

Bubble Sort

(A Taste of Algorithms: Definition, Design, and Analysis)

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Bubble Sort

- 1 Sorting
- 2 Bubble Sort
- 3 Analysis

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Sorting

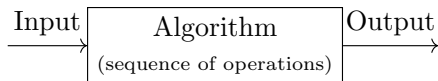
The sorting problem:

Input: A sequence of n integers A : $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$.

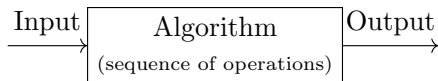
Output: A sorted (non-decreasing order).

$$3 \ 1 \ 4 \ 2 \implies 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4$$

Algorithms

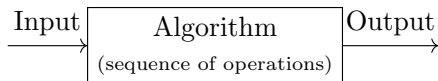


Algorithms



Correctness!

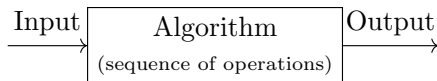
Algorithms



Correctness!

Definiteness: precisely defined operations

Algorithms

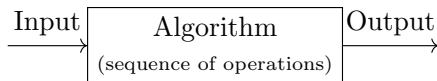


Correctness!

Definiteness: precisely defined operations

Finiteness: termination

Algorithms



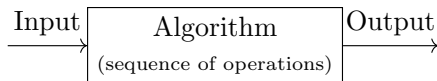
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Effectiveness: a reasonable model; basic operations

Algorithms



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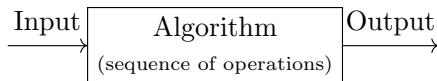
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- unrealistic: **sort** operation
- realistic: arithmetic, data movement, and control

Algorithms



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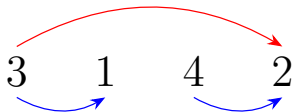
- unrealistic: **sort** operation
- realistic: arithmetic, data movement, and control
- **CAS¹ for sort:** compare and swap **if out-of-order**

¹Forget about that CAS in computer architecture.

Inversions

$$A = a_1 \quad a_2 \quad \dots \quad a_n.$$

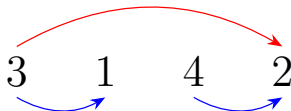
If $i < j$ and $a_i > a_j$, then (a_i, a_j) is an **inversion**.



Inversions

$$A = a_1 \quad a_2 \quad \dots \quad a_n.$$

If $i < j$ and $a_i > a_j$, then (a_i, a_j) is an **inversion**.



Adjacent inversion: $j = i + 1$

Inversions

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A is sorted $\iff A$ has no adjacent inversions.
--

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Bubble Sort

Basic idea: to eliminate all adjacent inversions

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```
1: procedure BUBBLESORT( $A : a_1 \ a_2 \ \cdots \ a_n$ )
2:   repeat
3:     pick any  $i$ 
4:     if  $a_i > a_{i+1}$  then
5:       SWAP( $a_i, a_{i+1}$ )
6:   until no adjacent inversions
```

▷ CAS

Bubble Sort

Basic idea: to eliminate all adjacent inversions

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3:     pick any  $i$                                 ▷ Definiteness!
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6:   until no adjacent inversions    ▷ Definiteness!

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Bubble Sort

Basic idea: to eliminate all adjacent inversions

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6:   until no adjacent inversions    ▷ Finiteness! Definiteness!

