"본 강의 동영상 및 자료는 대한민국 저작권법을 준수합니다. 본 강의 동영상 및 자료는 상명대학교 재학생들의 수업목적으로 제작·배포되는 것이므로, 수업목적으로 내려받은 강의 동영상 및 자료는 수업목적 이외에 다른 용도로 사용할 수 없으며, 다른 장소 및 타인에게 복제, 전송하여 공유할 수 없습니다. 이를 위반해서 발생하는 모든 법적 책임은 행위 주체인 본인에게 있습니다."

#### Quick sort

- Given a sequence of n elements { a<sub>1</sub>, a<sub>2</sub>, ..., a<sub>n</sub>
   }, split them into two set.
- Rearrange the elements so that merging later is not necessary.
- Rearrange such that a<sub>i</sub> <= a<sub>j</sub> for all i between 1 and m and j between m+1 and n → partitioning
- Two steps
  - Divide
    - Split the list into two halves (with partitioning)
  - Conquer
    - Recursively sort each half

#### partition

```
int partition ( int s, int e, int A[] )
    int pivot, left, right;
                           right = e; pivot = A[s];
    left = s+1;
    while (left <= right) {</pre>
        while ((A[right] >= pivot) && (left <= right))
            right--;
        while ((A[left] <= pivot) && (left <= right))
            left++;
        if ( left <= right )</pre>
            swap ( A[left], A[right] );
    swap ( A[right], A[s] ); // A[s]: pivot;
    return right;
```

Quick sort (Divide & Conquer)

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

Quick sort (Example)

16 | 12 | 5 | 38 | 19 | 4 | 20 | 27

```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
    if ( s >= e )
        return;
    int m = partition ( s, e, A );
    quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
    quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```

16 | 12 | 5 | 38 | 19 | 4 | 20 | 27

qs(0, 7)

```
{ int pivot, left, right;
                                                                           left = s+1;
                                                                                                right = e;
                                                                                                                     pivot = A[s];
                                                                           while (left <= right) {
                                                                               while ((A[right] >- pivot) && (left <= right))</pre>
                                                                                   right--;
                                                                               while ((A[left] <= pivot) && (left <= right))</pre>
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
                                                                                   left++;
    if (s >= e)
                                                                               if ( left <= right )
        return;
                                                                                   swap ( A[left], A[right] );
    int m = partition (s, e, A);
    quick_sort ( s, m-1, A );
                                                                           swap ( A[right], A[s] ); // A[s]: pivot;
    quick_sort ( m+1, e, A );
                                                                            return right;
```

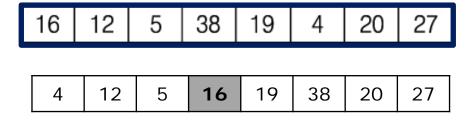
pivot

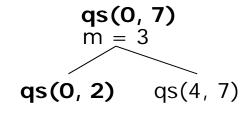


int partition ( int s, int e, int A[] )



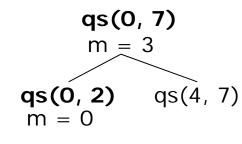
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
       return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-1, A );
   quick_sort ( m+1, e, A );
}
```



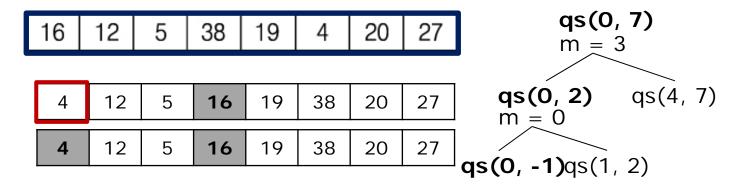


```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
       return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-1, A );
   quick_sort ( m+1, e, A );
}
```

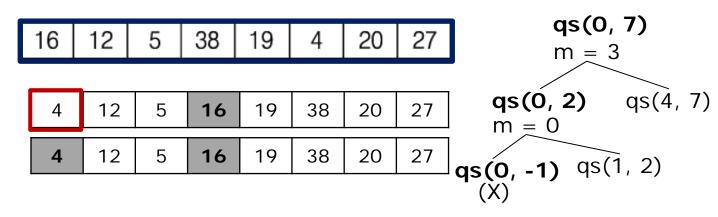
L	16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
			_			ı		
	4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
	4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27



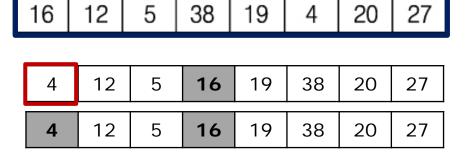
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
        return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
   quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```

