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Stooge sort

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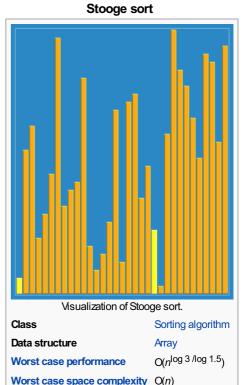
Stooge sort is a recursive sorting algorithm with a time complexity of $O(n^{\log 3/\log 1.5}) = O(n^{2.7095...})$. The running time of the algorithm is thus slower compared to efficient sorting algorithms, such as Merge sort, and is even slower than Bubble sort, a canonical example of a fairly inefficient and simple sort.

The algorithm is defined as follows:

- If the value at the end is smaller than the value at the start, swap them.
- If there are 3 or more elements in the list, then:
 - Stooge sort the initial 2/3 of the list
 - Stooge sort the final 2/3 of the list
 - Stooge sort the initial 2/3 of the list again
- else: exit the procedure

It is important to get the integer sort size used in the recursive calls by rounding the 2/3 *upwards*, e.g. rounding 2/3 of 5 should give 4 rather than 3, as otherwise the sort can fail on certain data. However, if the code is written to end on a base case of size 1, rather than terminating on either size 1 or size 2, rounding the 2/3 of 2 upwards gives an infinite number of calls.

The algorithm gets its name from slapstick routines of The Three Stooges, in which each stooge hits the other two.[citation needed]



Implementation [edit]

```
function stoogesort(array L, i = 0, j = length(L)-1)
  if L[j] < L[i] then
      L[i] \leftrightarrow L[j]

if (j - i + 1) > 2 then
      t = (j - i + 1) / 3
      stoogesort(L, i , j-t)
      stoogesort(L, i+t, j )
      stoogesort(L, i , j-t)
```

References [edit]

- Black, Paul E. "stooge sort" & Dictionary of Algorithms and Data Structures. National Institute of Standards and Technology. Retrieved 2011-06-18.
- Cormen, Thomas H.; Leiserson, Charles E., Rivest, Ronald L., Stein, Clifford (2001) [1990]. "Problem 7-3".
 Introduction to Algorithms (2nd ed.). MIT Press and McGraw-Hill. pp. 161–162. ISBN 0-262-03293-7.

External links [edit]

- Everything2.com Stooge sort ☑
- Stooge sort implementation and comparison ₽



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This page was last modified on 12 June 2015, at 12:50.

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