### Algoritmos de Ordenação

Quick Sort ("partiona")

### Alguns Algoritmos de Ordenação

- Exemplos de algoritmos O(n log n):
  - Merge Sort
    - "Intercalação"
- → Quick Sort
  - "Particionamento"
  - Heap Sort

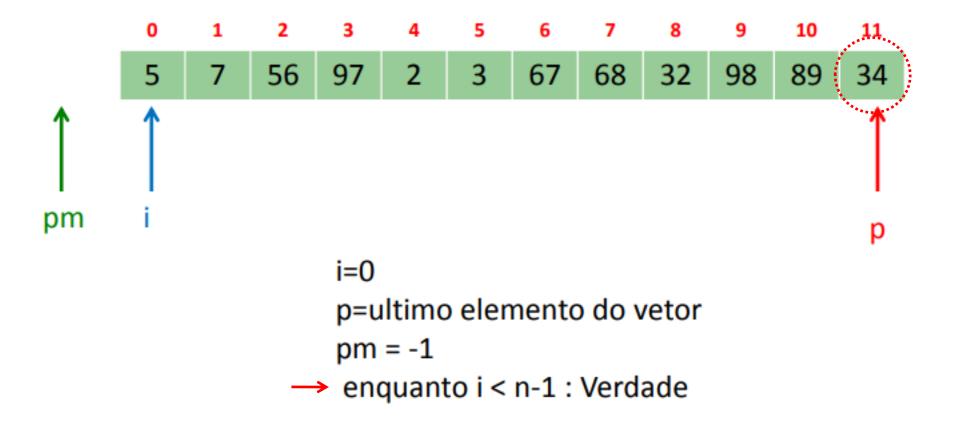
- Problema do Particionamento
  - Dado um vetor v de n posições e um índice p qualquer.
  - Desenvolva um procedimento que garanta que todos os elementos com índice menores que p são menores ou iguais a v[p] e todos os elementos com índice maiores que p são maiores que v[p]

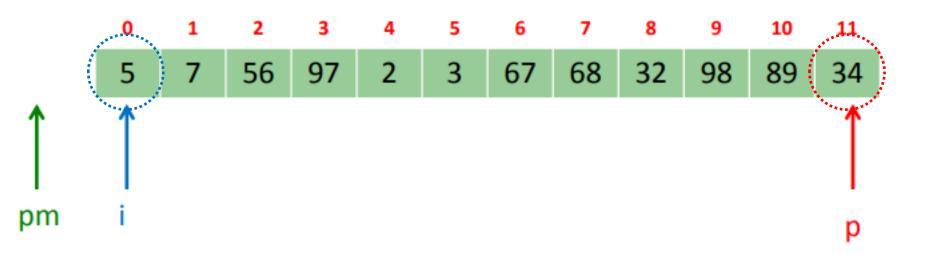
- Problema do Particionamento
  - Exemplo:

Entrada: 
$$V = [5,7,56,97,2,3,67,68,32,98,89,34]$$
  
 $p = 11$  ("pivô")

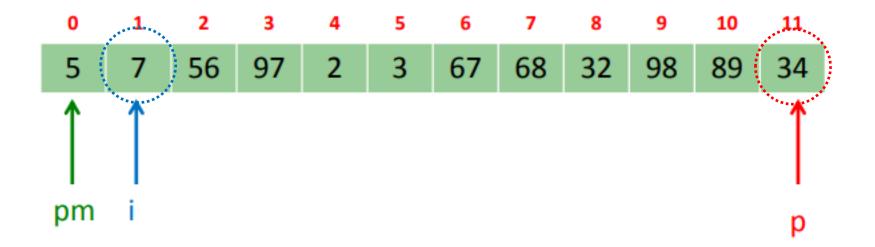
Portanto, V[p] = 34

Saída: V = [5,7,2,3,32,34,67,68,56,98,89,97]

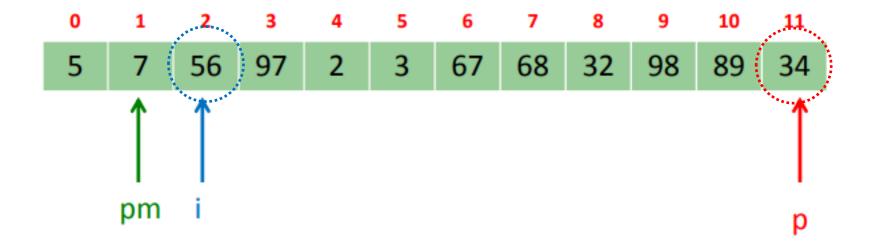




- $\rightarrow$  v[i] <= v[p] ? Sim
- → Então: pm = pm + 1 e troca v[i] com v[pm]
- $\rightarrow$  i = i + 1



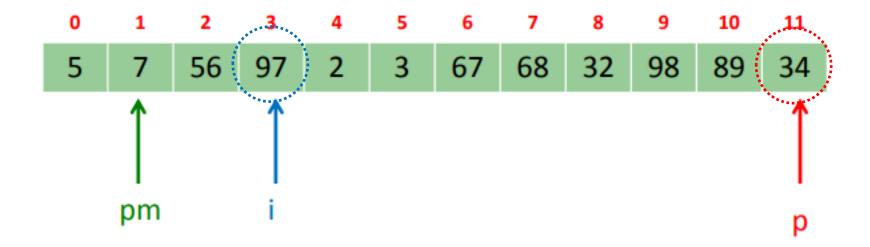
- $\rightarrow$  v[i] <= v[p] ? Sim
- → Então: pm = pm + 1 e troca v[i] com v[pm]
- $\rightarrow$  i = i + 1



