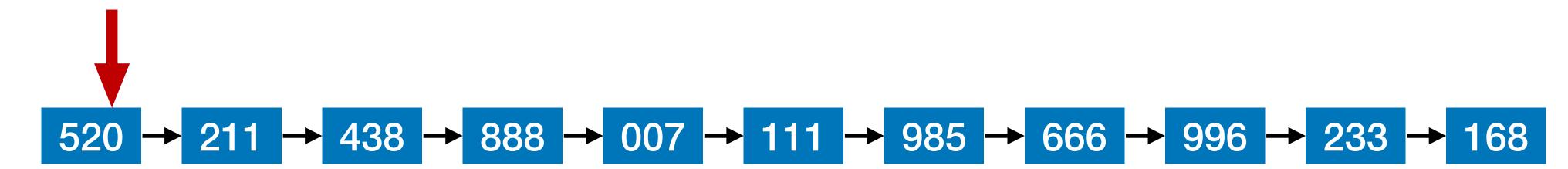
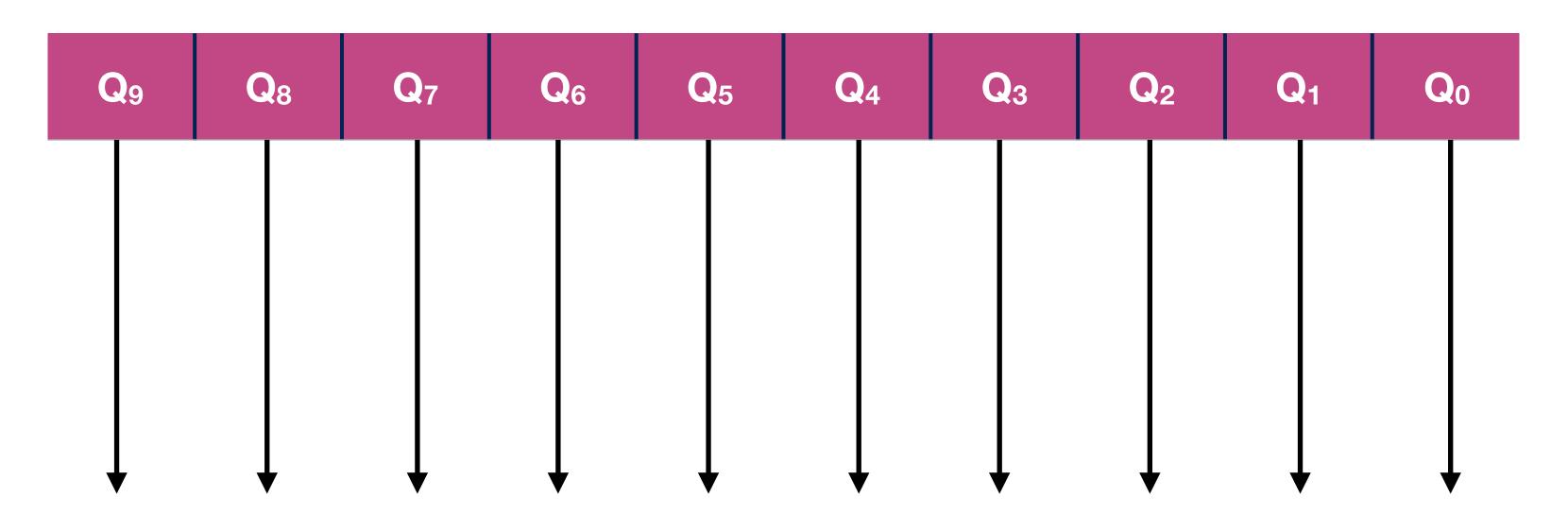
本节内容

基数排序

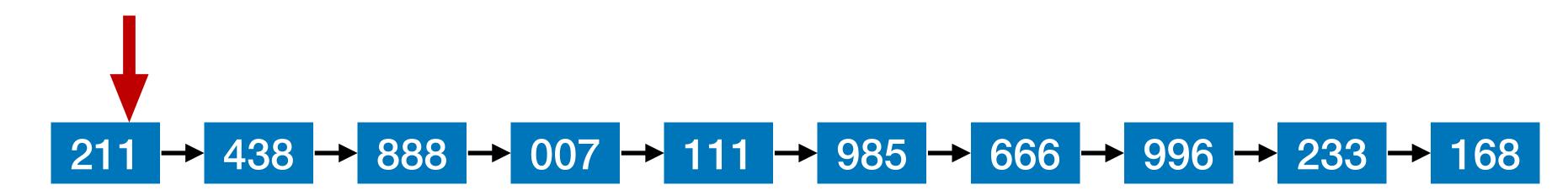
(Radix Sort)

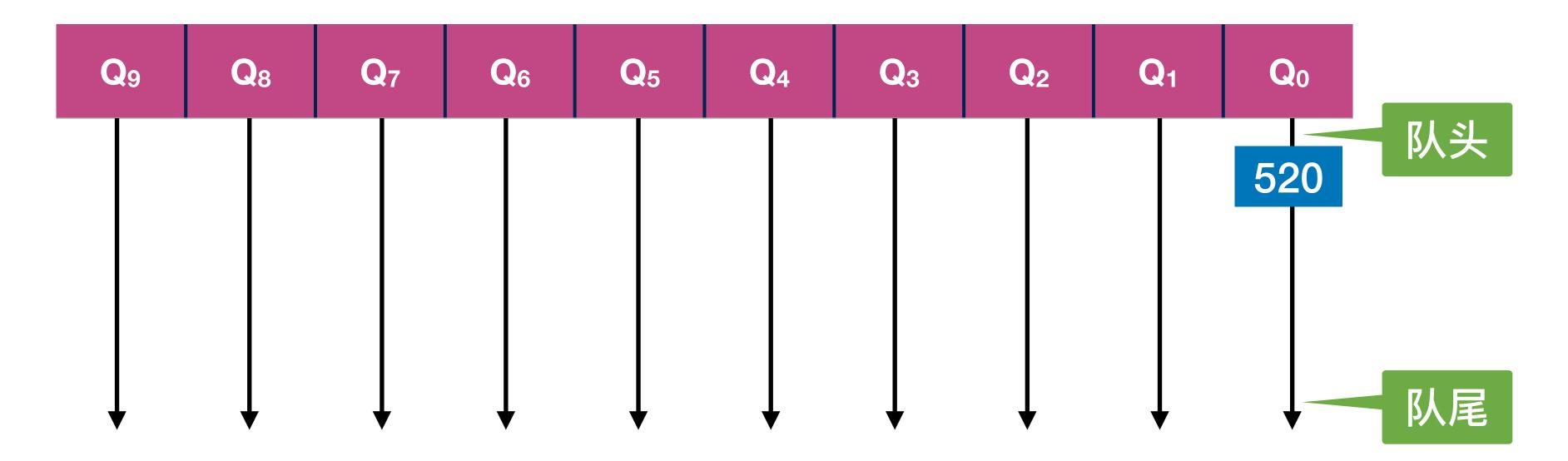


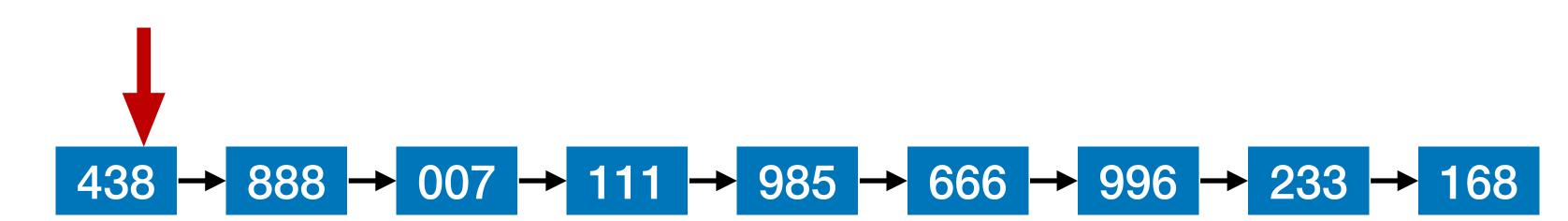
第一趟:以"个位"进行"分配"

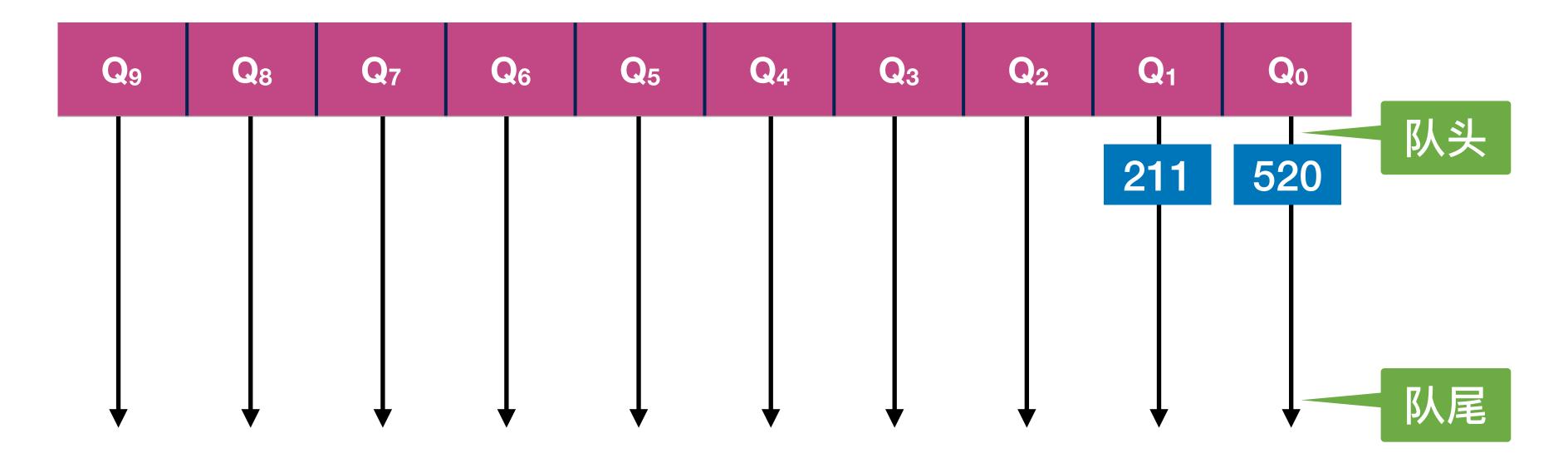


要求:得到按关键字"递减"的有序序列。

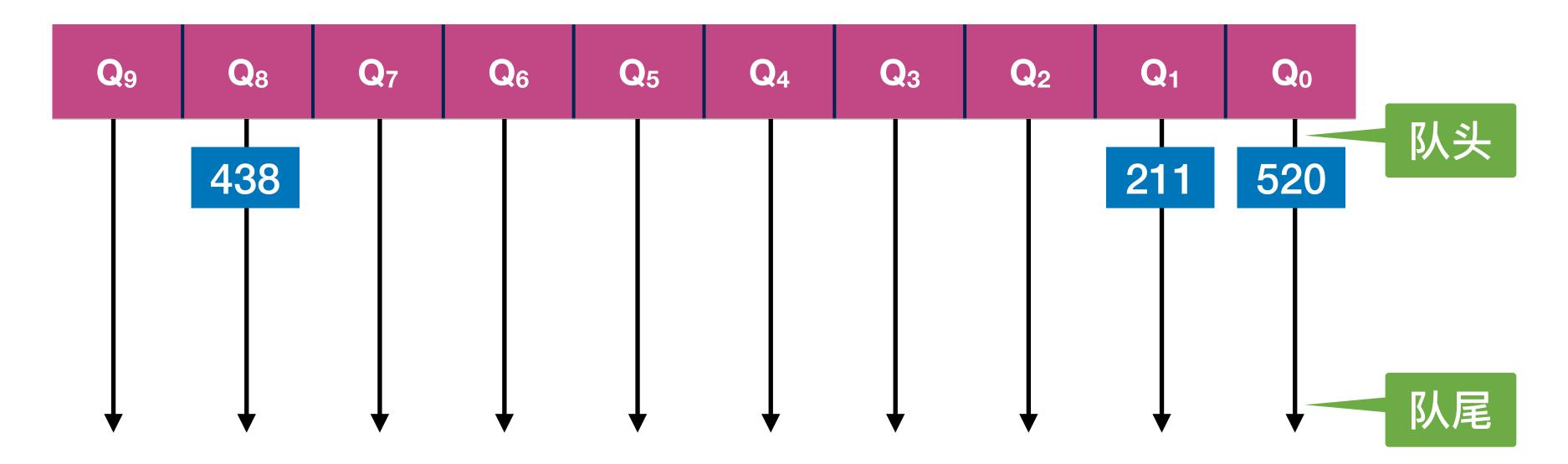


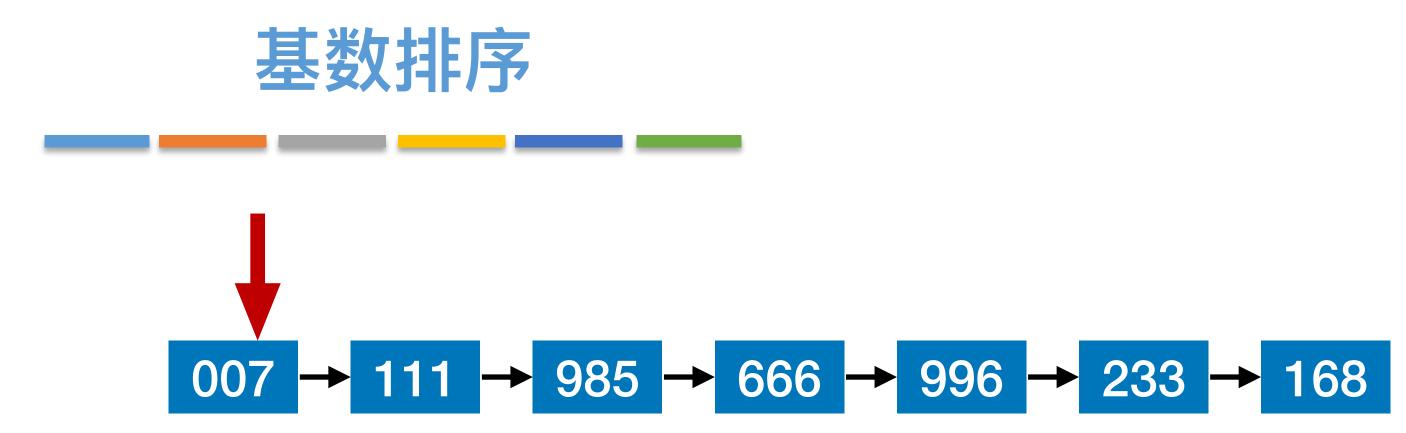


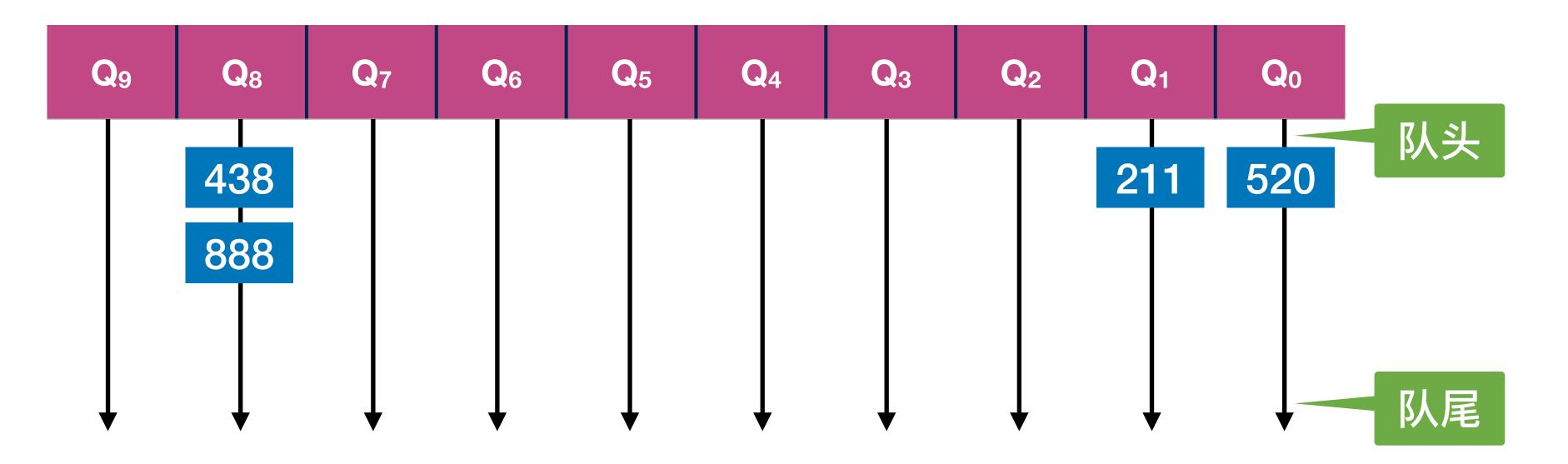




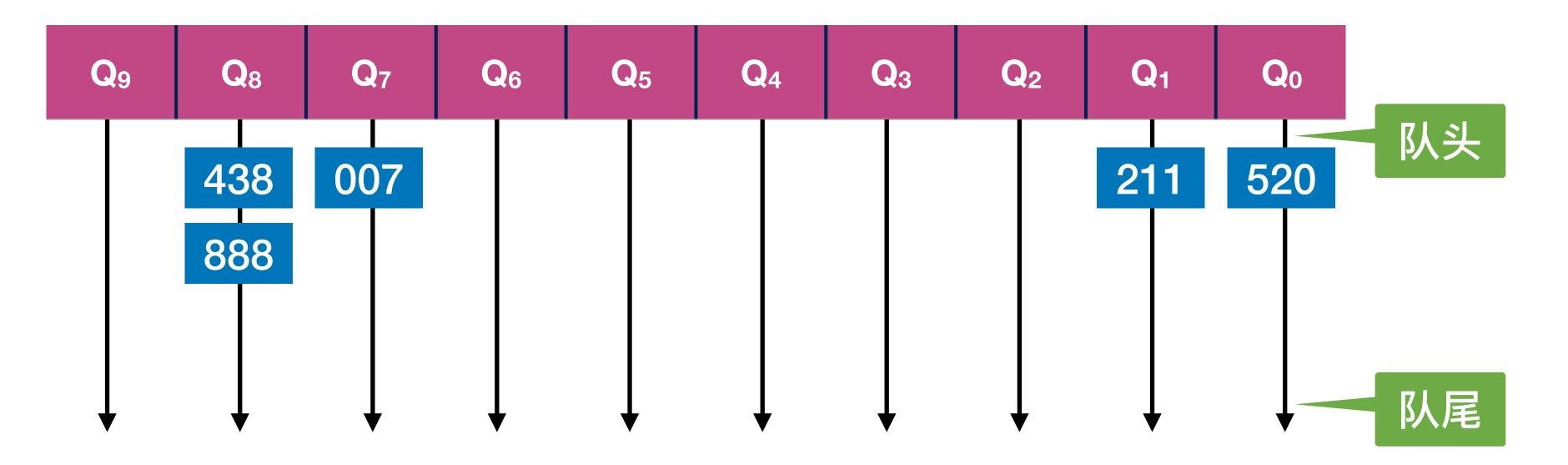
基数排序 888 → 007 → 111 → 985 → 666 → 996 → 233 → 168



