Divide-and-conquer paradigm

Divide-and-conquer.

- Divide up problem into several subproblems.
- Solve each subproblem recursively.
- Combine solutions to subproblems into overall solution.

Most common usage.

- Divide problem of size n into two subproblems of size n/2 in linear time.
- Solve two subproblems recursively.
- Combine two solutions into overall solution in linear time.

Consequence.

- Brute force: $\Theta(n^2)$.
- Divide-and-conquer: $\Theta(n \log n)$.



attributed to Julius Caesar

میں نے سایہ و مسئلہ انتہا ب آبارہ میں Median and selection problems

Selection. Given n elements from a totally ordered universe, find k^{th} smallest.

- Minimum: k = 1; maximum: $\underline{k} = n$.
- Median: $k = \lfloor (n+1)/2 \rfloor$.
- O(n) compares for min or max.
- $O(n \log n)$ compares by sorting O(1)
- $O(n \log k)$ compares with a binary heap.

insert /delete x, xx2 (2)

Applications. Order statistics; find the "top k"; bottleneck paths, ...

- Q. Can we do it with O(n) compares?
- A. Yes! Selection is easier than sorting.

ر من المرست می آورد ها ما می رسیا آمارهٔ ترتیبی سین ظر است . سال وقتی صحبت از جارك موا می منطورا ماره تربی له ۴۵ ایمات

Expected Value = Mean = Average = inthe $\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor$ آمارهٔ ترسی = Median $= i \underline{M}$ pivot = سانس = مانس = 50) $A = \langle 1, 2, 3, 50 \rangle$ عالت ایره آل زمان الت که
pivot = ibo م م استان م الكوريم لعين ما الكوريم لعين الكوريم للكوريم للكور ? دوروتلل <-

Quickselect

يادا ورى ، مسئلهٔ ميا نه و آماره هاى ، راه ص سامي ن داده ايي بسير کارا مرى دادد

3-way partition array so that:

- Pivot element *p* is in place.
- Smaller elements in left subarray L.
- Equal elements in middle subarray M.
- Larger elements in right subarray R.

اور رسی سمی ما بردران اور کردهای اللورسی مرف شم در سانگین (۱) Quick Select (۱)

QuickSort O(nlgn)

Recur in one subarray—the one containing the k^{th} smallest element.

Pick pivot $p \in A$ uniformly at random. 3-way partitioning can be done in-place (L, M, R) \leftarrow PARTITION-3-WAY (A, p). IF $k \le |L|$ RETURN QUICK-SELECT (L, k). ELSE IF k > |L| + |M| RETURN QUICK-SELECT (R, k - |L| - |M|) ELSE RETURN P.

Quickselect analysis

DuickSon- Julian Quick Selectors Illight

Intuition. Split candy bar uniformly \Rightarrow expected size of larger piece is $\frac{3}{4}$.

$$T(n) \leq T(\frac{3}{4}n) + n \implies T(n) \leq 4n$$

Def. T(n, k) = expected # compares to select kth smallest in an array of size $\leq n$.

Def. $T(n) = \max_k T(n, k)$.

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

Proposition. $T(n) \leq 4n$.

Pf. [by strong induction on n]

- Assume true for 1, 2, ..., n-1.
- *T*(*n*) satisfies the following recurrence:

can assume we always recur on largest subarray since T(n) is monotonic and we are trying to get an upper bound

$$T(n) \le n + 2/n [T(n/2) + ... + T(n-3) + T(n-2) + T(n-1)]$$

 $\le n + 2/n [4n/2] + ... + 4(n-3) + 4(n-2) + 4(n-1)]$
 $= n + 4(3/4 n)$
 $= 4 n.$ • tiny cheat: sum should start at $T(|n/2|)$

 $\begin{cases} |L| = n - 1 \\ |M| = 1 \end{cases}$ |R| = 0worst case

In worst case QuickSelect sponds O(n2)

computions. 44

Selection in worst case linear time

Goal. Find pivot element p that divides list of n elements into two pieces so that each piece is guaranteed to have $\leq 7/10 n$ elements.

max(|L|, |R|) ≤ 70



- Q. How to find approximate median in linear time?
- A. Recursively compute median of sample of $\leq 2/10 n$ elements.