enquanto i < n-1 : Verdade

→ v[i] <= v[p] ? Não</p>

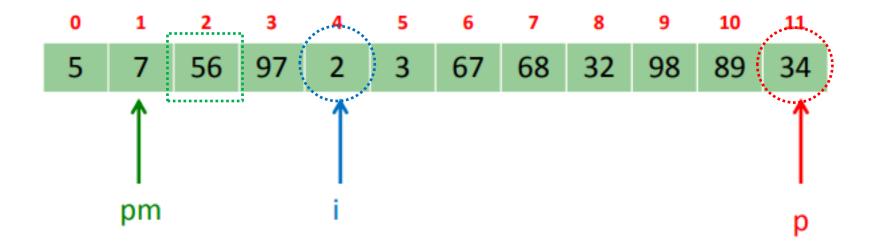
→ Então: i = i + 1



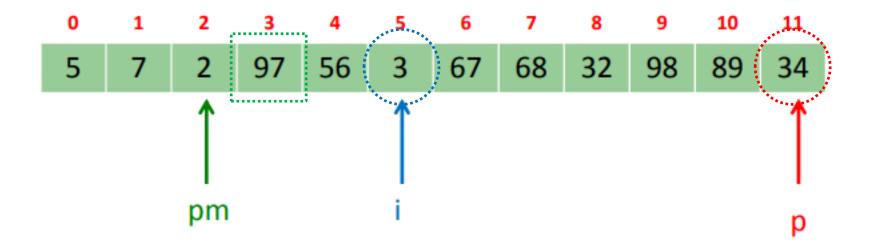
enquanto i < n-1 : Verdade

→ v[i] <= v[p] ? Não

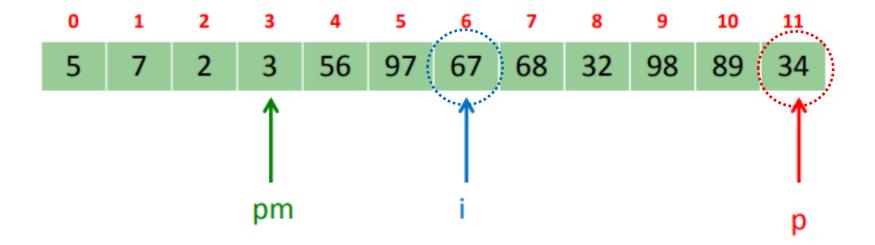
→ Então: i = i + 1



- $\rightarrow$  v[i] <= v[p] ? Sim
- → Então: pm = pm + 1 e troca v[i] com v[pm]
- $\rightarrow$  i = i + 1



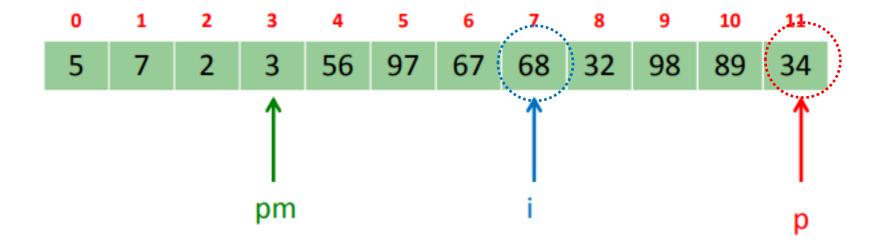
- $\rightarrow$  v[i] <= v[p] ? Sim
- → Então: pm = pm + 1 e troca v[i] com v[pm]
- $\rightarrow$  i = i + 1



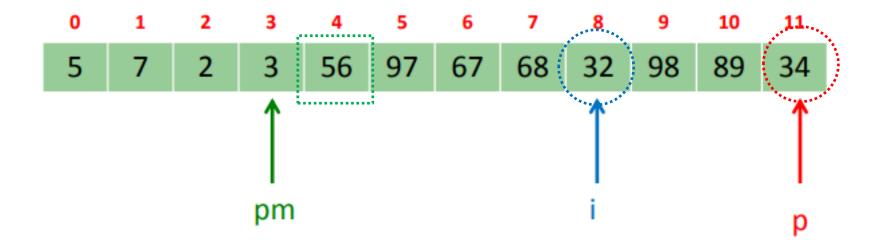
enquanto i < n-1 : Verdade

→ v[i] <= v[p] ? Não</p>

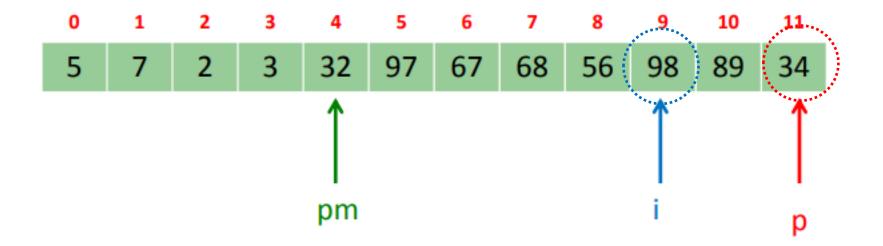
→ Então: i = i + 1



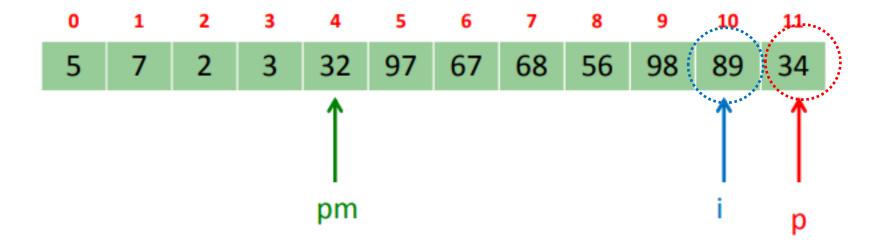
- → v[i] <= v[p] ? Não
- → Então: i = i + 1



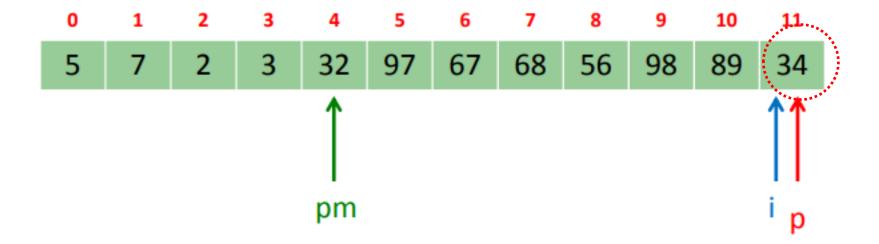
- $\rightarrow$  v[i] <= v[p] ? Sim
- → Então: pm = pm + 1 e troca v[i] com v[pm]
- $\rightarrow$  i = i + 1



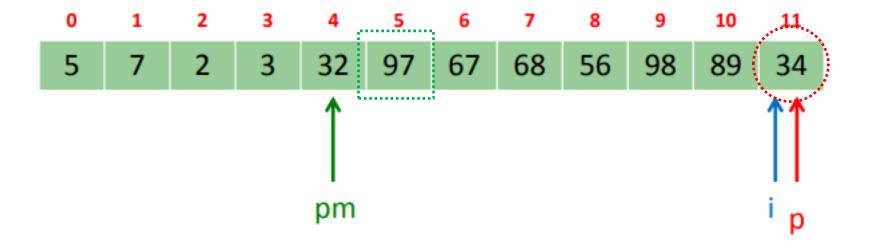
- → v[i] <= v[p] ? Não
- $\rightarrow$  Então: i = i + 1



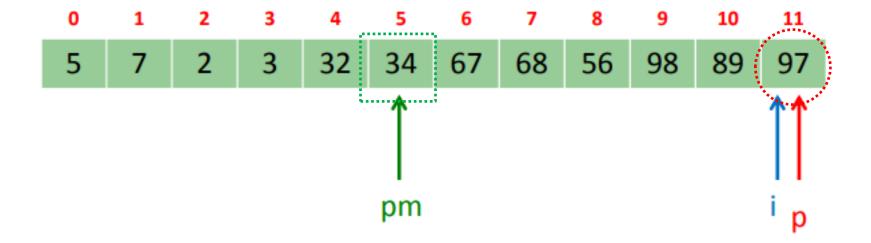
- → v[i] <= v[p] ? Não
- → Então: i = i + 1



enquanto i < n-1 : Falso



```
enquanto i < n-1 : Falso
pm = pm + 1
troca v[p] com v[pm]
retorne pm
```



enquanto i < n-1 : Falso pm = pm + 1 troca v[p] com v[pm] retorne pm

 Dado o vetor v antes e depois do particionamento, o que pode ser observado?