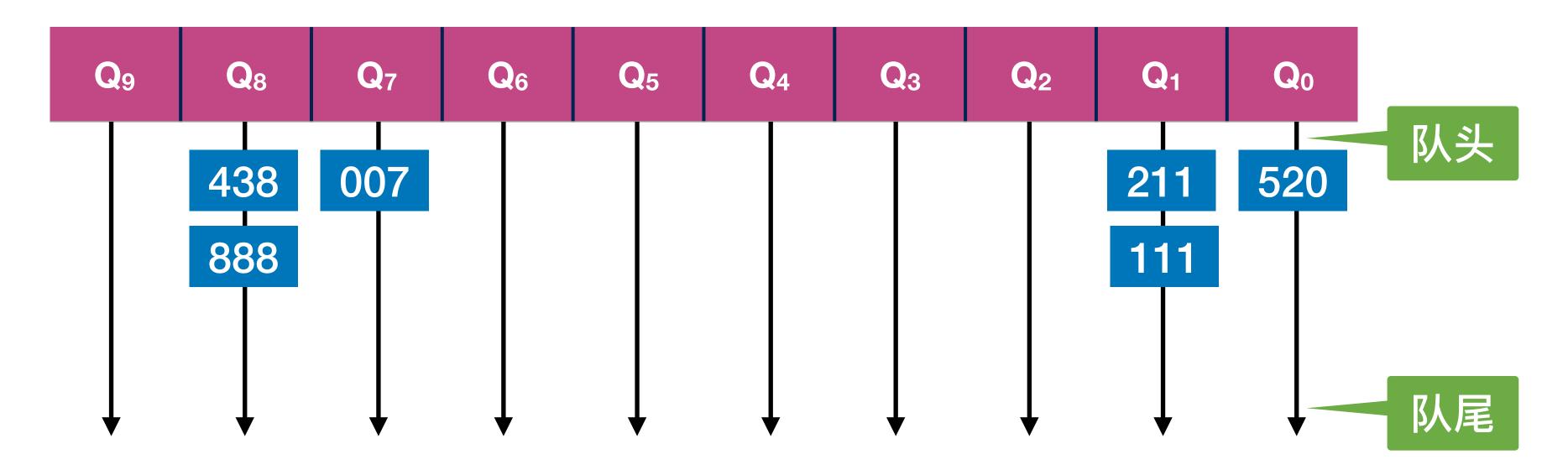


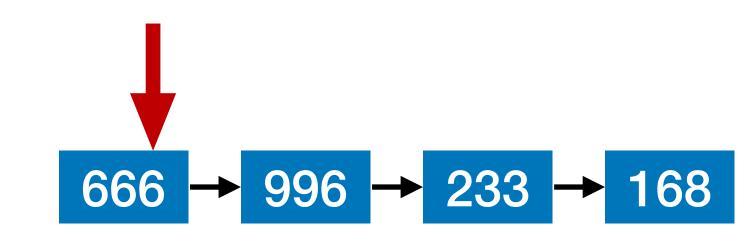


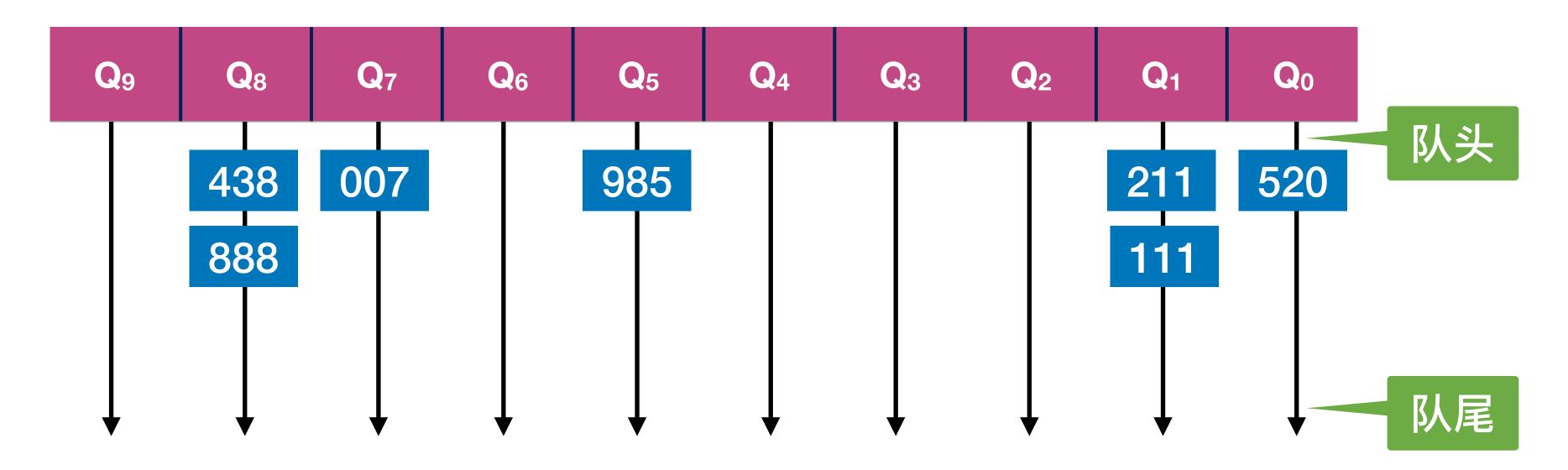
基数排序 111 → 985 → 666 → 996 → 233 → 168

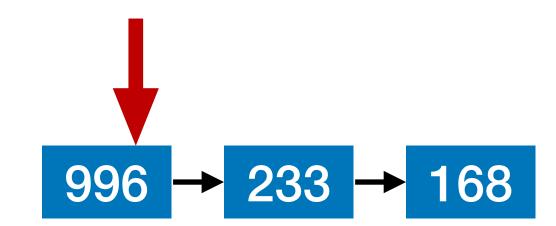


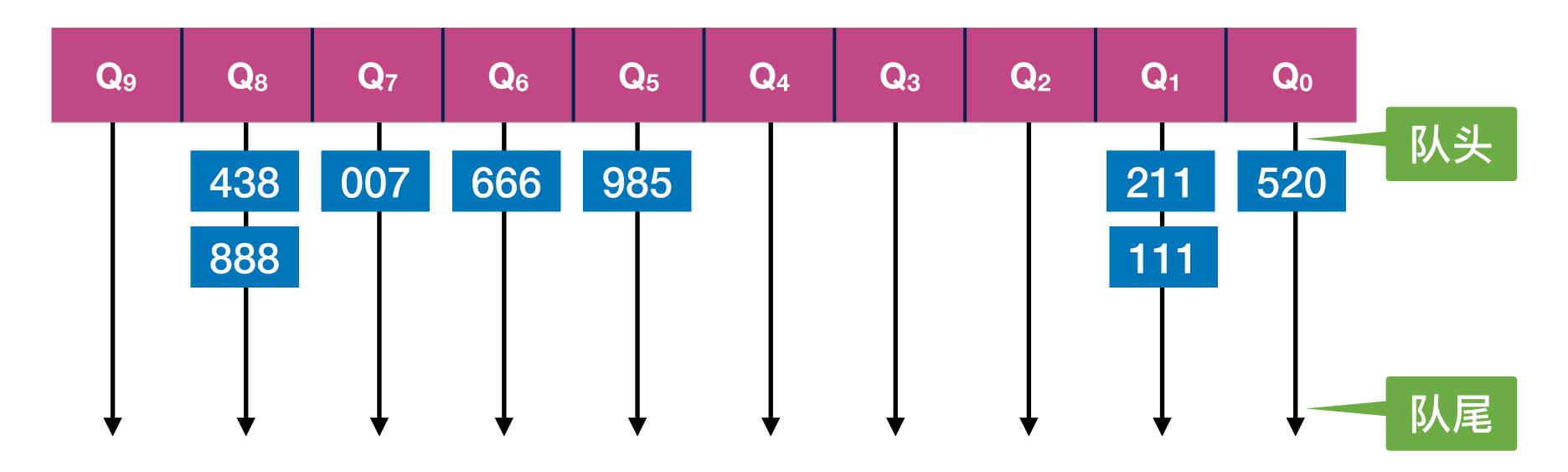
基数排序 985 → 666 → 996 → 233 → 168

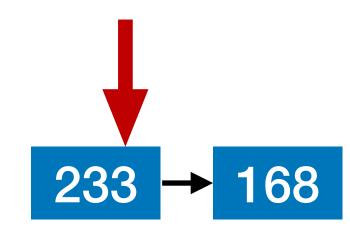


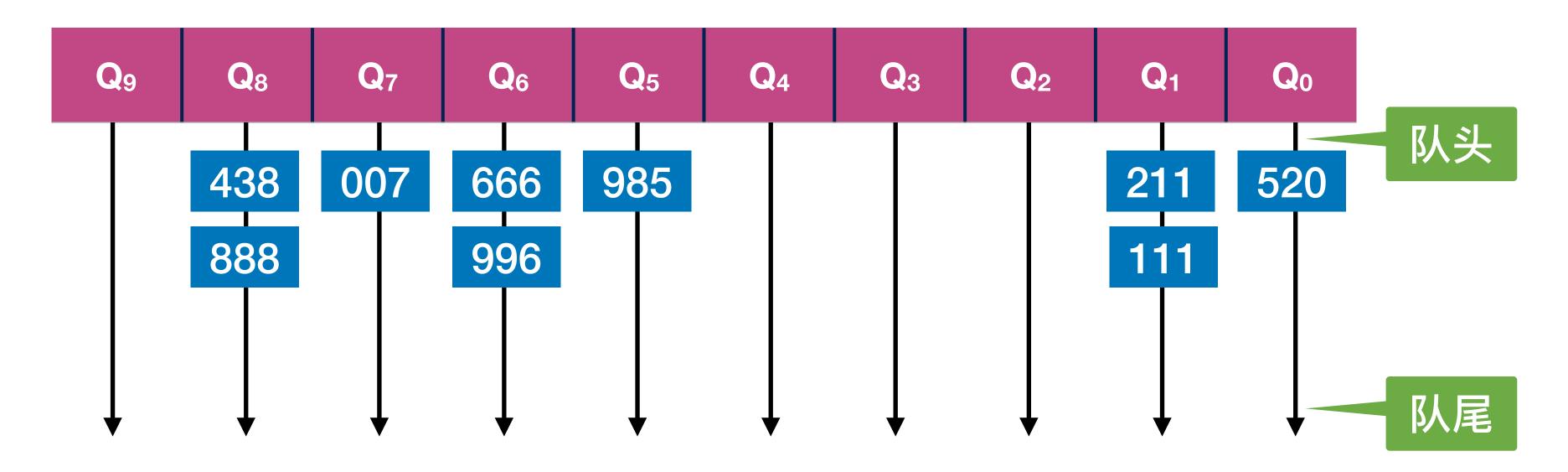




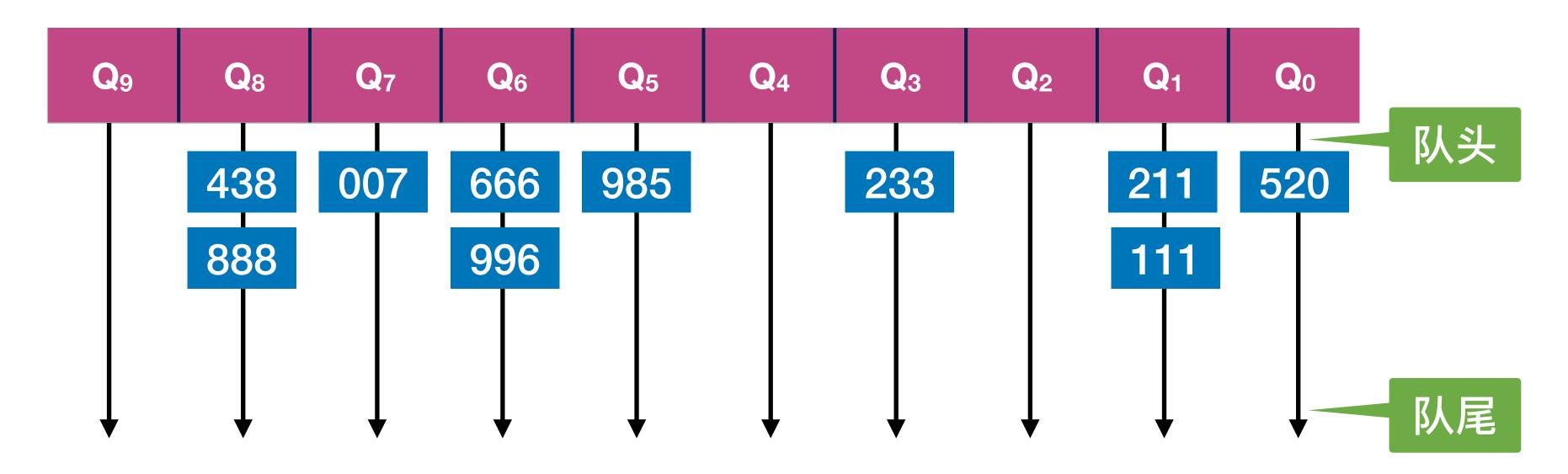




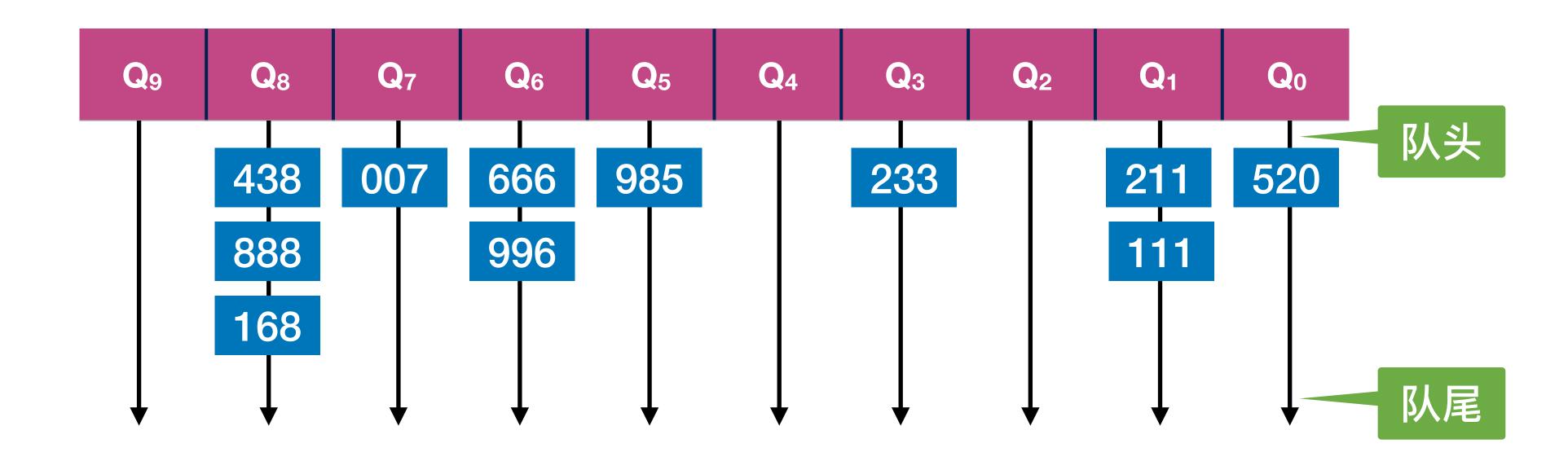


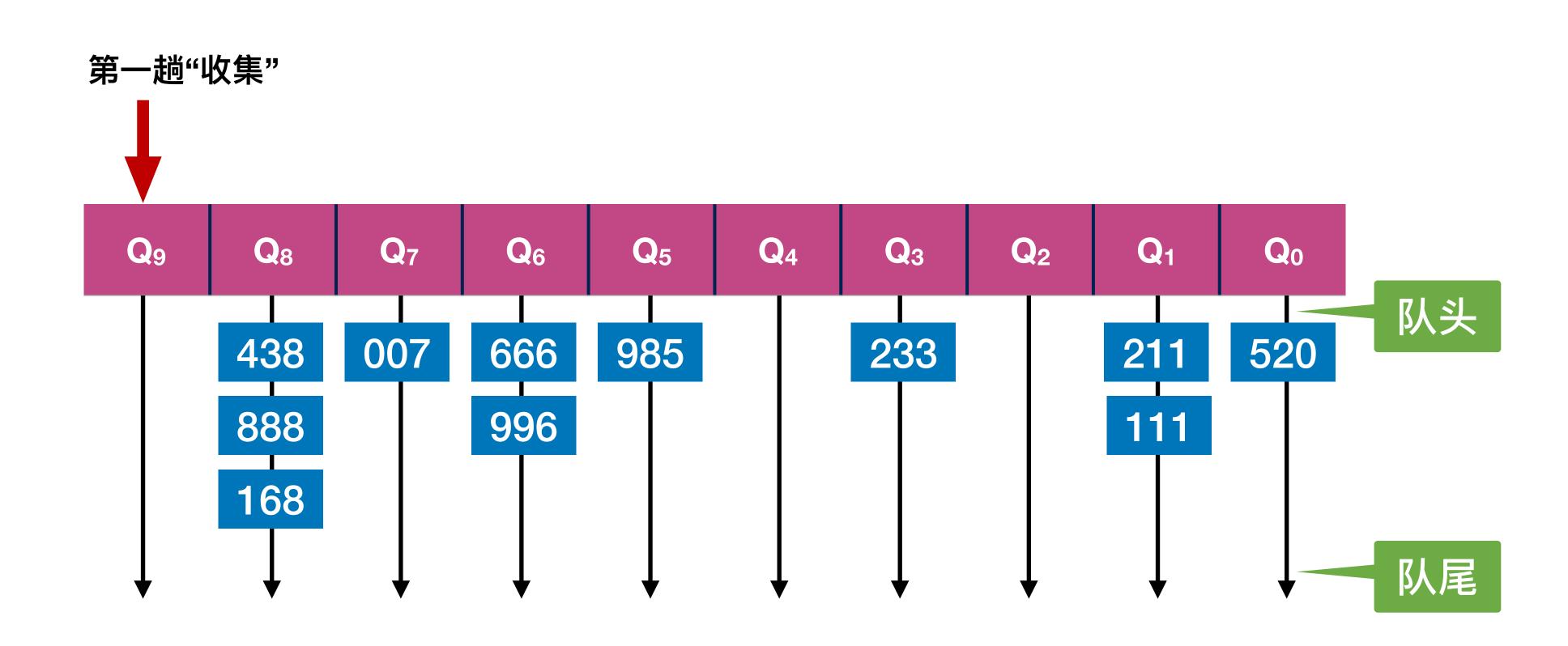


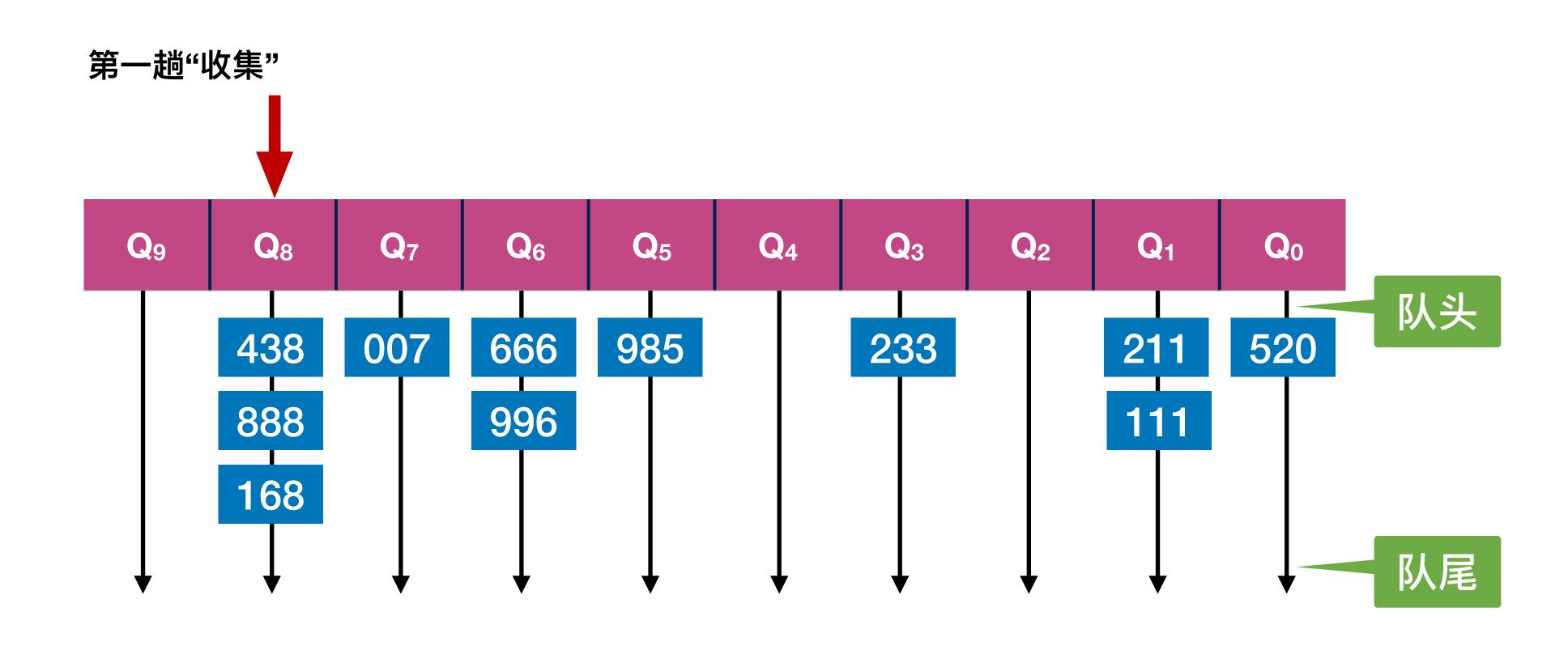


