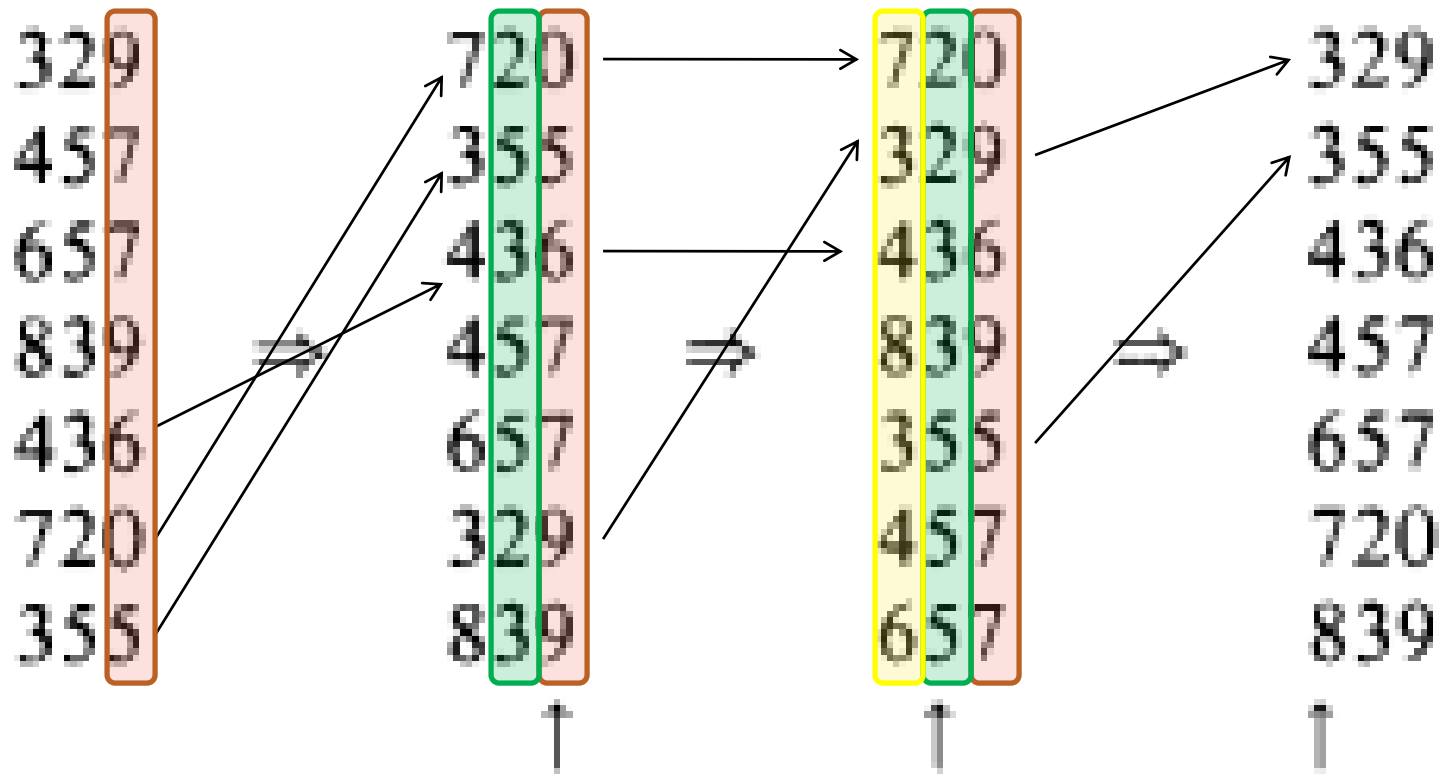
RADIX SORT

○ Exemplo



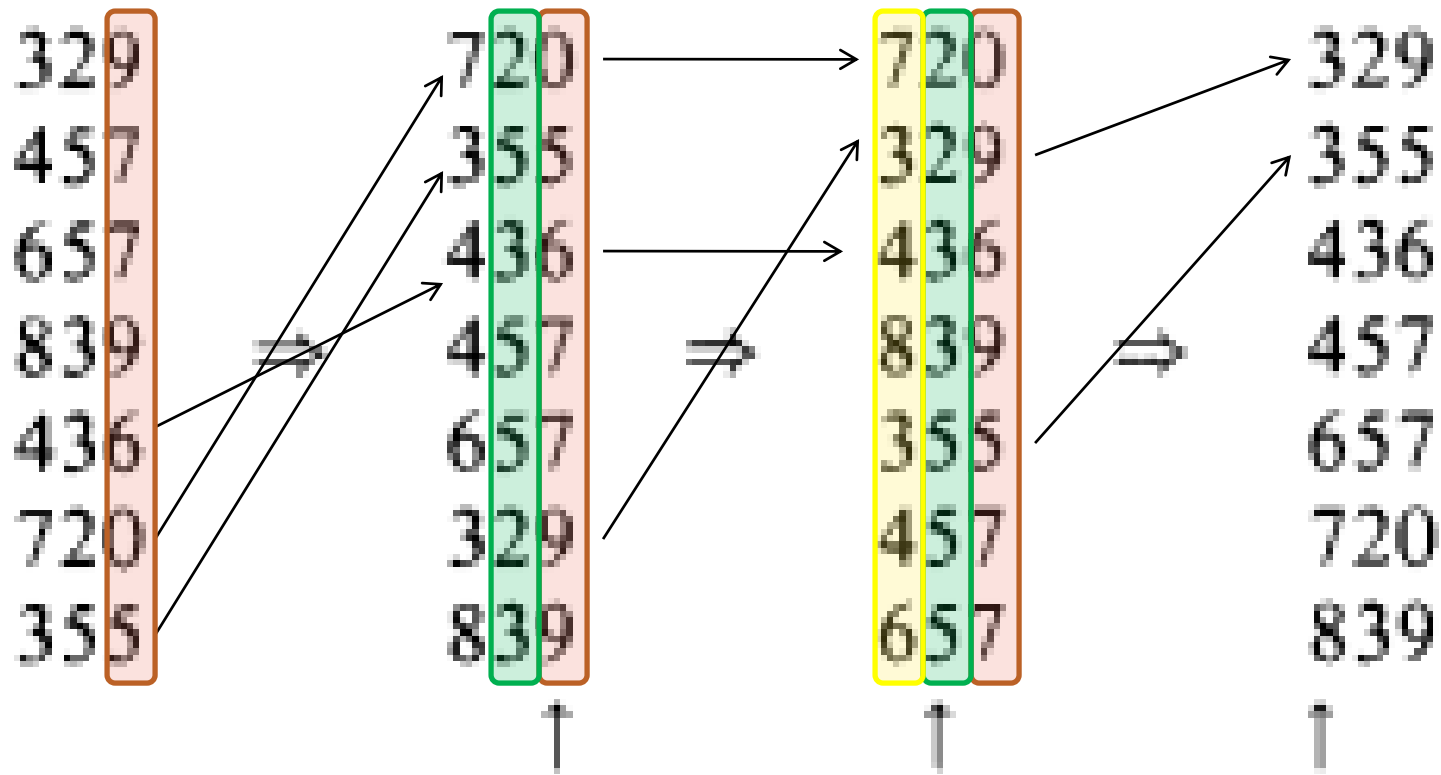
RADIX SORT

○ Exemplo



RADIX SORT

- Exemplo



RADIX SORT

- Como seria o algoritmo do Radix Sort?

```
radixSort( int [] A, int d) {  
    for (i = 1 to d) //a partir do menos significativo  
        ordene (stable) array A no dígito i  
}
```

RADIX SORT

- Qual o tempo do Radix Sort no pior caso?

```
radixSort( int [] A, int d) {
```

```
  for (i = 1 to d)
```

```
    ordene (stable) array A no dígito i
```

```
}
```

d repeticoes

depende do algoritmo

Counting sort
 $\Theta(n+k)$

RADIX SORT

○ Análise

- Stable
- $\Theta(nd + kd)$
 - Counting Sort
 - k: domínio dos possíveis valores
 - n: número de elementos
 - d: número de dígitos
 - Bom quando d for bem menor do que n: $O(n)$
 - Não é in place (precisa de memória extra) $O(n)$
- Particularmente eficiente quando se tem muitos numeros a ordenar mas as chaves são de tamanho pequeno.

POSCOMP 2008

Questão 37

Assinale a afirmativa **INCORRETA**.

