## EDBEstrutura de Dados Básicas I

## Aula 15 Algoritmos de Ordenação Quick Sort

(material baseado nas notas de aula do Prof. César Rennó Costa e Prof. Eiji Adachi)



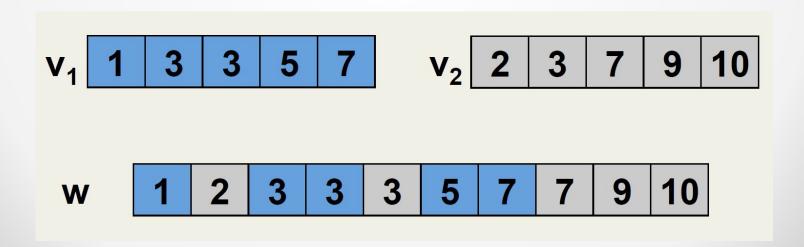


### Merge Sort

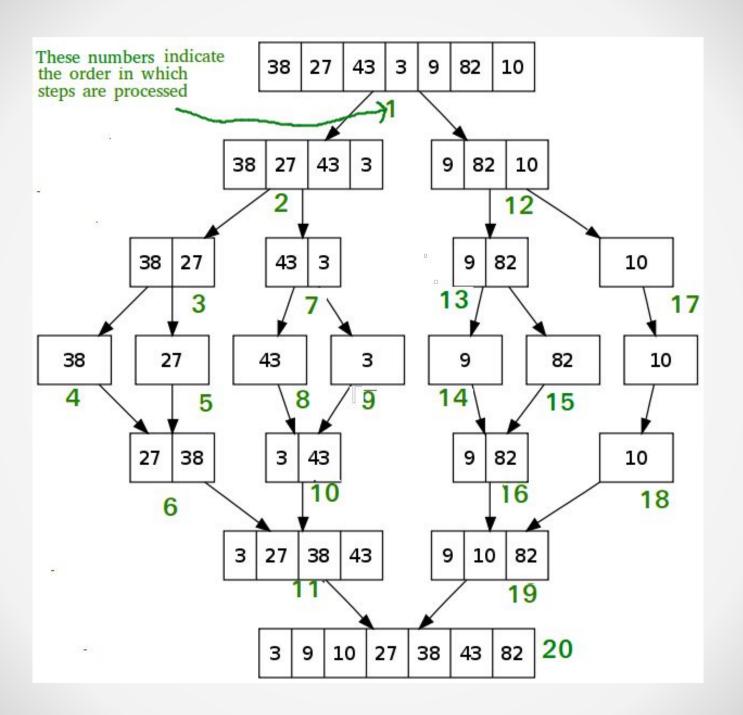
ordenação por intercalação

#### Idéia Geral

A partir de dois vetores ordenados, posso construir um outro também ordenado



```
void merge(int *aux, int *v, int inicio, int meio, int fim){
    int i, j, k;
    i = inicio;
    j = meio + 1;
    k = inicio;
    while(i <= meio && j <= fim){
        if(v[i] < v[j]) {
            aux[k] = v[i];
            i++;
        else{
            aux[k] = v[j];
            j++;
        k++;
    while(i <= meio) {</pre>
        aux[k] = v[i];
        i++;
        k++;
    while(j <= fim) {</pre>
        aux[k] = v[j];
        j++;
        k++;
    //Copia os elementos que foram ordenados para o auxiliar
    for(int p = inicio; p <= fim; p++)</pre>
        v[p] = aux[p];
void mergeSort(int *aux, int *v, int inicio, int fim) {
    if(inicio < fim) {</pre>
        int meio = (inicio + fim) / 2;
        mergeSort(aux, v, inicio, meio);
        mergeSort(aux, v, meio + 1, fim);
        merge(aux, v, inicio, meio, fim);
```

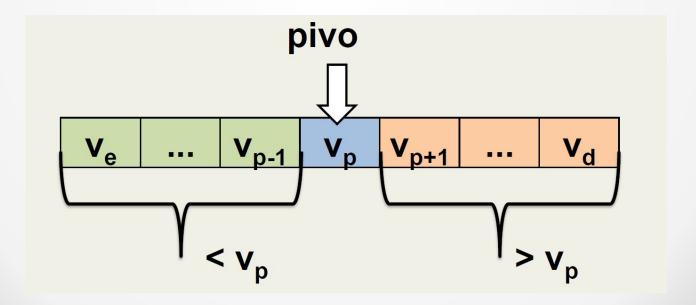


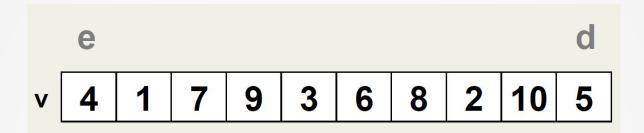
### **Quick Sort**

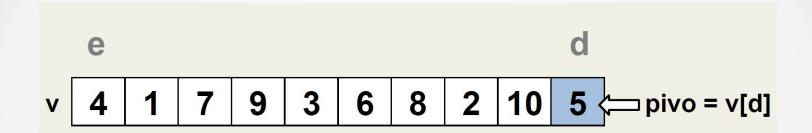
ordenação por partição

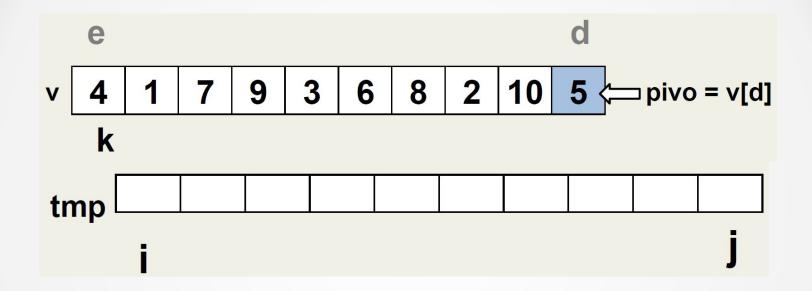
Idéia Geral

particionar e ordenar (dividir e conquistar)









