Sorting problem

The sorting problem

- **Input**: a sequence of n numbers $\langle a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n \rangle$
- **Output**: a permutation $\langle a_1', a_2', \ldots, a_n' \rangle$, s.t. $a_1' \leq a_2' \leq \ldots \leq a_n'$

- An **instance** of a problem:
  - the input needed to compute a solution (e.g.: $\langle 5, 3, 6, 2 \rangle$)

- An algorithm is **correct** if it ends with the correct output in a finite amount of time, on any legitimate input

Insertion Sort (C)

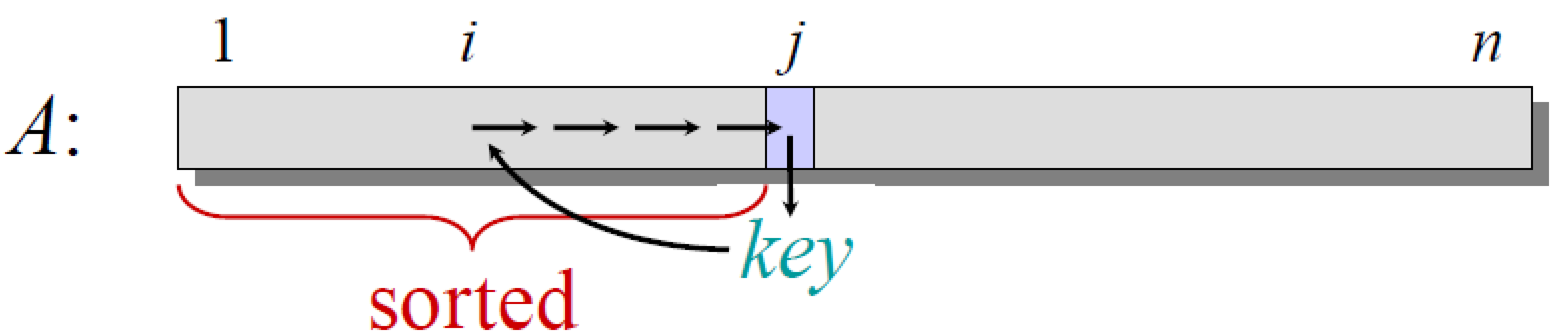
```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
  for i = 2 to n {
     key = A[i]
     j = i - 1;
     while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
          A[j+1] = A[j]
          j = j - 1
     }
     A[j+1] = key
  }
}
```

Insertion sort(Pascal)

```
• For j = 2 to length[A] do
•       key = A[j]
•       Insert A[j] into the sorted sequence A[1..j-1]
•       i=j-1
•       while i>0 and A[i]>key do
•               A[i+1]=A[i]
•               i= i-1
•       A[i+1]=key
```

"pseudocode"

```
INSERTION-SORT (A, n)    ▷ A[1 . . n]
    for j ← 2 to n
        do key ← A[ j]
           i ← j – 1
           while i > 0 and A[i] > key
               do A[i+1] ← A[i]
                  i ← i – 1
           A[i+1] = key
```



An Example: Insertion Sort

30	*10*	*40*	*20*
1	2	3	4

$i = \varnothing \quad j = \varnothing \quad key = \varnothing$

$A[j] = \varnothing \quad A[j+1] = \varnothing$

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

30	*10*	*40*	*20*
1	2	3	4

i = 2   j = 1   key = 10
A[j] = 30   A[j+1] = 10

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

30	30	40	20
1	2	3	4

i = 2   j = 1   key = 10

A[j] = 30   A[j+1] = 30

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

30	30	40	20
1	2	3	4

i = 2 j = 1 key = 10
A[j] = 30 A[j+1] = 30

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

30	*30*	*40*	*20*
1	2	3	4

$i = 2 \quad j = 0 \quad key = 10$

$A[j] = \varnothing \quad A[j+1] = 30$

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

30	30	40	20
1	2	3	4

$i = 2$	$j = 0$	$key = 10$
$A[j] = \varnothing$		$A[j+1] = 30$

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
  for i = 2 to n {
      key = A[i]
      j = i - 1;
      while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
          A[j+1] = A[j]
          j = j - 1
      }
      A[j+1] = key
  }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	30	40	20
1	2	3	4

