

The background of the slide features a large, semi-transparent watermark of the NPTEL logo. The logo is circular, with a stylized flower or star shape in the center. The petals of the flower are in shades of red and orange. The outer ring of the logo contains the text 'NPTEL' in a bold, sans-serif font, with each letter separated by a small gap. The entire logo is rendered in a light blue or grey color, making it a subtle background element.

NPTEL MOOC, JAN-FEB 2015
Week 2, Module 8

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

Quicksort: Analysis

MADHAVAN MUKUND, CHENNAI MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE

<http://www.cmi.ac.in/~madhavan>

Quicksort

- * Choose a pivot element
 - * Typically the first value in the array
- * Partition A into lower and upper parts with respect to pivot
- * Move pivot between lower and upper partition
- * Recursively sort the two partitions

Analysis of Quicksort

- * Partitioning with respect to pivot takes $O(n)$
- * If pivot is median
 - * Each partition is of size $n/2$
 - * $t(n) = 2t(n/2) + n = O(n \log n)$
- * Worst case?

Analysis of Quicksort

Worst case

- * Pivot is maximum or minimum
 - * One partition is empty
 - * Other is size $n-1$
- *
$$t(n) = t(n-1) + n = t(n-2) + (n-1) + n$$
$$= \dots = 1 + 2 + \dots + n = O(n^2)$$
- * Already sorted array is worst case input!

Analysis of Quicksort

But ...

- * Average case is $O(n \log n)$
 - * Sorting is a rare example where average case can be computed
- * What does average case mean?

Quicksort: Average case

- * Assume input is a permutation of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
 - * Actual values not important
 - * Only relative order matters
 - * Each input is equally likely (uniform probability)
- * Calculate running time across all inputs
- * **Expected running time** can be shown $O(n \log n)$

Quicksort: randomization

- * Worst case arises because of fixed choice of pivot
 - * We chose the first element
 - * For any fixed strategy (last element, midpoint), can work backwards to construct $O(n^2)$ worst case
- * Instead, choose pivot **randomly**
 - * Pick any index in $[0..n-1]$ with uniform probability
- * Expected running time is again $O(n \log n)$

Iterative Quicksort

- * Recursive calls work on disjoint segments of array
 - * No recombination of results required
- * Can use an explicit stack to simulate recursion
 - * Stack only needs to store left and right endpoints of interval to be sorted

Quicksort in practice

- * In practice, Quicksort is very fast
- * Typically the default algorithm for in-built sort functions
- * Spreadsheets
- * Built in sort function in programming languages