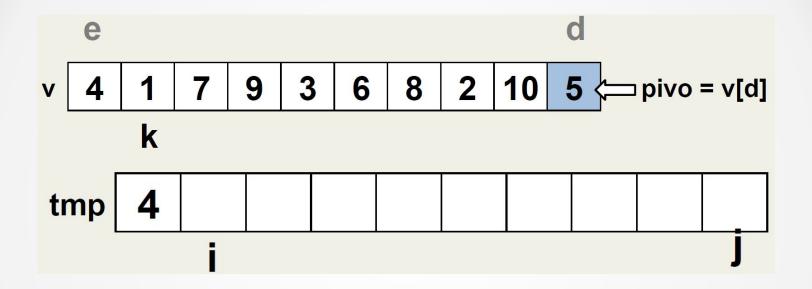
```
SE v[k] < pivo ENTÃO

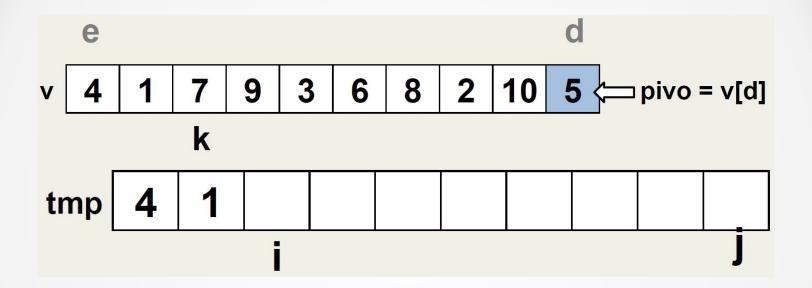
tmp[i] = v[k], i = i+1, k = k+1

SENÃO

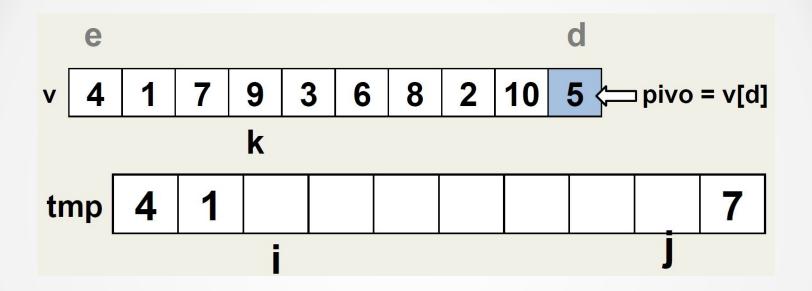
tmp[j] = v[k], j = j-1, k = k+1

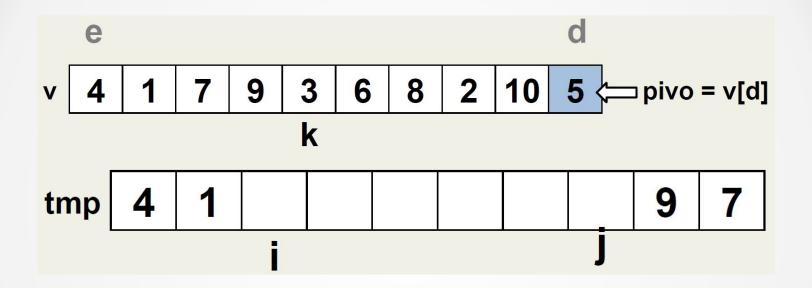
FIM_SE
```



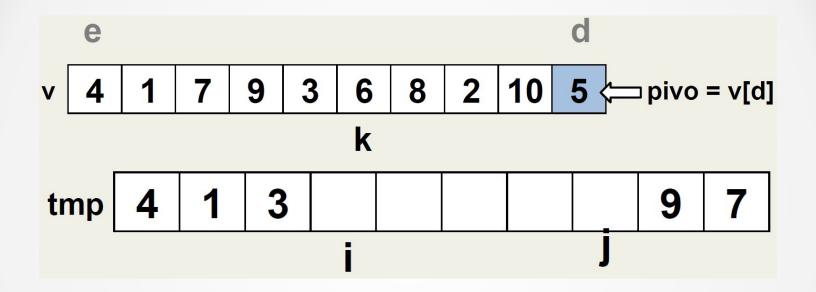


SE 
$$v[k]$$
 < pivo ENTÃO  
 $tmp[i] = v[k]$ ,  $i = i+1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
SENÃO  
 $tmp[j] = v[k]$ ,  $j = j-1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
FIM\_SE

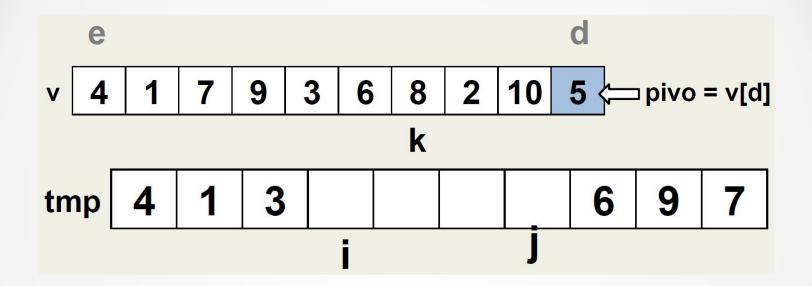




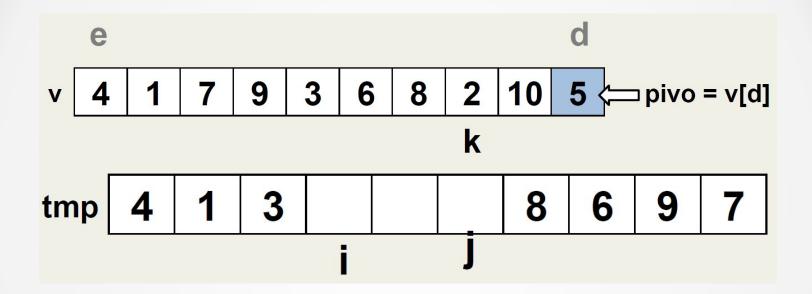
SE 
$$v[k]$$
 < pivo ENTÃO  
 $tmp[i] = v[k]$ ,  $i = i+1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
SENÃO  
 $tmp[j] = v[k]$ ,  $j = j-1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
FIM\_SE



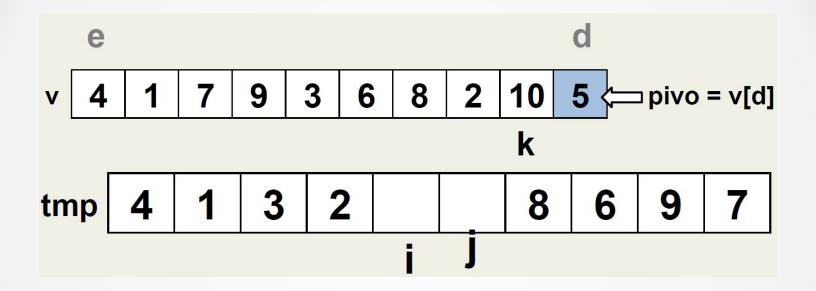
SE 
$$v[k]$$
 < pivo ENTÃO  
 $tmp[i] = v[k]$ ,  $i = i+1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
SENÃO  
 $tmp[j] = v[k]$ ,  $j = j-1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
FIM\_SE



SE 
$$v[k]$$
 < pivo ENTÃO  
 $tmp[i] = v[k]$ ,  $i = i+1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
SENÃO  
 $tmp[j] = v[k]$ ,  $j = j-1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
FIM\_SE



SE 
$$v[k]$$
 < pivo ENTÃO  
 $tmp[i] = v[k]$ ,  $i = i+1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
SENÃO  
 $tmp[j] = v[k]$ ,  $j = j-1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
FIM\_SE



SE 
$$v[k]$$
 < pivo ENTÃO  
 $tmp[i] = v[k]$ ,  $i = i+1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
SENÃO  
 $tmp[j] = v[k]$ ,  $j = j-1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
FIM\_SE

e v 4 1 7 9 3 6 8 2 10 5 pivo = v[d] k tmp 4 1 3 2 10 8 6 9 7 
$$ij$$

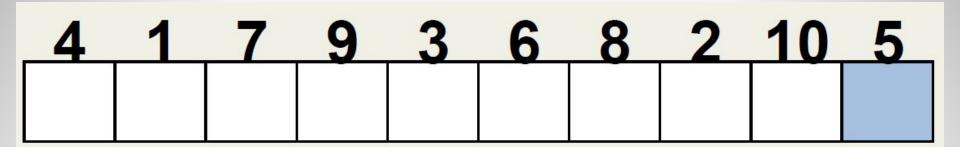
SE 
$$v[k]$$
 < pivo ENTÃO  
 $tmp[i] = v[k]$ ,  $i = i+1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
SENÃO  
 $tmp[j] = v[k]$ ,  $j = j-1$ ,  $k = k+1$   
FIM\_SE