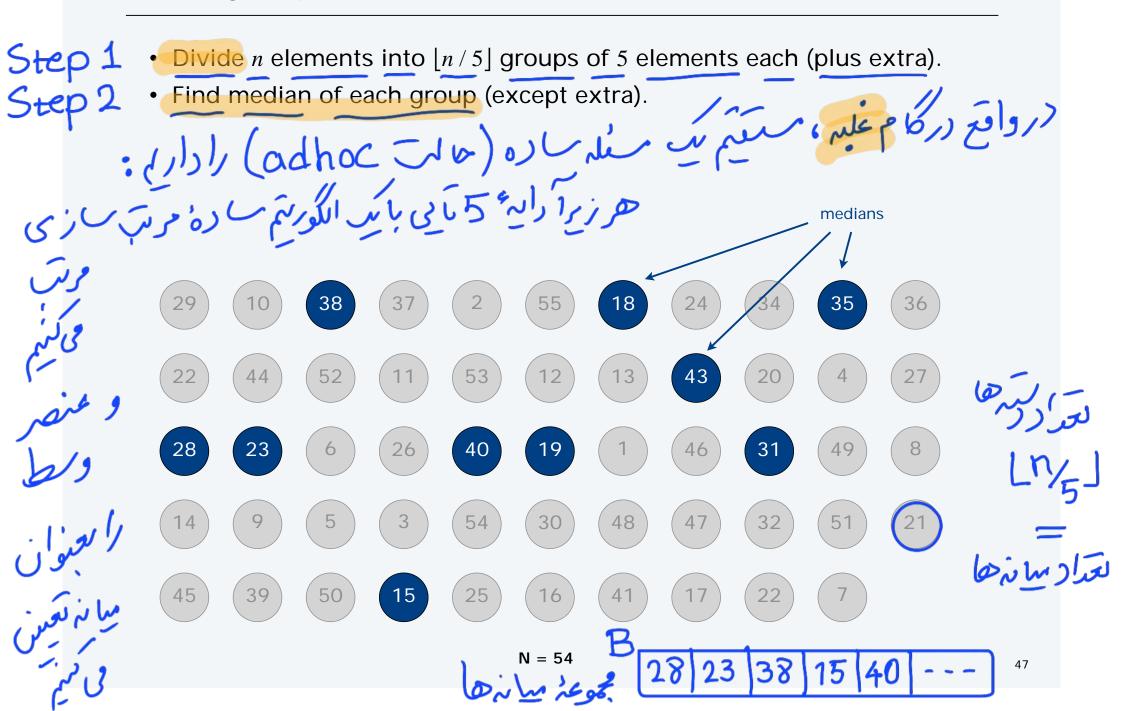
$$T(n) \leq \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & \text{if } n = 1 \\ T(\frac{7}{10 \, n}) + T(\frac{2}{10 \, n}) + \Theta(n) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{two subproblems of different sizes!}$$

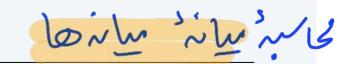
$$T(n) = H(n)$$

Choosing the pivot element • Divide n elements into $\lfloor n/5 \rfloor$ groups of 5 elements each (plus extra). این بار از زاویهٔ سفاوتی به فرانی تولیف زیرسندها نظاه ی کنیم "سند با ابعاد ۱۱ را به مرا به N = 54

Choosing the pivot element

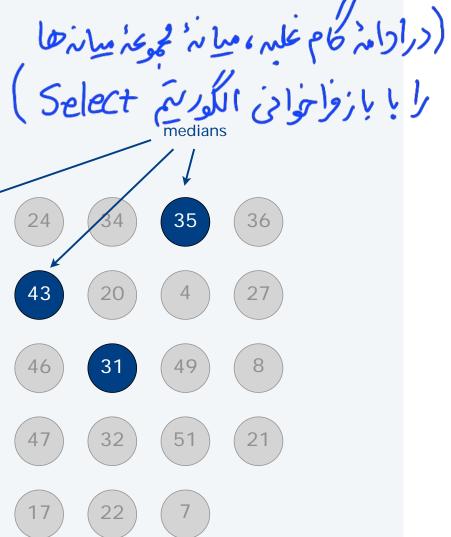


Choosing the pivot element



- Divide n elements into $\lfloor n/5 \rfloor$ groups of 5 elements each (plus extra).
- Find median of each group (except extra).
- Find median of $\lfloor n/5 \rfloor$ medians recursively.
- Use median-of-medians as pivot element.