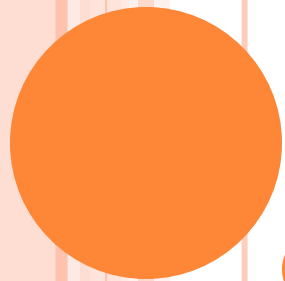
- A) Seja $A[1,n]$ um vetor não ordenado de inteiros com um número constante k de valores distintos. Então existe algoritmo de ordenação por contagem que ordena A em tempo linear.
- B) Seja $A[1,n]$ um vetor não ordenado de inteiros com um número constante k de valores distintos, então o limite inferior para um algoritmo de ordenação por comparações para ordenar A é de $O(n \lg n)$.
- C) Seja $A[1,n]$ um vetor não ordenado de inteiros, cada inteiro com no máximo d dígitos, onde cada dígito assume um valor entre um número constante k de valores distintos. Então o problema de ordenar A tem limite inferior $O(n)$.
- D) Seja $A[1,n]$ um vetor não ordenado de inteiros, cada inteiro com no máximo d dígitos, onde cada dígito assume um valor entre $O(n)$ valores distintos. Então o problema de ordenar A tem limite inferior $O(n \lg n)$.
- E) Seja $A[1,n]$ um vetor não ordenado de inteiros com um número constante k de valores distintos, então um algoritmo de ordenação por comparações ótimo para ordenar A tem complexidade $O(n \lg n)$.

POSCOMP 2008

Questão 37

Assinale a afirmativa **INCORRETA**.

- A) Seja $A[1,n]$ um vetor não ordenado de inteiros com um número constante k de valores distintos. Então existe algoritmo de ordenação por contagem que ordena A em tempo linear.
- B) Seja $A[1,n]$ um vetor não ordenado de inteiros com um número constante k de valores distintos, então o limite inferior para um algoritmo de ordenação por comparações para ordenar A é de $O(n \lg n)$.
- C) Seja $A[1,n]$ um vetor não ordenado de inteiros, cada inteiro com no máximo d dígitos, onde cada dígito assume um valor entre um número constante k de valores distintos. Então o problema de ordenar A tem limite inferior $O(n)$.
- ☒ D) Seja $A[1,n]$ um vetor não ordenado de inteiros, cada inteiro com no máximo d dígitos, onde cada dígito assume um valor entre $O(n)$ valores distintos. Então o problema de ordenar A tem limite inferior $O(n \lg n)$.
- E) Seja $A[1,n]$ um vetor não ordenado de inteiros com um número constante k de valores distintos, então um algoritmo de ordenação por comparações ótimo para ordenar A tem complexidade $O(n \lg n)$.