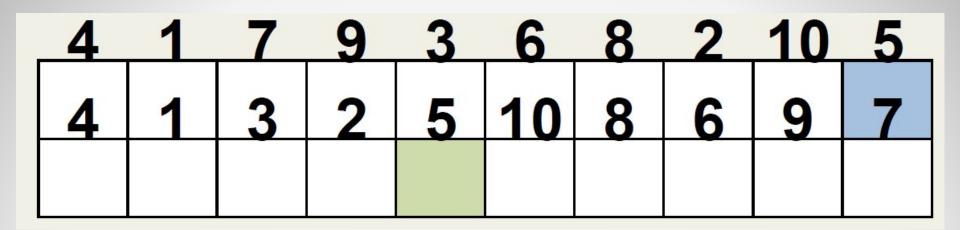
tmp[i] = pivo

tmp[i] = pivo

```
Particionar (v[n], esquerda, direita):
  pivo = v[direita]
  i = 0, j = direita-esquerda, k = esquerda
  WHILE k < direita:
      IF v[k] < pivo:
             tmp[i] = v[k], i=i+1
      ELSE:
             tmp[j] = v[k], j=j-1
      END IF
      k = k+1
  END WHILE
  tmp[i] = pivo,
  COPY tmp in v
  RETORNE i
FIM
```

# Já sei particionar para obter dois subvetores (com relação ao pivô), mas e ordenar?





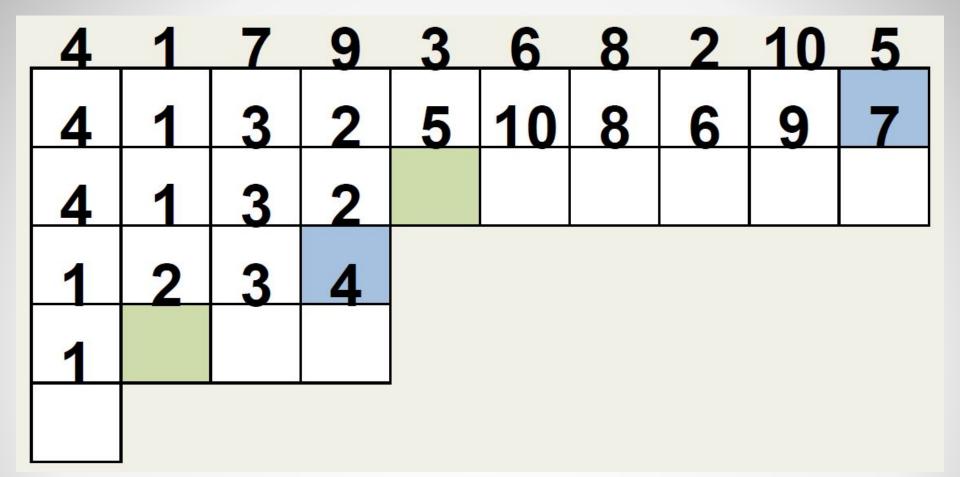


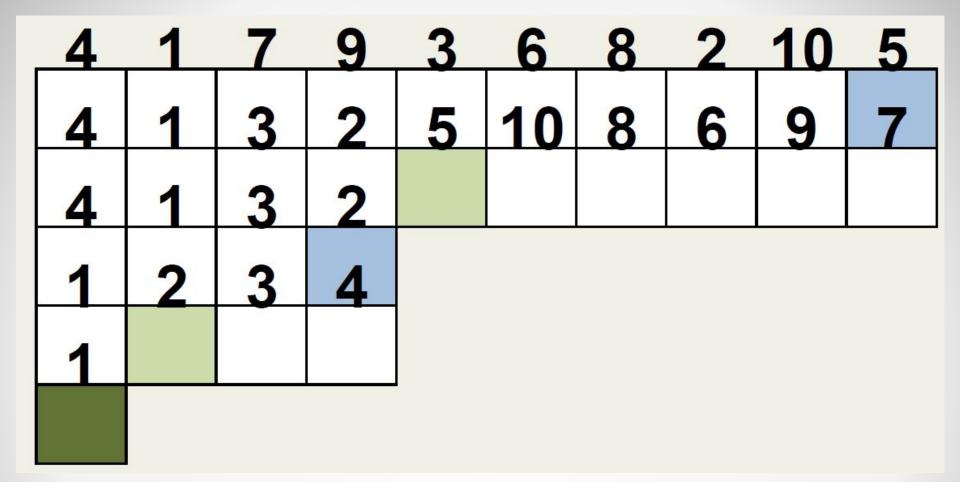
Considere agora dois subvetores

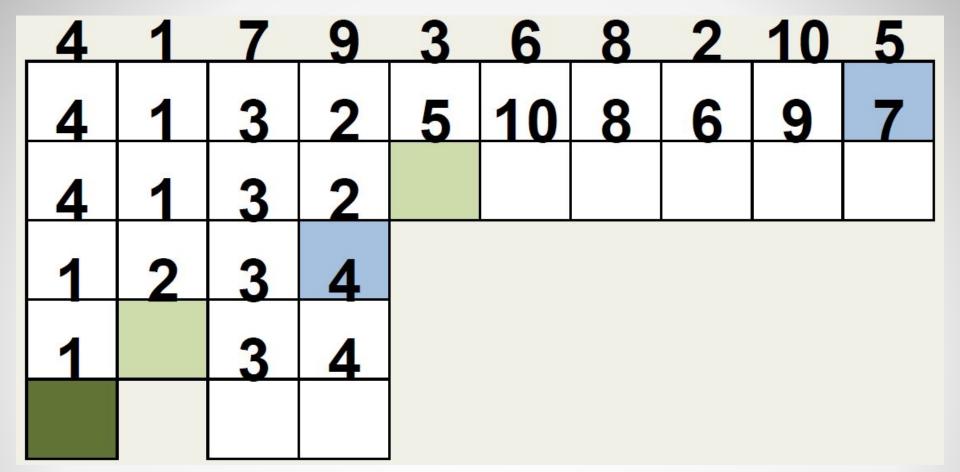
4	1	7	9	3	6	8	2	10	_5_
4	1	3	2	5	10	8	6	9	7
4	1	3	2						