38



28

median of medians

26

55

18

50 25 16

54

30

Median-of-medians selection algorithm

Mom-Select (A, k)

$$n \leftarrow |A|$$
.

IF n < 50 RETURN k^{th} smallest of element of A via mergesort.

Group A into $\lfloor n/5 \rfloor$ groups of 5 elements each (plus extra).

 $B \leftarrow$ median of each group of 5.

 $p \leftarrow \underline{\text{MOM-SELECT}(B, \lfloor n / 10 \rfloor)} \leftarrow \underline{\text{median of medians}} \rightarrow \top (\underbrace{n})$

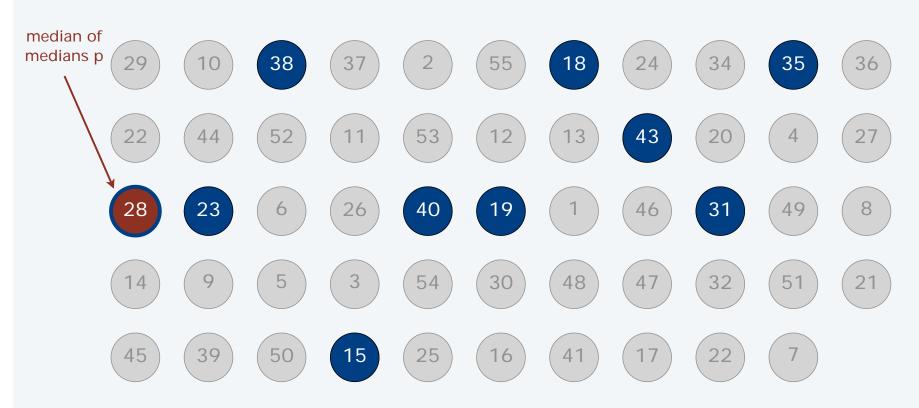
$$(L, M, R) \leftarrow \text{PARTITION-3-WAY } (A, p).$$

If $k \le |L|$ RETURN MOM-SELECT (L, k).

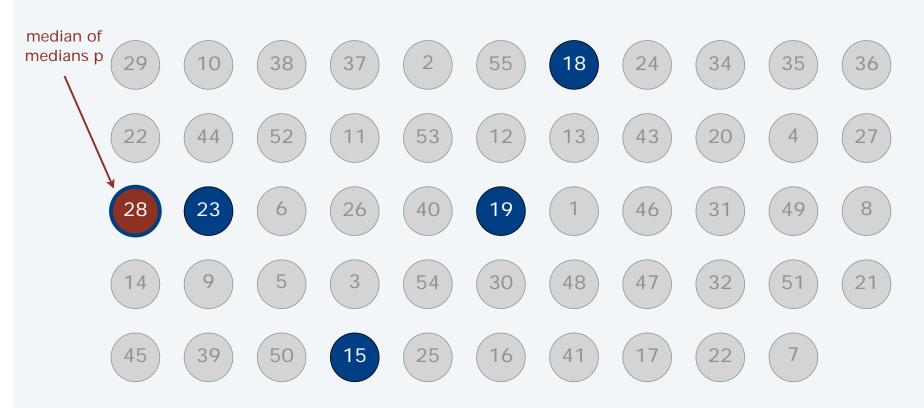
ELSE IF k > |L| + |M| RETURN MOM-SELECT (R, k - |L| - |M|)

ELSE RETURN p.

• At least half of 5-element medians $\leq p$.



- At least half of 5-element medians $\leq p$.
- At least $\lfloor \lfloor n/5 \rfloor / 2 \rfloor = \lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ medians $\leq p$.



