

## 3.3 Sorting

# 배열의 원소 ( ascending order 오름차순  
descending order 내림차순 ) 으로 정렬.

# Sorting Algorithms

①  $O(n^2)$

- Bubble Sort : pair를 비교하여 왼쪽 index의 원소가 오른쪽보다 크/작으면 swap
- Insertion Sort : index  $[i]$ 의 원소를  $[0 \sim i-1]$  원소와 비교하여 알맞은 자리에 넣음
- Selection Sort : 배열의 원소들 가장 큰/작은 원소의 index를 찾아  $[0 \sim n]$  index와 swap

② 더 빠른 Algorithm.  $\Rightarrow$  Divide & Conquer

- Merge Sort
- Quick Sort

## 03-1. Merge Sort

# 주어진 n개의 원소 이루어진 배열을 2개의 set으로 분할  
각 set을 sort 하고 merge  
 $\Rightarrow$  1개의 정렬된 원소의 배열으로 n개의 원소를 분!

# Three steps

- Divide  
: 배열을 2개로 split
- Conquer  
: 각 부분씩 재귀로 sort
- Combine  
: 두 정렬된 sub-list를 merge

# merge sort algorithms

```
void msort( int s, int e, int A[] )  
{  
    if ( s == e )  
        return;  
    m ← (s+e)/2;  
    msort ( s, m, A );  
    msort ( m+1, e, A );  
    merge ( s, m, m+1, e, A );  
}
```

degenerate

case : 더 이상 쪼갤 수 X

divide

conquer

combine

$O(1)$

$2T(\frac{n}{2})$

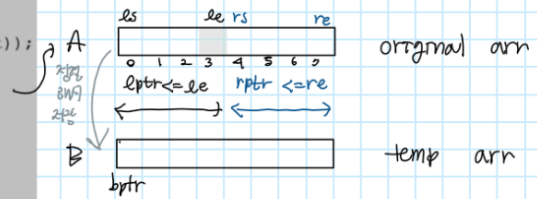
$O(n)$

```

void merge( int ls, int le, int rs, int re, int A[] )
{
    int lptr = ls, rptr = rs, bptr = 0;
    int *B = (int *) calloc ((le - ls) + (re - rs) + 2, sizeof(int));

    while ( lptr <= le && rptr <= re ) {
        if ( A[lptr] < A[rptr] )
            B[bptr++] = A[lptr++];
        else
            B[bptr++] = A[rptr++];
    }
    if ( lptr > le ) left index가 끝까지 읽혔을 경우.
        for ( int i = rptr; i <= re; i++ )
            B[bptr++] = A[i];
    if ( rptr > re ) right index가 끝까지 읽혔을 경우.
        for ( int i = lptr; i <= le; i++ )
            B[bptr++] = A[i];
    A ← B; // Bell note AB copy!
}

```



### # performance analysis.

#### # In master theorem

$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n) + O(1)$$

$$a=2 \quad b=2 \quad d=1$$

$$l = \log_2 2$$

$$O(n^l \log n)$$

$$\therefore T(n) = O(n \log n)$$

#### # In repeated substitution

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + n \\
 2T(\frac{n}{2}) &= 2T(\frac{n}{2^2}) + 2\frac{n}{2} \\
 2T(\frac{n}{2^2}) &= 2T(\frac{n}{2^3}) + 2\frac{n}{2^2} \\
 &\vdots \\
 + 2^{k-1}T(\frac{n}{2^{k-1}}) &= 2^k T(1) + 2 \cdot 2^{k-1} \\
 T(n) &= 2^k T(1) + nk \\
 &= \log n + n \log n \\
 &= n(1 + \log n) \\
 \therefore T(n) &= O(n \log n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$T(1)=1$   
 $(2^k = n, k = \log_2 n)$

### # Iterative merge sort

```

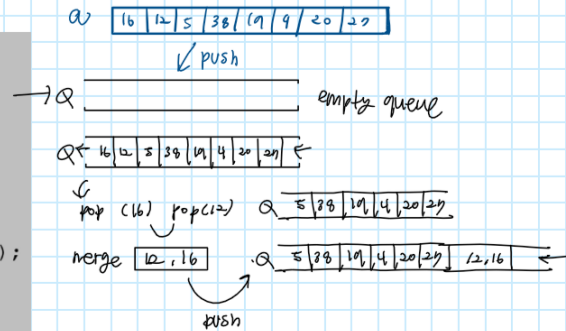
int *iterative_mergesort ( int n, int *a )
{
    Q ← empty Queue;

    for ( int i = 0; i < n; i++ )
        Q.push ( a[i] )

    while ( Q.count ( ) > 1 ) {
        Q.push ( merge ( Q.pop ( ), Q.pop ( ) ) );
    }

    return Q.pop ( );
}

```



#### # 왜 $O(n \log n)$ ?

while ① : n개의 Input을 pair로 묶어  $\frac{n}{2}$  개로 merge ②번.  $\Rightarrow O(n)$

while ②번 : ①번의 결과에  $\frac{1}{2}$ 씩 줄임:  $n \rightarrow \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow \frac{n}{4} \rightarrow \frac{n}{8} \rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow O(\log n)$

$$\therefore O(n \log n)$$

### # summary.

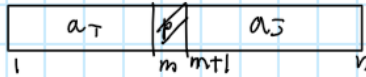
	degenerate case	divide	conquer	combine	performance
merge sort	$n = 1 (s = e)$	$m = (s+e)/2$	$ms(s, m);$ $ms(m+1, e);$	$merge(s, m, e);$	$2T(n/2) + O(n)$ $= O(n \log n)$

## 03-2. Quick sort

# Quick sort란?  $n$ 개의 원자로 이루어진 sequence를 두개의 set으로 split함.

# 원소의 rearrange 하기 어려움, 아직 merging이 많음 ~~불가능~~.

# partitioning 순서



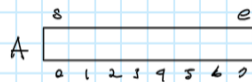
$a_1 \leq a_n$  꼴로 partitioning.