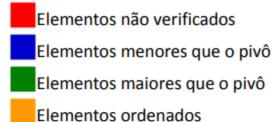
```
Entrada: V = [05,07,56,97,02,03,67,68,32,98,89,34]
```

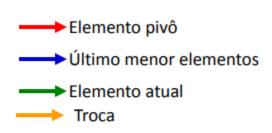
Saída: V = [05,07,02,03,32,34,67,68,56,98,89,97]

Ordenado: V = [02,03,05,07,32,34,56,67,68,89,97,98]

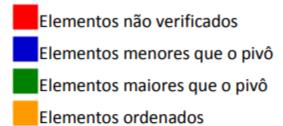
- É garantido que o elemento p ficou na sua posição correta do vetor ordenado.
- O que acontece se aplicar o procedimento recursivamente nas porções separadas por p?
- Esse é o Quick Sort!

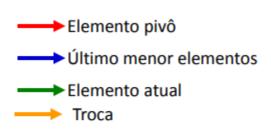
- Proposto em 1962 por Charles Antony Richard Hoare no Computer Journal, 5, pp.10-15, 1962
  - É considerado o método de ordenação mais eficiente até os dias atuais;
  - Emprega a Divisão e Conquista;
  - O método consiste em:
    - Eleger um pivô
    - Garantir que todos os elementos a direita do pivô são menores ou iguais que ele e a esquerda são maiores
    - Repetir recursivamente na metade direita e na metade esquerda do arranjo (usando como referencia o pivô).