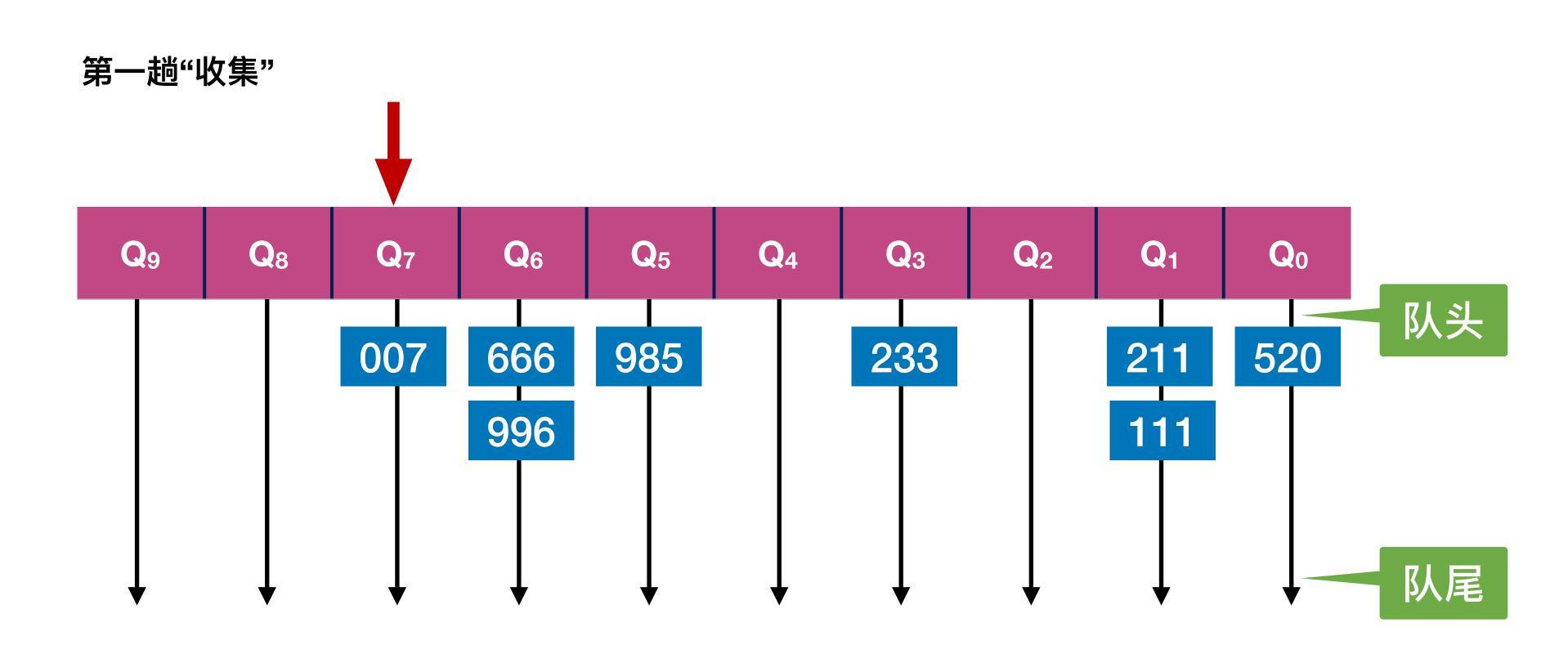


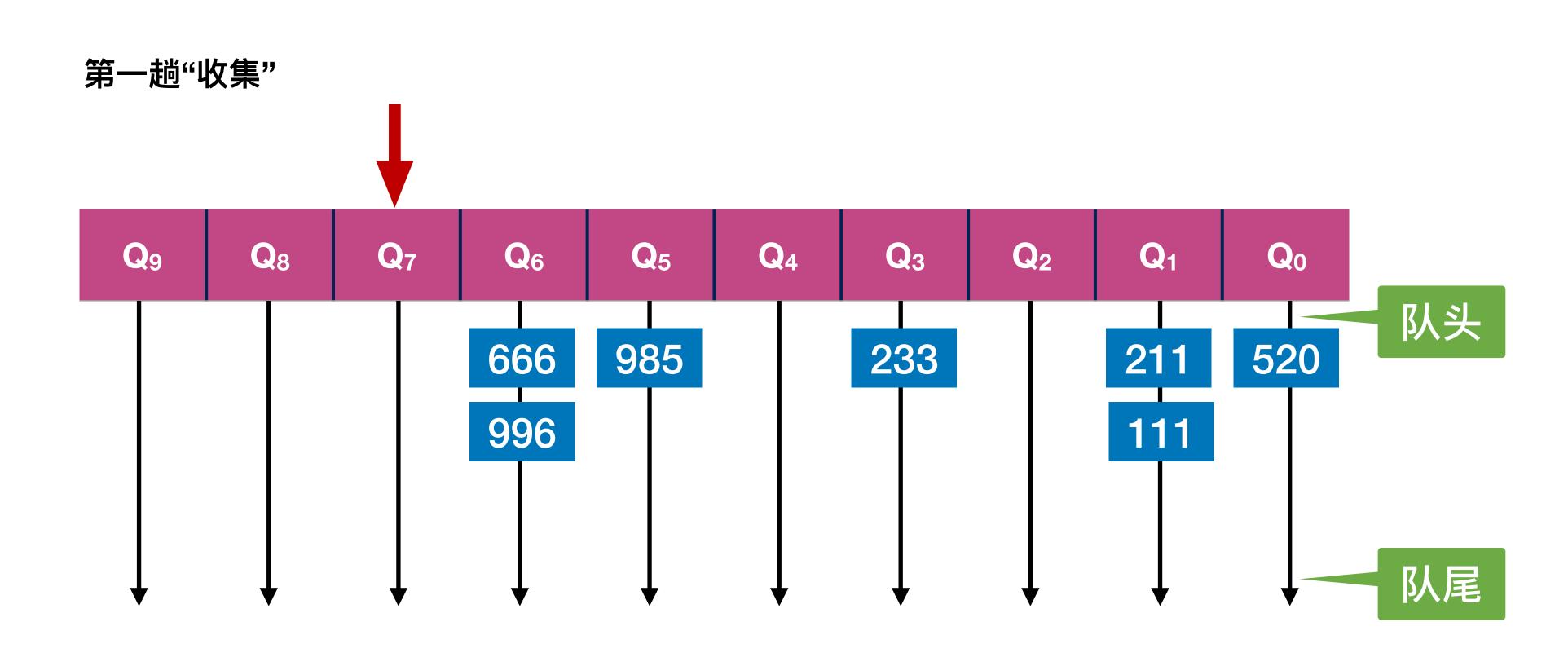
第一趟"分配"结束

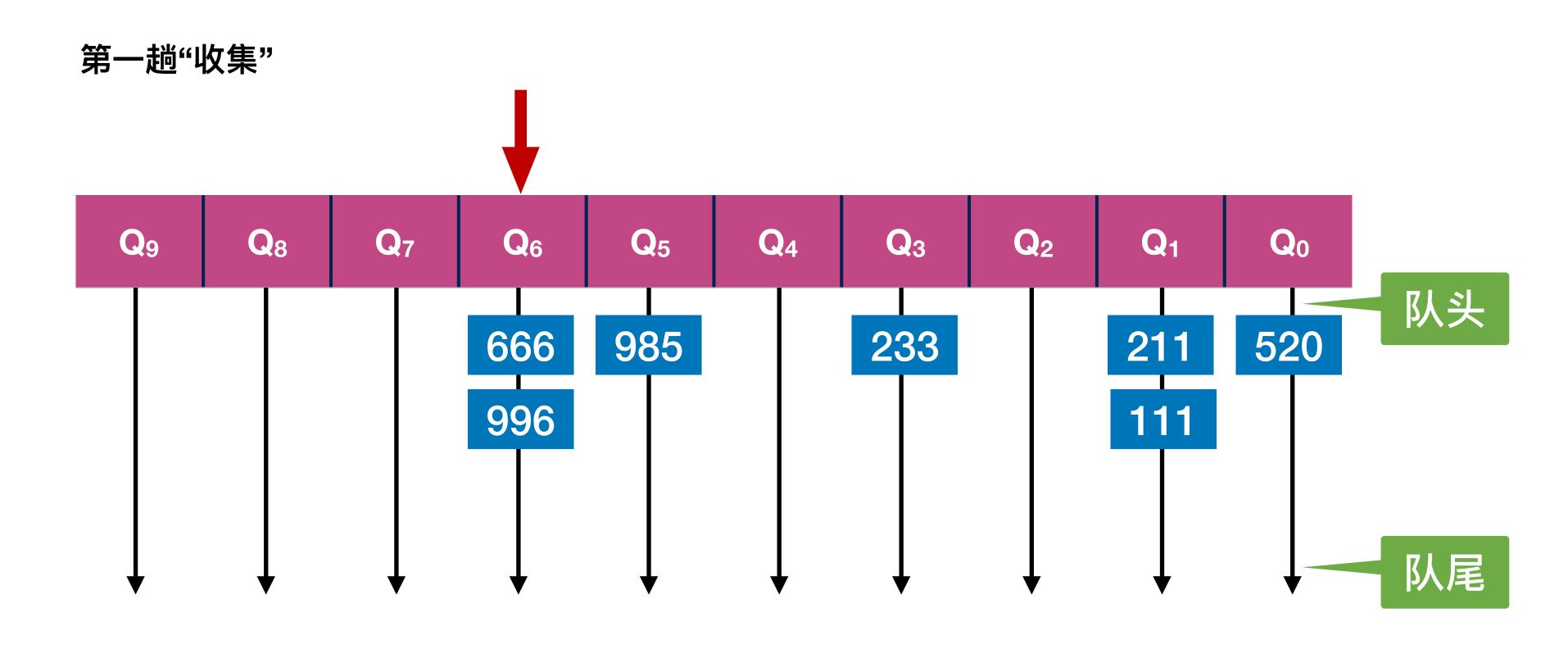


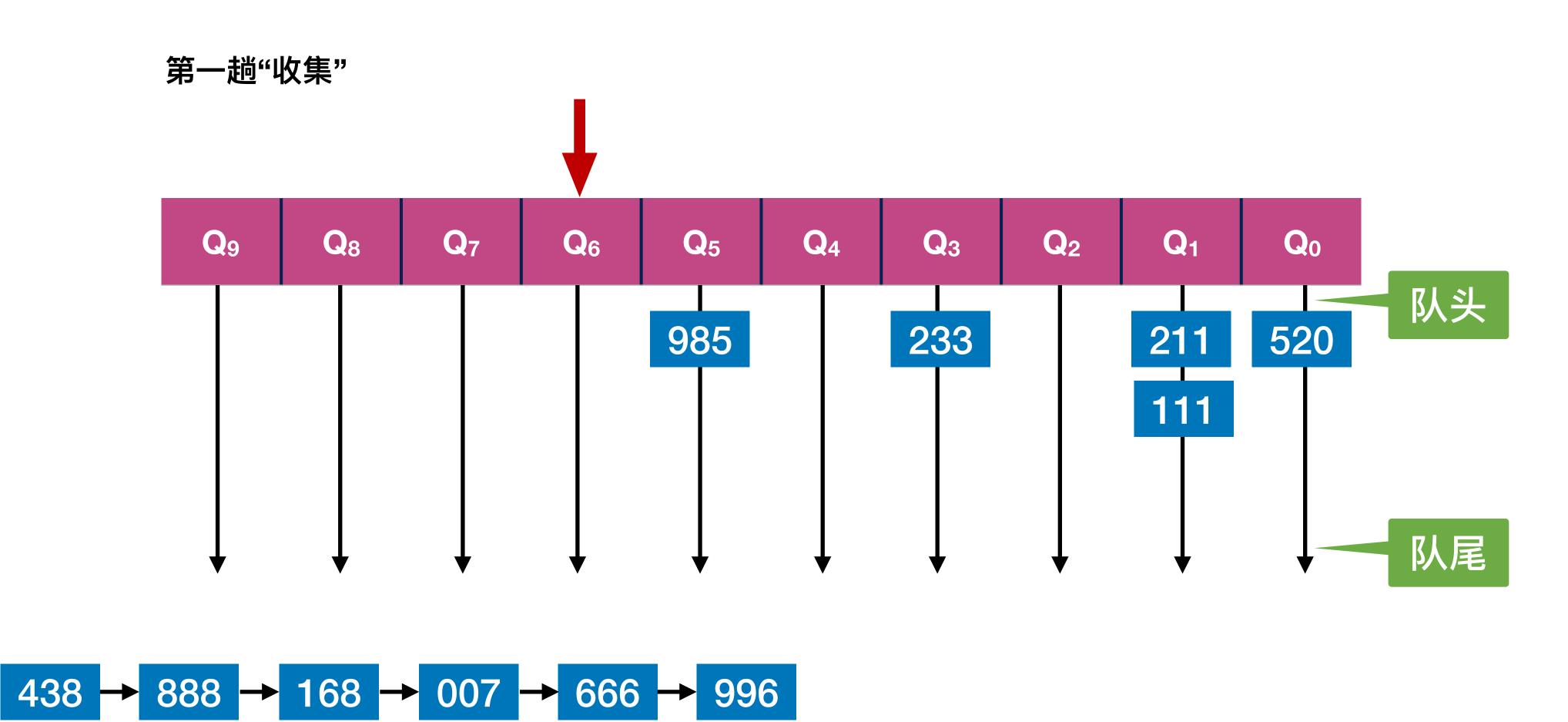


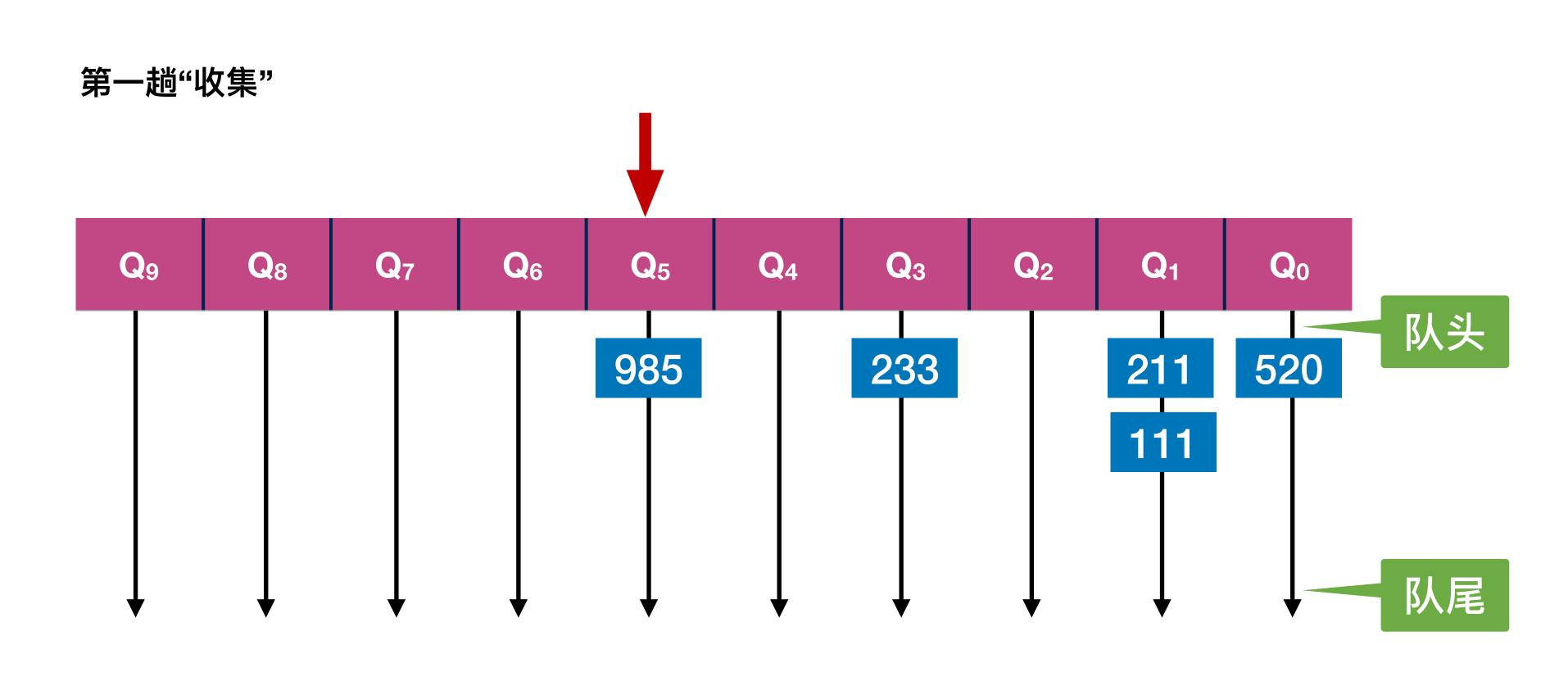




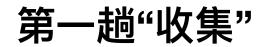


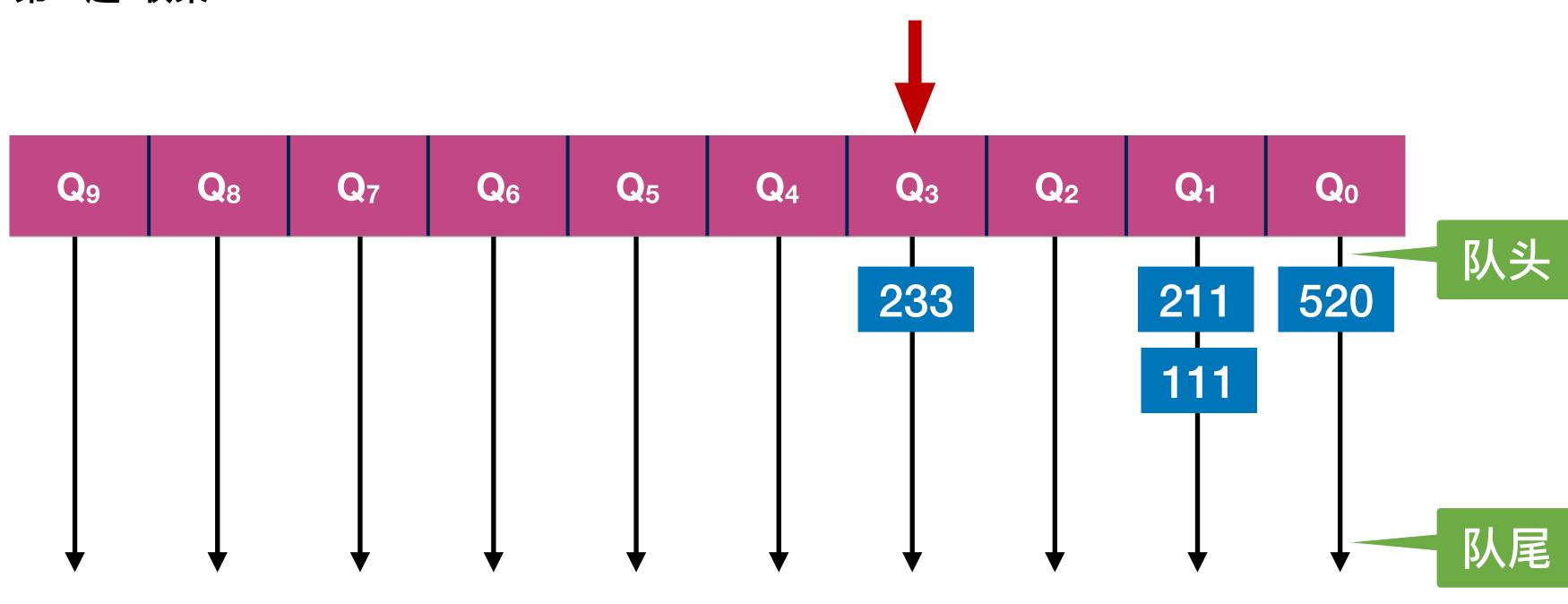




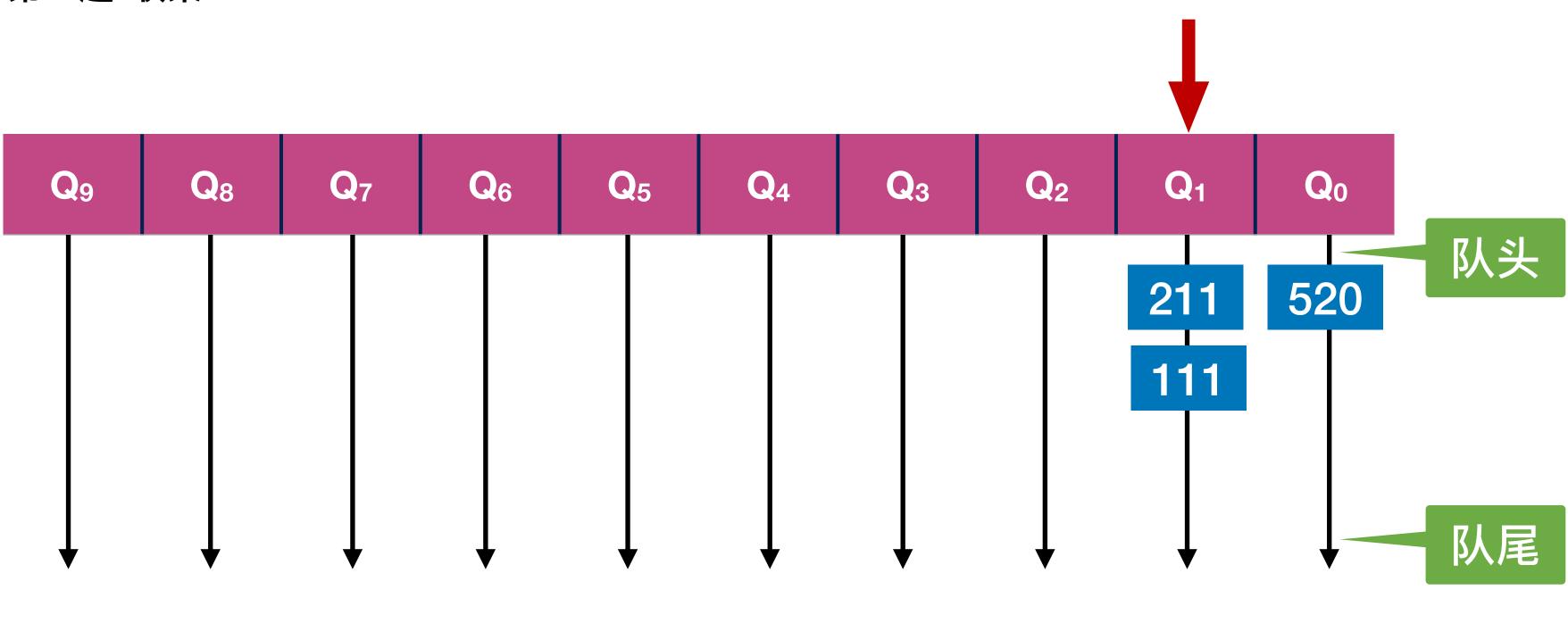


438 → 888 → 168 → 007 → 666 → 996

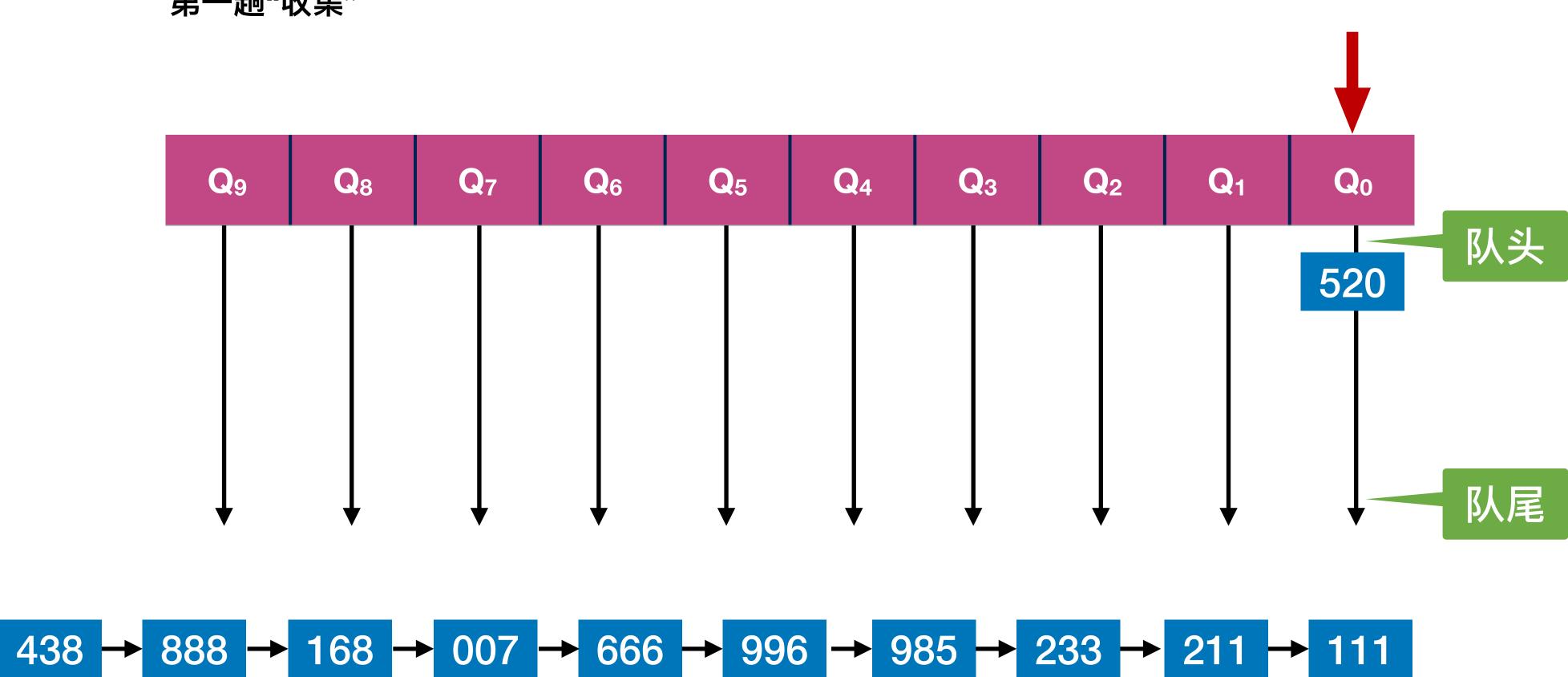


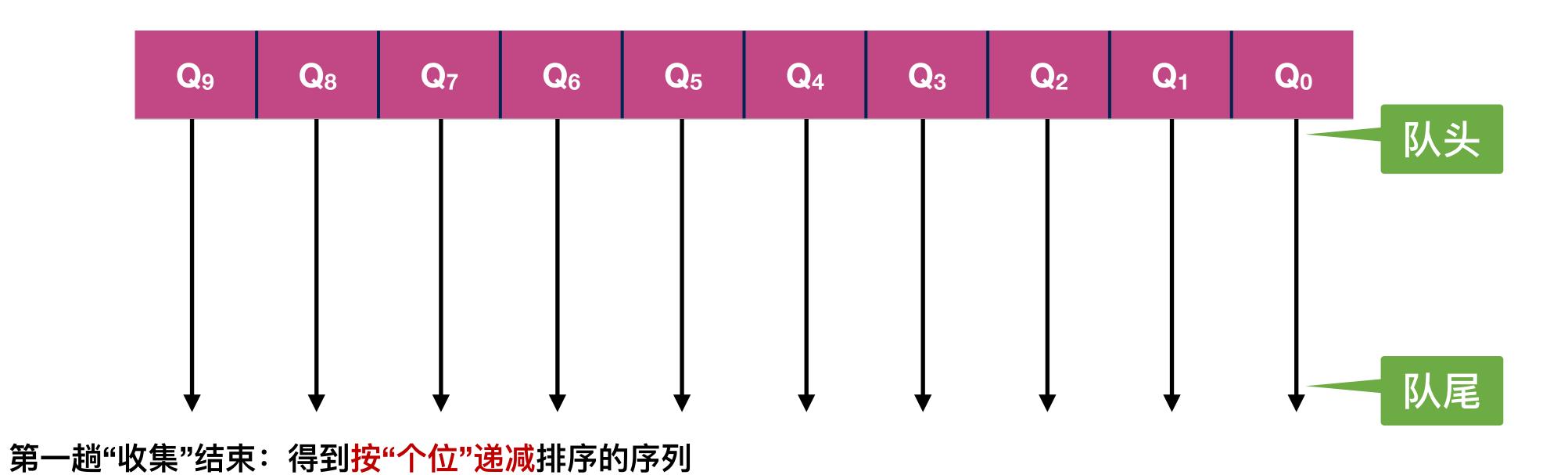


第一趟"收集"

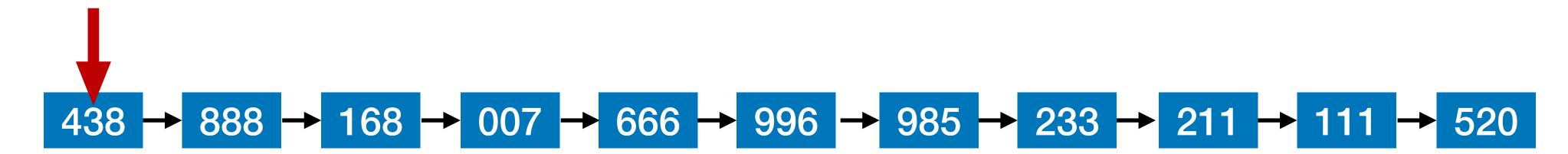


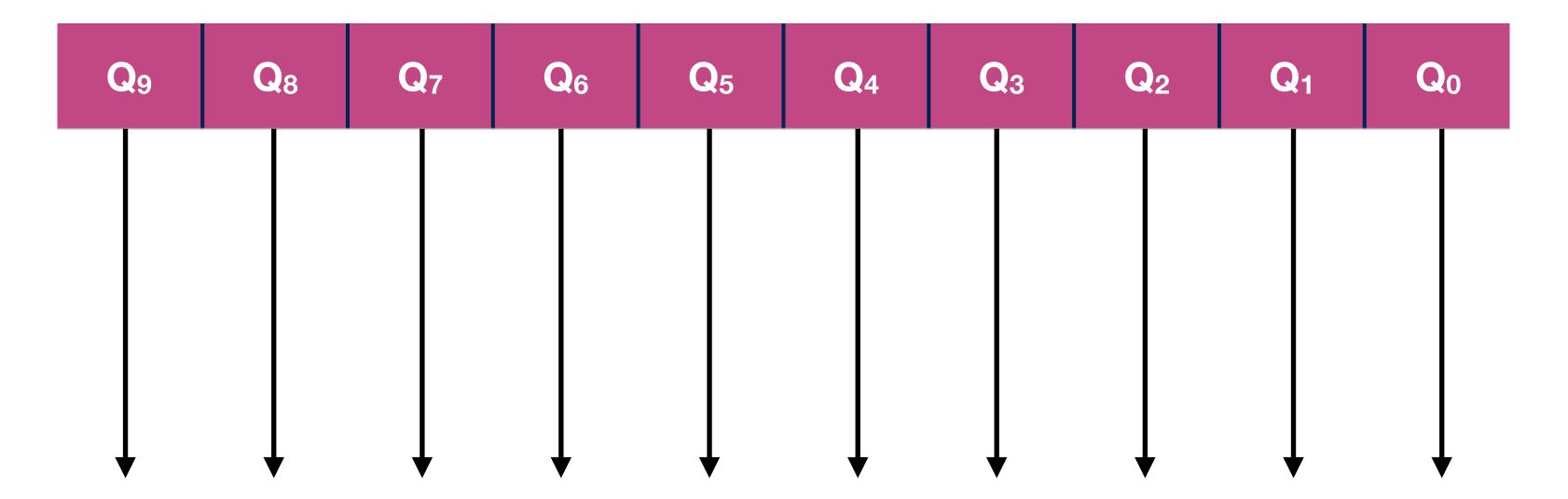
第一趟"收集"

