

Soluzione 6: Algoritmo Quicksort

Si basa sulla partizione dell'array rispetto ad un suo elemento scelto come “pivot”. L'operazione viene quindi ripetuta sulle due parti così ottenute.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	4	2	4	3	1	5	8	6	7	9	7
i							j				

Quicksort(A, p, r)



if $p < r$

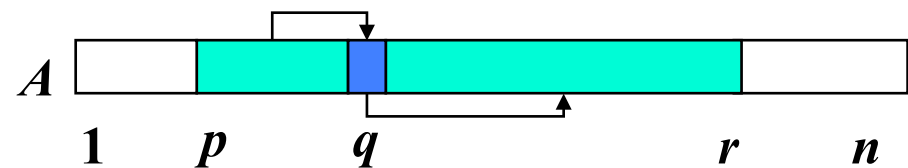
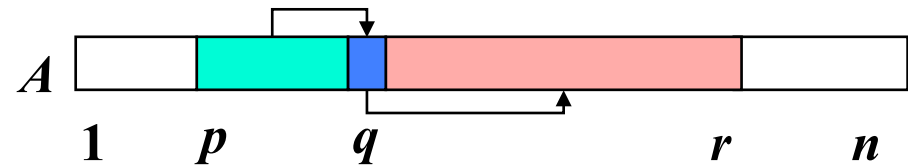
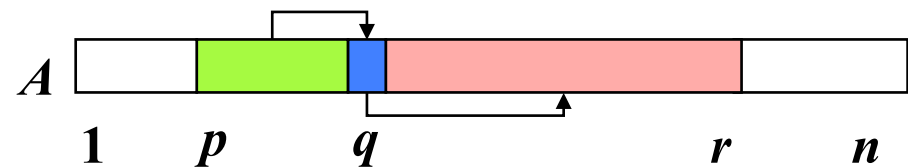
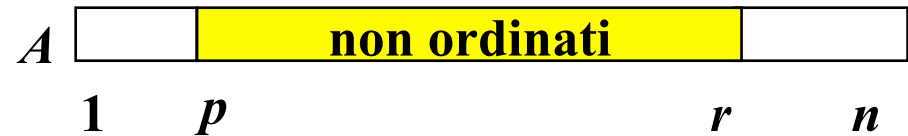
$q = \text{Partition}(A, p, r)$



Quicksort($A, p, q-1$)



Quicksort($A, q+1, r$)



Partition(A, p, r) \longleftrightarrow

$x = A[r]$

$i = p - 1$

\longleftrightarrow

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

\longleftrightarrow

if $A[j] < x$

$i = i + 1$

scambia $A[i]$ e $A[j]$

\longleftrightarrow

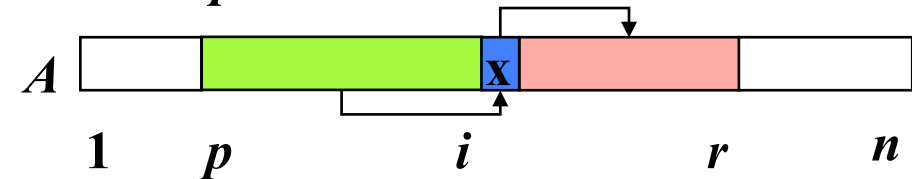
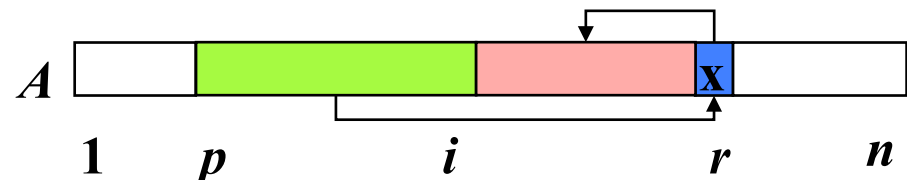
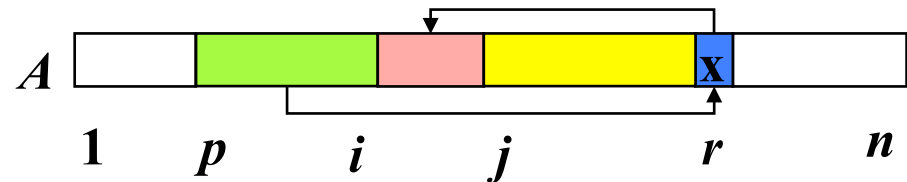
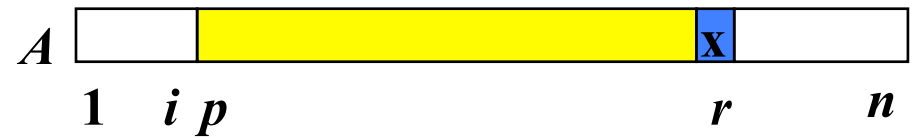
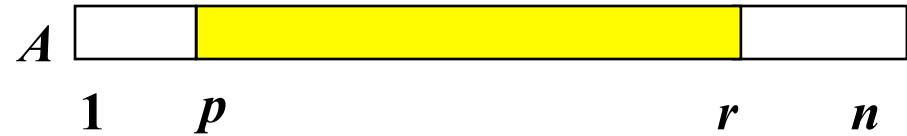
scambia $A[i + 1]$ e $A[r]$