```

Bubble Sort: Definiteness

```

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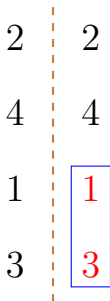
▷ Pick i

Bubble Sort: Example

2
4
1
3

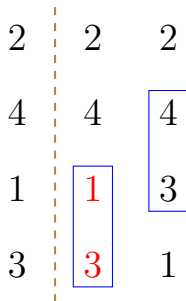


Bubble Sort: Example



2	2
4	4
1	1
3	3

Bubble Sort: Example

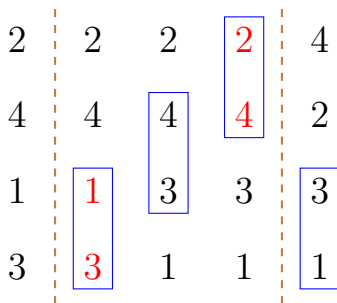


2	2	2
4	4	4
1	1	3
3	3	1

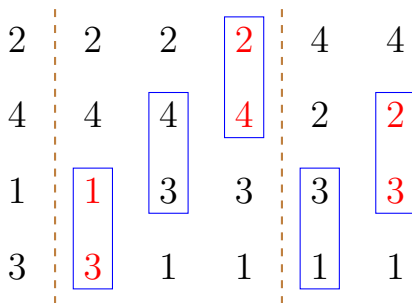
Bubble Sort: Example

2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4
1	1	3	3
3	3	1	1

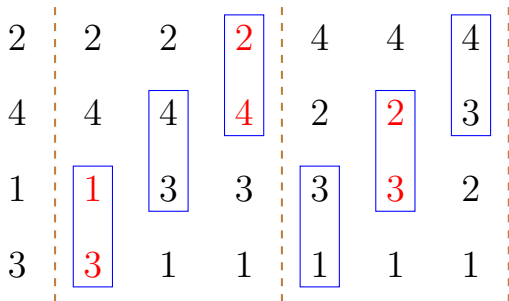
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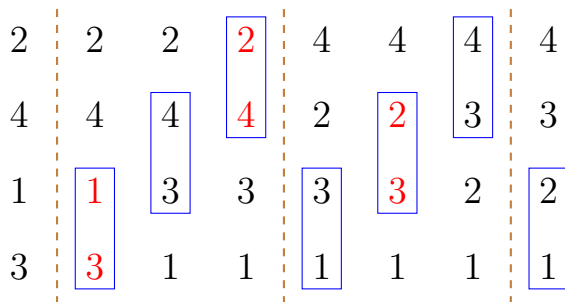
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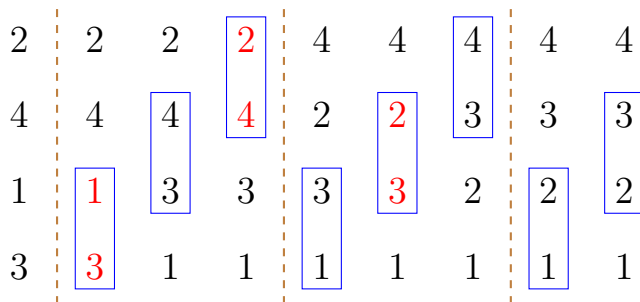
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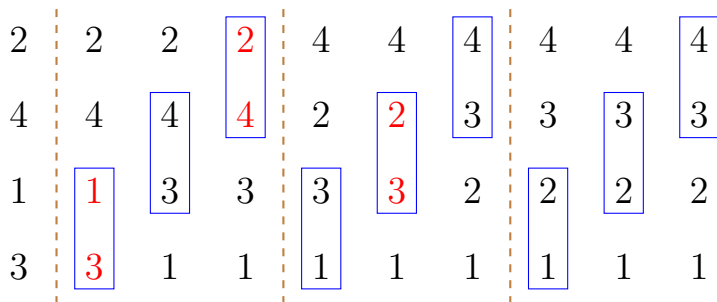
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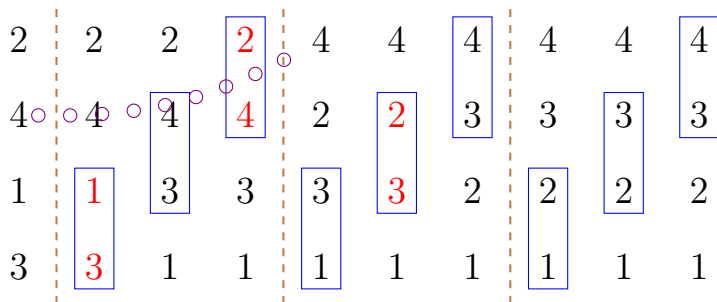
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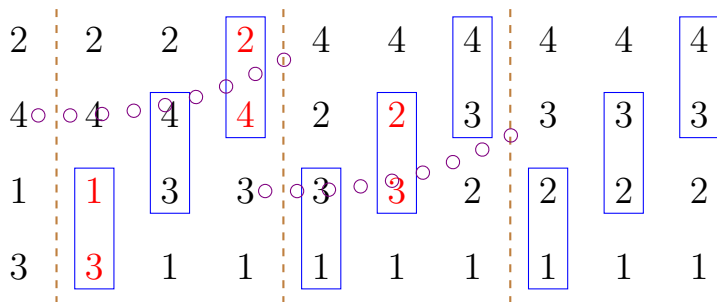
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Bubble Sort: Example



Bubble Sort: Finiteness

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4:     for  $i \leftarrow 1 : n - 1$  do           ▷ Pick  $i$ 
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6:         SWAP( $a_i, a_{i+1}$ )
7:         swapped  $\leftarrow$  true
8:   until swapped = false           ▷ No swaps

