Sorts

CSC 505 Spring 2022 (001)

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1 Insertion Sort

MIT OCW Introduction to Algorithms $6.046\mathrm{J}/18.401\mathrm{J}$ LECTURE 1

```
"pseudocode" \begin{cases} &\text{Insertion-Sort}\,(A,n) \quad \triangleright A[1\mathinner{.\,.}n] \\ &\text{for}\,j \leftarrow 2 \text{ to } n \\ &\text{do } key \leftarrow A[j] \\ &i \leftarrow j-1 \\ &\text{while } i > 0 \text{ and } A[i] > key \\ &\text{do } A[i+1] \leftarrow A[i] \\ &i \leftarrow i-1 \\ &A[i+1] = key \end{cases}
```

1.1 Stack Overflow

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/12755568/how-does-python-insertion-sort-work Title: How does Python insertion sort work?

```
def insertion_sort(seq):
    for i in range(1, len(seq)):
        j = i
        while j > 0 and seq[j - 1] > seq[j]:
            seq[j - 1], seq[j] = seq[j], seq[j - 1]
        j -= 1
```

1.2 Changes

- Variable names were changed for consistency with mergeSort.
- Operator was switched to "less than" for consistency.

1.2.1 Note

Psuedocode does not exactly match implementation, but close inspection will reveal that the execution matches psuedocode.

2 Merge Sort

MIT OCW SEARCHING AND SORTING ALGORITHMS 6.0001 LECTURE 12

```
while i < len(left) and j < len(right): left and right for if left[i] < right[j]:

result approximately result.
def merge(left, right):
                                                             . move indices for
                                                             sublists depending on
                                                              which sublist holds next
                                                                smallest element
                i += 1
                result.append(right[j])
                                              when right
                                               sublist is empty
     while (i < len(left)):</pre>
          result.append(left[i])
          i += 1
                                              when left
                                               sublist is empty
             (j < len(right)):
          result.append(right[j])
           j += 1
     return result
```

```
def merge_sort(L):
    if len(L) < 2:
        return L[:]

    else:
        middle = len(L)//2
        left = merge_sort(L[:middle])
        right = merge_sort(L[middle:])

        return merge(left, right)

        divide list successively into halves</pre>
```

2.1 Changes

- Variable names were changed for consistency.
- Assignation of "middle" incorporates int() for readability.
- "<=" used instead of "<" in "merge" to make sort stable.

3 isSorted

Take from Stack Overflow. Title: Pythonic way to check if a list is sorted or not https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3755136/pythonic-way-to-check-if-a-list-is-so

```
all(l[i] <= l[i+1] for i in range(len(l) - 1))
```