#### 排序算法代码总结

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#### 选择排序

从0-n-1遍历,每次选择一个最小的元素并交换。

```
void select_sort(int* array, int len) {
    int index, i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < len - 1; ++i) {
        index = i;
        for (j=i+1;j < len; ++j) {
            if (array[j] < array[index]) {
                index = j;
            }
        }
        if (index != i) {
            int temp = array[index];
            array[index] = array[i];
            array[i] = temp;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

## 插入排序

从i=1-n-1遍历,每次向前找插入点,并向后移动元素;

```
void insertion_sort(int* array, int len) {
    for (int i = 1; i < len; ++i) {
        int j = i - 1; //j每次都要重新赋值
        int temp = array[i];
        while ((j >= 0) && (array[j] > temp)) {
            array[j+1] = array[j];
            j---;
        }
        if (j != (i-1))
            array[j+1] = temp;
    }
}
```

## 冒泡排序

相邻元素两两比较交换; 优化点:

- 1. 如果某次遍历没有发生交换,那么已经排序好;
- 2. 每次并不需要遍历到n-1,只需要遍历到上次发生交换的位置-1即可。

## 合并排序/归并排序

采用分而治之的思想, 先排序好左右两边, 然后合并两个已排序好的数组

```
void merge_sort(int* array, int begin, int end) { //0^n-1
   if (begin >= end) return;
   int middle = (int)((end+begin)/2.0);
   merge_sort(array, begin, middle);
   merge_sort(array, middle+1, end);
   merge_no_guard(array, begin, middle, end);
}

void merge_no_guard(int* array, int begin, int middle, int end) {
   if (begin >= end) return;
   int left_len = middle - begin + 1;
   int right_len = end - middle;
   int* left = new int[left_len];
   int* right = new int[right_len];
   int i = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < left_len; ++i) {
      left[i] = array[begin+i];
   }
}</pre>
```

```
for (i = 0; i < right_len; ++i) {</pre>
    right[i] = array[middle+1+i];
i = begin;
while (k < left_len && l < right_len) {
    if (left[k]<right[1]) {</pre>
        array[i] = left[k];
        k++;
        array[i] = right[1];
if (k != left_len) {
        array[begin+i] = left[1];
if (1 != right_len) {
    for (k = 1; k < right_len; ++k) {</pre>
        array[begin+i] = right[k];
delete left;
delete right;
```

## 快速排序

```
void quick_sort(int* array, int begin, int end) { //o~n-1
    if (begin >= end) return;
    int i = quick_base(array, begin, end);
    quick_sort(array, begin, i-1);
    quick_sort(array, i+1, end);
}

int quick_base(int* array, int begin, int end) {
    int i = begin;
    int j = end;
    int base = array[i];
    while (i < j) {
        /*从右向左查找比基准小的数,并交换到i处*/
        while (i < j && array[j] >= base) j--;
    }
}
```

```
if (i < j) {
    array[i] = array[j];
    i++;
}

/*从左向右查找比基准大的数,并交换到j处*/
while (i < j && array[i] < base) i++;
if (i < j) {
    array[j] = array[i];
    j--;
}

array[i] = base;

return i;
}
```

#### shell排序

先将整个待排元素序列分割成若干个子序列(由相隔某个"增量"的元素组成的)分别进行直接插入排序,然后依次缩减增量再进行排序,待整个序列中的元素基本有序(增量足够小)时,再对全体元素进行一次直接插入排序。因为直接插入排序在元素基本有序的情况下(接近最好情况),效率是很高的,因此希尔排序在时间效率上比前两种方法有较大提高

# 计数排序

使用counts数组保存每个元素出现的次数,然后counts中计算小于等于某个元素的数据量,最后根据counts数组,将排序结果保存到temp中;

```
void count_sort(int* array, int len, int range) {
    int* temp_array = new int[len];
    int* counts = new int[range];
    for (int i = 0; i < range; ++i) {
        counts[i] = 0;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
        counts[array[i]]++;
    }
    for (int i = 1; i < range; ++i) {
        counts[i] = counts[i] + counts[i-1];
    }
    for (int i = len - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
        temp_array[counts[array[i]] - 1] = array[i];
        counts[array[i]]--;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
        array[i] = temp_array[i];
    }
    if (temp_array) delete temp_array;
    if (counts) delete counts;
}</pre>
```

#### 堆排序

```
void maxHeapify(int* array, int len, int i) {
    int left = 2 * i + 1;
    int right = 2 * i + 2;
    int largest = i;
    if (left < len && array[left] > array[largest]) {
        largest = left;
    if (right < len && array[right] > array[largest]) {
       largest = right;
    if (largest != i) {
        int temp = array[largest];
        array[largest] = array[i];
       array[i] = temp;
       maxHeapify(array, len, largest);
void buildMaxHeap(int* array, int len) {
    for (int i = (len/2 - 1); i >= 0; --i) {
        maxHeapify(array, len, i);
```

```
}

/*最大堆排序算法*/

void maxHeapSort(int* array, int len) {
    buildMaxHeap(array, len);
    cout << "maxHeap:";
    printArray(array, len);
    int temp;
    int heapsize = len;
    for (int i = len - 1; i >=0; --i) {
        temp = array[0];
        array[0] = array[i];
        array[i] = temp;
        heapsize--;
        maxHeapify(array, heapsize, 0);
    }
}
```