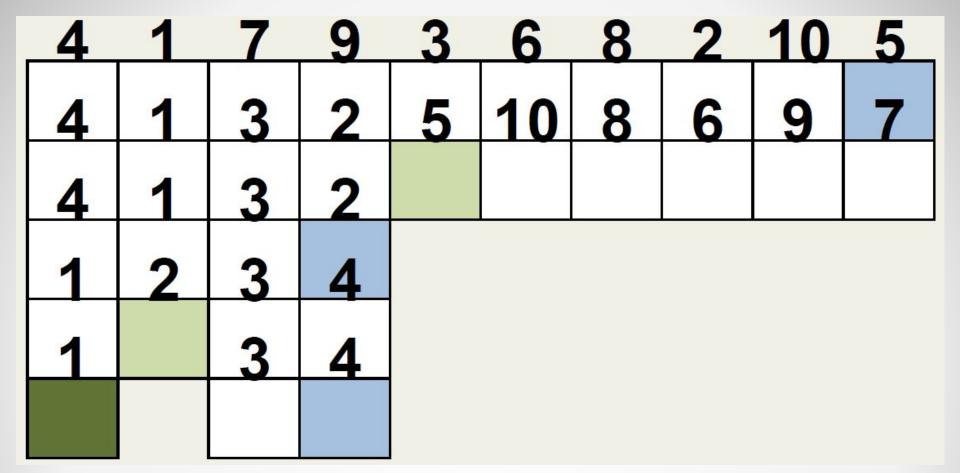
4	1	7	9	3	6	8	2	10	5
4	1	3	2	5	10	8	6	9	7
4	1		2						
	•								

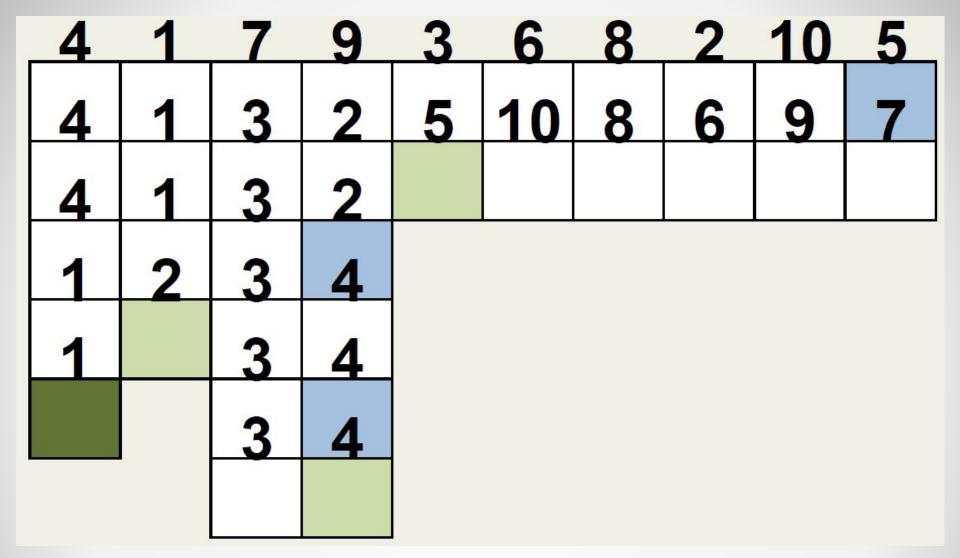
4	1	7	9	3	6	8	2	10	5
4	1	3	2	5	10	8	6	9	7
4	1	3	2						
1	2	3	4						
			_						