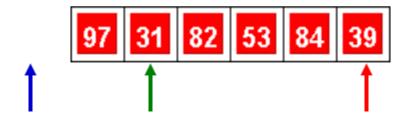


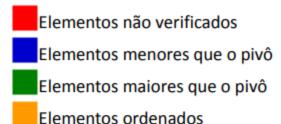




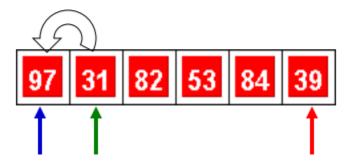


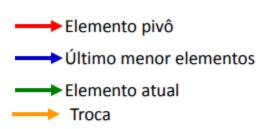


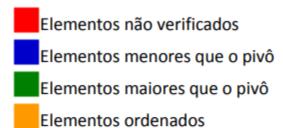




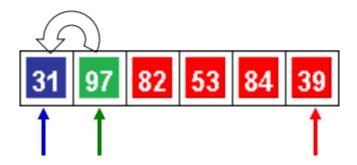
<u>Idéia</u>

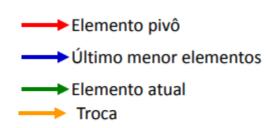


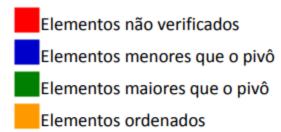


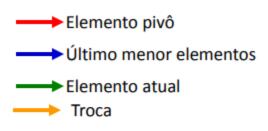


#### <u>Idéia</u>

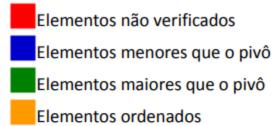


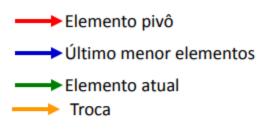




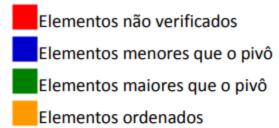


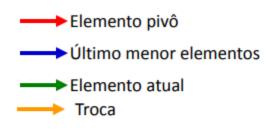




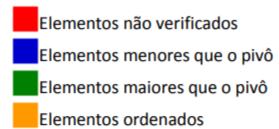


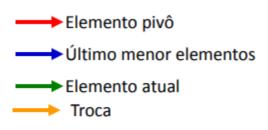




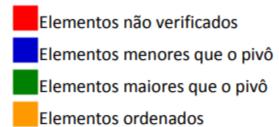


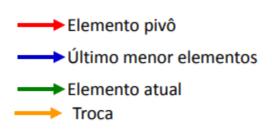


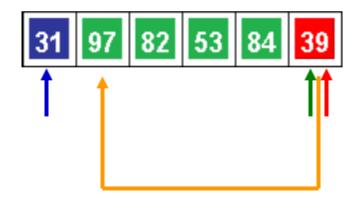


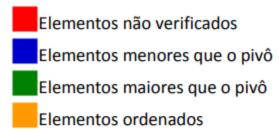


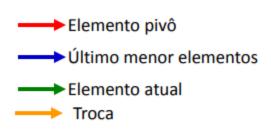


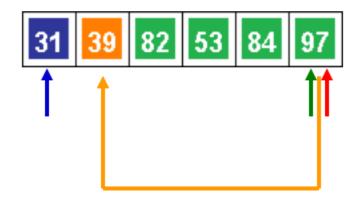


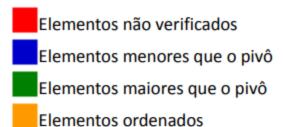


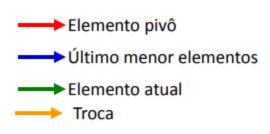


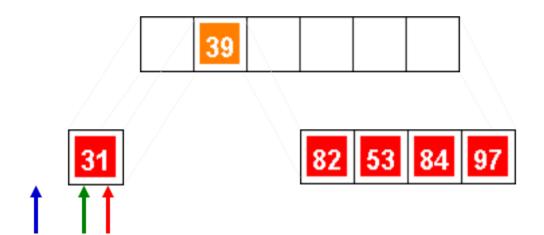


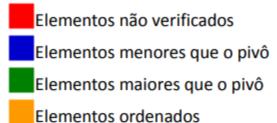


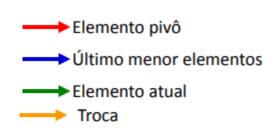


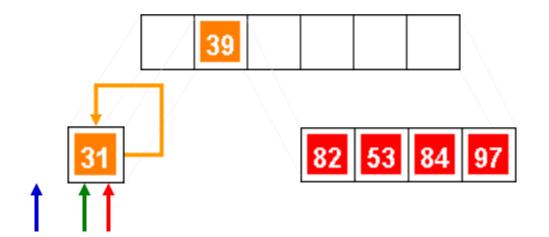


