

# AULA5: Exercício teórico métodos de ordenação lineares

Aluno: Gian Franco Joel Condori Luna

September 10, 2024

## Exercices

- 1 (0,3) Ilustre a ordenação por contagem sobre o vetor  
 $A = [6, 0, 2, 0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 1, 3, 2]$ .

Solução:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{-----} \quad n = 11 \quad \text{-----}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } & 2 & \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 & 8 & 9 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{-----} \quad n = 10 \quad \text{-----}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 & 8 & 9 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } & 2 & \text{ } & 3 & \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 & 7 & 9 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

\_\_\_\_\_ n = 9 \_\_\_\_\_

A = 

6	0	2	0	1	3	4	6	1	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C = 

2	4	5	7	9	9	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

B = 

			1		2		3			
--	--	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	--	--

C = 

2	3	5	7	9	9	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

\_\_\_\_\_ n = 8 \_\_\_\_\_

A = 

6	0	2	0	1	3	4	6	1	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C = 

2	3	5	7	9	9	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

B = 

			1		2		3			6
--	--	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	--	---

C = 

2	3	5	7	9	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

\_\_\_\_\_ n = 7 \_\_\_\_\_

A = 

6	0	2	0	1	3	4	6	1	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C = 

2	3	5	7	9	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

B = 

			1		2		3	4		6
--	--	--	---	--	---	--	---	---	--	---

C = 

2	3	5	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

\_\_\_\_\_ n = 6 \_\_\_\_\_

$$A = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 6 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$B = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & 1 & & 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

---

  $n = 5$  

---

$$A = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 6 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$B = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & 1 & 1 & & 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

---

  $n = 4$  

---

$$A = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 6 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$B = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 0 & 1 & 1 & & 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

---

  $n = 3$  

---

$$A = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 6 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$B = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

\_\_\_\_\_ n = 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A = 

6	0	2	0	1	3	4	6	1	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C = 

1	2	4	6	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

B = 

0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4		6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

C = 

0	2	4	6	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

\_\_\_\_\_ n = 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A = 

6	0	2	0	1	3	4	6	1	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C = 

0	2	4	6	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

B = 

0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	6	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C = 

0	2	4	6	8	9	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Resposta

B = 

0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	6	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2 (0,3) Ilustre a ordenação radix-sort sobre a seguinte lista de palavras: cow, dog, sea, rug, row, mob, box, tab, bar, ear, tar, dig, big, tea, now, fox.

Solução:

\_\_\_\_\_ Ordenada pelo 3er dígito \_\_\_\_\_

cow, dog, sea, rug, row, mob, box, tab,  
bar, ear, tar, dig, big, tea, now, fox

$$C =$$

<i>a</i>	tea, sea
<i>b</i>	tab, mob
<i>c</i>	-
<i>d</i>	-
<i>e</i>	-
<i>f</i>	-
<i>g</i>	-
<i>h</i>	big, dig, rug, dog
<i>i</i>	-
<i>j</i>	-
<i>k</i>	-
<i>l</i>	-
<i>m</i>	-
<i>n</i>	-
<i>o</i>	-
<i>p</i>	-
<i>q</i>	-
<i>r</i>	tar, ear, bar
<i>s</i>	-
<i>t</i>	-
<i>u</i>	-
<i>v</i>	-
<i>w</i>	now, row, wow
<i>x</i>	fox, box
<i>y</i>	-
<i>z</i>	-

sea, tea, mob, tab, dog, rug, dig, big,  
bar, ear, tar, cow, row, now, box, fox

———— Ordenada pelo 2do digito ————

sea, tea, mob, tab, dog, rug, dig, big,  
bar, ear, tar, cow, row, now, box, fox

$C =$	$a$	bar, ear, tar, tab
	$b$	-
	$c$	-
	$d$	-
	$e$	tea, sea
	$f$	-
	$g$	-
	$h$	-
	$i$	dig, big
	$j$	-
	$k$	-
	$l$	-
	$m$	-
	$n$	-
	$o$	box, fox, cow, row, now, dog, mob
	$p$	-
	$q$	-
	$r$	-
	$s$	-
	$t$	-
	$u$	rug
	$v$	-
	$w$	-
	$x$	-
	$y$	-
	$z$	-

tab, tar, ear, bar, sea, tea, big, dig,  
mob, dog, now, row, cow, fox, box, rug

# Ordenada pelo 1er digito

tab, tar, ear, bar, sea, tea, big, dig,  
mob, dog, now, row, cow, fox, box, rug

$C =$	$a$	-
	$b$	box, big, bar
	$c$	cow
	$d$	dog, dig
	$e$	ear
	$f$	fox
	$g$	-
	$h$	-
	$i$	-
	$j$	-
	$k$	-
	$l$	-
	$m$	mob
	$n$	now
	$o$	-
	$p$	-
	$q$	-
	$r$	rug, row
	$s$	sea
	$t$	tea, tar, tab
	$u$	-
	$v$	-
	$w$	-
	$x$	-
	$y$	-
	$z$	-

Resposta

bar, big, box, cow, dig, dog, ear, fox, mob, now, row, rug, sea, tab, tar, tea

**3 (0,4) Dentre todos os algoritmos de ordenação vistos até o momento, quais seriam os mais eficientes (considerando tempo de execução e uso de memória) para cada caso, explique sua escolha:**

**3.a. Uma lista ordenada em ordem ascendente**

De acordo com os testes que realizei em uma pratica anterior da disciplina para um array ordenado ascendente de 1000 elementos, o algoritmo que me deu melhor tempo em segundos foi o Shellsort, mas se olharmos para o lado da complexidade e a teoria nos disser que o algoritmo Insertion Sort é o mais eficiente neste caso, com complexidade  $O(n)$ , pois só verificaria se a lista já

está ordenada. Outros algoritmos, como Quicksort ou Mergesort, mantêm sua complexidade  $O(n \log n)$ .

### **3.b. Uma lista ordenada em ordem decendente**

De acordo com os testes que realizei em uma pratica anterior da disciplina para um array ordenado decendente de 1000 elementos, o algoritmo que me deu melhor tempo em segundos foi o Shellsort, mas se olharmos só a complexidade e a teoria o algoritmo Quicksort é eficiente com  $O(n \log n)$  na média, mas pode ser pior em alguns casos (  $O(n^2)$ ). Tambem se tem o Heapsort que a diferença do Quicksort, ele sempre tem  $O(n \log n)$  no pior caso.

### **3.c. Uma lista com os valores desordenados aleatoriamente**

Quicksort é um dos mais eficientes na média, com  $O(n \log n)$ , seguido por Heapsort e Mergesort, ambos com a mesma complexidade.

### **3.d. Elementos com valores iguais não sejam trocados de ordem (estável).**

Mergesort e Counting Sort são estáveis, ou seja, mantêm a ordem relativa dos elementos com valores iguais, com complexidades  $O(n \log n)$  e  $O(n + k)$ , respectivamente.