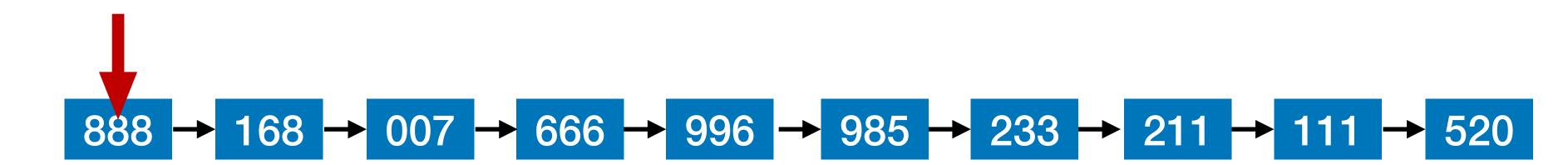


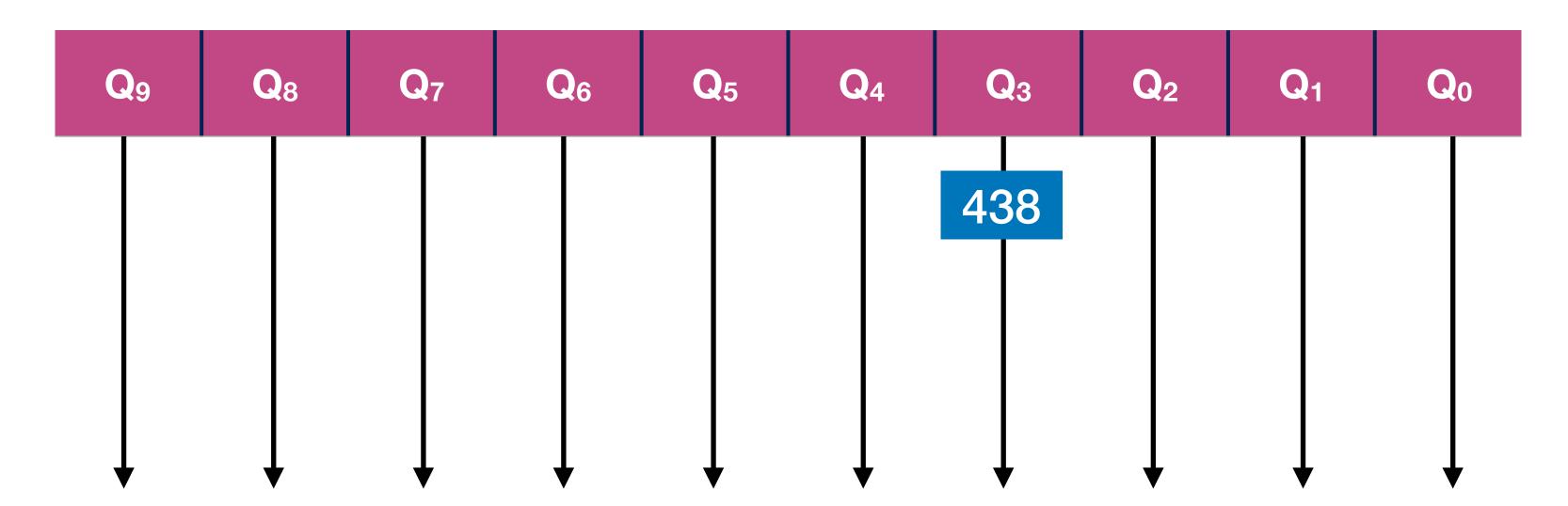


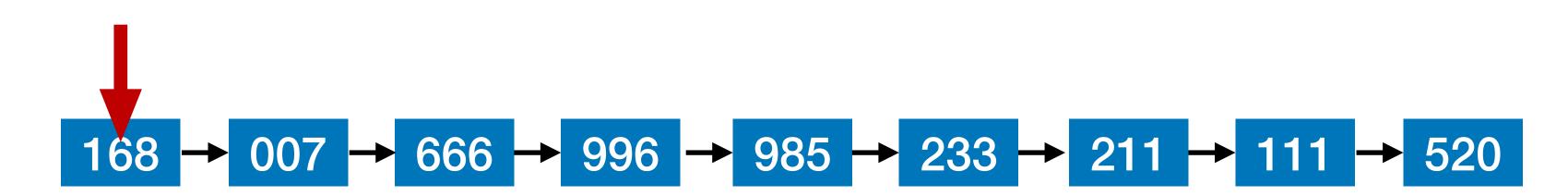
438 → 888 → 168 → 007 → 666 → 996 → 985 → 233 → 211 → 111 → 520

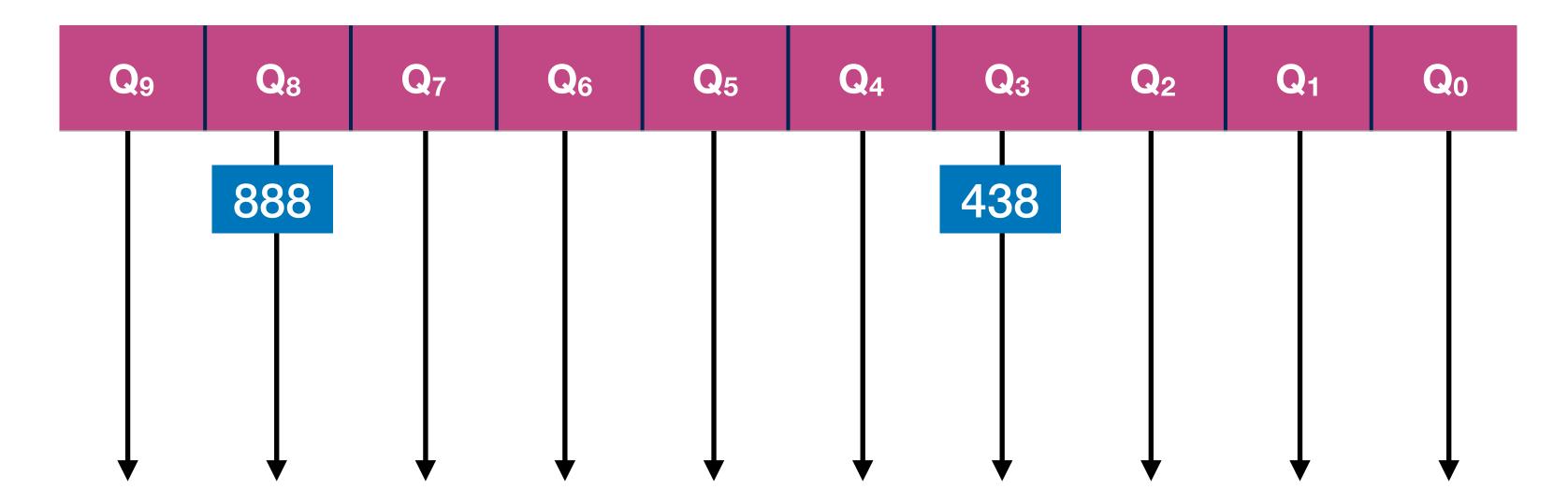




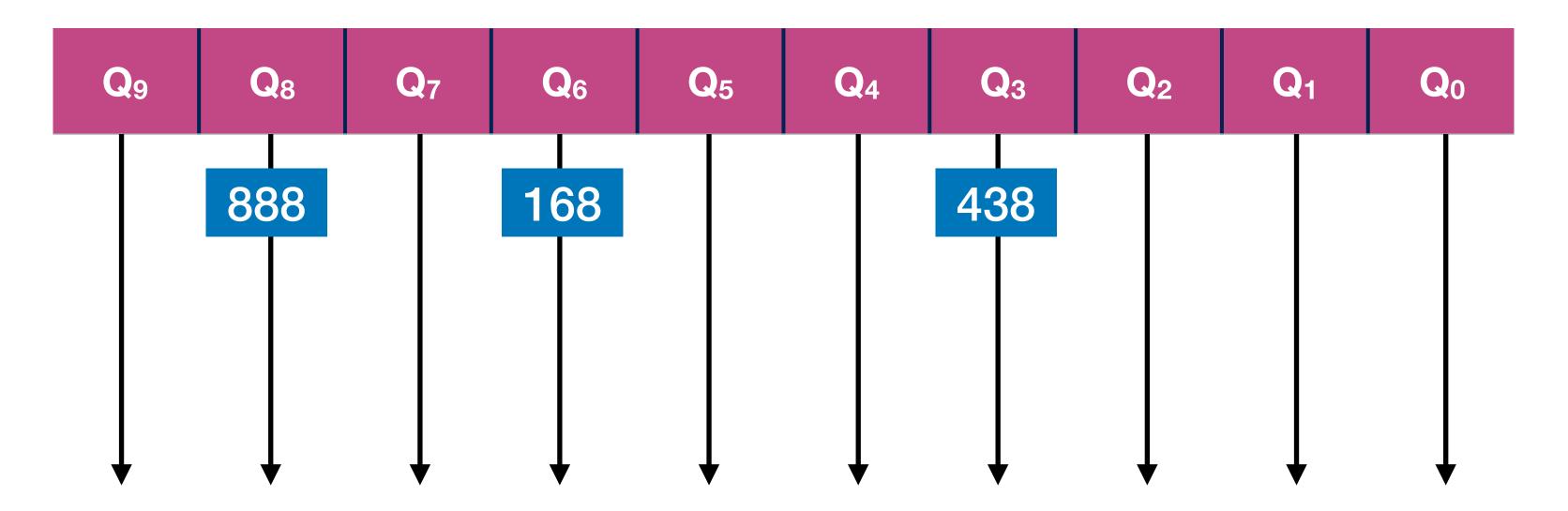




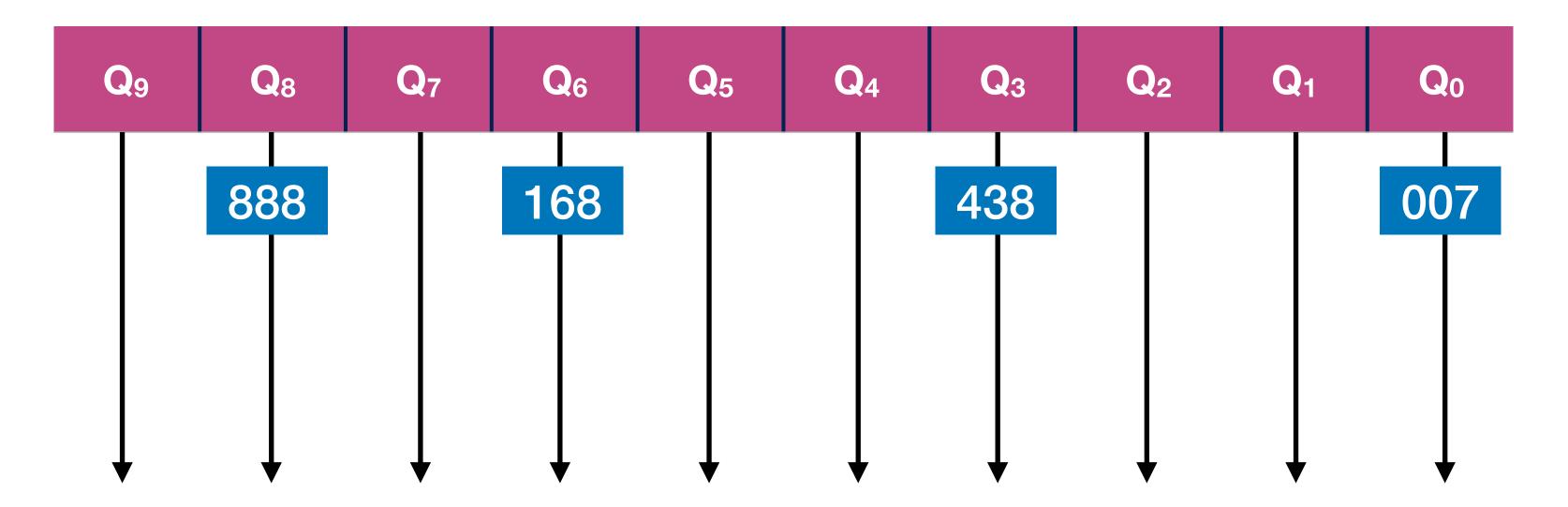


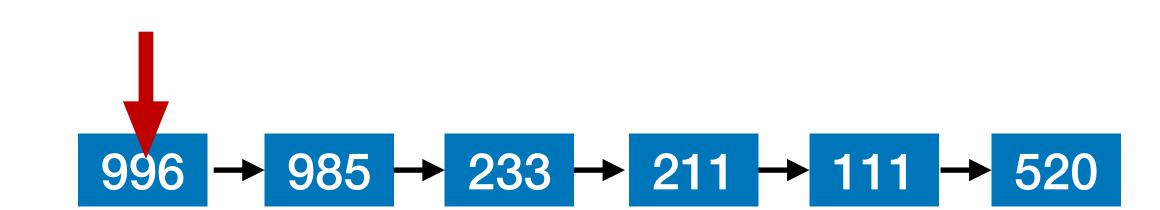


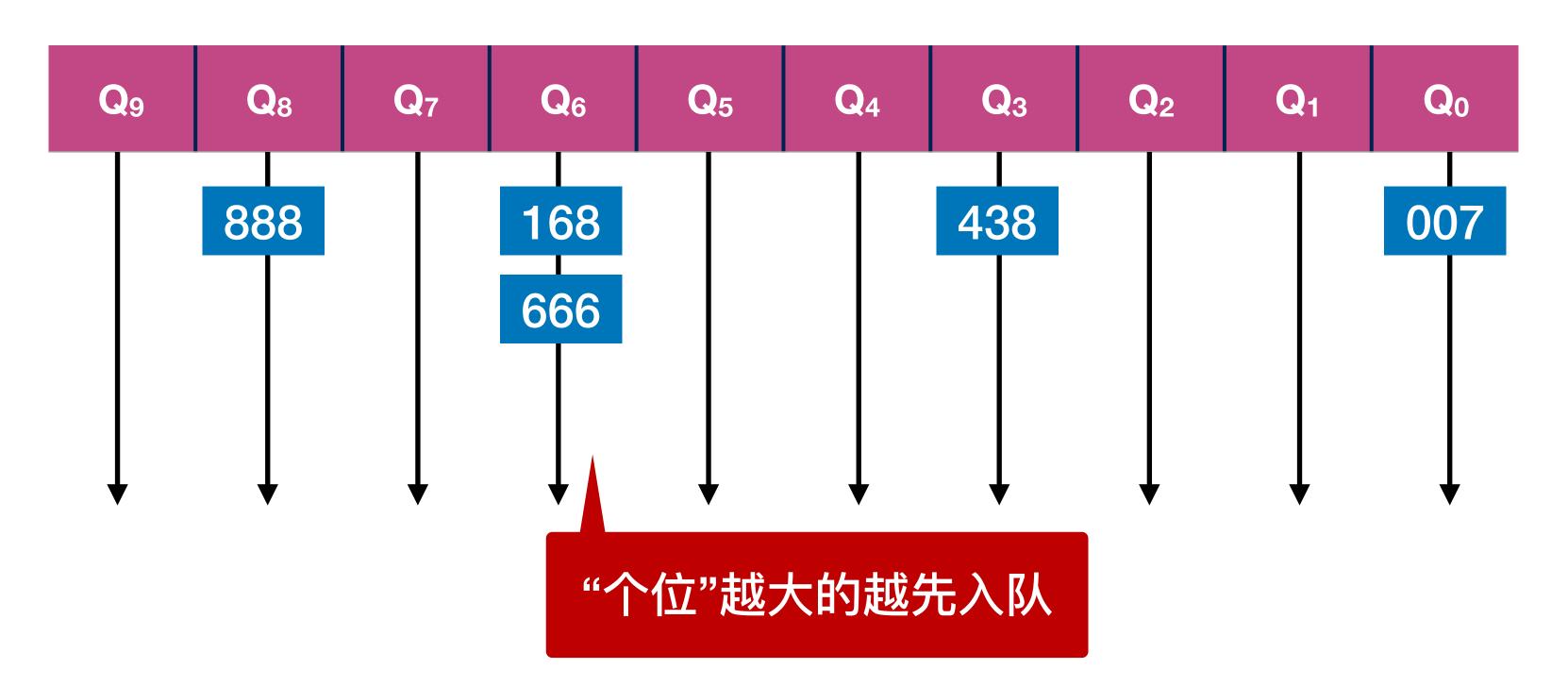
基数排序 007 → 666 → 996 → 985 → 233 → 211 → 111 → 520