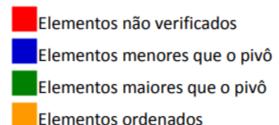


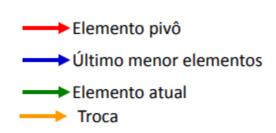


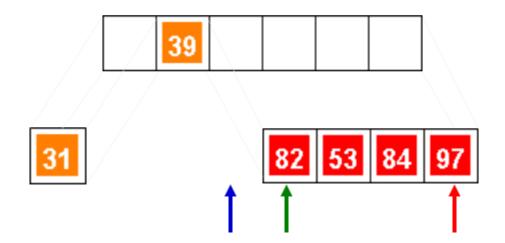


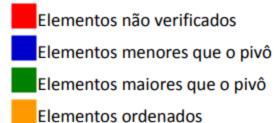


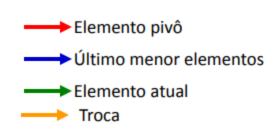


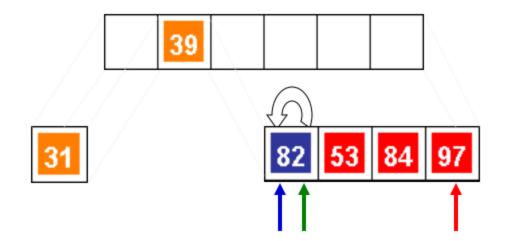


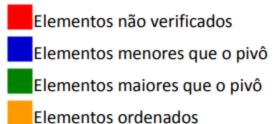


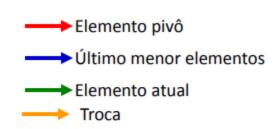


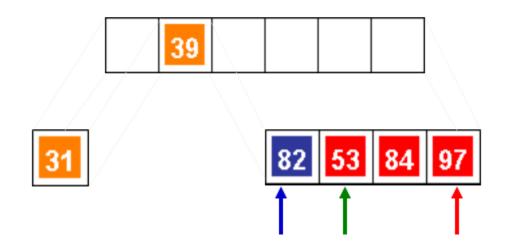


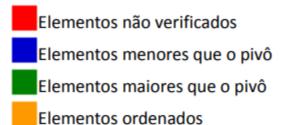


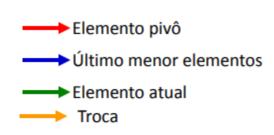


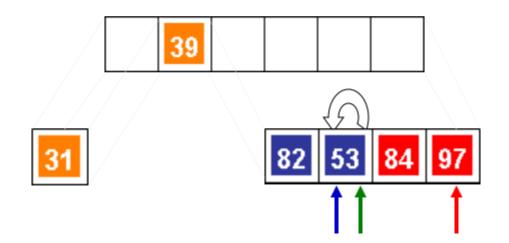


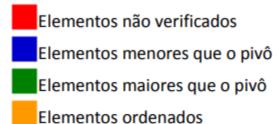


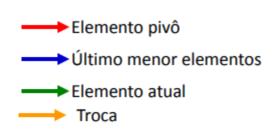


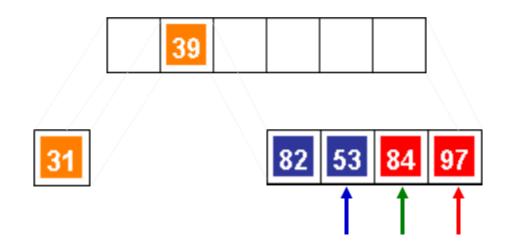


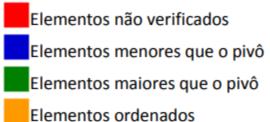


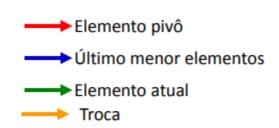


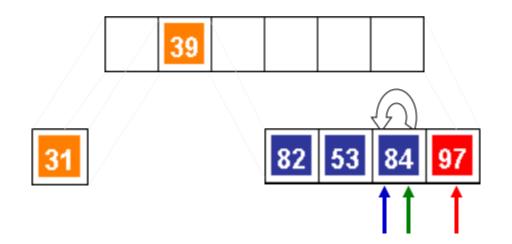


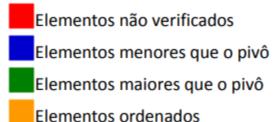


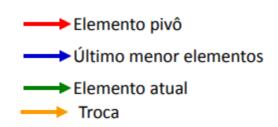


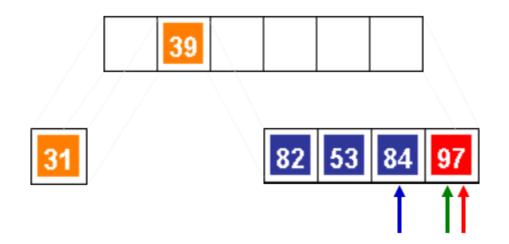


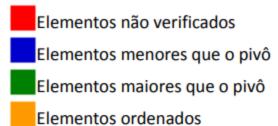


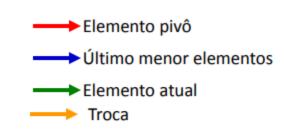


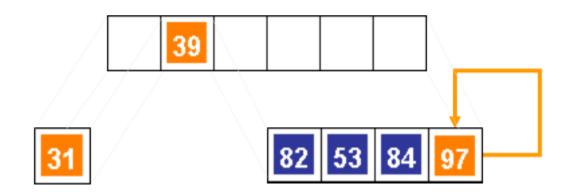


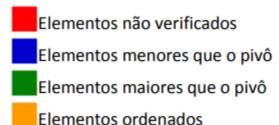


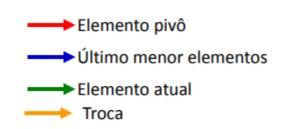


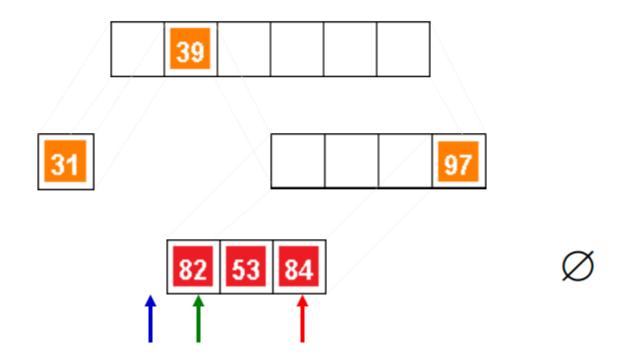


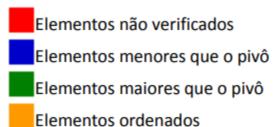