i = 2   j = 0   key = 10
A[j] = ∅   A[j+1] = 10

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	30	40	20
1	2	3	4

$i = 3 \quad j = 0 \quad key = 10$

$A[j] = \varnothing \quad A[j+1] = 10$

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

1	2	3	4
10	*30*	*40*	*20*

$i = 3 \quad j = 0 \quad key = 40$

$A[j] = \varnothing \quad A[j+1] = 10$

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

1	2	3	4
10	*30*	*40*	*20*

$i = 3$ $\quad j = 0$ $\quad key = 40$

$A[j] = \varnothing$ $\quad A[j+1] = 10$

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	30	40	20
1	2	3	4

i = 3 j = 2 key = 40
A[j] = 30 A[j+1] = 40

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*30*	*40*	*20*
1	2	3	4

$i = 3 \quad j = 2 \quad key = 40$

$A[j] = 30 \quad A[j+1] = 40$

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*30*	*40*	*20*
1	2	3	4

i = 3   j = 2   key = 40

A[j] = 30   A[j+1] = 40

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*30*	*40*	*20*
1	2	3	4

i = 4 j = 2	key = 40
A[j] = 30	A[j+1] = 40

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	30	40	20
1	2	3	4

i = 4 j = 2 key = 20
A[j] = 30 A[j+1] = 40

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
         key = A[i]
         j = i - 1;
         while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
               A[j+1] = A[j]
               j = j - 1
         }
         A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*30*	*40*	*20*
1	2	3	4

i = 4	j = 2	key = 20
A[j] = 30		A[j+1] = 40

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	30	40	20
1	2	3	4

i = 4   j = 3   key = 20

A[j] = 40   A[j+1] = 20

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

1	2	3	4
10	*30*	*40*	*20*

i = 4 j = 3 key = 20
A[j] = 40 A[j+1] = 20

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*30*	*40*	*40*
1	2	3	4

i = 4   j = 3   key = 20

A[j] = 40   A[j+1] = 40

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

1	2	3	4
10	*30*	*40*	*40*

i = 4   j = 3   key = 20
A[j] = 40   A[j+1] = 40

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

1	2	3	4
10	*30*	*40*	*40*

i = 4   j = 3   key = 20
A[j] = 40   A[j+1] = 40

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	30	40	40
1	2	3	4

i = 4   j = 2   key = 20

A[j] = 30   A[j+1] = 40

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*30*	*40*	*40*
1	2	3	4

i = 4 j = 2	key = 20
A[j] = 30	A[j+1] = 40

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*30*	*30*	*40*
1	2	3	4

i = 4 j = 2 key = 20
A[j] = 30 A[j+1] = 30

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*30*	*30*	*40*
1	2	3	4

i = 4 j = 2 key = 20
A[j] = 30 A[j+1] = 30

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*30*	*30*	*40*
1	2	3	4

i = 4   j = 1   key = 20
A[j] = 10   A[j+1] = 30

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*30*	*30*	*40*
1	2	3	4

i = 4 j = 1 key = 20
A[j] = 10 A[j+1] = 30

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	*20*	*30*	*40*
1	2	3	4

i = 4 j = 1 key = 20
A[j] = 10 A[j+1] = 20

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
              A[j+1] = A[j]
              j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

An Example: Insertion Sort

10	20	30	40
1	2	3	4

i = 4 j = 1 key = 20
A[j] = 10 A[j+1] = 20

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

Done!

Correctness Analysis

- Loop invariant:

At the start of each iteration of the **for** loop of lines 1–8, the subarray $A[1 \,..\, j-1]$ consists of the elements originally in $A[1 \,..\, j-1]$, but in sorted order.