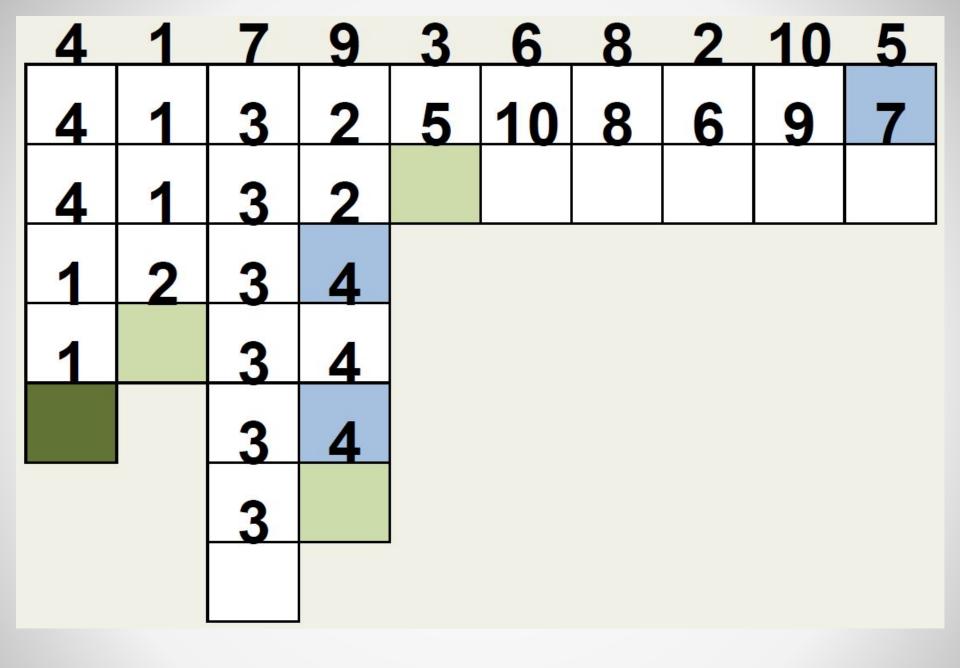


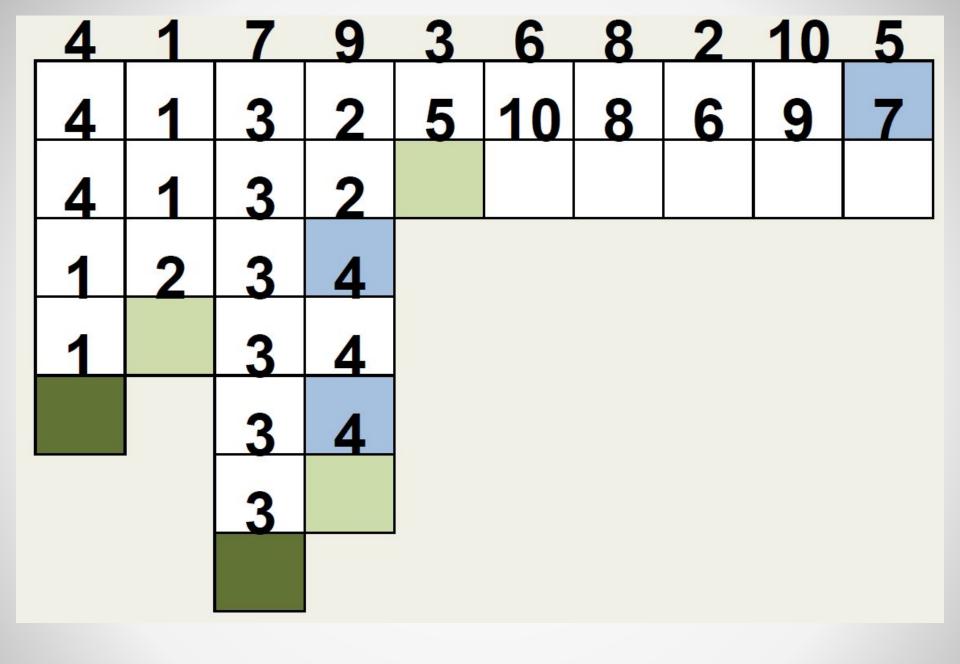


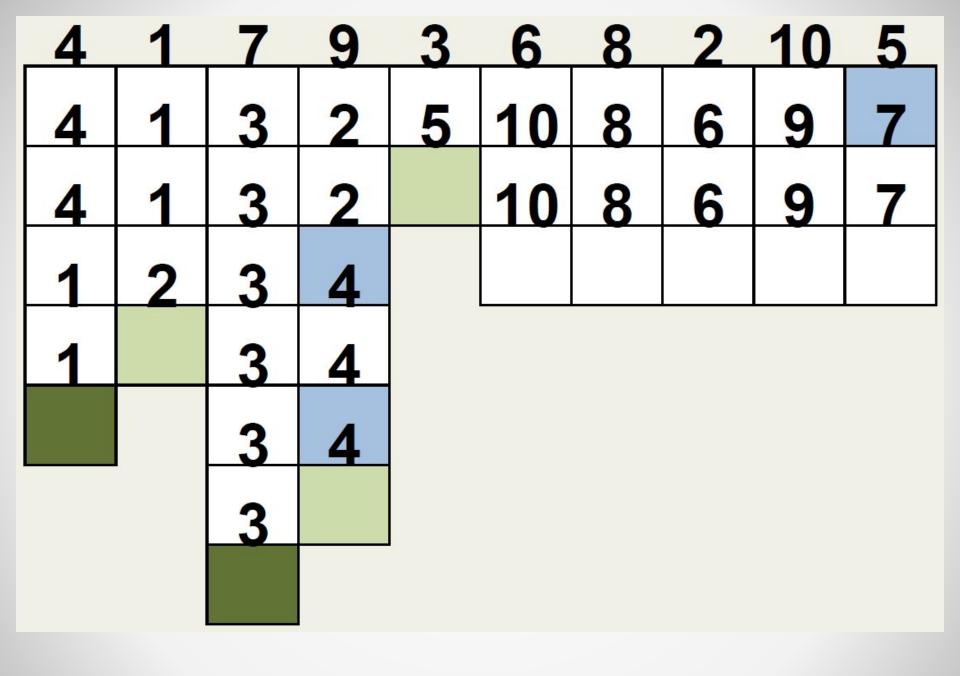


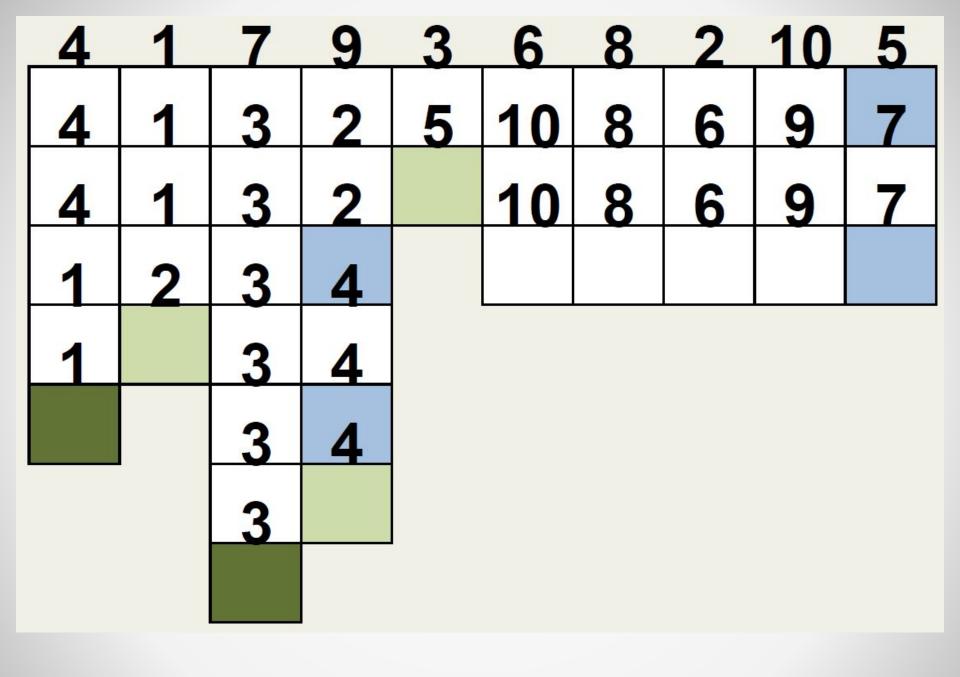


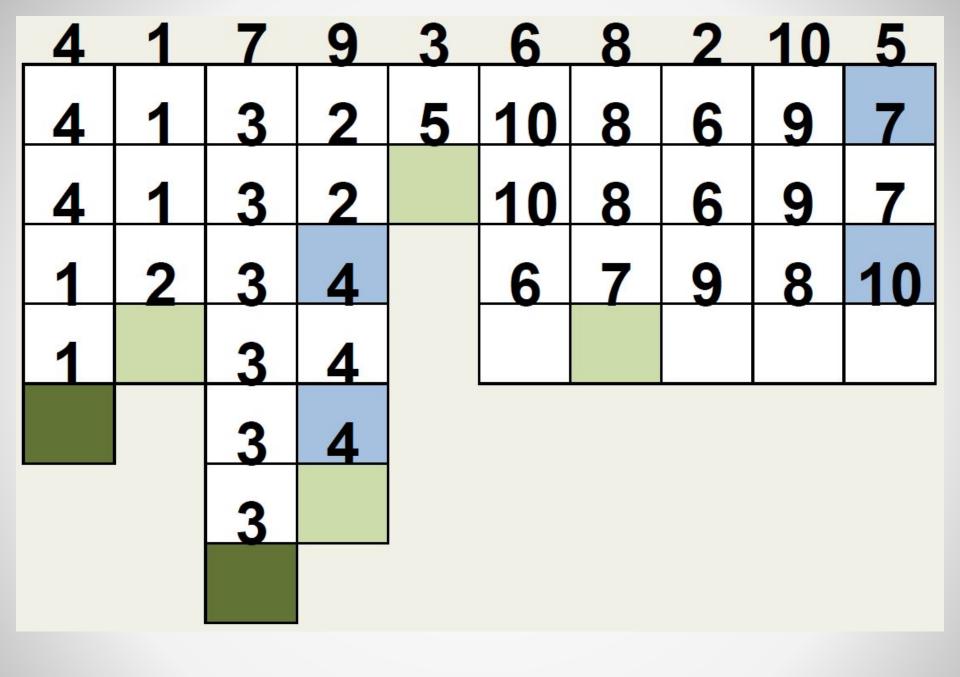


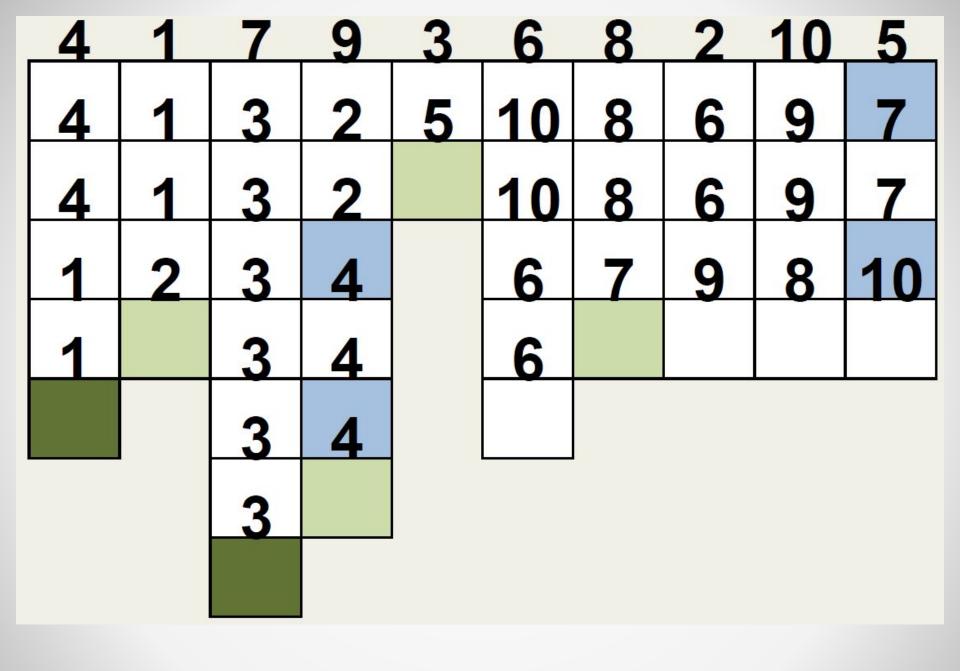


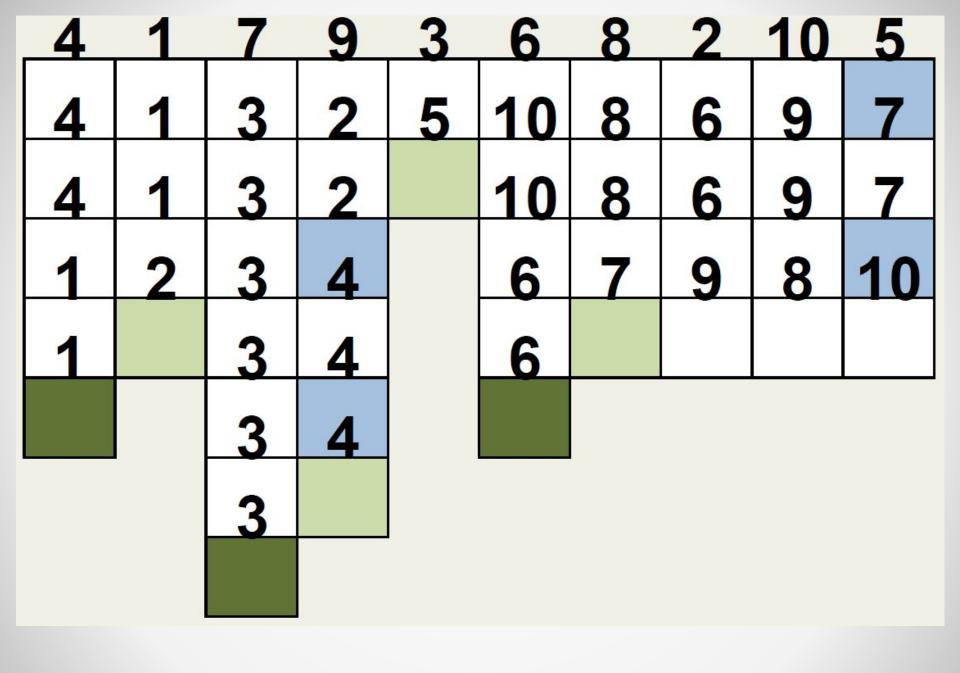


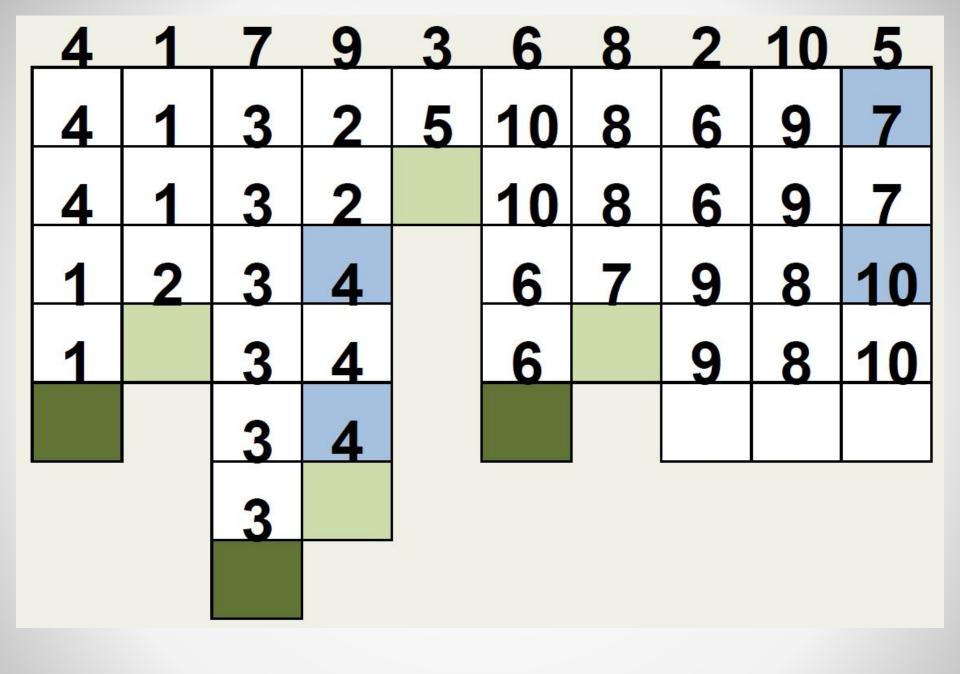


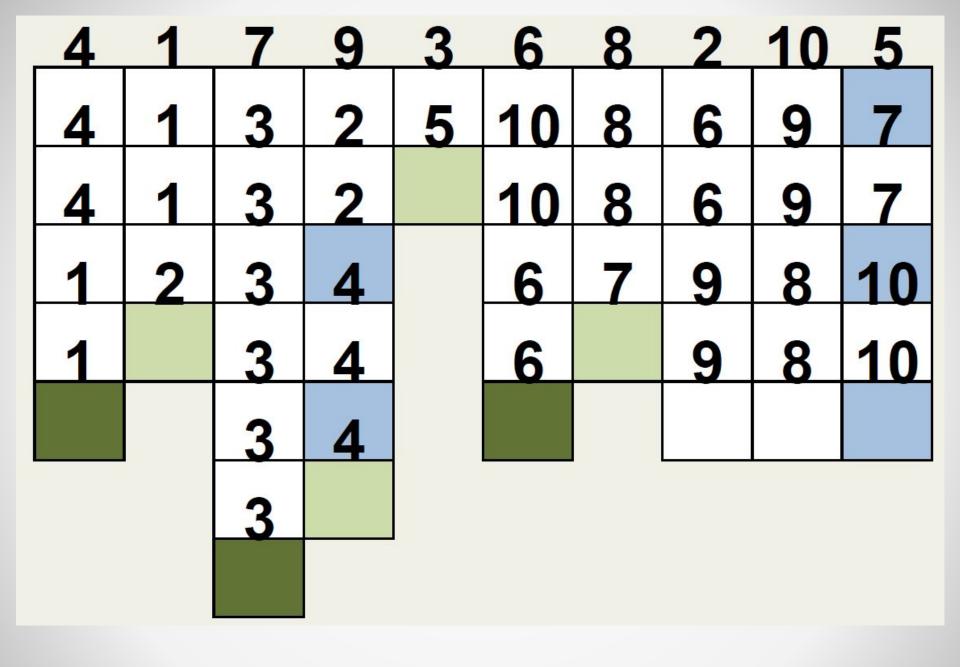


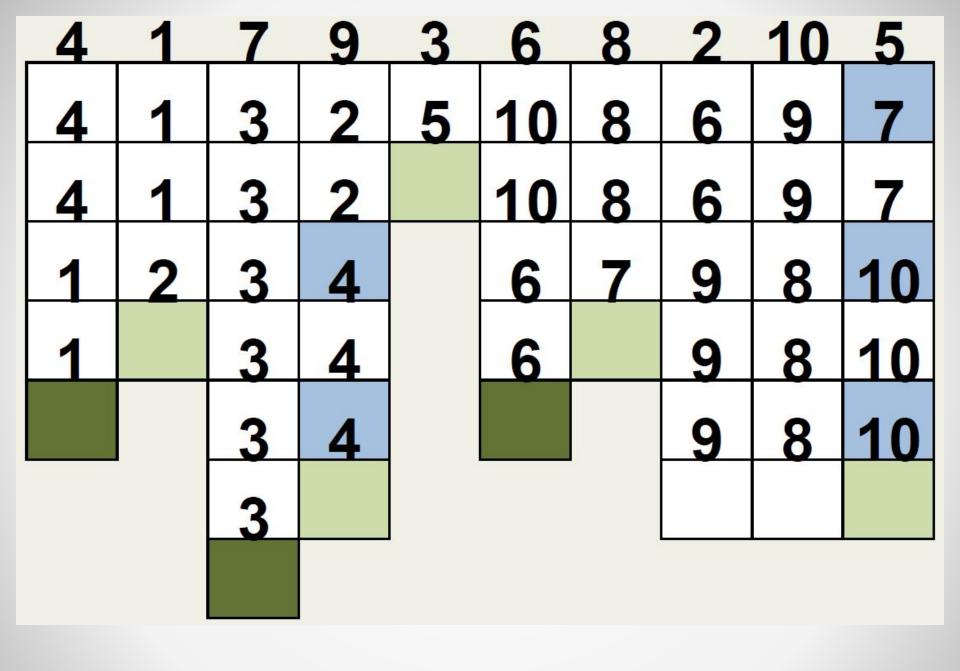


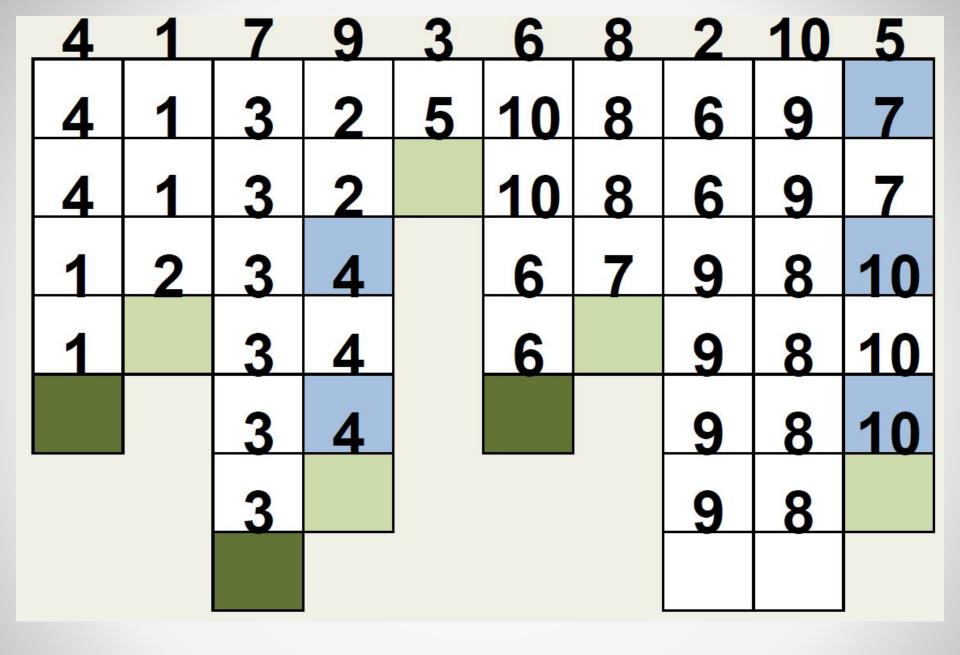


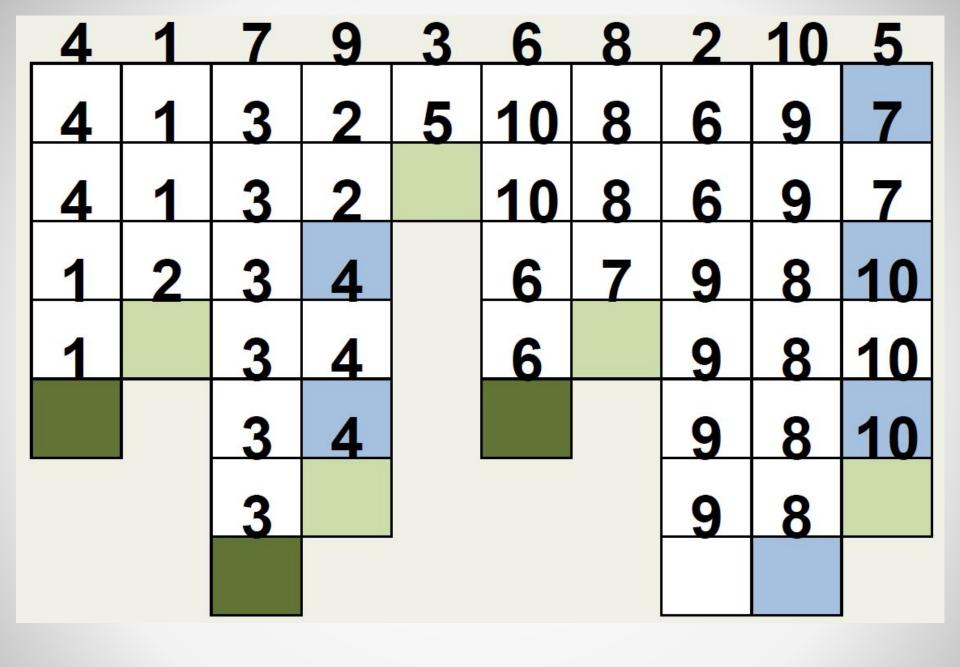