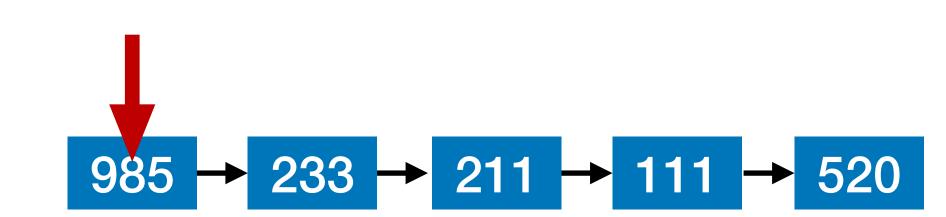


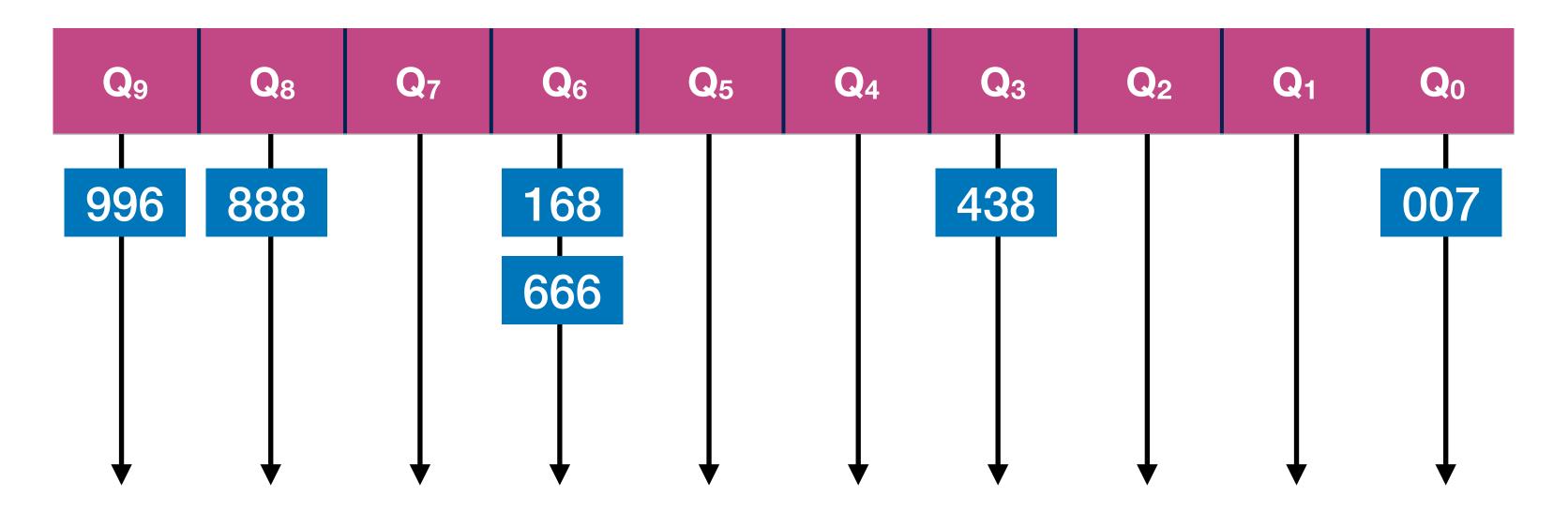


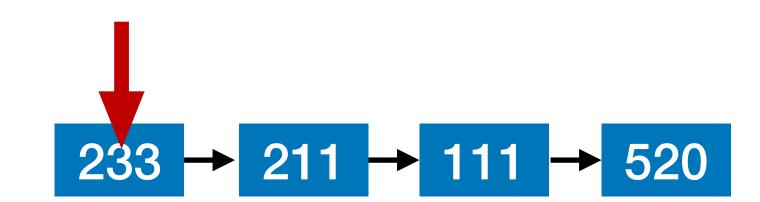


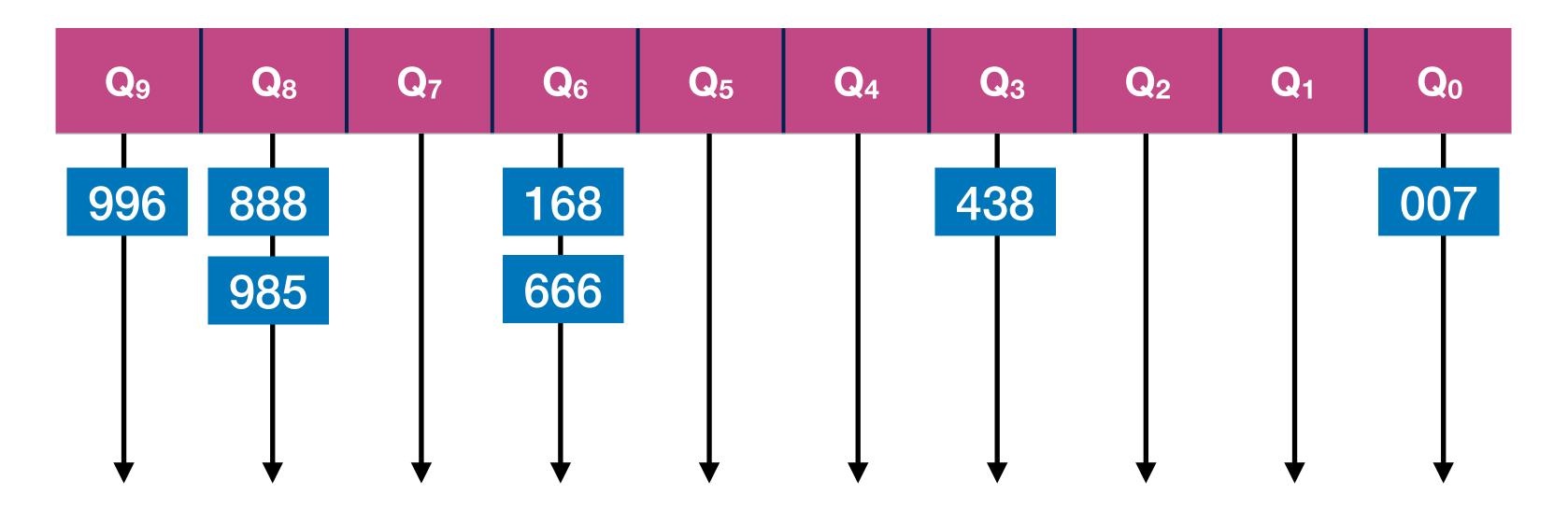


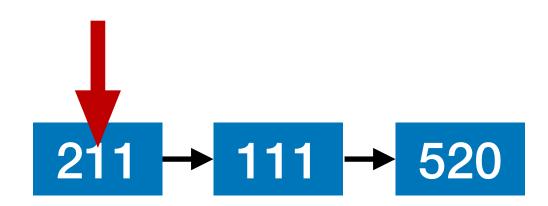


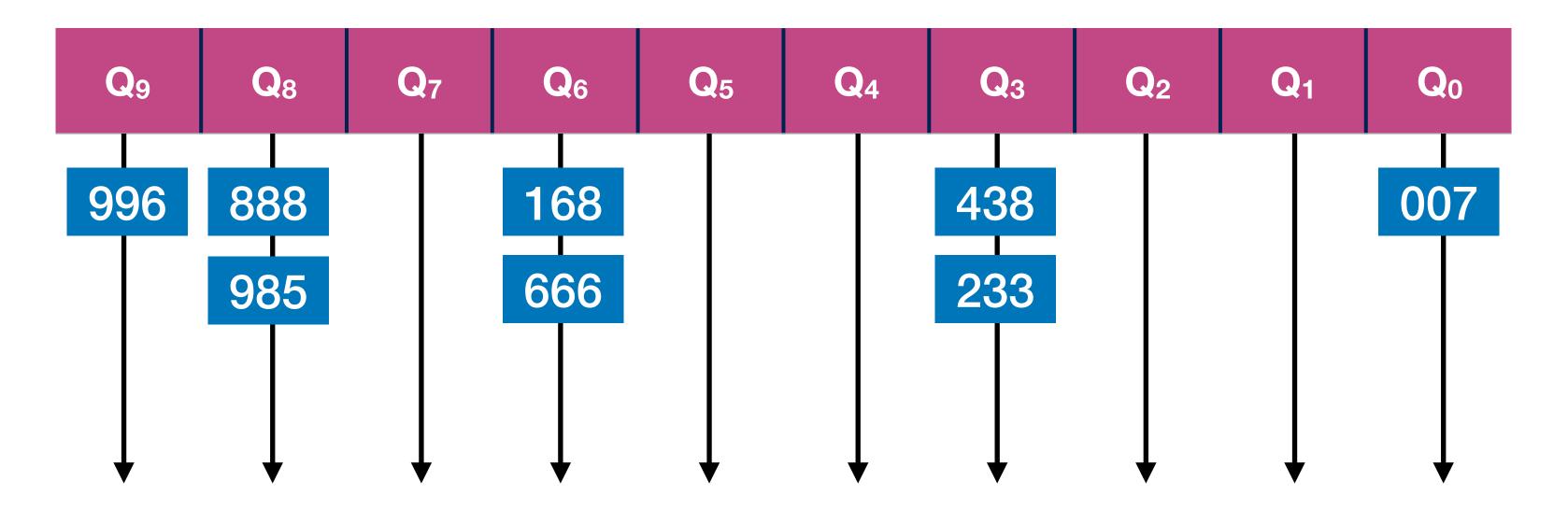


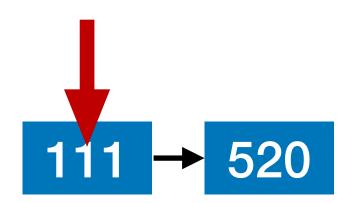


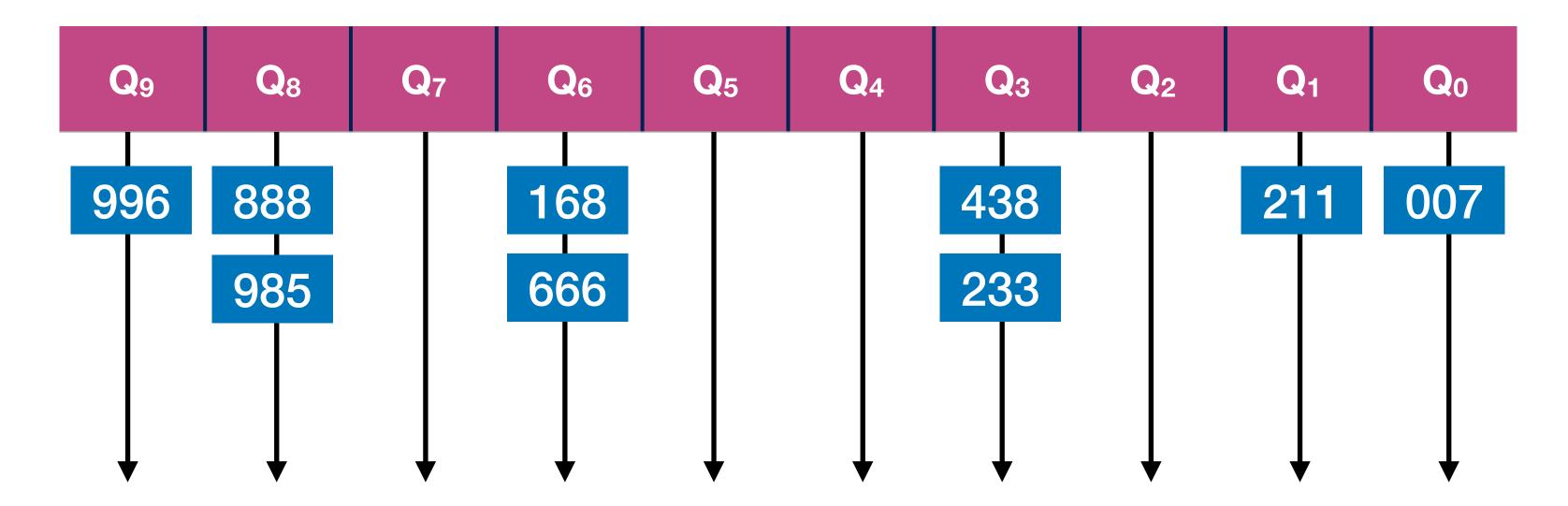




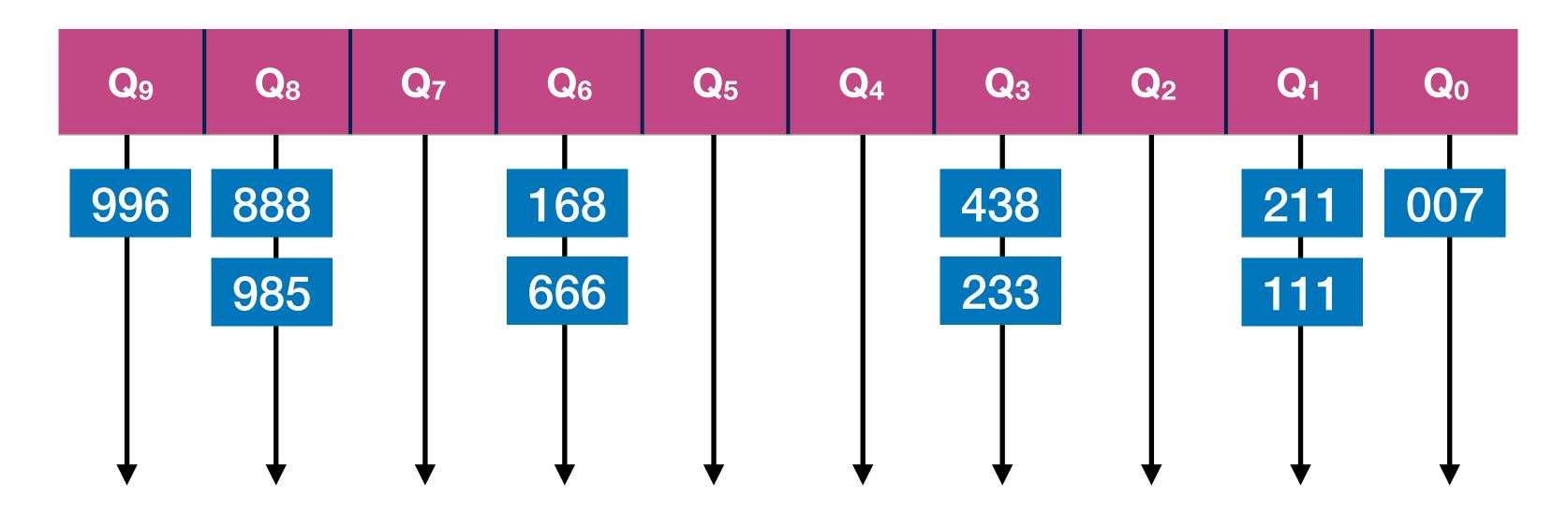




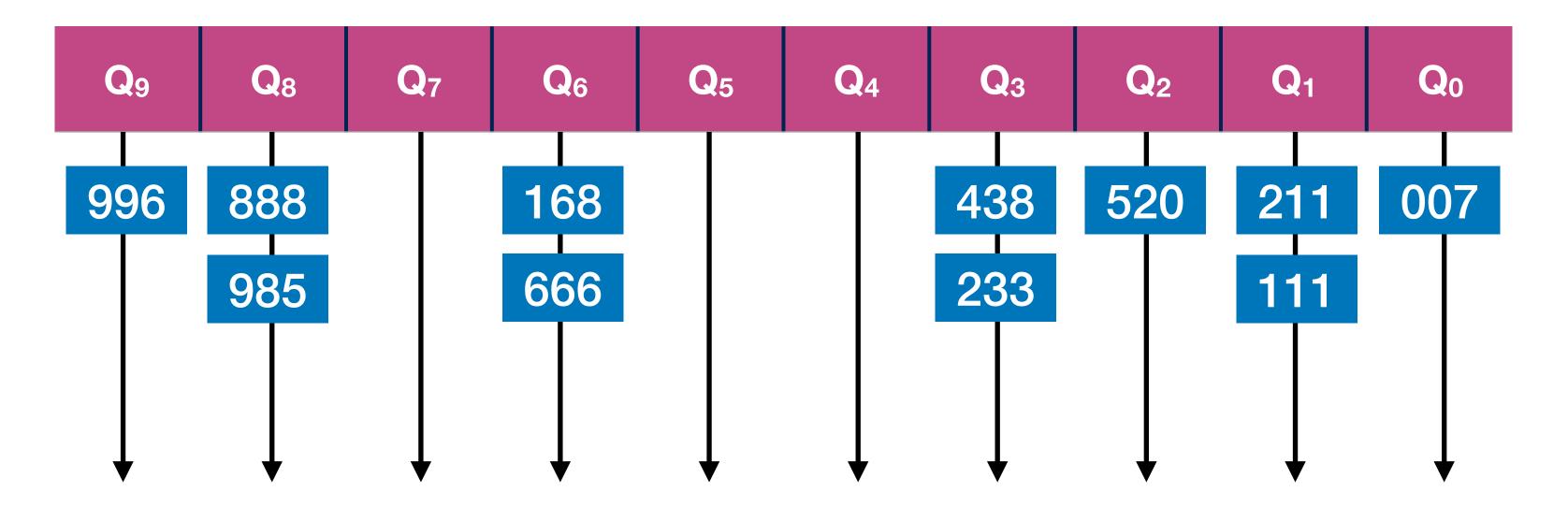




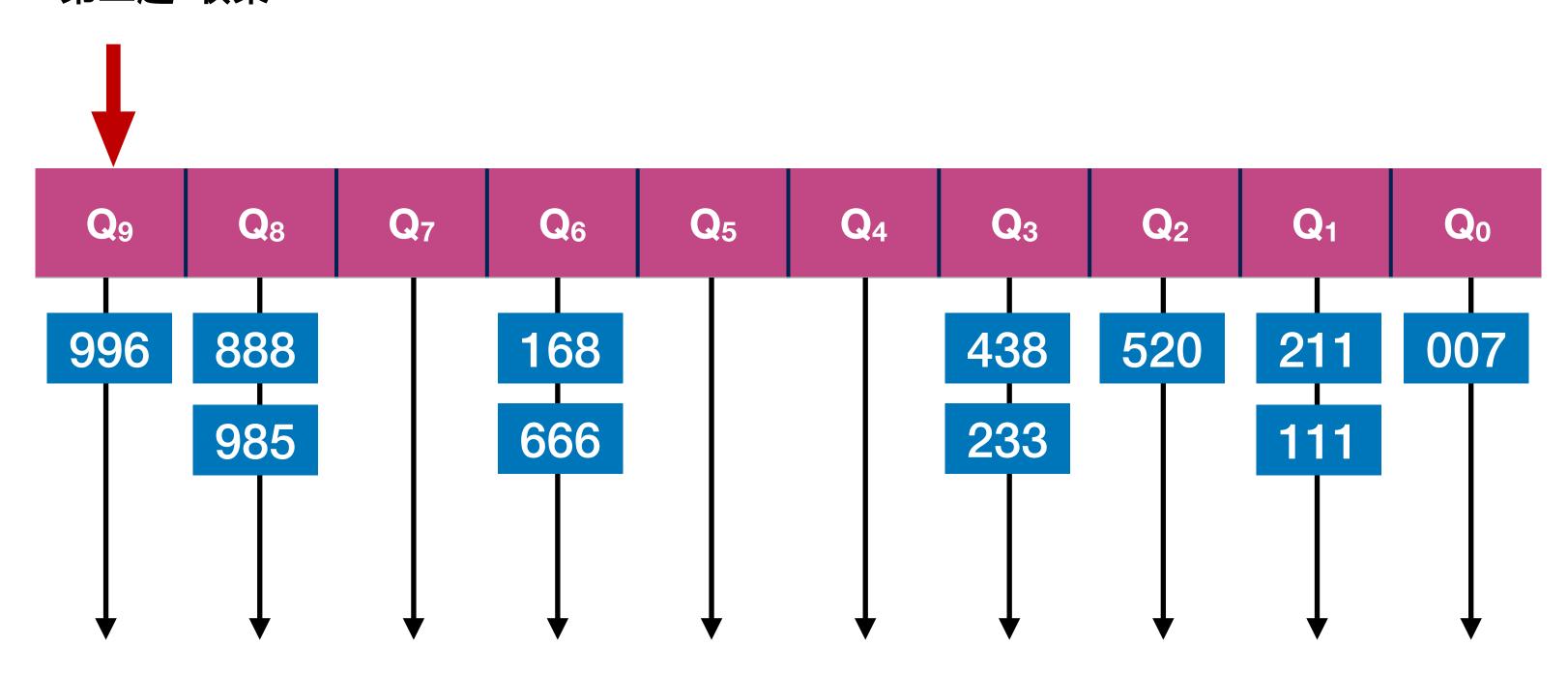


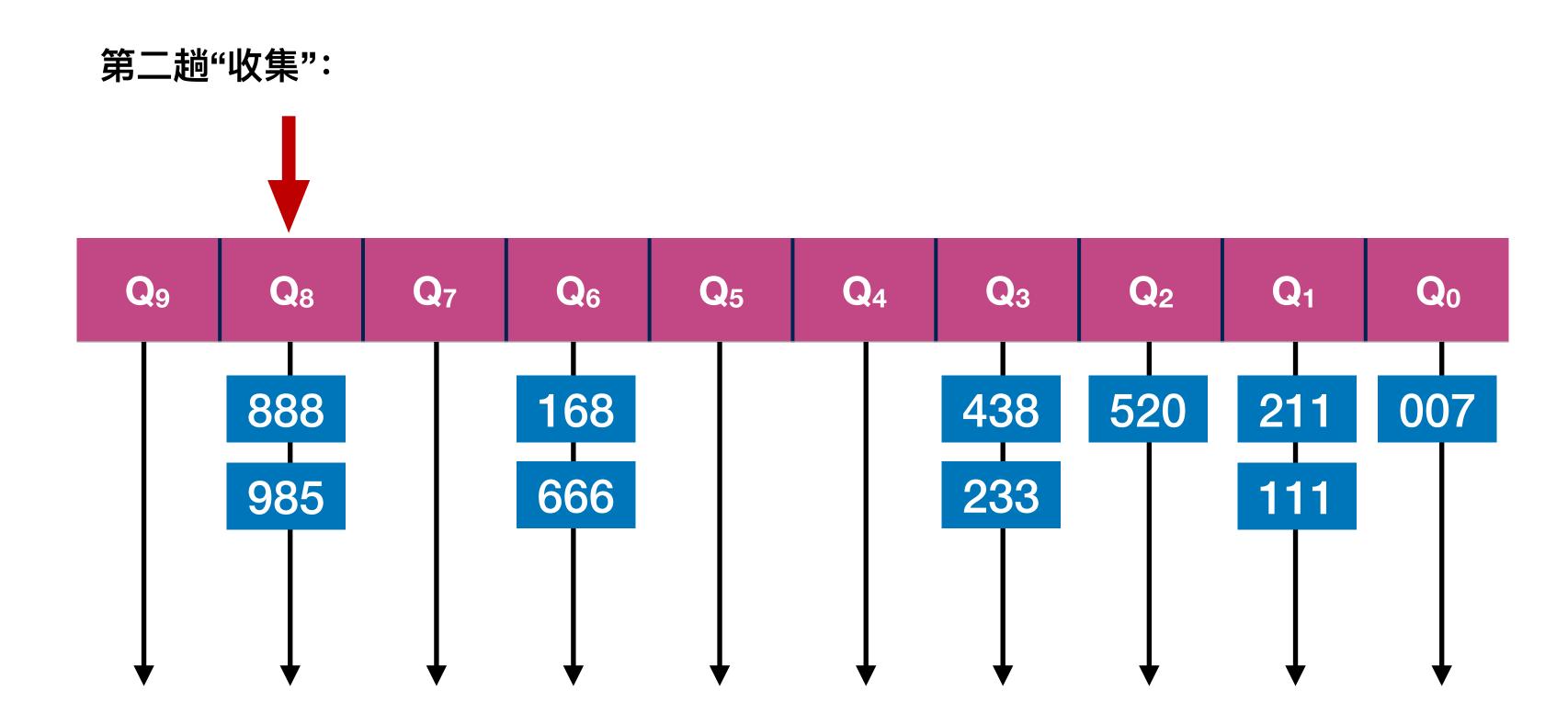


第二趟"分配"结束

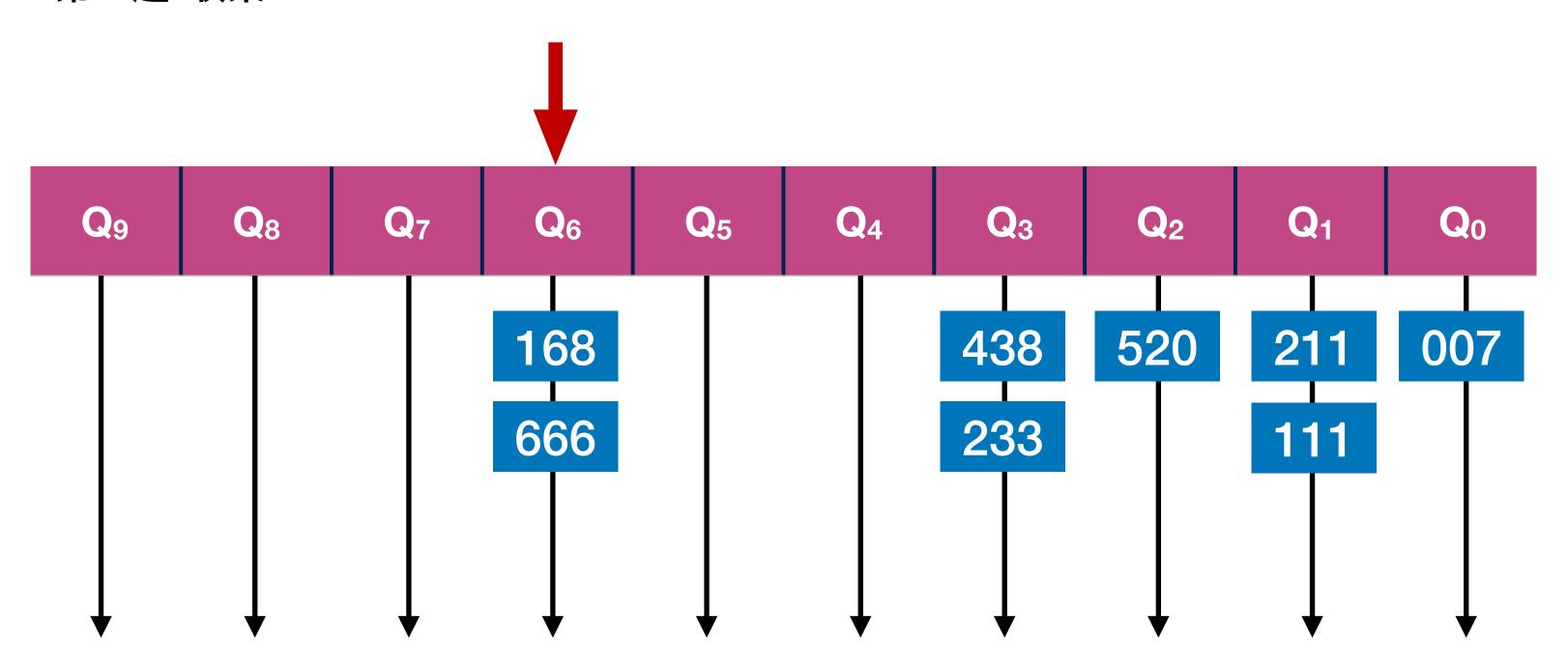


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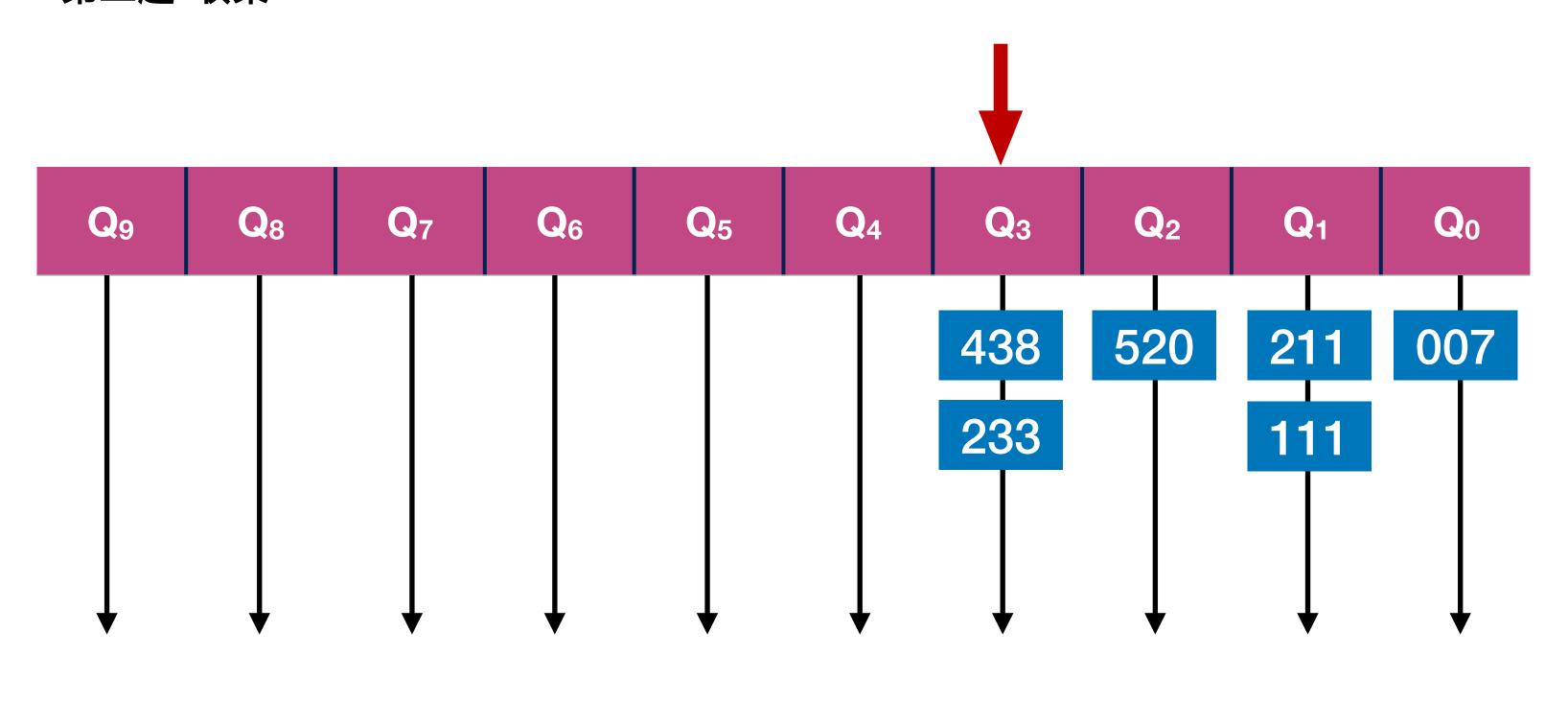
第二趟"收集":