36

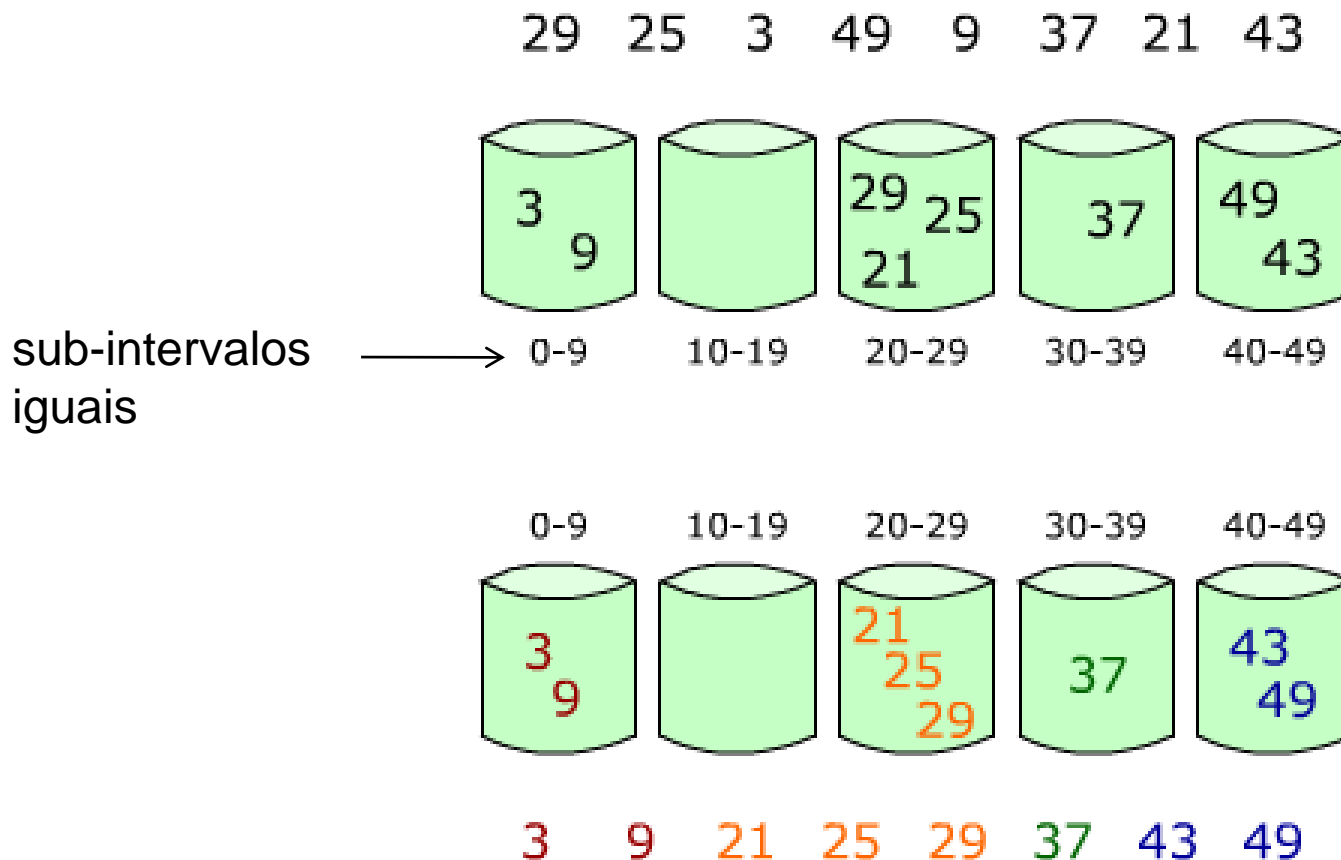


BUCKET SORT



BUCKET SORT

Intuição



BUCKET SORT

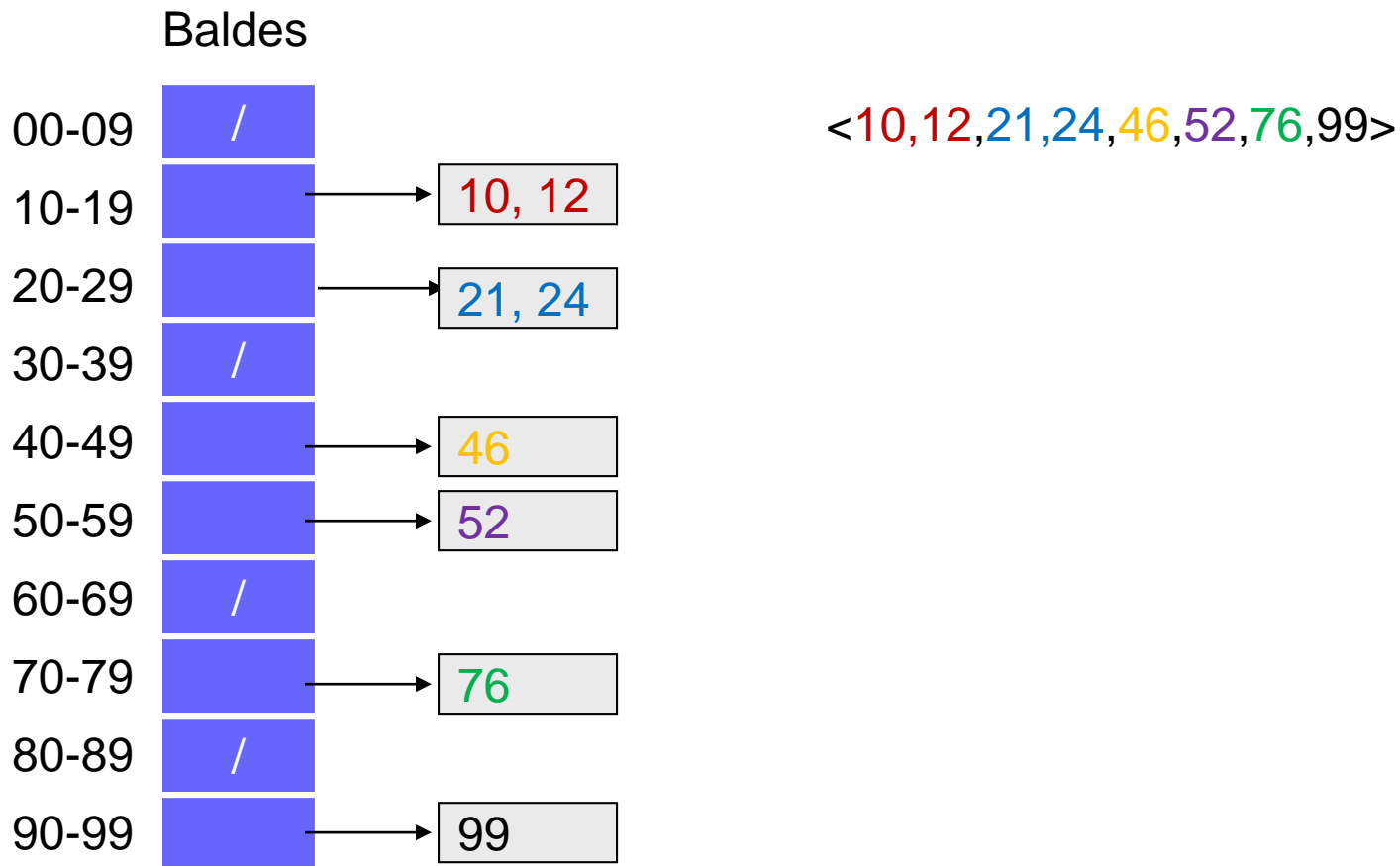
- Idéia:

1. **Inicialize** um vetor de "baldes", inicialmente vazios.
2. Vá para o vetor original, incluindo **cada elemento em um balde**.
 - **Ordene** todos os baldes não vazios.
 - Ou **insira** no balde **ordenado**
3. **Coloque os elementos** dos baldes que não estão vazios no **vetor original** (concatene os baldes em ordem)

BUCKET SORT

○ Exercício:

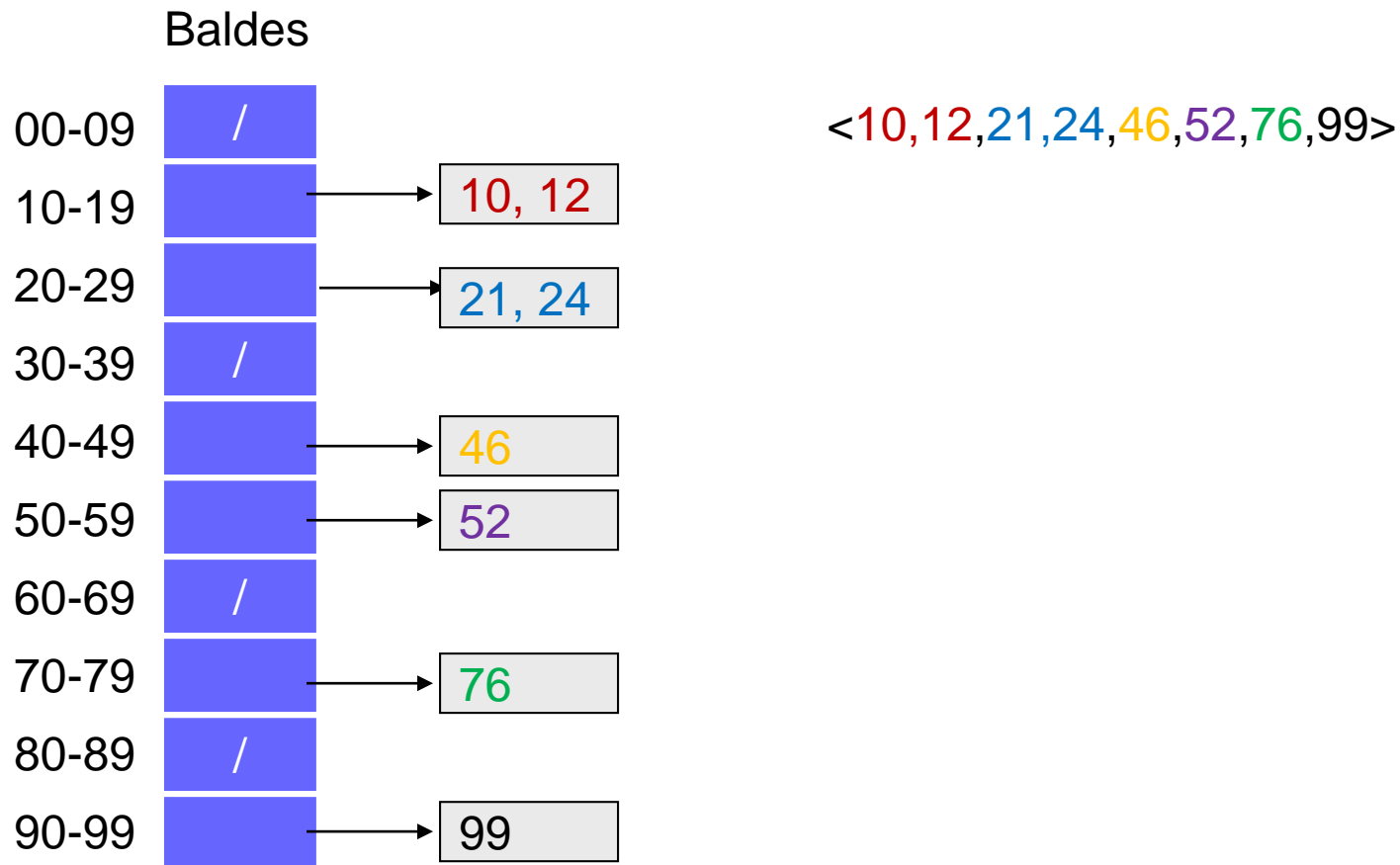
- Ordene $\langle 10, 21, 24, 12, 46, 99, 52, 76 \rangle$ com 10 baldes