# Two step.

- divide : 2개의 list로 split. (with partitioning)
- Conquer : 각 part를 recursively sort 됨.

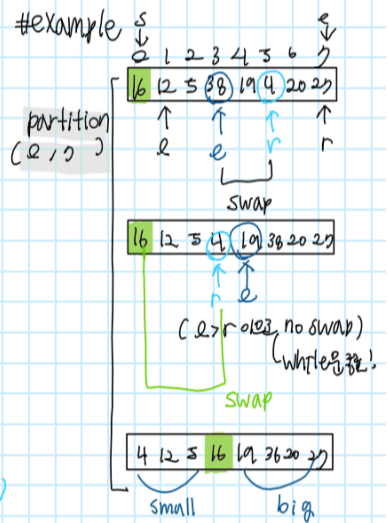
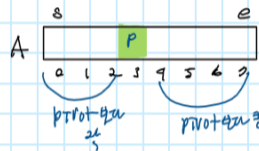
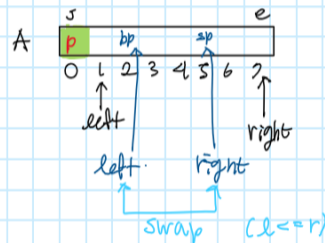
# quick sort Algorithms

```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
    if ( s >= e ) ] degenerate case : 종료
        return;
    int m = partition ( s, e, A ); //divided
    quick_sort ( s, m-1, A ); ] conquer
    quick_sort ( m+1, e, A );
} Combination X.
```



```
int partition ( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
    int pivot, left, right;
    left = s+1; right = e; pivot = A[s];
    while (left <= right) {
        while ((A[right] >= pivot) && (left <= right))
            right--;
        // pivot 보다 작으면 right stop (이후 right < left)
        while ((A[left] <= pivot) && (left <= right))
            left++;
        // pivot 보다 크면 left stop (이후 left <= right)
        if ( left <= right )
            swap ( A[left], A[right] );
    }
    swap ( A[right], A[s] ); // A[s]: pivot; // pivot 위치시키기
    return right; //pivot index 리턴
}
```

partition(s, e, A)



# performance analysis?

$$T(n) = cn + 1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \{ T(k-1) + T(n-k) \}$$

## # Quick sort vs Merge Sort

	Example	Quick sort	Merge sort
Best case	5 1 6 3 4 8 7 2	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$
Worst case	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	$O(n^2)$	$O(n \log n)$
Average case	4 1 3 6 5 2 9 8	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$

$T(n) = T(n-1) + O(n)$  : 원 하나씩 앞뒤를

## # summary

	degenerate case	divide	conquer	combine	performance
quick sort	$n = 1 (s \geq e)$	$m = \text{partition}()$	qs (s, m-1); qs (m+1, e);	-	$O(n \log n)$
merge sort	$n = 1 (s = e)$	$m = (s+e)/2$	ms (s, m); ms (m+1, e);	merge (s, m, e);	$2T(n/2) + O(n)$ $= O(n \log n)$

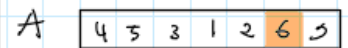
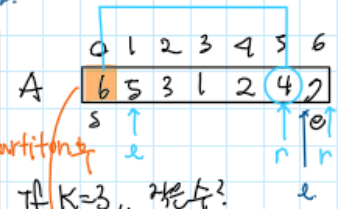
## 3.4 Medians

# Quick sort 의 pivot 인수는 다 정렬 / 인수는 다 큰수 같은 사실에 착안

- select (DnC) : 정렬되지 않은 list에서 k번째로 작은 값을 찾아라.

```
void select_kth ( int k, int s, int e )
{
    if ( s == e )
        return A[s];
    int m = partition ( s, e );
    if ( k < m )
        select_kth ( k, s, m - 1 );
    else if ( k > m )
        select_kth ( k - m, m + 1, e );
    else
        return A[k];
}
```

degenerate case  
 (small partition < pivot의 index.  
 Quick sort pivot partition.  
 O(n) ( int m = partition ( s, e ); // divided  
 if/else if ( k < m )  
 select\_kth ( k, s, m - 1 );  
 else if ( k > m )  
 select\_kth ( k - m, m + 1, e );  
 else  
 return A[k];  
 }  
 Conquer



# performance analysis.

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

$$a=1 \quad b=2 \quad d=1$$

$$1 > \log_2 1$$

$$\therefore O(n^d) = O(n^1)$$

$$\therefore T(n) = O(n)$$

# Summary.

	degenerate case	divide	conquer	combine	performance
median (find k-th)	n = 1 (s=e)	m = partition ( );	select (k, s, m-1); or select(k-m, m+1, e);	-	$T(n/2) + O(n)$ $= O(n)$