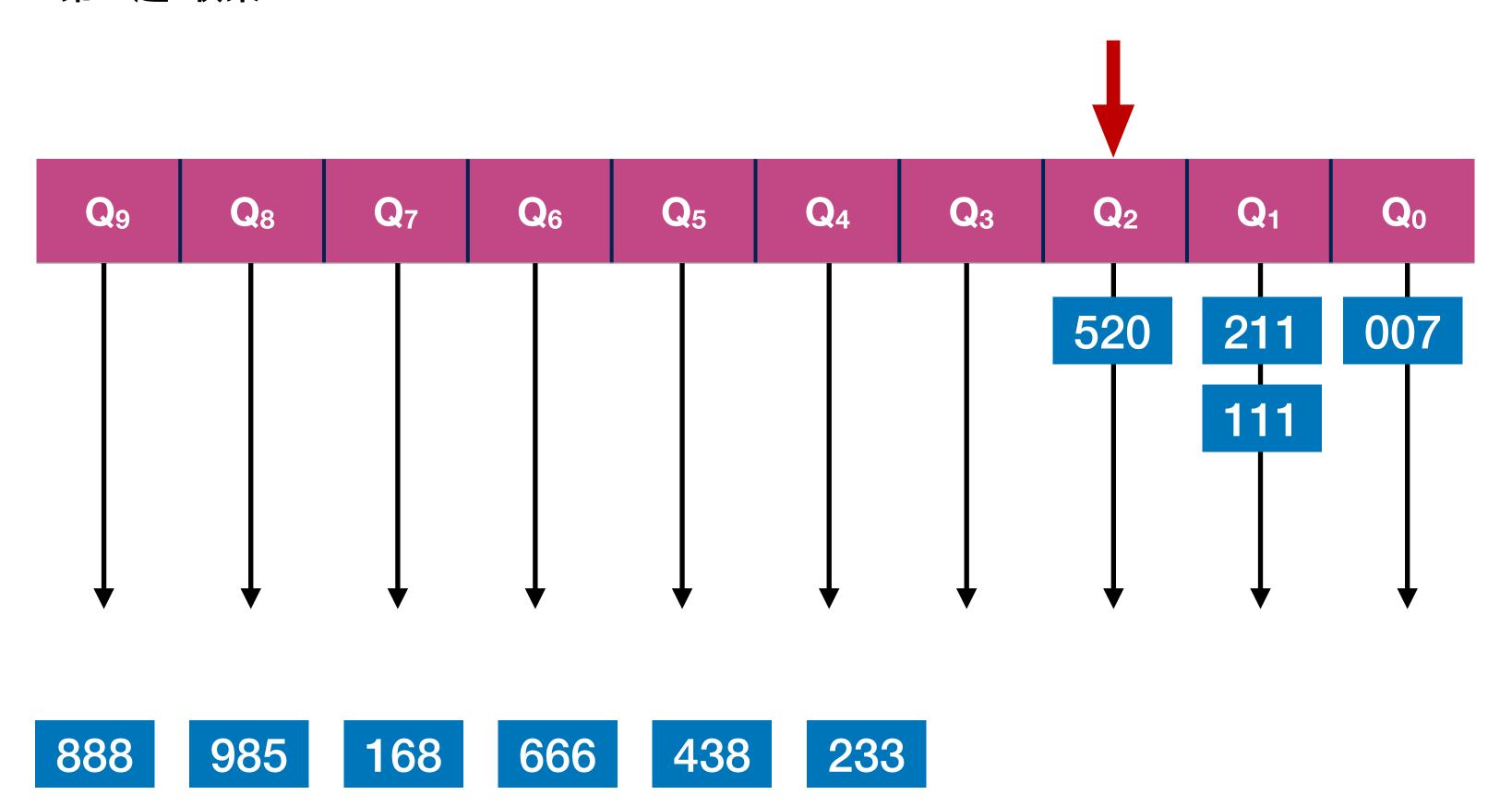
996

888

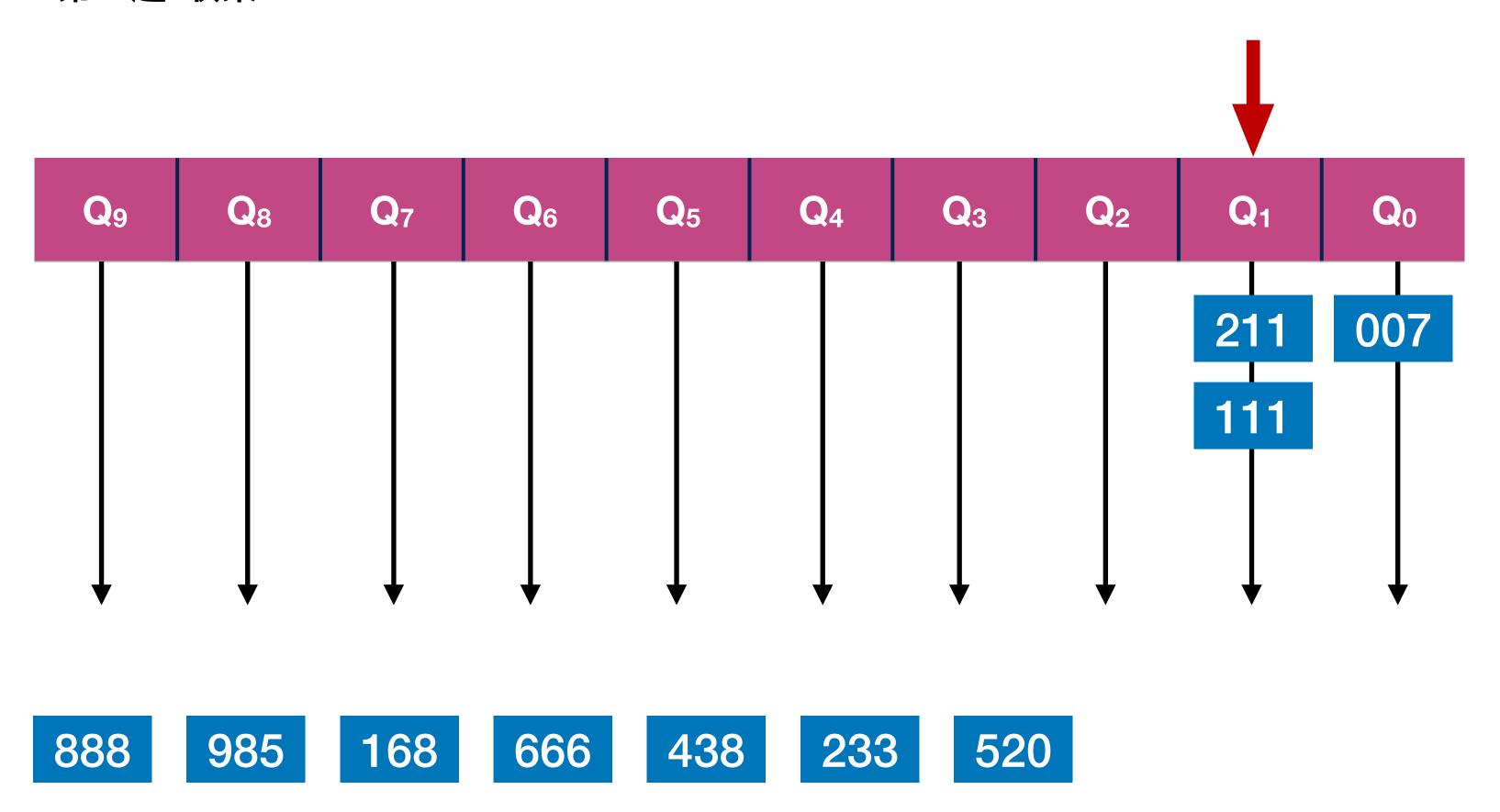
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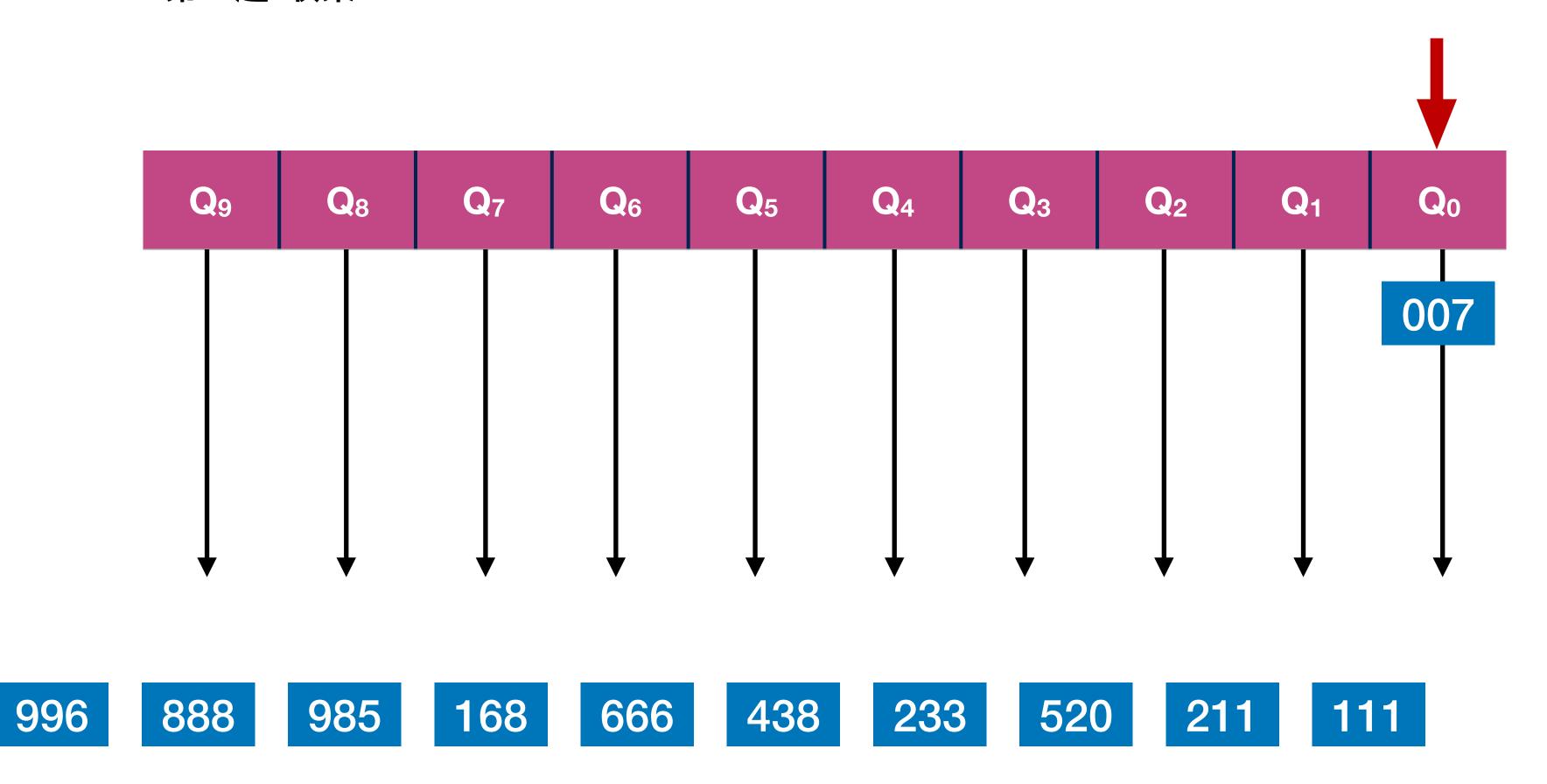
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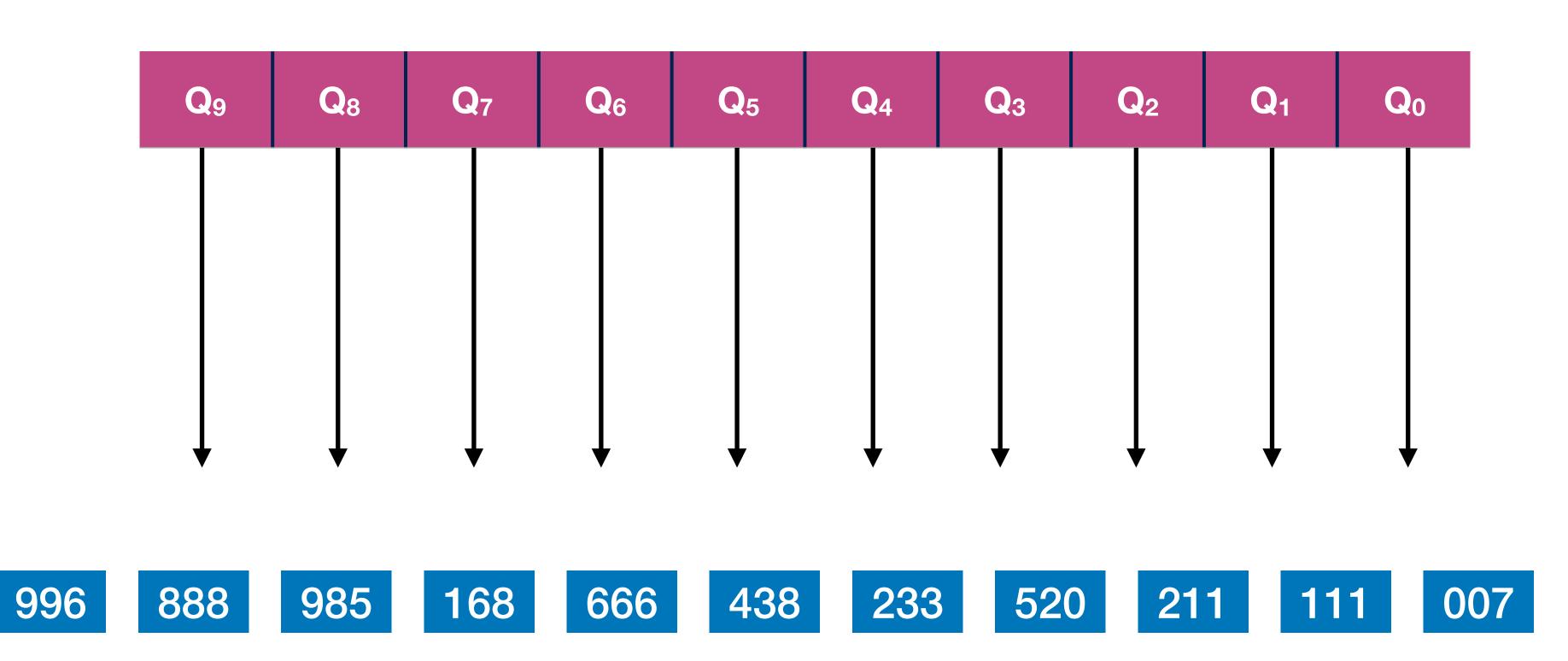
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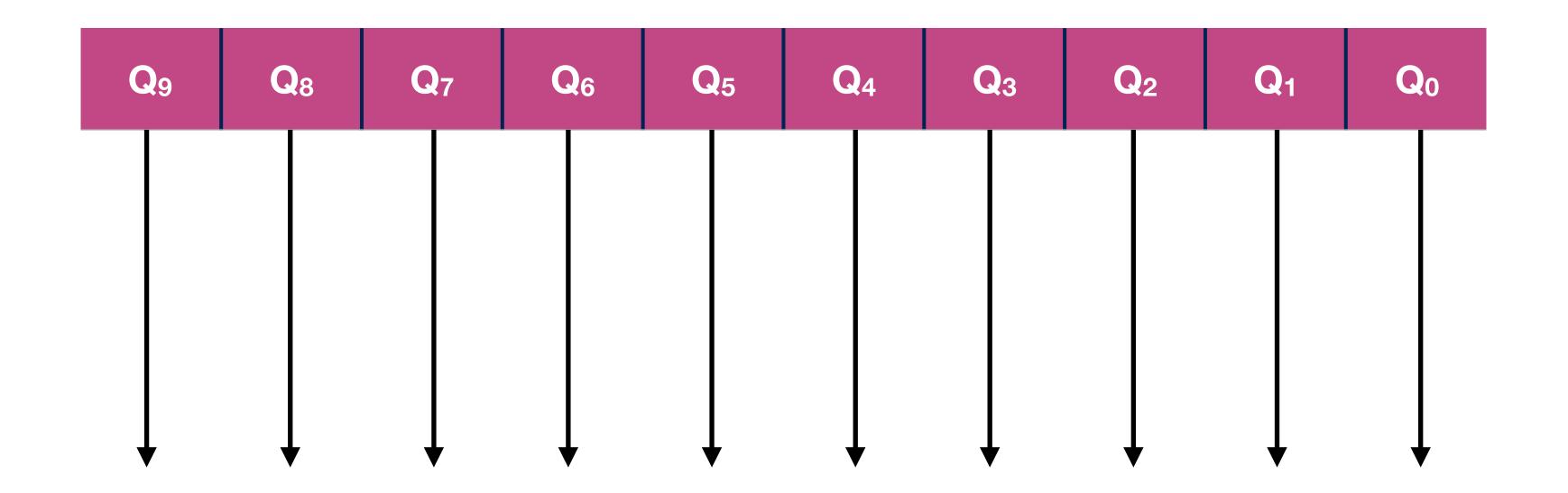


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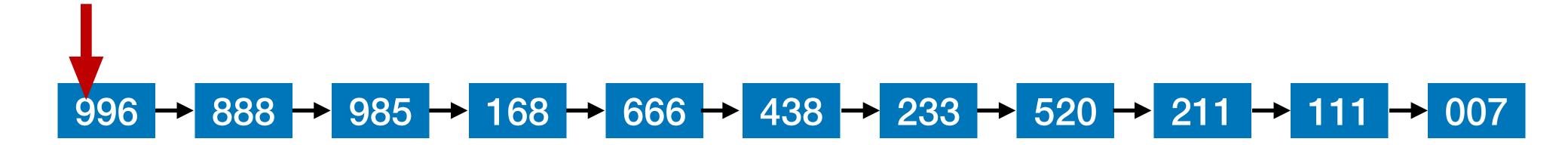
第二趟"收集":

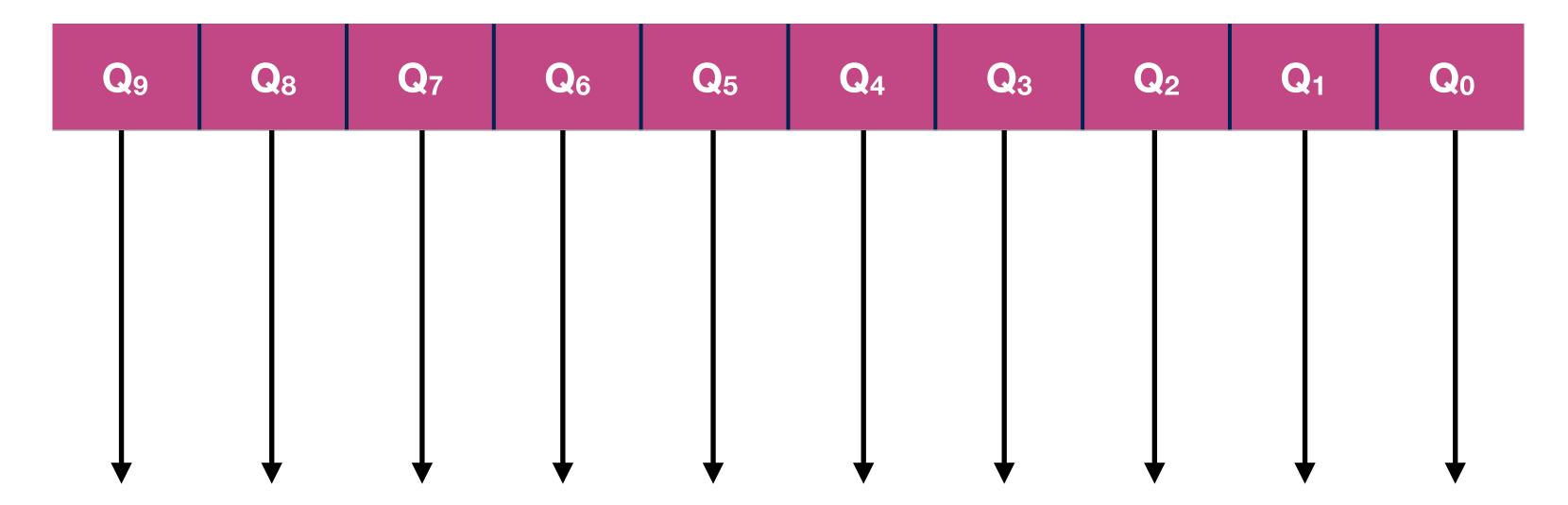


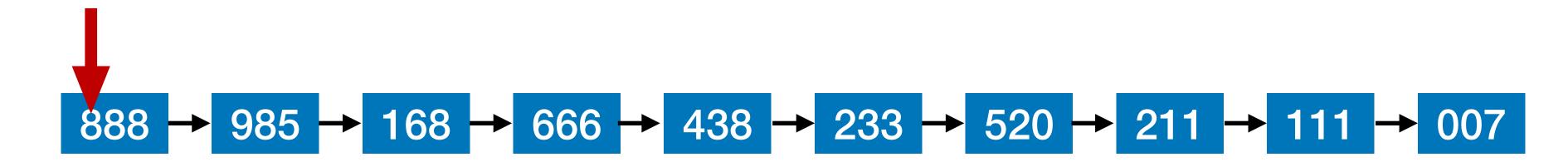


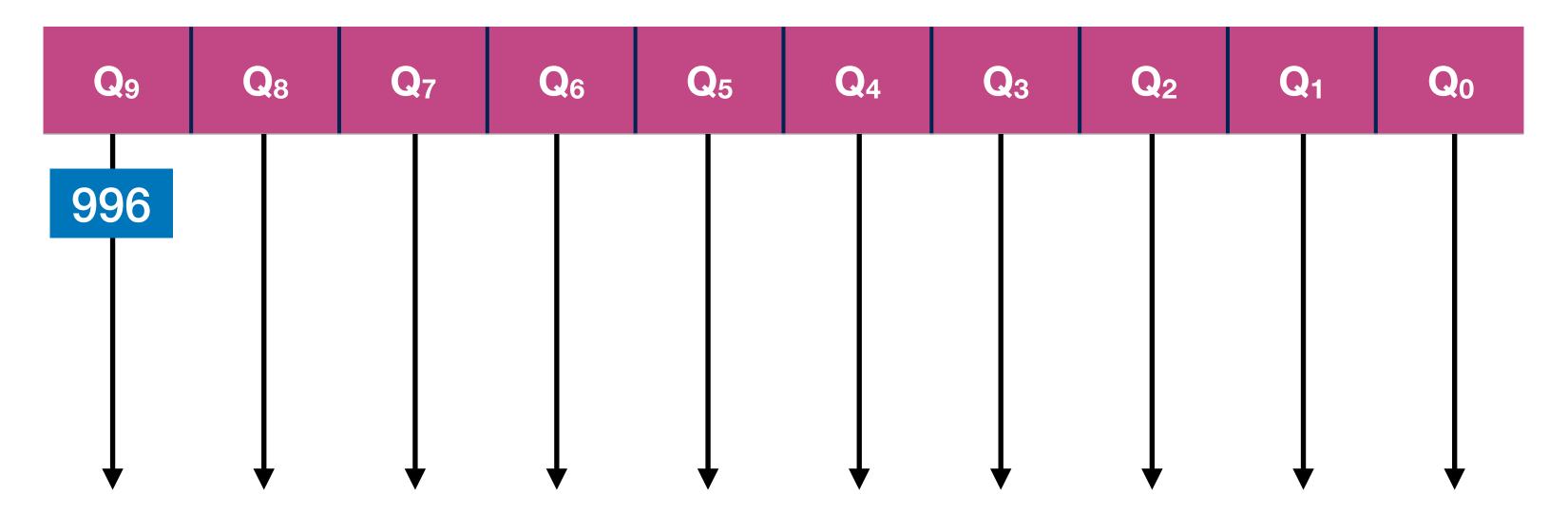
996 → 888 → 985 → 168 → 666 → 438 → 233 → 520 → 211 → 111 → 007

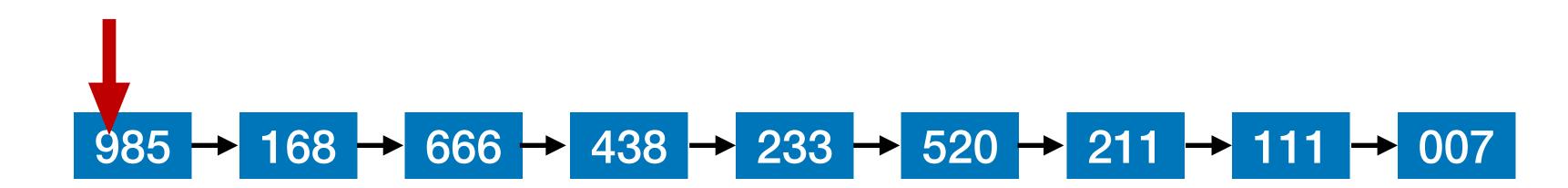
第二趟"收集"结束:得到按"十位"递减排序的序列,"十位"相同的按"个位"递减排序