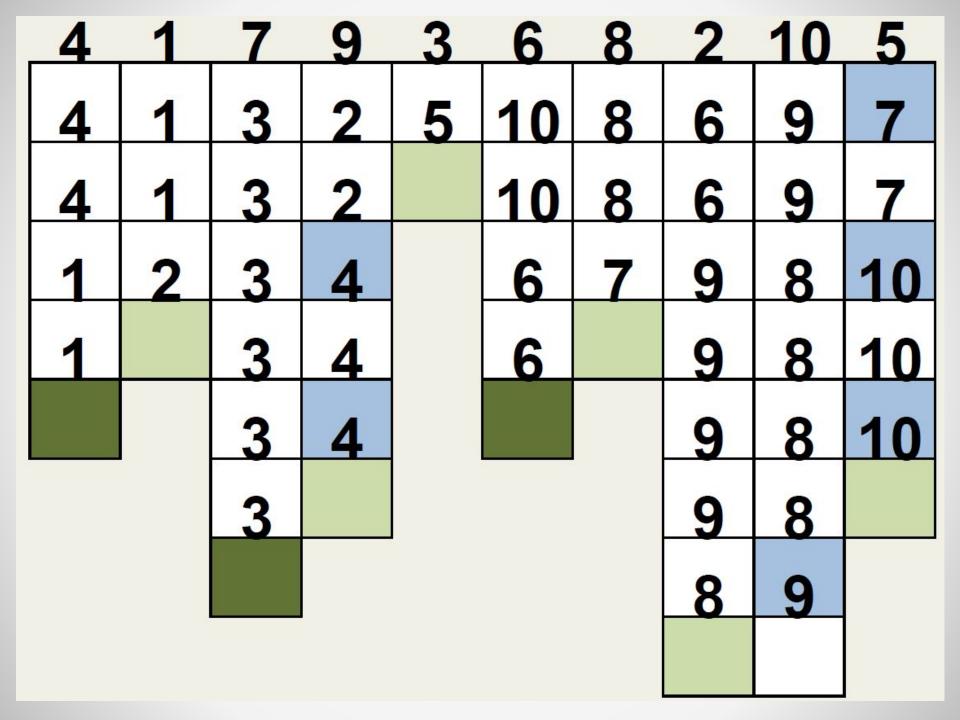


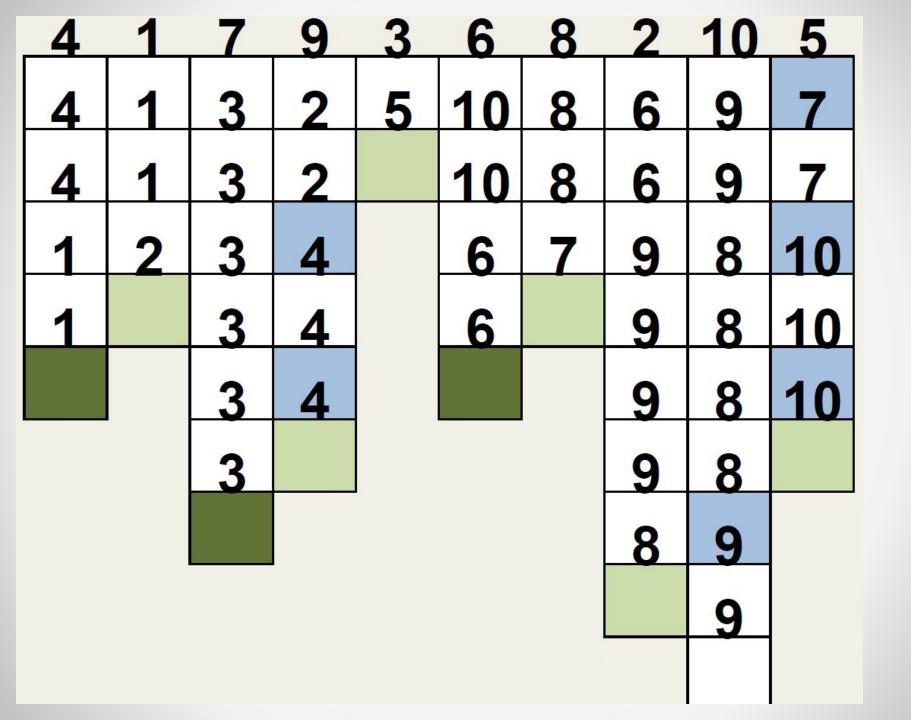


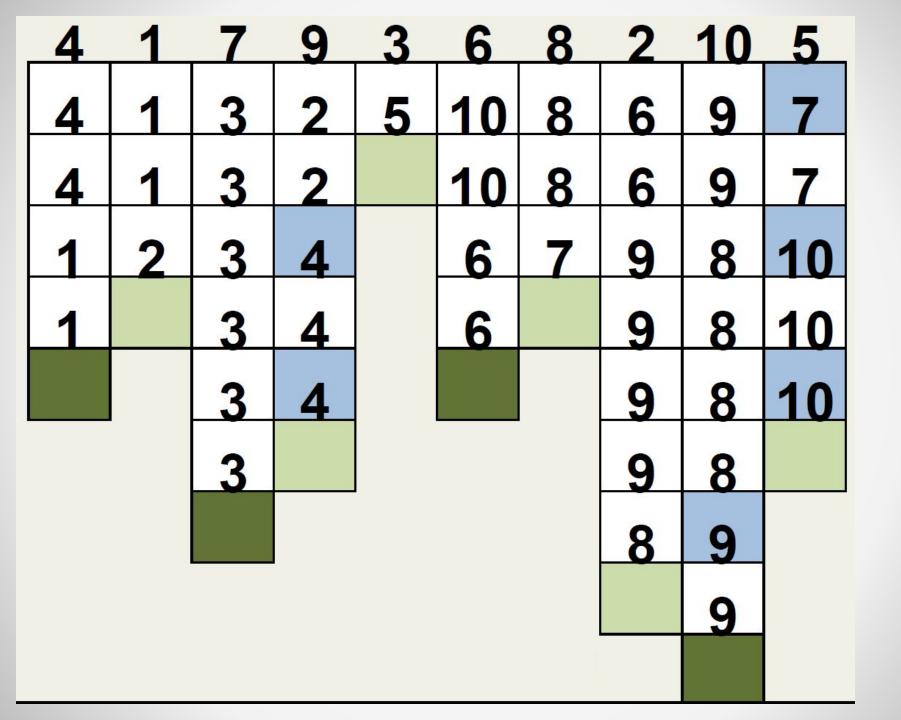












```
void quickSort(int *v, int esquerda, int direita) {
   int pivo;

   if (esquerda < direita) {
      pivo = particionar(v, esquerda, direita);
      quickSort(v, esquerda, pivo-1);
      quickSort(v, pivo+1, direita);
   }
}</pre>
```

## Complexidade

$$T(n) = T(p) + T(n-p-1) + n$$

- Melhor caso: O(n\*log<sub>2</sub>n)
- Pior caso:  $O(n^2)$

## Escolha para o pivô

- primeiro ou último elemento
- aleatório
- mediana

```
Particionar (v[n], esquerda, direita):
  i mediana = AcharMediana( v )
  Swap v[i mediana], v[direita]
  pivo = v[direita]
  i = esquerda, j = direita-1
  WHILE j ≥ i :
       WHILE v[i] < pivo && j \ge i:
               i=i+1
       END WHILE
       WHILE v[j] > pivo \&\& j \ge i:
               j = j-1
       END WHILE
       IF j ≥ i :
               Swap v[i], v[i]
       END IF
  END WHILE
  Swap v[i], v[direita]
  Return i
END
```

## Exercícios

- 1. Implemente e teste o algoritmo quicksort
- 2. Dado um vetor com números inteiros entre 0 e 9, encontre os dois números cuja soma é máxima. Esses números devem ser formados utilizando-se todos os elementos do vetor, e a diferença no número de dígitos não deve ser superior a 1.

## **Exemplos:**

entrada: [3, 5, 1, 6, 8, 7] entrada: [8, 1, 4, 5, 0, 3]

saída: 863 e 751 saída: 841 e 530

1. Repita o exercício 2, porém para encontrar os dois números cuja soma é mínima.