```

The inner “**for**” loops:

1) \exists loop : no swaps \implies swapped = false \implies terminates

Bubble Sort: Finiteness

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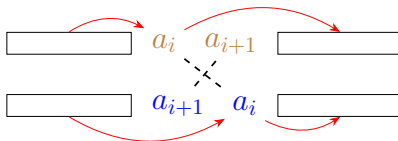
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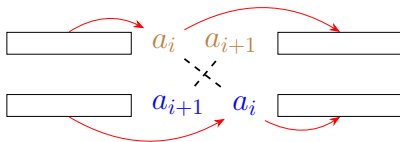
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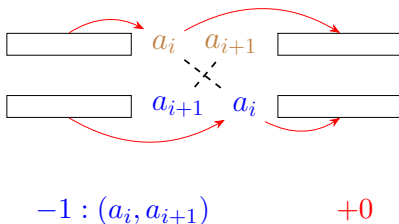


$$-1 : (a_i, a_{i+1})$$

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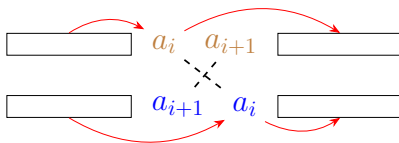
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$-1 : (a_i, a_{i+1})$

$+0$

$\text{SWAP}(a_i, a_{i+1}) \implies -1 \text{ inversion}$

Bubble Sort: Correctness

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Bubble Sort: Correctness

Finiteness $\implies \exists$ loop : no swaps
 $\implies A$ has no adjacent inversions any more
 $\implies A$ is already sorted.

Optimizing Bubble Sort (I)²

Idea: After each “**for**” loop, one more element is settled.

```

1: procedure BUBBLESORT( $A : a_1 \ a_2 \ \cdots \ a_n$ )
2:    $n \leftarrow \text{len}(A)$ 
3:   repeat
4:     swapped  $\leftarrow$  false
5:     for  $i \leftarrow 1 : n - 1$  do
6:       if  $a_i > a_{i+1}$  then
7:         SWAP( $a_i, a_{i+1}$ )
8:         swapped  $\leftarrow$  true
9:      $n \leftarrow n - 1$ 
10:  until swapped = false

```

▷ One maximal bubbles up

²See Appendix for “Optimizing Bubble Sort (II)”. 