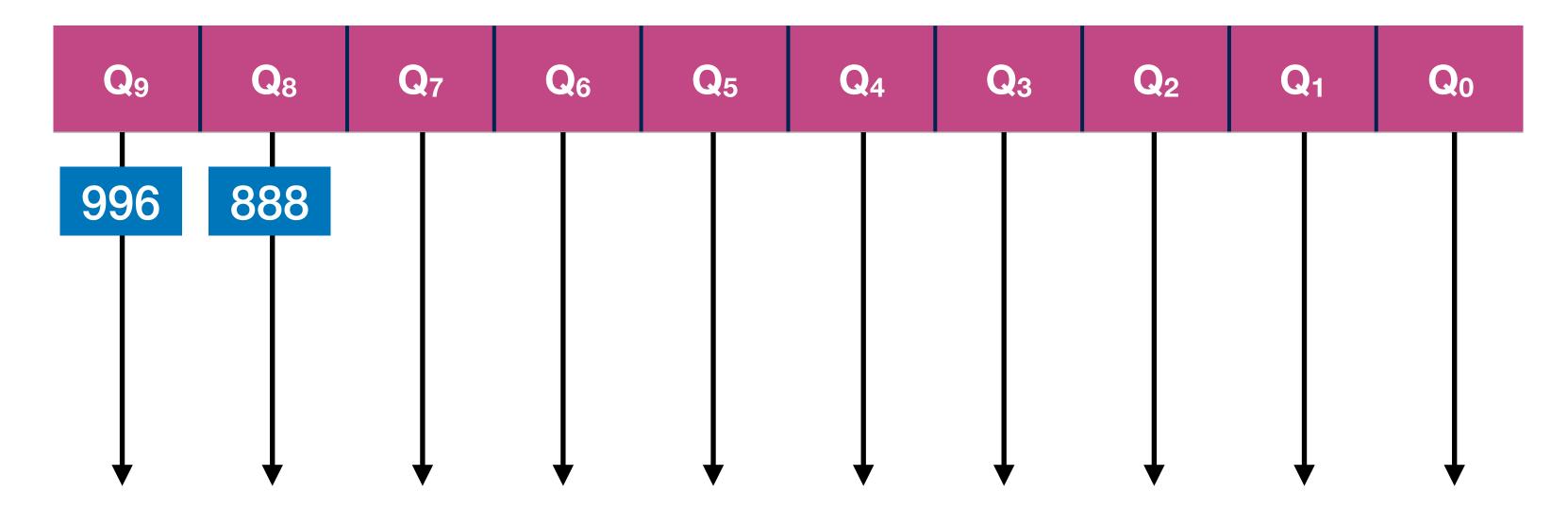


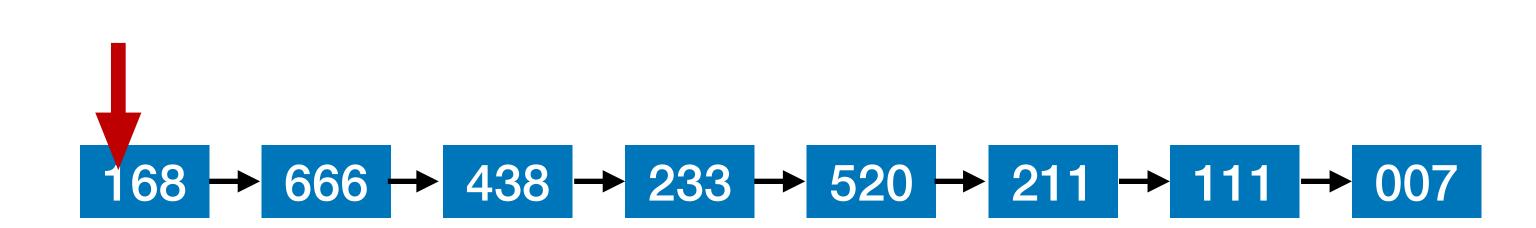




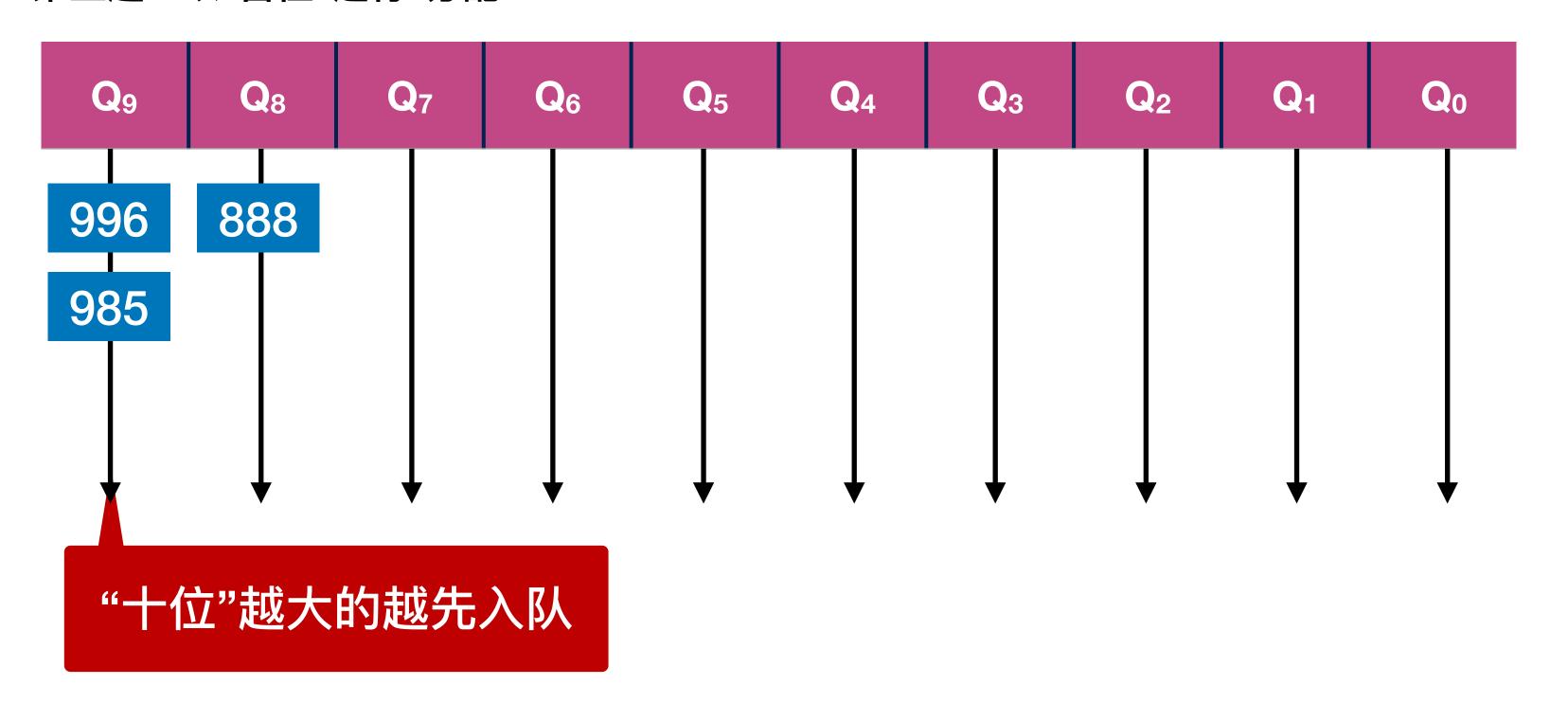






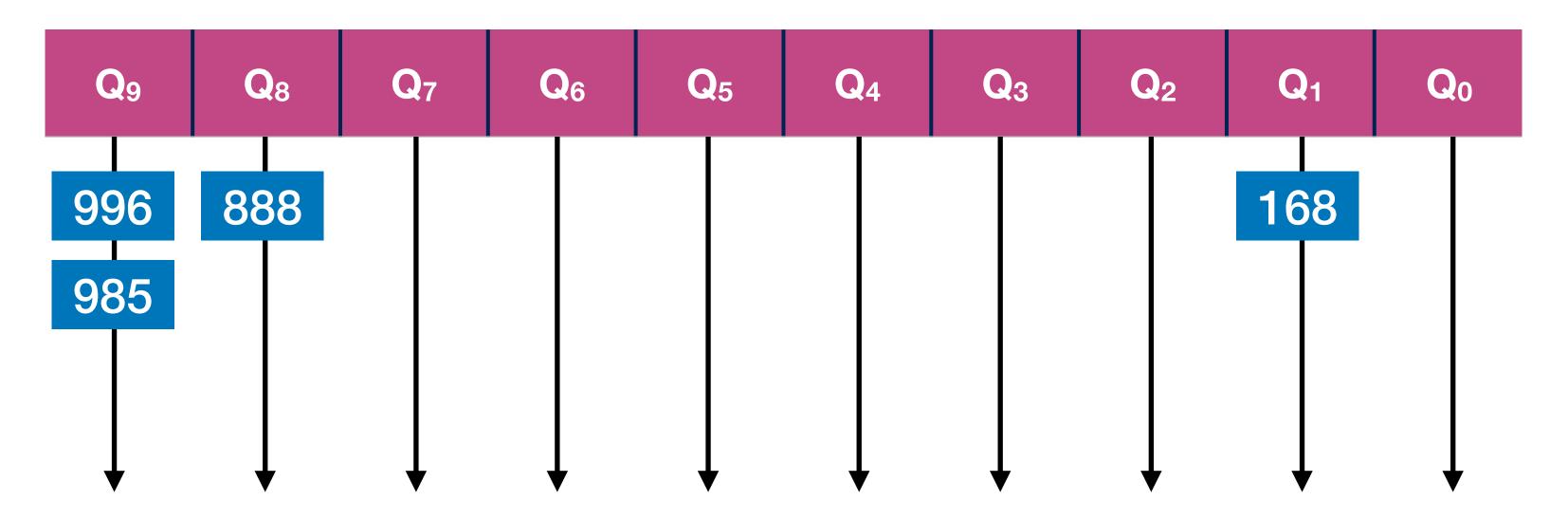


第三趟:以"百位"进行"分配"



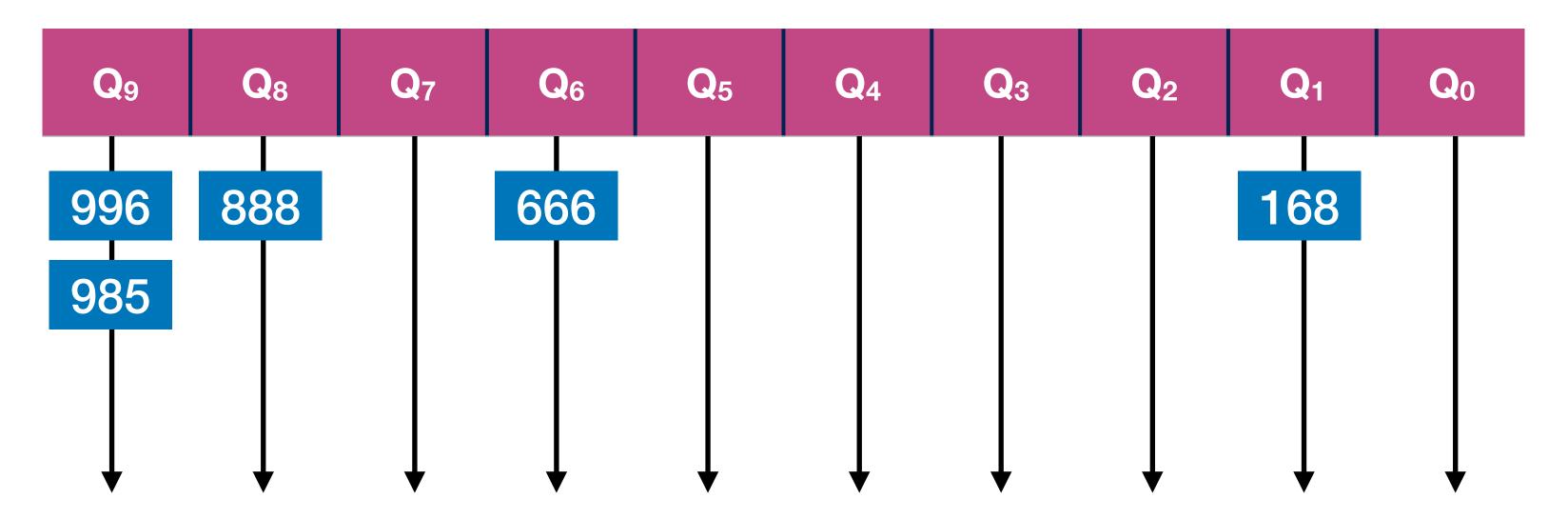
基数排序 666 → 438 → 233 → 520 → 211 → 111 → 007

第三趟:以"百位"进行"分配"



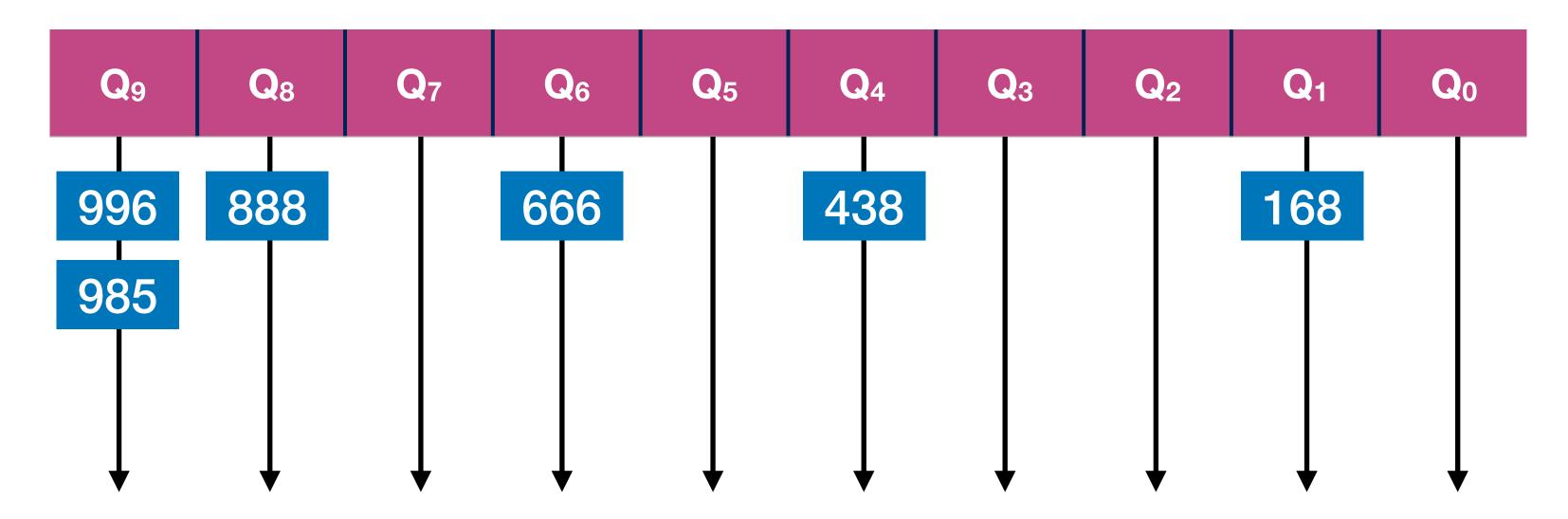
基数排序 438 → 233 → 520 → 211 → 111 → 007

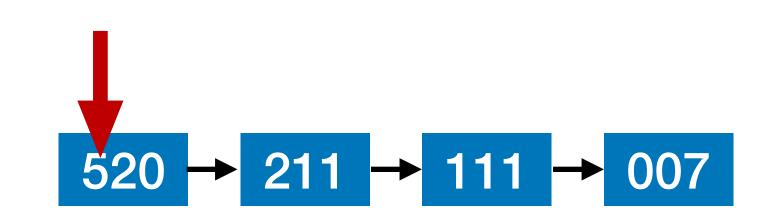
第三趟:以"百位"进行"分配"

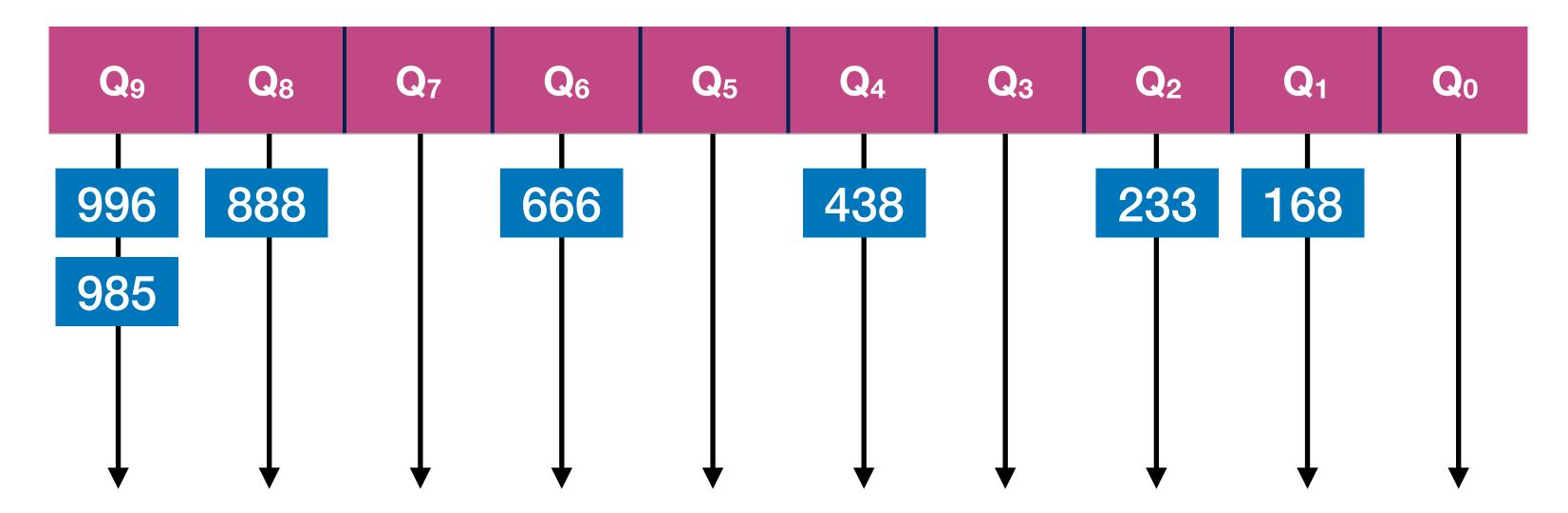


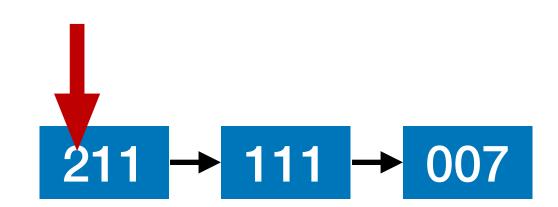
基数排序 233 → 520 → 211 → 111 → 007

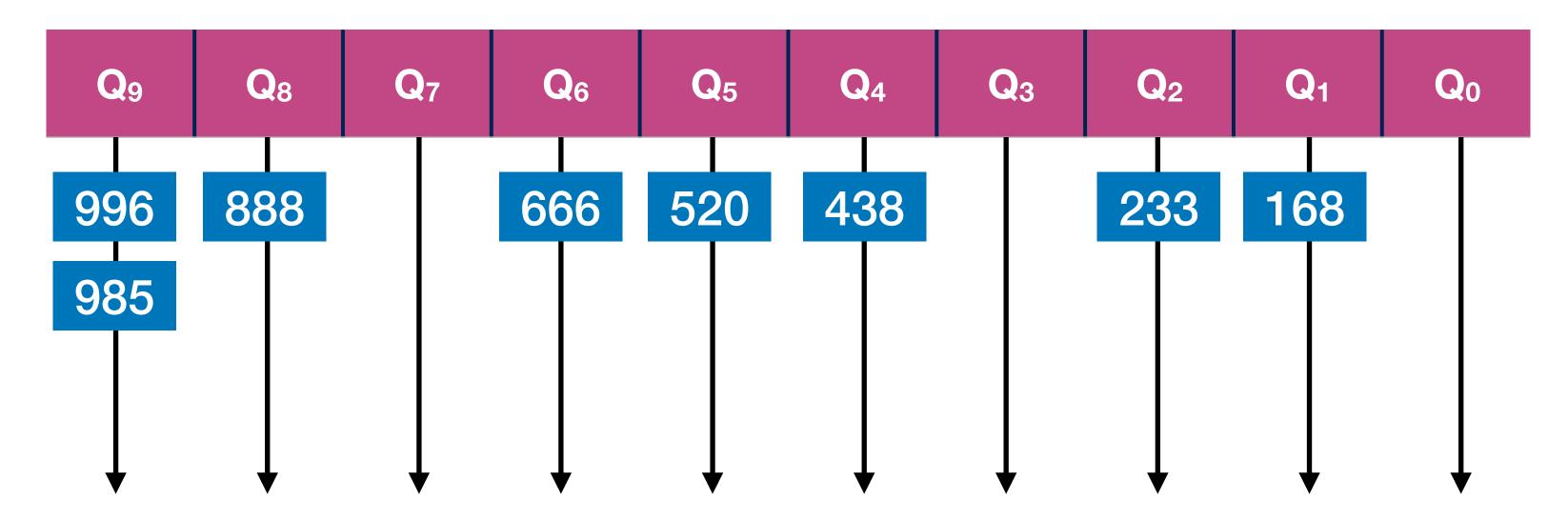
第三趟:以"百位"进行"分配"