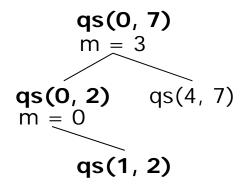


```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
       return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-1, A );
   quick_sort ( m+1, e, A );
}
```



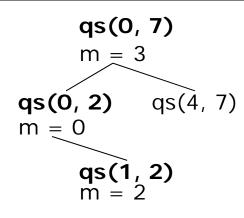
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
       return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-1, A );
   quick_sort ( m+1, e, A );
}
```





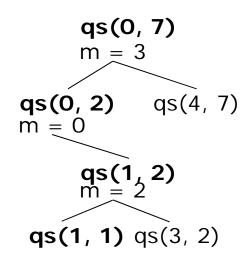
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
       return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
   quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
1	12	<sub>5</sub>	16	10	20	20	27
	12						
4		12					I



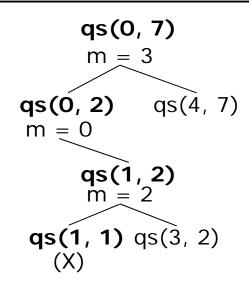
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
       return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-1, A );
   quick_sort ( m+1, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
	_						
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27



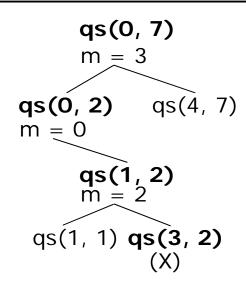
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
       return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-1, A );
   quick_sort ( m+1, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
1		1			Г		
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27



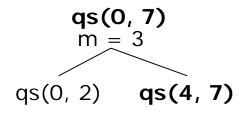
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
       return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-1, A );
   quick_sort ( m+1, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27

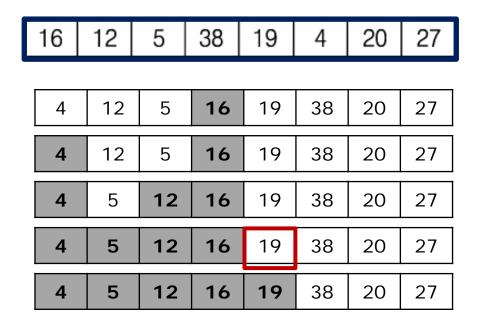


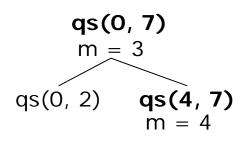
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
        return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
   quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27



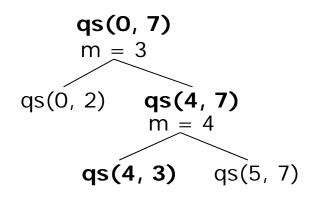
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
        return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
   quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```





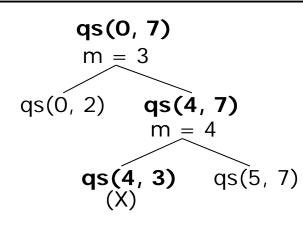
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
        return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
   quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27



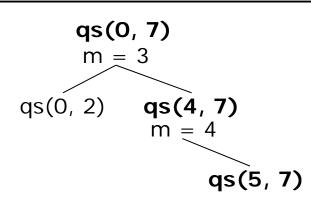
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
        return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
   quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27



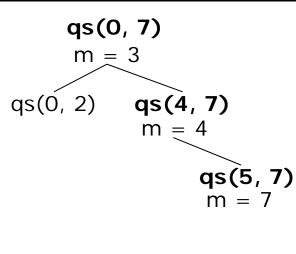
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
       return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-1, A );
   quick_sort ( m+1, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
	_						
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27



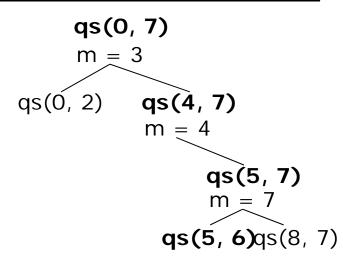
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
        return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
   quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
	_						
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	27	20	38