- **Initialization:** It is true prior to the first iteration of the loop.
- **Maintenance:** If it is true before an iteration of the loop, it remains true before the next iteration.
- T**ermination:** When the loop terminates, the invariant gives us a useful property that helps show that the algorithm is correct.

Insertion Sort

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
   for i = 2 to n {
        key = A[i]
        j = i - 1;
        while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
                A[j+1] = A[j]
                j = j - 1
        }
        A[j+1] = key
   }
}
```

What is the precondition for this loop?

Insertion Sort

```
InsertionSort(A, n) {
  for i = 2 to n {
      key = A[i]
      j = i - 1;
      while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {
          A[j+1] = A[j]
          j = j - 1
      }
      A[j+1] = key
  }
}
```

How many times will this loop execute?

Insertion Sort

Statement	Effort
`InsertionSort(A, n) {`	
`for i = 2 to n {`	$c_1 n$
`key = A[i]`	$c_2(n-1)$
`j = i - 1;`	$c_3(n-1)$
`while (j > 0) and (A[j] > key) {`	$c_4 T$
`A[j+1] = A[j]`	$c_5(T-(n-1))$
`j = j - 1`	$c_6(T-(n-1))$
`}`	0
`A[j+1] = key`	$c_7(n-1)$
`}`	0
`}`	

$T = t_2 + t_3 + \ldots + t_n$ where t_i is number of while expression evaluations for the i^{th} for loop iteration

Analyzing Insertion Sort

- $T(n) = c_1 n + c_2(n-1) + c_3(n-1) + c_4 T + c_5(T - (n-1)) + c_6(T - (n-1)) + c_7(n-1)$

  $= c_8 T + c_9 n + c_{10}$
- What can T be?
  - Best case -- inner loop body never executed
    - ✓ $t_i = 1$ ➔ T(n) is a linear function
  - Worst case -- inner loop body executed for all previous elements
    - ✓ $t_i = i$ ➔ T(n) is a quadratic function
  - Average case
    - ✓ ???

Analysis

- Simplifications
  - Ignore actual and abstract statement costs
  - *Order of growth* is the interesting measure:
    - Highest-order term is what counts
      - Remember, we are doing asymptotic analysis
      - As the input size grows larger it is the high order term that dominates

Upper Bound Notation

- We say InsertionSort's run time is *$O(n^2)$*
  - Properly we should say run time is *in* $O(n^2)$
  - Read O as "Big-O" (you'll also hear it as "order")
- In general a function
  - $f(n)$ is $O(g(n))$ if there exist positive constants c and n_0 such that $f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)$ for all $n \geq n_0$
- Formally
  - $O(g(n)) = \{ f(n)$: $\exists$ positive constants c and n_0 such that $f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)\ \forall\ n \geq n_0$

Insertion Sort Is $O(n^2)$

- Proof
  - Suppose runtime is $an^2 + bn + c$
    - If any of a, b, and c are less than 0 replace the constant with its absolute value
  - $an^2 + bn + c \leq (a + b + c)n^2 + (a + b + c)n + (a + b + c)$
  - $\leq 3(a + b + c)n^2$ for $n \geq 1$
  - Let $c' = 3(a + b + c)$ and let $n_0 = 1$
- Question
  - Is InsertionSort $O(n^3)$?
  - Is InsertionSort $O(n)$?

Big O Fact

- A polynomial of degree k is $O(n^k)$
- Proof:
  - Suppose $f(n) = b_k n^k + b_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \ldots + b_1 n + b_0$
    - Let $a_i = | b_i |$
  - $f(n) \leq a_k n^k + a_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \ldots + a_1 n + a_0$

$$\leq \quad n^k \sum a_i \frac{n^i}{n^k} \quad \leq \quad n^k \sum a_i \quad \leq \quad cn^k$$