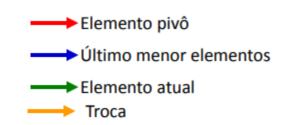


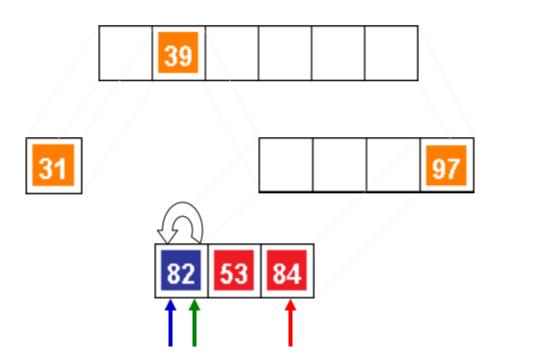


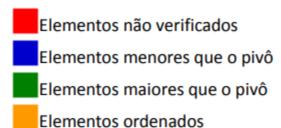


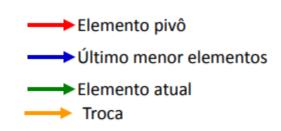


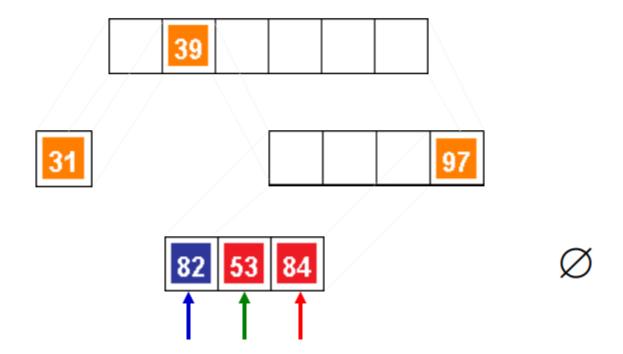


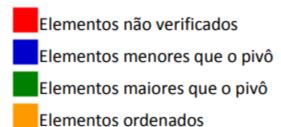




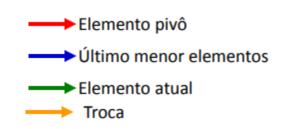


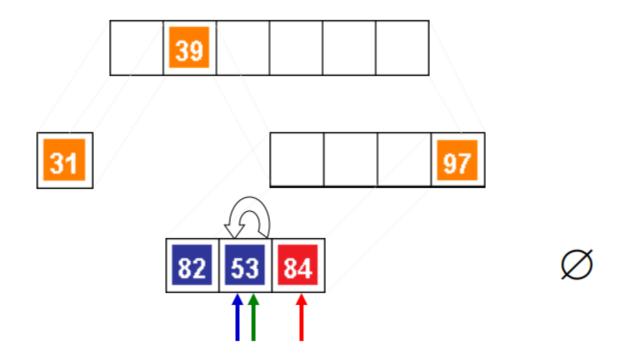


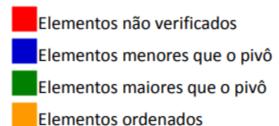


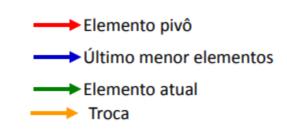


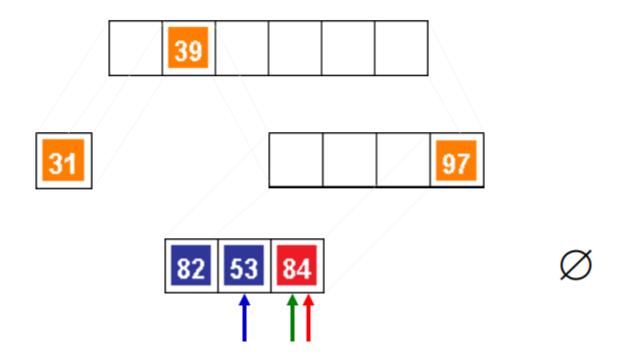
<u>Idéia</u>

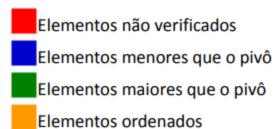


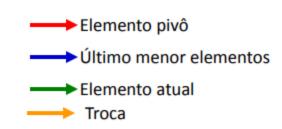


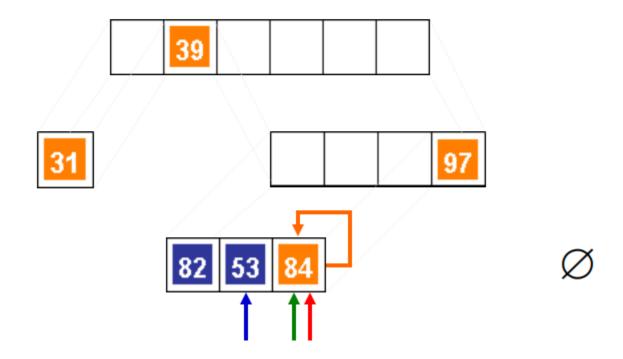


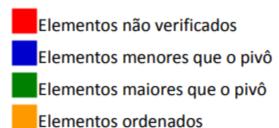


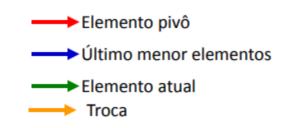


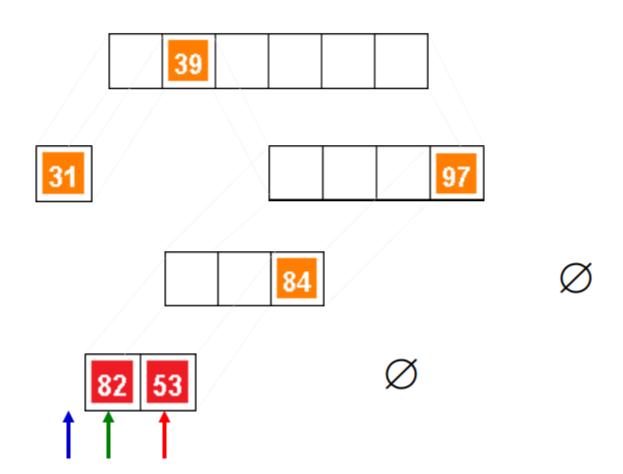


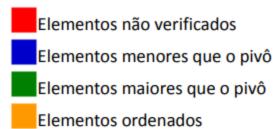


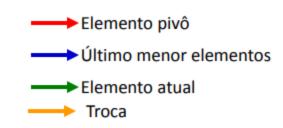


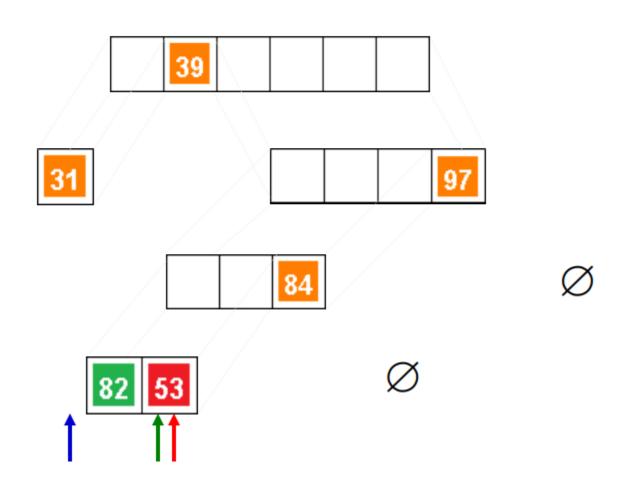


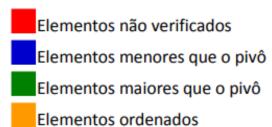






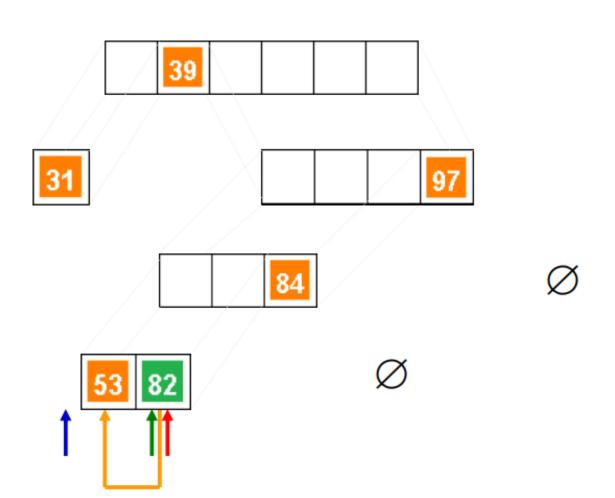


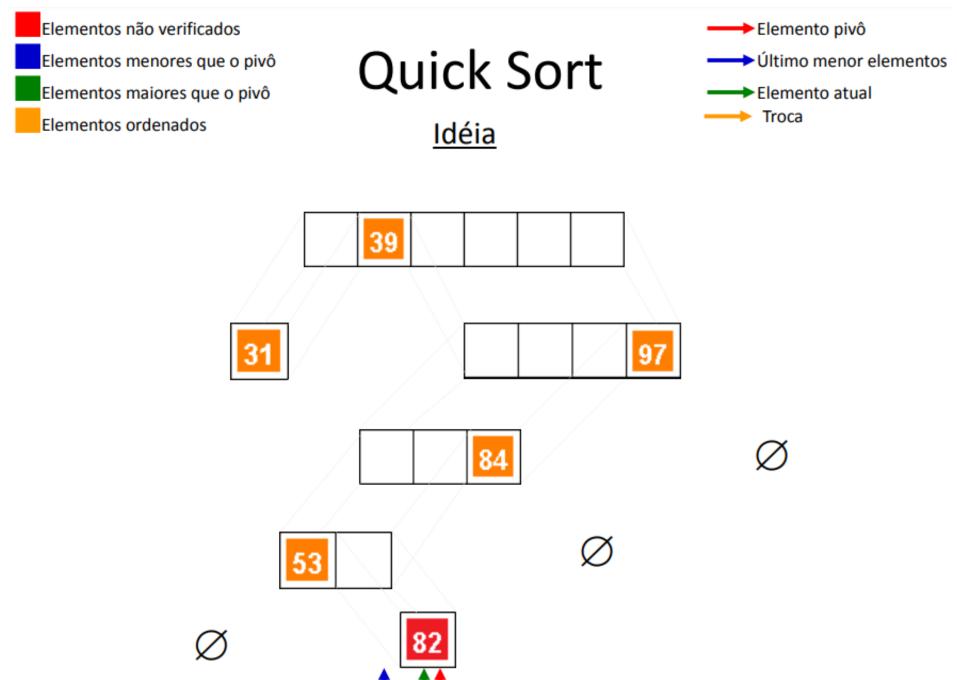


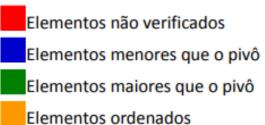


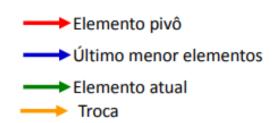
<u>Idéia</u>

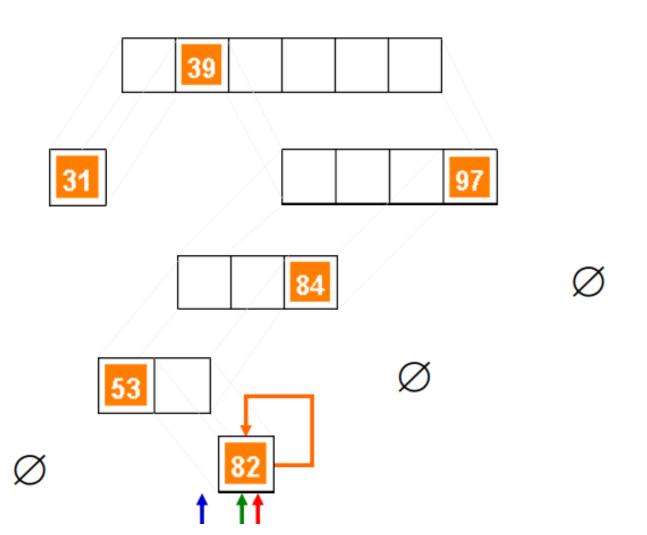
→ Elemento pivô
→ Último menor elementos
→ Elemento atual
→ Troca

