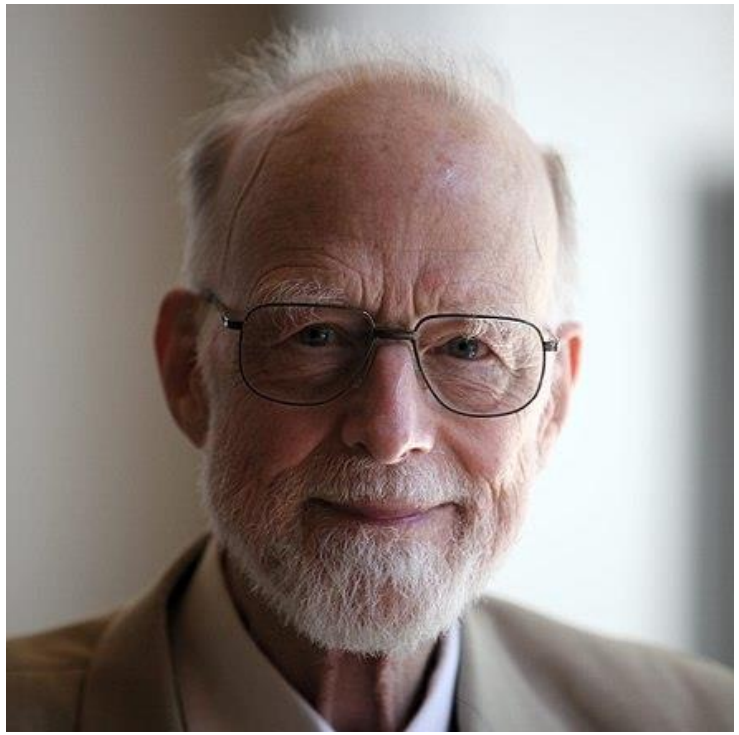
طراحی الگوریتم

(تقسیم و غلبه تصادفی)

دانشکده مهندسی برق و کامپیوتر، دانشگاه صنعتی اصفهان

بهار ۱۴۰۰

مرتب‌سازی سریع



Tony Hoare, 1959

ورودی: یک دنباله از اعداد متمایز با یک ترتیب دلخواه

هدف: مرتب‌سازی دنباله از کوچک به بزرگ

جستجوی سریع (توصیف سطح بالا)

QuickSort (High-Level Description)

Input: array A of n distinct integers.
Postcondition: elements of A are sorted from smallest to largest.

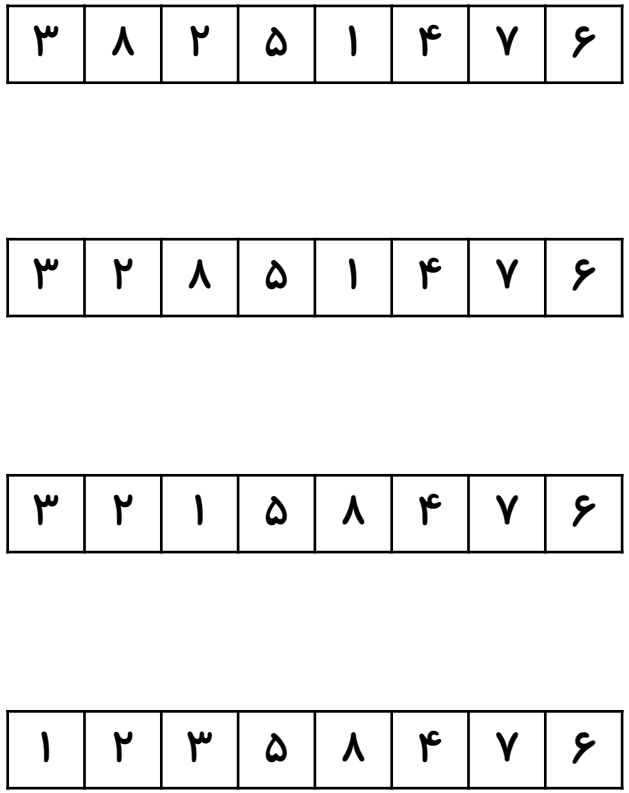
```
if n ≤ 1 then                    // base case-already sorted
    return
choose a pivot element p         // to-be-implemented
partition A around p             // to-be-implemented
recursively sort first part of A
recursively sort second part of A
```

تقسیم به زیرمساله‌های کوچکتر برای جستجوی سریع

Partition

Input: array A of n distinct integers, left and right endpoints $\ell, r \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ with $l \leq r$.
Postcondition: elements of the subarray $A[\ell], A[\ell+1], \ldots, A[r]$ are partitioned around $A[\ell]$.
Output: final position of pivot element.

```
p := A[ℓ]
i := ℓ + 1
for j := ℓ + 1 to r do
    if A[j] < p then          // if A[j] > p do nothing
        swap A[j] and A[i]
        i := i + 1            // restores invariant
swap A[ℓ] and A[i − 1]        // place pivot correctly
return i − 1                  // report final pivot position
```



جستجوی سریع

QuickSort

Input: array A of n distinct integers, left and right endpoints $\ell, r \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$.

Postcondition: elements of the subarray $A[\ell], A[\ell+1], \ldots, A[r]$ are sorted from smallest to largest.

```
if ℓ ≥ r then                    // 0- or 1-element subarray
    return
i := ChoosePivot(A, ℓ, r)        // to-be-implemented
swap A[ℓ] and A[i]               // make pivot first
j := Partition(A, ℓ, r)          // j =new pivot position
QuickSort(A, ℓ, j − 1)           // recurse on first part
QuickSort(A, j + 1, r)           // recurse on second part
```

انتخاب عنصر راهنما (pivot)

ChoosePivot (Naive Implementation)

Input: array A of n distinct integers, left and right endpoints $\ell, r \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$.
Output: an index $i \in \{\ell, \ell + 1, \ldots, r\}$.

---

return ℓ

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انتخاب عنصر راهنما (pivot)

`ChoosePivot` (Overkill Implementation)

Input: array A of n distinct integers, left and right endpoints $\ell, r \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$.
Output: an index $i \in \{\ell, \ell + 1, \ldots, r\}$.

---

return position of the median element of $\{A[\ell], \ldots, A[r]\}$

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تحلیل زمانی میانگین

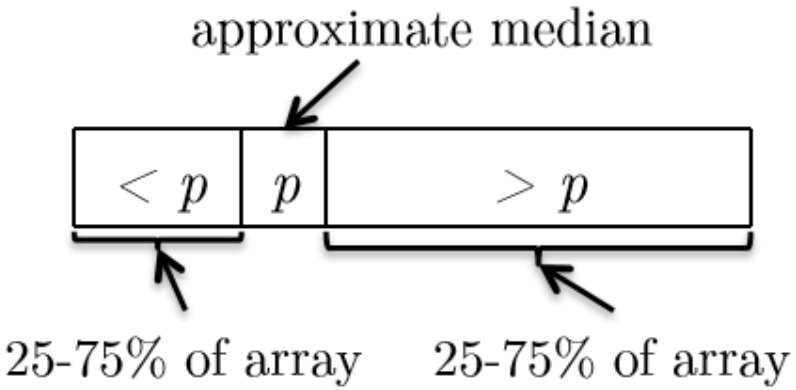
ChoosePivot (Randomized Implementation)

Input: array A of n distinct integers, left and right endpoints $\ell, r \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$.
Output: an index $i \in \{\ell, \ell+1, \ldots, r\}$.

---

return an element of $\{\ell, \ell+1, \ldots, r\}$, chosen uniformly at random

تحلیل زمانی میانگین



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