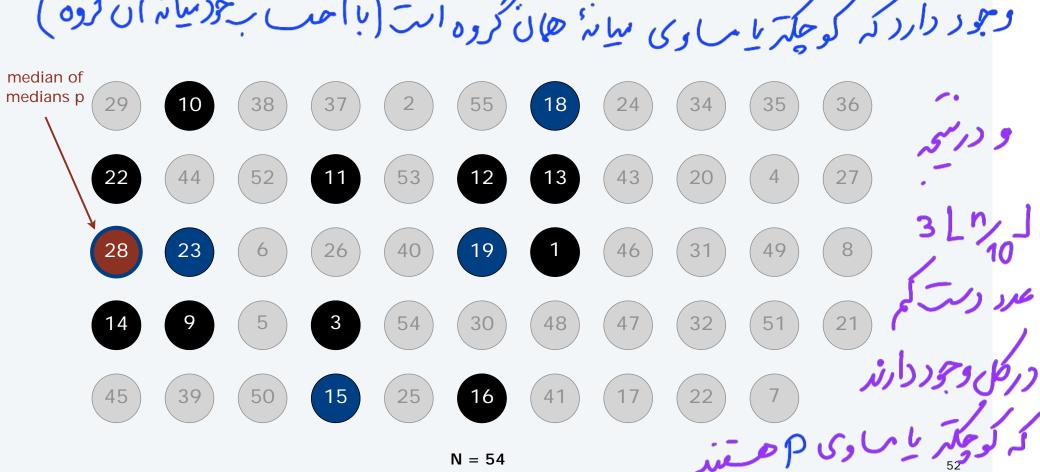
N = 54

51

- At least half of 5-element medians $\leq p$.
- At least $\lfloor \lfloor n/5 \rfloor / 2 \rfloor = \lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ medians $\leq p$.

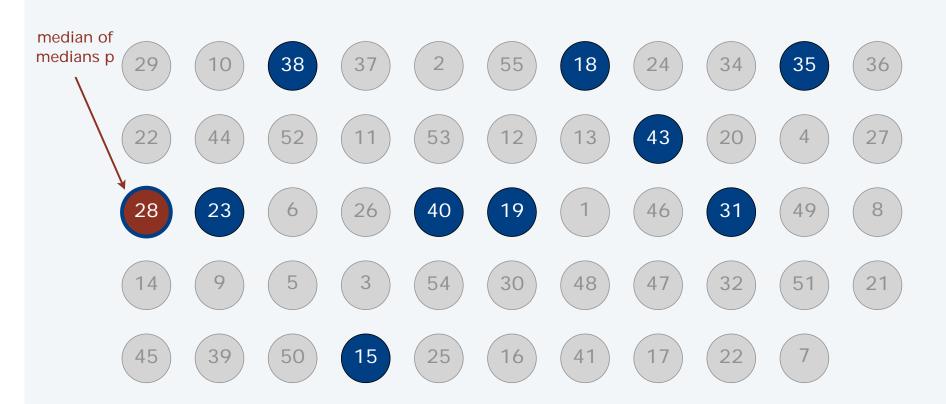
• At least $3 \lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ elements $\leq p$.

کوچکتریاس وی میانهٔ هان گروه است (بااحت بخرسیانه آن گروه)

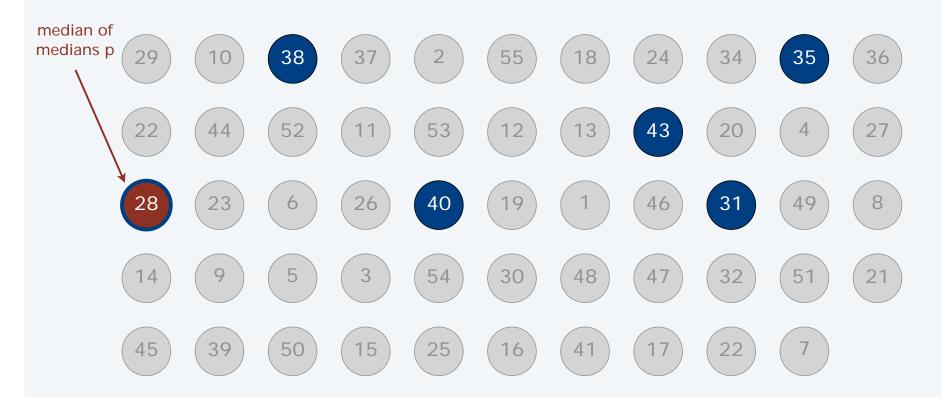


• At least half of 5-element medians ≥ p.

