Sorts

CSC 505 Spring 2022 (001)

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1 Insertion Sort

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```
"pseudocode" \begin{cases} \text{Insertion-Sort} (A, n) & \triangleright A[1 ... 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 of left[i] < right[j]:

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