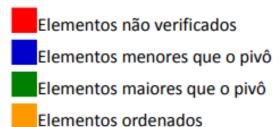


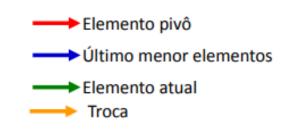


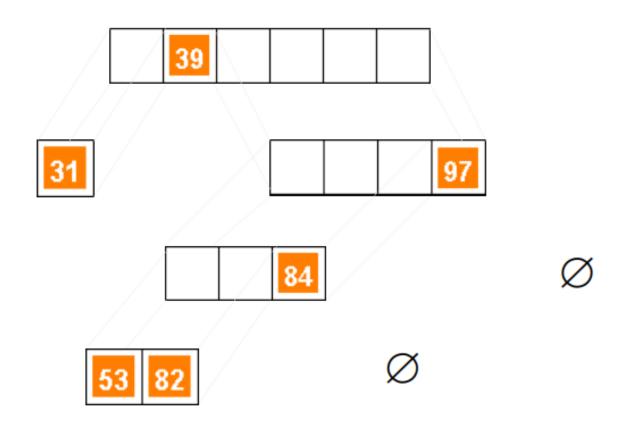


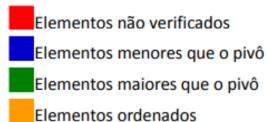






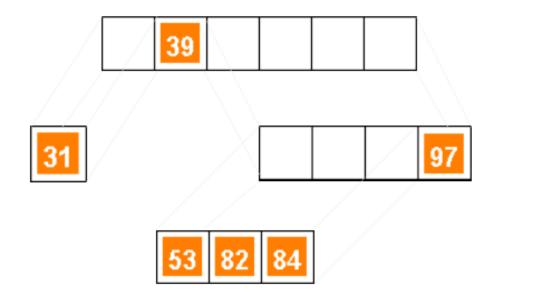


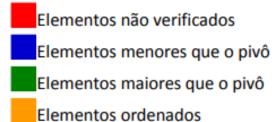


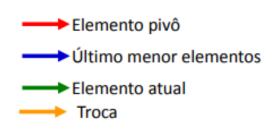


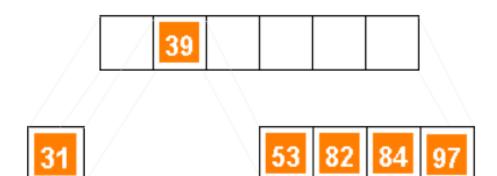
Elemento pivô

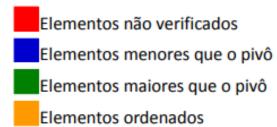
#### <u>Idéia</u>











Elemento pivô

Último menor elementos

Elemento atual

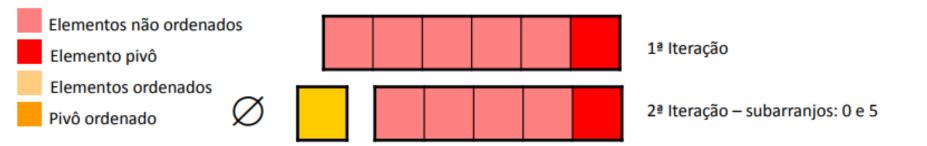
Troca



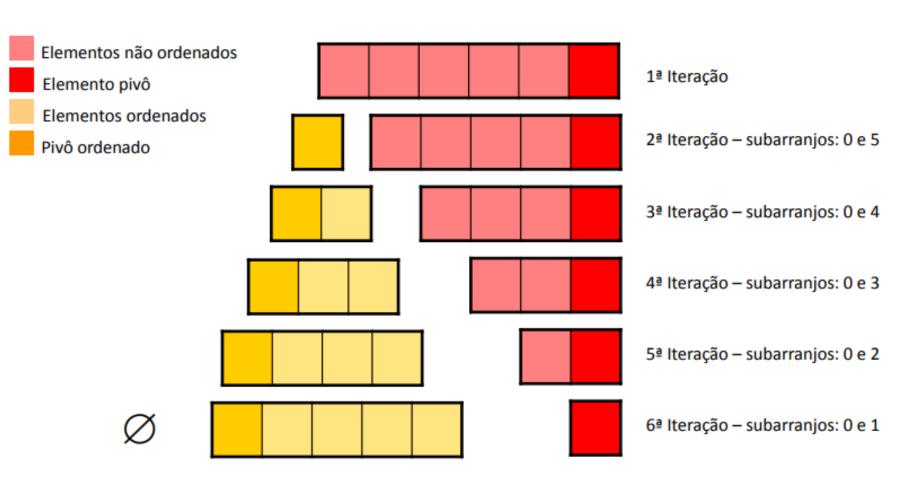
```
01. void quickSort(int *v, int e, int d) {
02.    int p;
03.    if(e < d)
04.    {
05.         p = particiona(v, e, d);
06.         quickSort(v, e, p-1);
07.         quickSort(v, p+1, d);
08.    }
09. }</pre>
```

```
// Consumo de Tempo?
                                              // (Pior caso)
     void quickSort(int *v, int e, int d)
01.
                                              // 02. 0(1)
          int p;
02.
                                              // 03. 0(1)
          if(e < d)
03.
04.
                                              // 05. O(n)
                  p = particiona(v, e, d);
05.
                                              // 06. ?
06.
                  quickSort(v, e, p-1);
                                              // 07. ?
                  quickSort(v, p+1, d);
07.
08.
09.
                                              // Total: ?
```

O pior caso possível do Quick Sort: Particiona Desbalanceado A cada iteração pivô parte o arranjo em duas metades desbalanceadas.



O pior caso possível do Quick Sort: Particiona Desbalanceado A cada iteração pivô parte o arranjo em duas metades desbalanceadas.



```
// Consumo de Tempo?
                                               // (Pior caso)
     void quickSort(int *v, int e, int d)
01.
                                               // 02. 0(1)
02.
          int p;
                                               // 03. 0(1)
          if(e < d)
03.
04.
                                               // 05. O(n)
                  p = particiona(v, e, d);
05.
                                               // 06. T(1)
                  quickSort(v, e, p-1);
06.
                                               // 07. T(n-1)
                  quickSort(v, p+1, d);
07.
08.
09.
                                               // Total: ?
            // \text{ Total: } T(n) = T(n-1) + O(n) + T(1) + 2*O(1)
                            = T(n-1) + O(n)
```

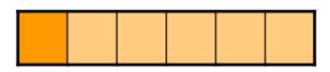
O pior caso possível do Quick Sort: Particiona Desbalanceado A cada iteração pivô parte o arranjo em duas metades desbalanceadas.

Elementos não ordenados

Elemento pivô

Elementos ordenados

Pivô ordenado



7ª Iteração - Ordenado após 6 chamadas

A cada iteração o vetor é particionado em n-1 elementos.