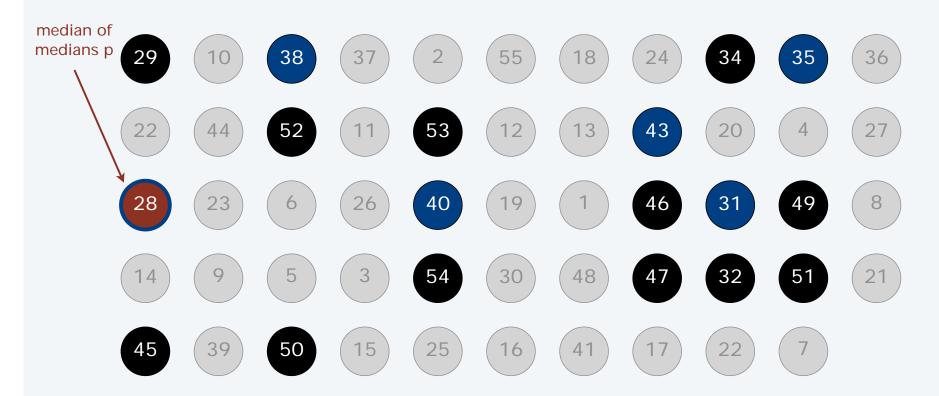
م اسراله م فوق المراد اور المراد الم



- At least half of 5-element medians $\geq p$.
- Symmetrically, at least $\lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ medians $\geq p$.



- At least half of 5-element medians $\geq p$.
- Symmetrically, at least $\lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ medians $\geq p$.
- At least $3 \lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ elements $\geq p$.



Median-of-medians selection algorithm recurrence

Median-of-medians selection algorithm recurrence.



- Select called recursively with $\lfloor n/5 \rfloor$ elements to compute MOM p.
- At least $3 \lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ elements $\leq p$. At least $3 \lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ elements $\geq p$.
- Select called recursively with at most $n 3 \lfloor n / 10 \rfloor$ elements.

Def. $C(n) = \max \# \text{ compares on an array of } n \text{ elements.}$

$$C(n) \le C(\lfloor n/5 \rfloor) + C(n-3 \lfloor n/10 \rfloor) + \frac{11}{5} n$$

median of recursive computing median of 5 select (6 compares per group)

partitioning (n compares)

Now, solve recurrence.

- Assume n is both a power of 5 and a power of 10?
- Assume C(n) is monotone nondecreasing?

Median-of-medians selection algorithm recurrence

Analysis of selection algorithm recurrence.

- $T(n) = \max \# \text{ compares on an array of } \le n \text{ elements.}$
- T(n) is monotone, but C(n) is not!

$$T(n) \le \begin{cases} 6n & \text{if } n < 50 \\ T(\lfloor n/5 \rfloor) + T(n - 3\lfloor n/10 \rfloor) + \frac{11}{5}n & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Claim. $T(n) \leq 44 n$.

- Base case: $T(n) \le 6n$ for n < 50 (mergesort).
- Inductive hypothesis: assume true for 1, 2, ..., n-1.
- Induction step: for $n \ge 50$, we have:

$$T(n) \leq T(\lfloor n/5 \rfloor) + T(n-3 \lfloor n/10 \rfloor) + 11/5 n$$

$$\leq 44 (\lfloor n/5 \rfloor) + 44 (n-3 \lfloor n/10 \rfloor) + 11/5 n$$

$$\leq 44 (n/5) + 44 n - 44 (n/4) + 11/5 n \quad \longleftarrow \quad \text{for } n \geq 50, \ 3 \lfloor n/10 \rfloor \geq n/4$$

$$= 44 n. \quad \blacksquare$$

Linear-time selection postmortem

Proposition. [Blum-Floyd-Pratt-Rivest-Tarjan 1973] There exists a compare-based selection algorithm whose worst-case running time is O(n).

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Time Bounds for Selection

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Manuel Robert W. Floyd, Vaughan
Ronald and Robert E.

Abstract

The number of comparisons required to select the i-th smallest of
n numbers is shown to be at most a linear function of n by analysis of
a new selection algorithm -- PICK. Specifically, no more than
n comparisons are ever required. This bound is improved for
```

Theory.

- Optimized version of BFPRT: $\leq 5.4305 n$ compares.
- Best known upper bound [Dor-Zwick 1995]: ≤ 2.95 n compares.
- Best known lower bound [Dor-Zwick 1999]: $\geq (2 + \epsilon) n$ compares.

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Practice. Constant and overhead (currently) too large to be useful.

Open. Practical selection algorithm whose worst-case running time is O(n).