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- Finiteness is NOT enough \implies Quantitative finiteness

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- Different inputs $\implies |C|$ and $|S|$ vary:
 - Best-case, worst-case, and average-case analysis

Best-case and Worst-case Analysis

Best-case:

Worst-case:

$$|C| = (\quad);$$

$$|S| = (\quad).$$

Best-case and Worst-case Analysis

Best-case: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Best-case:
ascendingly sorted

Worst-case:

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Best-case and Worst-case Analysis

Best-case: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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Worst-case:

$$|C| = (\min : n - 1, \quad);$$

$$|S| = (\min : 0, \quad).$$

Best-case and Worst-case Analysis

Best-case: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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Worst-case:
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$$|C| = (\min : n - 1, \quad);$$

$$|S| = (\min : 0, \quad).$$

Worst-case: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Best-case and Worst-case Analysis

Best-case: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Best-case:
ascendingly sorted

Worst-case:
descendingly sorted

$$|C| = (\min : n - 1, \quad \max : \frac{n^2 - n}{2});$$

$$|S| = (\min : 0, \quad \max : \frac{n^2 - n}{2}).$$

Worst-case: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

$$\#inversions = (n - 1) + (n - 2) + \cdots + 1 = \frac{n^2 - n}{2}.$$

$|S|$: #Swaps (Average Analysis)

Assumptions on inputs:

1. All numbers are distinct
2. The input is a random permutation

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$$|S| = \mathbb{E}(\text{\#inversions})$$

$|S|$: #Swaps (Average Analysis)

$$I_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & (a_i, a_j) \text{ is an inversion} \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$X = \sum_j \sum_{i < j} I_{ij} \quad (\text{\#inversions})$$

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$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_j \sum_{i < j} I_{ij}\right) = \sum_j \sum_{i < j} \mathbb{E}(I_{ij})$$

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$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_j \sum_{i < j} \frac{1}{2} = \binom{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{4}$$

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$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_j \sum_{i < j} \frac{1}{2} = \binom{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{4} = O(n^2)$$

Faster Algorithms

*It took a good deal of work to analyze the bubble sort; and although [...], the results are disappointing since they tell us that **the bubble sort isn't really very good at all.***

— Donald E. Knuth

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Bubble Sort

4 Appendix

Bubble Sort: Correctness

```

1: procedure BUBBLESORT( $A : a_1 \ a_2 \ \cdots \ a_n$ )
2:   repeat
3:     swapped  $\leftarrow$  false
4:     for  $i \leftarrow 1 : n - 1$  do      ▷ Loop invariant?
5:       if  $a_i > a_{i+1}$  then          ▷ CAS
6:         SWAP( $a_i, a_{i+1}$ )
7:       swapped  $\leftarrow$  true
8:   until swapped = false

```

Loop invariant:

Before the k -th ($k \geq 1$) “**for**” loop, $a_{n-(k-1)} \cdots a_n$

- (1) consists of the largest $(k - 1)$ elements
- (2) in sorted order.

Correctness: Initialization + Maintenance + Termination

Bubble Sort: Finiteness

Idea: well-founded relation over \mathbf{N}

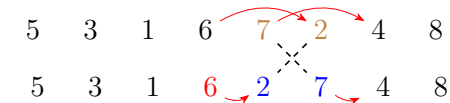
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Bubble Sort: Finiteness

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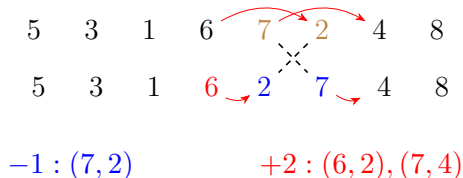


$-1 : (7, 2)$

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Optimizing Bubble Sort (II)

Idea: After each “**for**” loop, all elements after “**lsp**” are settled.

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2:   repeat
3:     swapped  $\leftarrow$  false
4:     lsp  $\leftarrow$  0                                 $\triangleright$  lsp: the last swap position
5:     for  $i \leftarrow 1 : n - 1$  do
6:       if  $a_i > a_{i+1}$  then
7:         SWAP( $a_i, a_{i+1}$ )
8:         swapped  $\leftarrow$  true
9:         lsp  $\leftarrow$  i                             $\triangleright$  Update lsp
10:     $n \leftarrow$  lsp                                $\triangleright$  Elements after lsp are sorted
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```
