

Chapter 8 notes

Shell sort: subquadratic time

Merge sort: $O(N \log N)$

Quicksort: $O(N \log N)$

Big Omega is it will never be faster than this.



Sorting is important because,

Dictionary

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Card cataloged in library

For a duplicate if it is unsorted then the big Omega is quadratic

If it was sorted then then it would be Big Oh would be linear because then you just have to look at the one next to you

Insertion sort

Worst case: $O(N^2)$

Average case: $O(N^2)$

Best case: $O(N)$

Start with array of 1 (it is sorted)

Get an item

Run down the list until you find the correct place

With 5 people

With the Big Oh It would $O(N^2)$

Start insertion at 1 because 0 is already sorted.

Test question

For an array that is already sorted then insertion has a best case of run time linear.

Inversion

Is a pair of elements that are out of order in an array. In other words it is any ordered pair (i, j)

Theorem: average number of inversions in an array of N distinct numbers is $N(N-1)/4$

Theorem: any algorithm that sorts by exchanging adjacent elements requires Big Omega(N^2) time on average.

Shell sort

Worst case: $O(N \log N)$

Average case: $O(N \log N)$

Best case:

This is smarter and faster but doesn't seem like it.

Sort by 5 positions

Then sort by 3 positions

Then sort by 1 positions

Merge Sort

Worst case: $O(N \log N)$

Average case: $O(N \log N)$

Best case: $O(N \log N)$

Use recursion

use recursion

Base case array of size 1 or 0

Make progress by sorting by halves of the array size is 5

Gotta believe by using your recursion

Wont have to worry about that last step.

Quick Sort

Worst case: $O(N^2)$

Average case: $O(N \log N)$

Best case:

Pick any item in an array

Sort in into 3 groups example 50

- Smaller then group <50
- Equal group $=50$
- bigger then group >50

For recursive

If S is 0 or 1 return base case

Picking the pivot

Partition into 2 disjointed groups

Quicksort left and right

Picking a pivot

Picking the first element is not a good idea, it would be the worst choice, also picking the last element would be a bad choice

Middle element is safe since it is already sorted, this is the best choice.

Big O doesn't come into play when things are small

If you want to get faster when you are left with 10 things then just through insertion sort in there.

For the last question you put 10 numbers that are the worst for insertion\ sort