## Algorithm HW3\_report

#### a. 程式說明:

本次作業為做一個 heap sort ,並將 heap sort 的執行結果與 HW1 的 insertion sort 和 merge sort 做比較,比較程式執行時間以及時間複雜度的差異。運用 oop 的概念,我建立了一個物件 heap,每一筆 data insert 的時侯,會根據它 的值進行 reheap up,當所有資料都 insert 完成後,再將所有資料 reheap down 並存在某一個陣列裡,如此一來,heap sort 即完成,此陣列即為排好序的陣 列。

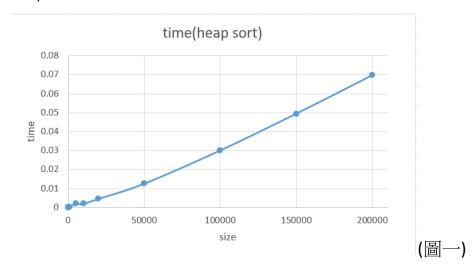
#### b. 程式結果:

#### 程式執行時間單位(s):

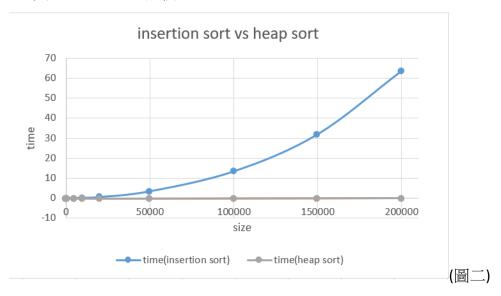
| size                 |  | 50       | 100      | 1000    | 5000    | 10000   | 20000   | 50000   | 100000  | 150000  | 200000  |
|----------------------|--|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| time(insertion sort) |  | 0.000013 | 0.000039 | 0.00166 | 0.04081 | 0.1401  | 0.52429 | 3.41091 | 13.3553 | 31.9071 | 63.5192 |
| time(merge sort)     |  | 0.000041 | 0.000064 | 0.00031 | 0.00257 | 0.00257 | 0.00533 | 0.01513 | 0.03257 | 0.05148 | 0.07726 |
| time(heap sort)      |  | 0.000013 | 0.00028  | 0.00021 | 0.00202 | 0.00202 | 0.00466 | 0.01263 | 0.03011 | 0.04942 | 0.06966 |

```
hong@LAPTOP-LERLMUM9:/mnt/c/Users/蔡東宏/Desktop/大二/Introduction to Algorithm/Hw3$ ./a.out
Please cin data size(cin negative number to quit): 50
insertion sort during time: 0.000013s
merge sort during time: 0.000041s
heap sort during time: 0.000013s
Please cin data size (cin negative number to quit) : 100
insertion sort during time: 0.000039s
merge sort during time: 0.000064s
heap sort during time: 0.000028s
Please cin data size (cin negative number to quit): 1000 insertion sort during time: 0.001663s
merge sort during time: 0.000309s
heap sort during time: 0.000209s
Please cin data size (cin negative number to quit) : 5000 insertion sort during time: 0.040805s
merge sort during time: 0.001188s
heap sort during time: 0.000913s
Please cin data size (cin negative number to quit) : 10000
insertion sort during time: 0.140099s
merge sort during time: 0.002573s
heap sort during time: 0.002022s
Please cin data size (cin negative number to quit): 20000
insertion sort during time: 0.524287s
merge sort during time: 0.005326s
heap sort during time: 0.004657s
Please cin data size (cin negative number to quit) : 50000
insertion sort during time: 3.410914s
merge sort during time: 0.015128s
heap sort during time: 0.012633s
Please cin data size (cin negative number to quit): 100000
insertion sort during time: 13.355291s
merge sort during time: 0.032570s
heap sort during time: 0.030114s
Please cin data size (cin negative number to quit): 150000
insertion sort during time: 31.907128s
merge sort during time: 0.051484s
heap sort during time: 0.049423s
```

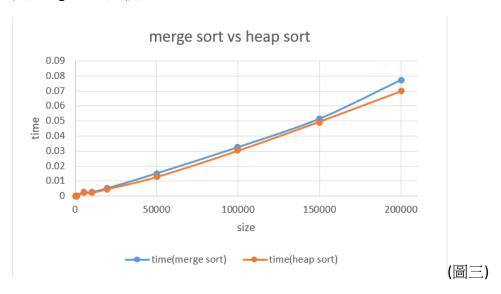
#### Heap sort:



## 與 Insertion sort 比較:



# 與 merge sort 比較:



## c. 程式結果說明:

- 1. 觀察圖三,我們可以發現 heap sort 的時間複雜度與 merge sort 的時間複雜度一樣,為 O(nlogn),在相同 size 下,它們的執行時間幾乎一模一樣。
- 2.觀察圖二和圖三,insertion sort 在 size 很大的時候,程式執行時間非常長,遠大於其他兩種排序方法,所以我們可以得知,insertion sort 的排序方法非常沒有效率,不及 heap sort 以及 merge sort。
- 3.當 size 很小時,時間最慢的為 merge sort 而不是複雜度最高的 insertion sort,但隨著 size 慢慢變大時,insertion sort 的執行時間會超過 merge sort(大約 1000)。但無論如何,heap sort 的執行時間都低於 insertion sort 和 merge sort,是最有效率的排序方法。
- 4.heap sort 的 best case 為原本的資料已經排好序,此時的時間複雜度為 O(nlogn),而 heap sort 的 worst case 為原本的資料反向排序,此時的時間複雜度也為 O(nlogn)。
- 5.在建立堆疊這個資料結構時,每一筆資料在 insert 的時候都需要 reheap up,若 reheap 到堆疊的最上面時,他需要做 logn 次,所以若有 n 筆資料 Insert 的時候, 就需要做 nlogn,所以它的時間複雜度為 O(nlogn)。

### d. 遇到困難:

一開始我使用 clock()函式去得到 sort 開始和結束的時間,並將它們相減得到 sort 需要的時間,但後來發現在 size 很小的時候,程式執行太快,且 Clock 抓時間不太準確,所以得到的 duration 都為 0,所以我後來上網查到了 chrono(用法如下),他可以抓到更精確的時間,如此一來,將 sort 結束的時間減掉開始的時間,得到 sort 的時間非常精確,且不會等於 0,方便我們計算時間複雜度。

```
auto begin = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
insertion_sort(data,size);
//auto finish=clock();
auto finish = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
chrono::duration<double, ratio<1, 1>> dur = chrono::duration(finish - begin);
//cout << dur.count() << "s\n";</pre>
```

Reference: https://blog.csdn.net/cw hello1/article/details/66476290