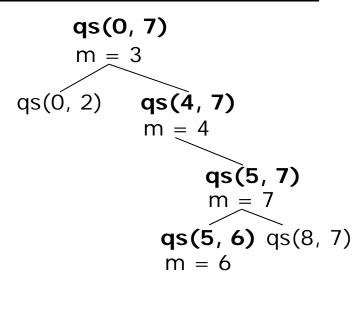
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
        return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
   quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```

16	6	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
	4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
	4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
	4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
	4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
	4	5	12	16	19	27	20	38
	4	5	12	16	19	27	20	38



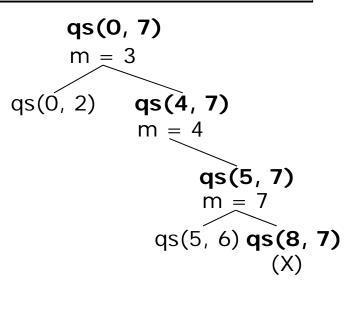
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
        return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
   quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	27	20	38
4	5	12	16	19	20	27	38



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

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27		
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27		
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27		
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27		
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27		
4	5	12	16	19	27	20	38		
4	5	12	16	19	20	27	38		



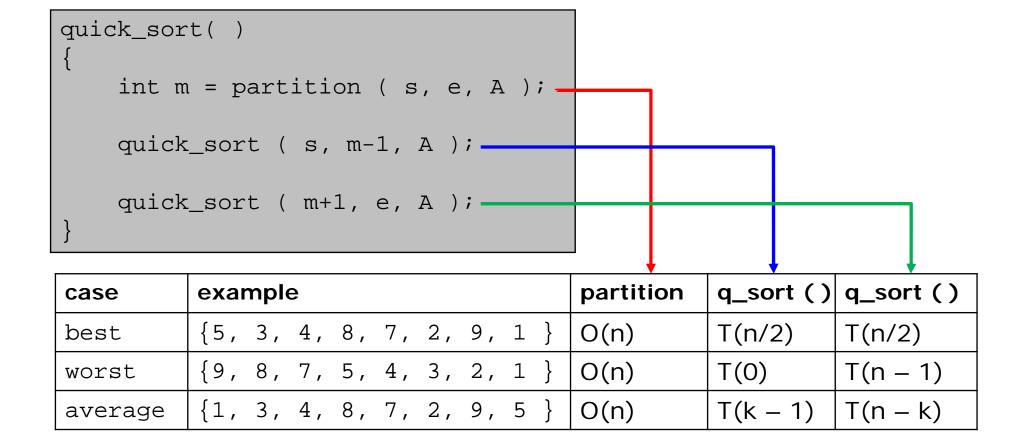
```
void quick_sort( int s, int e, int A[] )
{
   if ( s >= e )
       return;
   int m = partition ( s, e, A );
   quick_sort ( s, m-l, A );
   quick_sort ( m+l, e, A );
}
```

16	12	5	38	19	4	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	12	5	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	38	20	27
4	5	12	16	19	27	20	38
4	5	12	16	19	20	27	38
4	5	12	16	19	20	27	38

qs(0, 7)

Done!

Quick sort (Performance analysis)



- Quick sort (Performance analysis)
  - Recurrence relation
  - Best case

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

Average case

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

Worst case

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

- Quick sort (Performance analysis)
  - Comparison to 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 <sup>2</sup> )	O(n log n)	
Average case	41365298	O(n log n)	O(n log n)	

### Comparison

	degenerate case	divide	conquer	combine	performance
tournament	n = 1 (s = e)	m = (s+e)/2	champ (s,m); champ (m+1,e);	win (LW, RW);	2T(n/2) + O(1) = O(n)
binary search	n = 1 (s = e)	m = (s+e)/2	bs (s, m-1); or bs (m+1, e);	-	T(n/2) + O(1) = $O(\log n)$
integer multiplication	n = 1	s = n/2	mult (w+x, y+z); mult (w, y); mult (x, z);	p 2 <sup>n</sup> + (r – p – q) 2 <sup>s</sup> + q;	3T(n/2) + O(n) = $O(n^{\log_2 2})$
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)
quick sort	n = 1 (s > = e)	m = partition ();	qs (s, m-1); qs (m+1, e);	-	O(n log n)
median					
matrix multiplication					

#### 퀴즈 4

- Divide & conquer에 기반한 정렬 알고리즘에 대한 설명이다 옳지 않은 것을 모두 고르시오.
  - (a) Quick sort와 merge sort는 worst case에 대한 시간 복잡도가 같다.
  - (b) Merge sort는 best case의 시간 복잡도가 worst case의 시간 복잡도보다 더 좋다.
  - (c) Quick sort는 average case의 시간 복잡도가 worst case의 시간 복잡도보다 더 좋다.
  - (d) Quick sort는 binary search와 같이 combine 과정을 요구하지 않는다.
  - (e) Merge sort의 divide 과정과 quick sort의 divide 과정의 시간 복잡도는 같다.