\longleftrightarrow

return $i + 1$

$n = r - p + 1$

$T^P(n) = bn + a = \Theta(n)$



Quicksort (A, p, r)

// **Complessità massima**

if $p < r$

$q = \text{Partition}(A, p, r)$

Quicksort($A, p, q-1$)

Quicksort($A, q+1, r$)

$$n = r - p + 1$$

Array ordinato o ordinato in senso inverso

$$T_{\max}^{QS}(n) = \begin{cases} c & \text{se } n \leq 1 \\ bn + a + T_{\max}^{QS}(n-1) + T_{\max}^{QS}(0) & \text{se } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T_{\max}^{QS}(n) = bn + a + c + T_{\max}^{QS}(n-1)$$

$$T_{\max}^{QS}(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

Quicksort(A, p, r) // Complessità minima

if $p < r$ // c $n = r - p + 1$

$q = \mathbf{Partition}(A, p, r)$ // $T^P(n)$

Quicksort($A, p, q-1$) // $T_{\min}^{QS}(\lceil (n-1)/2 \rceil)$

Quicksort($A, q+1, r$) // $T_{\min}^{QS}(\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor)$

$$T_{\min}^{QS}(n) \leq \begin{cases} c & \text{se } n \leq 1 \\ c + T^P(n) + 2T_{\min}^{QS}(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) & \text{se } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T_{\min}^{QS}(n) = O(n \log n)$$

Quicksort (A, p, r) // **Complessità media**

$$n = r - p + 1$$

if $p < r$ **then**

$q = \text{Partition}(A, p, r)$

Quicksort($A, p, q-1$)

Quicksort($A, q+1, r$)

$$\begin{aligned} T_{med}^{QS}(n) &= \begin{cases} c & \text{se } n \leq 1 \\ bn + a + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{q=p}^r [T_{med}^{QS}(q-p) + T_{med}^{QS}(r-q)] & \text{se } n > 1 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} c & \text{se } n \leq 1 \\ bn + a + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} T_{med}^{QS}(j) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} T_{med}^{QS}(j) & \text{se } n > 1 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} c & \text{se } n \leq 1 \\ bn + a + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} T_{med}^{QS}(j) & \text{se } n > 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{med}^{QS}(n) = O(n \log n)$$

Per $n > 1$ $T_{med}^{QS}(n) = bn + a + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} T_{med}^{QS}(i)$

e moltiplicando per n otteniamo

$$nT_{med}^{QS}(n) = bn^2 + an + 2 \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} T_{med}^{QS}(j)$$

Per $n = 2$ $T_{med}^{QS}(2) = 2b + a + 2c$

Per $n > 2$
$$\begin{aligned} nT_{med}^{QS}(n) - (n-1)T_{med}^{QS}(n-1) \\ = 2T_{med}^{QS}(n-1) + (2n-1)b + a \end{aligned}$$

e dunque

$$nT_{med}^{QS}(n) = (n+1)T_{med}^{QS}(n-1) + (2n-1)b + a$$

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dividendo per $n(n+1)$

$$\frac{1}{n+1}T_{med}^{QS}(n) = \frac{1}{n}T_{med}^{QS}(n-1) + \frac{(2n-1)b + a}{n(n+1)}$$

ponendo $f(n) = \frac{1}{n+1}T_{med}^{QS}(n)$ otteniamo

$$f(n) = f(n-1) + \frac{(2n-1)b + a}{n(n+1)} \quad \text{per } n > 2$$

$$f(2) = (2b + a + 2c) / 3 = c_1$$

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$$f(n) = f(n-1) + \frac{(2n-1)b + a}{n(n+1)} \quad \text{per } n > 2$$

la cui soluzione è

$$f(n) = f(2) + \sum_{j=3}^n \frac{(2j-1)b + a}{j(j+1)}$$

$$\leq c_1 + \sum_{j=3}^n \frac{(2j+2)(b+a)}{j(j+1)}$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 \sum_{j=3}^n \frac{1}{j}$$

$$\leq c_1 + c_2 \int_2^n \frac{1}{x} dx = c_1 + c_2 (\ln n - \ln 2)$$

Infine

$$\begin{aligned} T_{med}^{QS}(n) &= (n+1)f(n) \\ &\leq (n+1)[c_1 + c_2(\ln n - \ln 2)] \\ &= O(n \log n) \end{aligned}$$

Quindi $T_{med}^{QS}(n) = O(n \log n)$

La complessità media $O(n \log n)$ di Quick-Sort vale soltanto se tutte le permutazioni dell'array in ingresso sono ugualmente probabili.

In molte applicazioni pratiche questo non è vero!!!

Vi sono applicazioni in cui le permutazioni quasi ordinate sono molto più probabili e questo può aumentare la complessità media fino ad $O(n^2)$.

Randomized-Partition(A, p, r)

$i = \text{Random}(p, r)$

scambia $A[i]$ e $A[r]$

return **Partition**(A, p, r)

Randomized-Quicksort(A, p, r)

if $p < r$ **then**

$q = \text{Randomized-Partition}(A, p, r)$

Randomized-Quicksort($A, p, q-1$)

Randomized-Quicksort($A, q+1, r$)