BUCKET SORT

○ Exercício:

- Ordene $\langle 10, 21, 24, 12, 46, 99, 52, 76 \rangle$ com 10 baldes



BUCKET SORT

- Como seria o algoritmo do Bucket Sort?

```
function bucket-sort(array)
  buckets ← new array of 10 empty lists
  for i = 1 to array.length do
    insert array[i] into buckets[array[i]/10]
  for i = 0 to 9 do
    next-sort(buckets[i])
  return <buckets[0]>; ... ;<buckets[9]>
```

BUCKET SORT

- Qual seria o custo do Bucket Sort?

```
function bucket-sort(array)
  buckets ← new array of 10 empty lists
  for i = 1 to array.length do
    insert array[i] into buckets[array[i]/10]
  for i = 0 to 9 do
    next-sort(buckets[i])
  return <buckets[0]>; ... ;<buckets[9]>
```

→ n

→ buckets * O(f(n))

CARACTERÍSTICAS

○ Análise

- Stable

- Varrendo os elementos da esquerda para a direita inserindo nos buckets

- Não é in place

- $O(m + n)$
 - m: faixa de valores a serem ordenados
 - n: tamanho do array

- Assume que os elementos estão uniformemente distribuídos

- Se não fosse tudo cairia em um único bucket no pior caso

QUESTÕES DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO

- Adaptando os algoritmos para trabalhar com um tipo genérico

QUESTÕES DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO

- Counting Sort - só funciona com arrays de Integer
- Radix Sort

```
radixSort( int [] A, int d) {  
  for (i = 1 to d)  
    ordene (stable) array A no dígito i  
}
```

```
radixSort( T [] A, int d) {  
  for (i = 1 to d)  
    ordene (stable) array A no dígito i  
}
```

- Bucket Sort

```
function bucket-sort(T[] array)  
  buckets ← new array of 10 empty lists  
  for i = 1 to array.length do  
    insert array[i] into buckets[array[i]/10]  
  for i = 0 to 9 do  
    next-sort(buckets[i])  
  return <buckets[0]>; ... ;<buckets[9]>
```

COMPARAÇÃO DE ALGORITMOS DE ORDENAÇÃO

Algoritmo	Pior Caso	Caso médio
Bubble Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
Selection Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
Insertion Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
Merge Sort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$
Quick Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n \log n)$
Counting Sort	$O(n+k)$	$O(n+k)$
Radix Sort	$O(nd+kd)$	$O(nd+kd)$
Bucket Sort	$O(m+n)$	$O(m+n)$

ALGORITMOS PARALELOS

- Bitonic sort
 - $O((\log n)^2)$
- Odd-even mergesort
 - $O((\log n)^2)$
- Rotate sort
 - $10n + O(n)$
- Parallel Mergesort
- Parallel Quicksort

REFERÊNCIAS

- Capítulo 9