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + n$$

Análise de Pior Caso:

$$T(1) = 1$$
$$T(n) = T(n-1) + n$$

```
T(2) = T(1) + 2 = 1 + 2 = 3
T(3) = T(2) + 3 = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6
T(4) = T(3) + 4 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10
...
T(n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + (n-2) + (n-1) + n = ?
(fórmula fechada?)
```

Análise de Pior Caso:

$$T(1) = 1$$
$$T(n) = T(n-1) + n$$

```
T(2) = T(1) + 2 = 1 + 2 = 3

T(3) = T(2) + 3 = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6

T(4) = T(3) + 4 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10

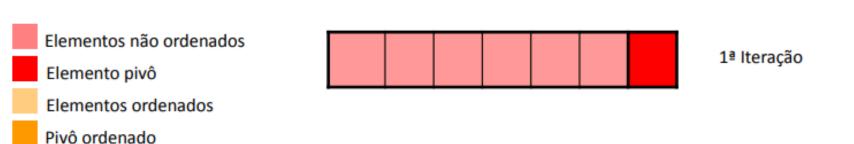
...

T(n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + (n-2) + (n-1) + n = (n+1)*n/2

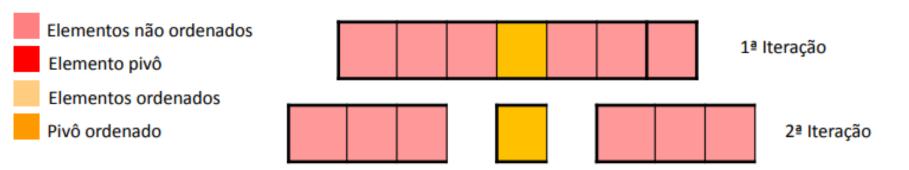
= O(n^2)
```

```
// Consumo de Tempo?
                                               // (Pior caso)
     void quickSort(int *v, int e, int d)
01.
                                               // 02. 0(1)
02.
          int p;
                                               // 03. 0(1)
          if(e < d)
03.
04.
                                               // 05. O(n)
                  p = particiona(v, e, d);
05.
                                               // 06. T(1)
06.
                  quickSort(v, e, p-1);
                                               // 07. T(n-1)
                  quickSort(v, p+1, d);
07.
08.
09.
                                               // Total: ?
            // \text{ Total: } T(n) = T(n-1) + O(n) + T(1) + 2*O(1)
                            = T(n-1) + O(n) = O(n^2)
```

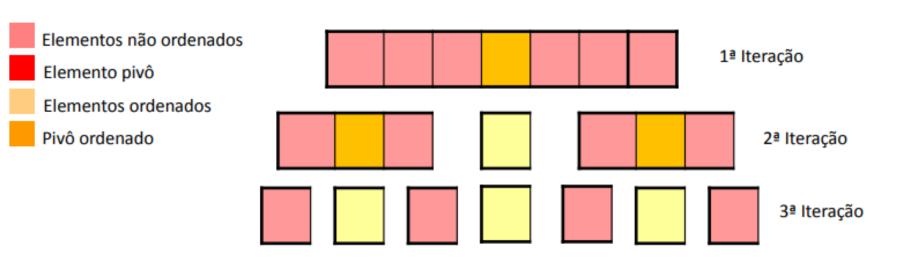
O melhor caso do Quick Sort: Particiona Balanceado A cada iteração pivô parte o arranjo em duas metades iguais.



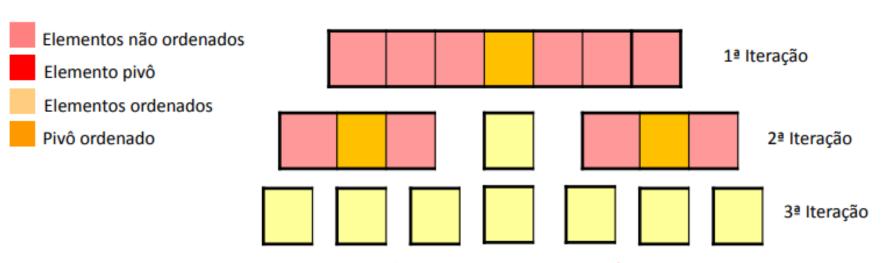
O melhor caso do Quick Sort: Particiona Balanceado A cada iteração pivô parte o arranjo em duas metades iguais.



O melhor caso do Quick Sort: Particiona Balanceado A cada iteração pivô parte o arranjo em duas metades iguais.



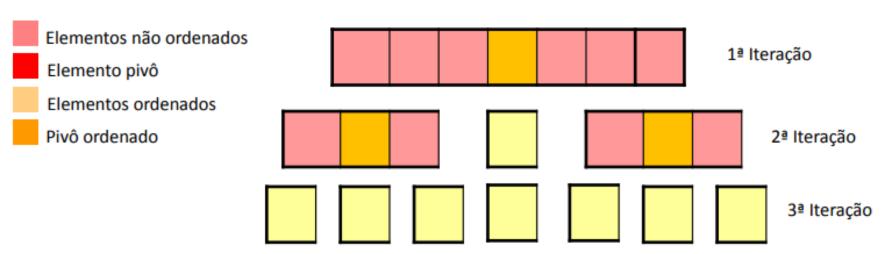
O melhor caso do Quick Sort: Particiona Balanceado A cada iteração pivô parte o arranjo em duas metades iguais.



A cada iteração o vetor é particionado em n/2 elementos.

```
// Consumo de Tempo?
                                               // (Melhor caso)
     void quickSort(int *v, int e, int d)
01.
                                               // 02. 0(1)
02.
          int p;
                                               // 03. 0(1)
          if(e < d)
03.
04.
                                               // 05.0(n)
                  p = particiona(v, e, d);
05.
                                               // 06. T(n/2)
                  quickSort(v, e, p-1);
06.
                                               // 07. T(n/2)
                  quickSort(v, p+1, d);
07.
08.
09.
                     // Total: T(n) = 2*T(n/2) + O(n) + <math>2*O(1)
                                    = 2*T(n/2) + O(n)
                                     = O(n * log n)
```

O melhor caso do Quick Sort: Particiona Balanceado A cada iteração pivô parte o arranjo em duas metades iguais.



A cada iteração o vetor é particionado em n/2 elementos.

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(n) = 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$

Exatamente igual ao Merge Sort

Portanto: O(n log<sub>2</sub>n)

- No Caso Médio o Quick Sort é O(n log<sub>2</sub> n)
- Prova: Sedgewick Cap. 7 Pg. 311
- No caso médio o número de comparações é cerca de 39% maior que no melhor caso.

Consumo de Tempo

- Pior caso:  $O(n^2)$ 

– Melhor caso: O(n \* log n)

– Caso Médio: O(n \* log n)