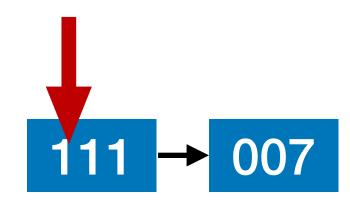


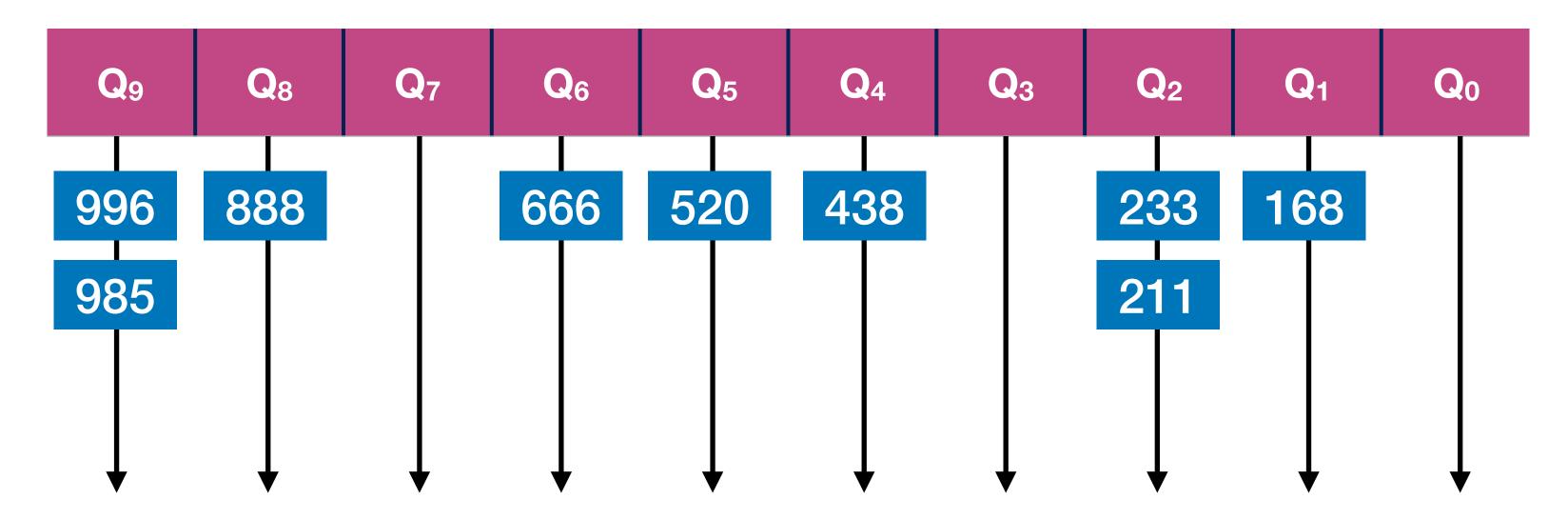


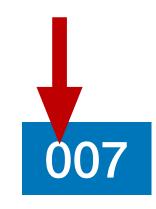




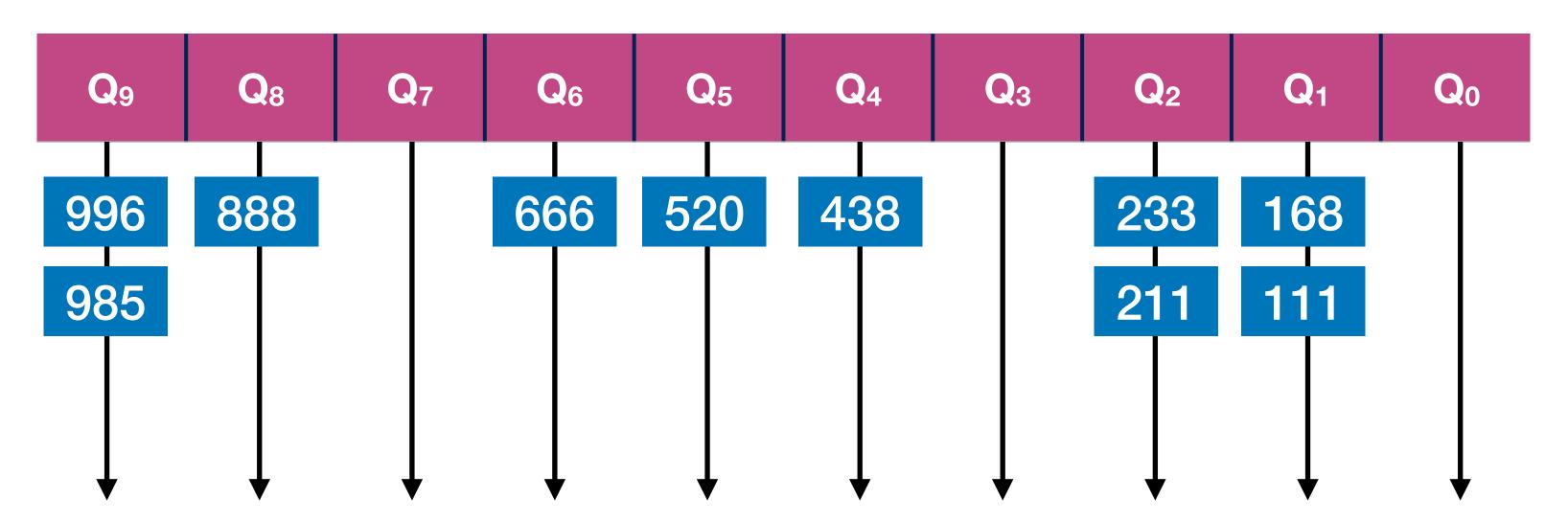




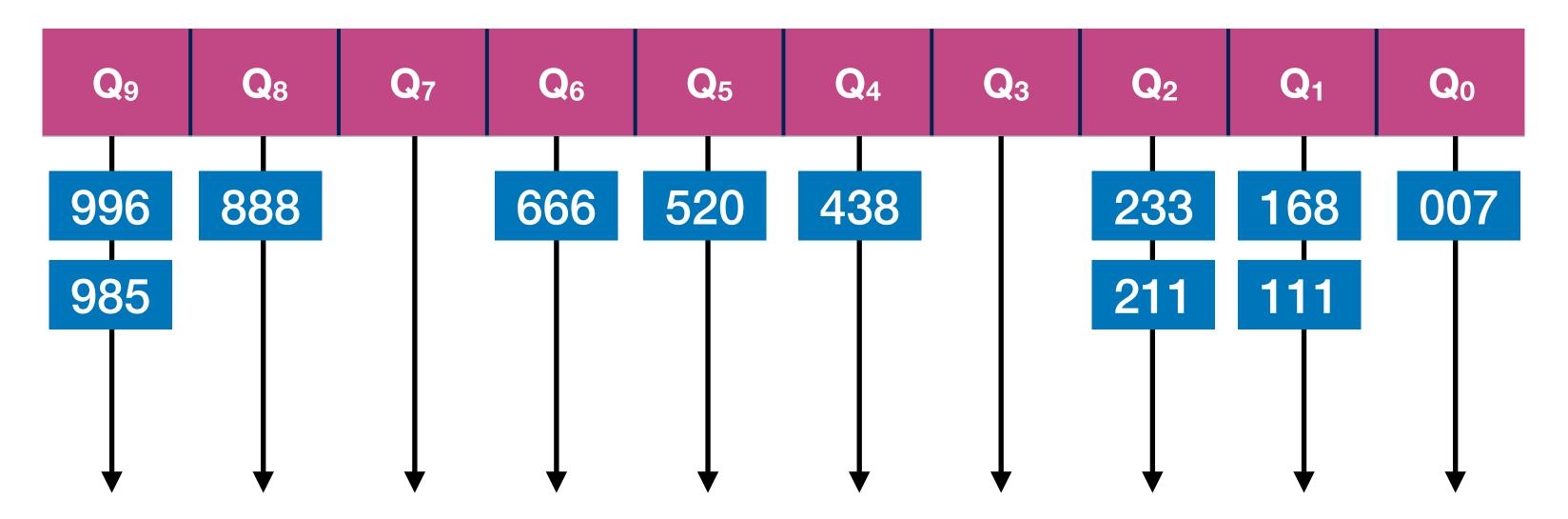


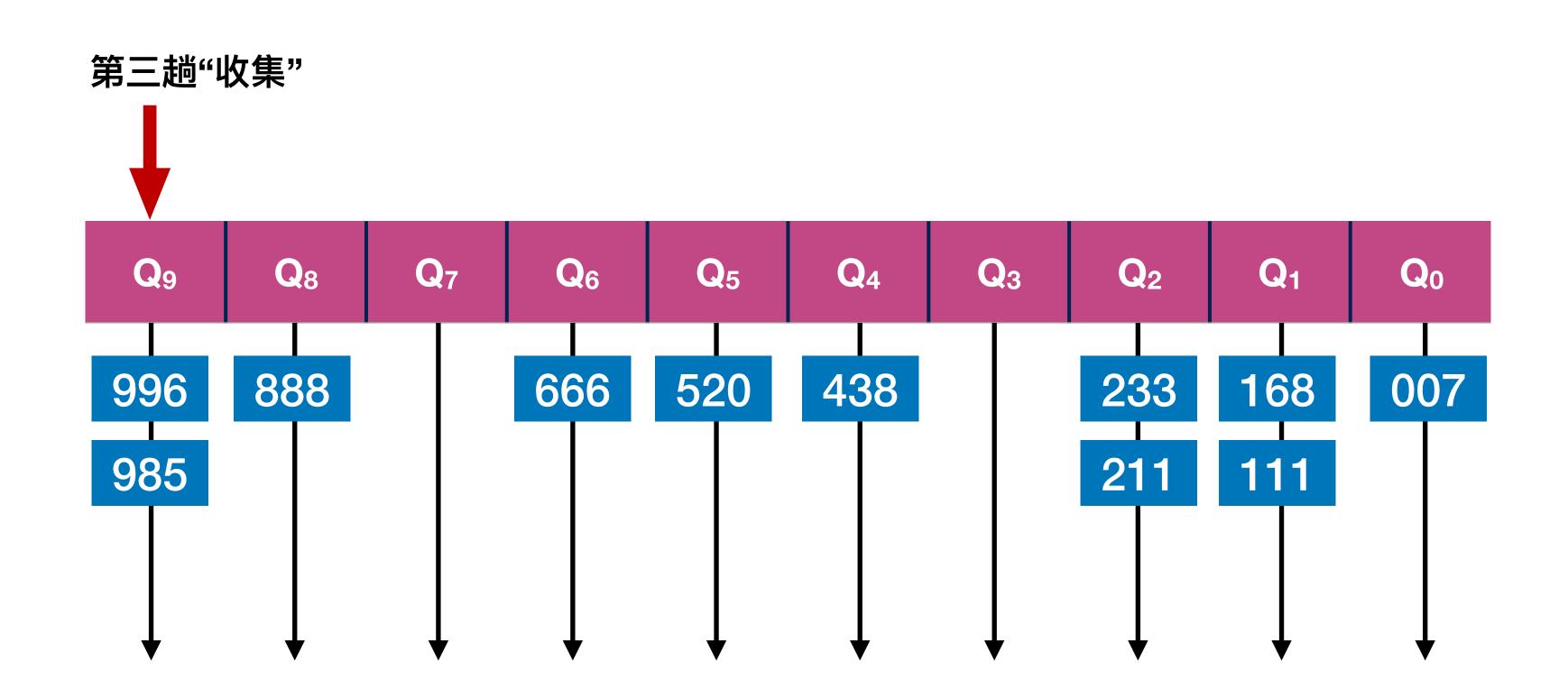


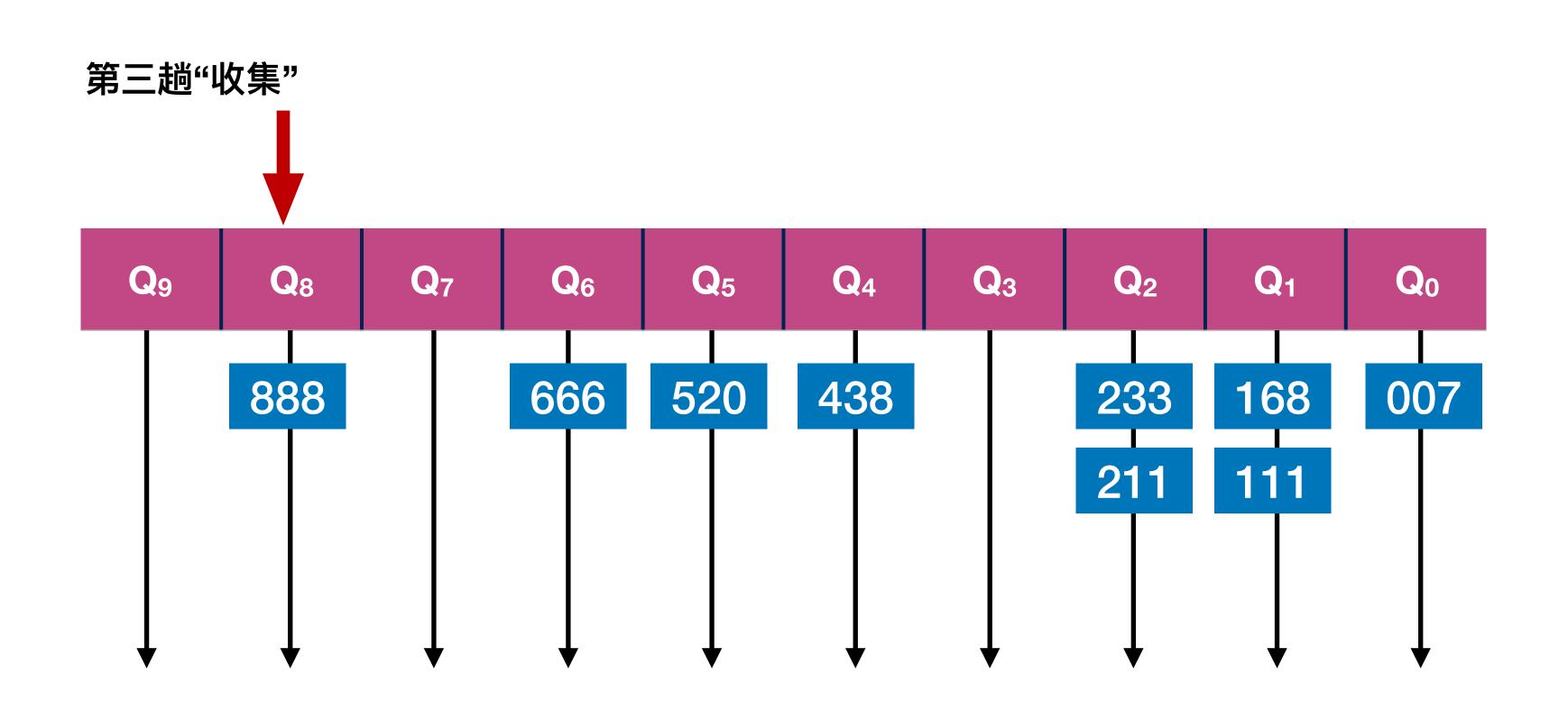


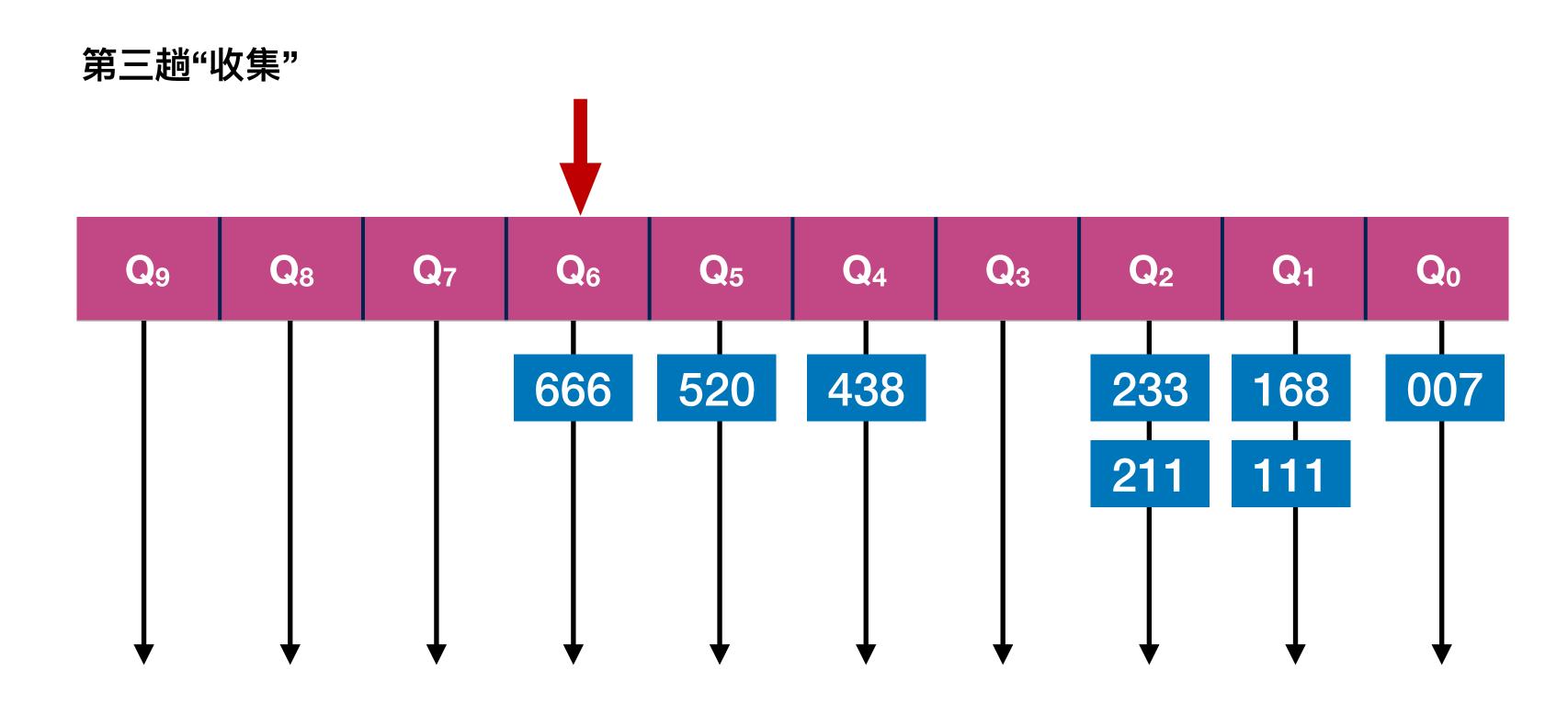


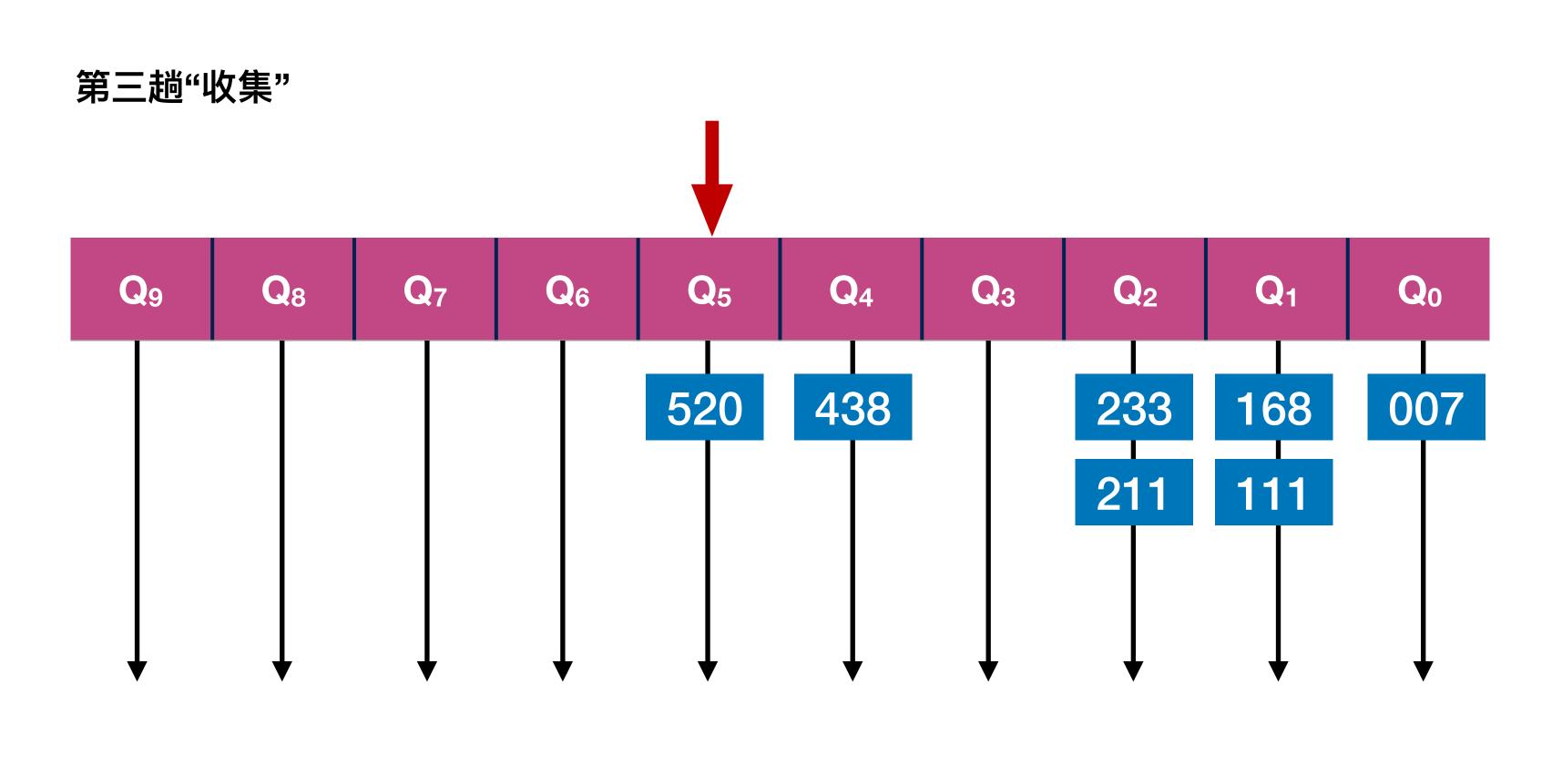
第三趟:以"百位"进行"分配"

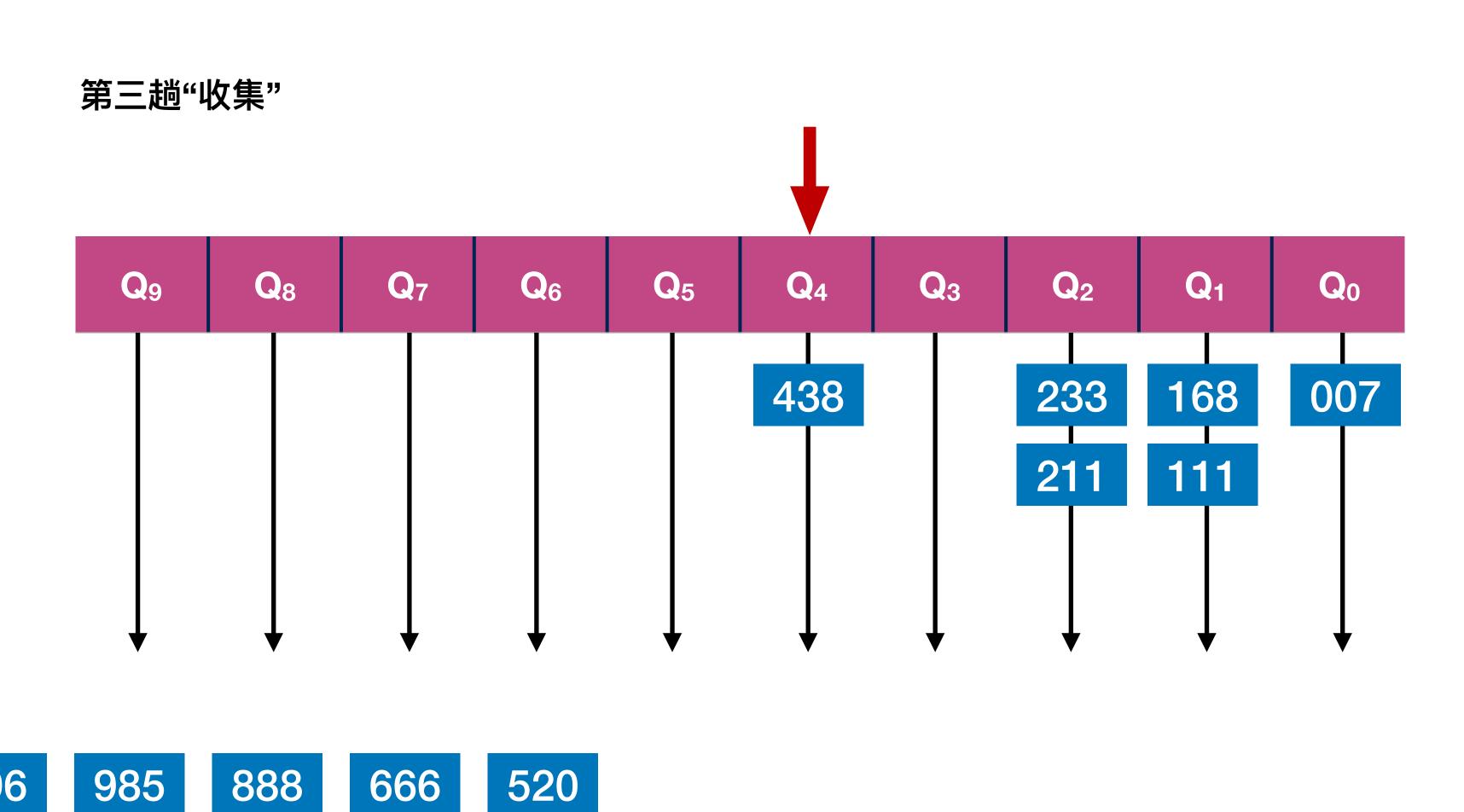




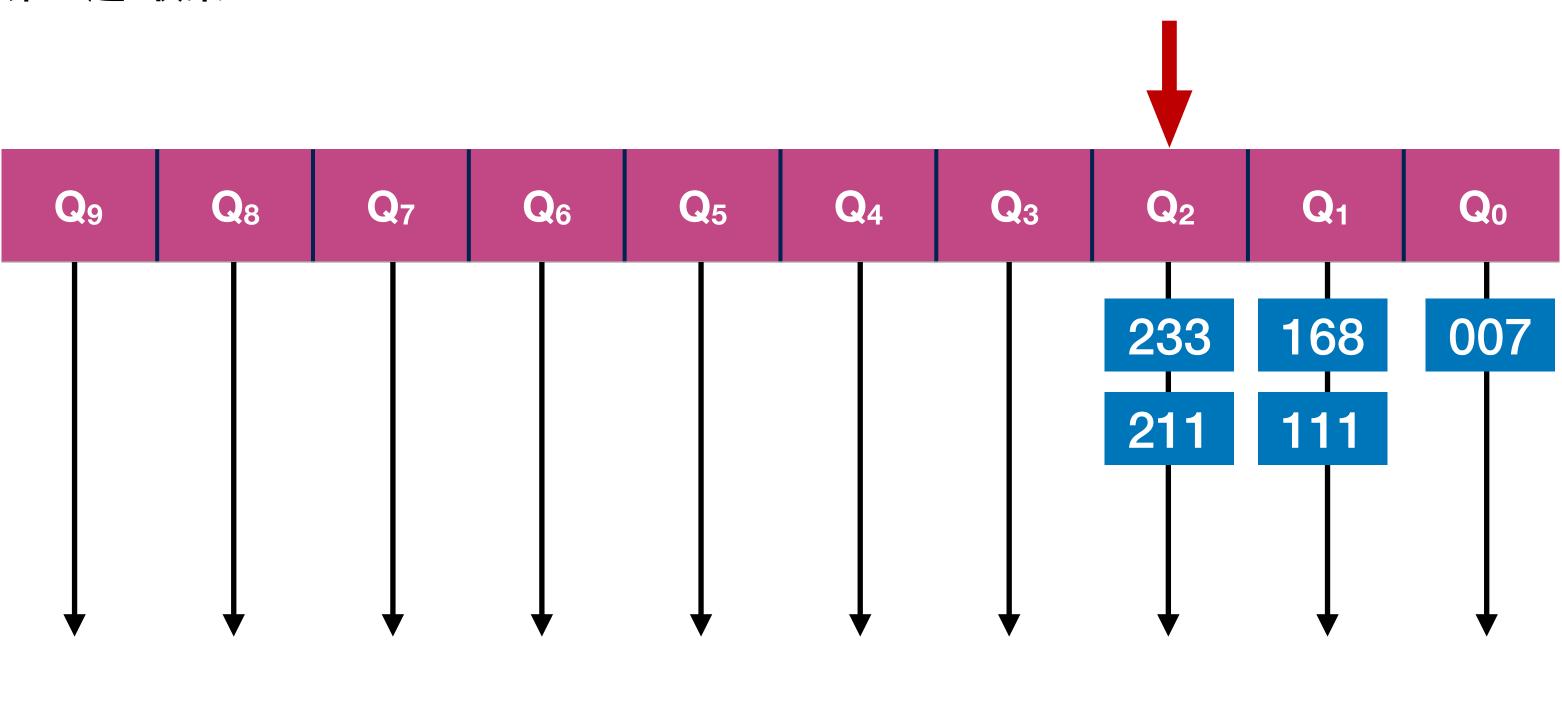






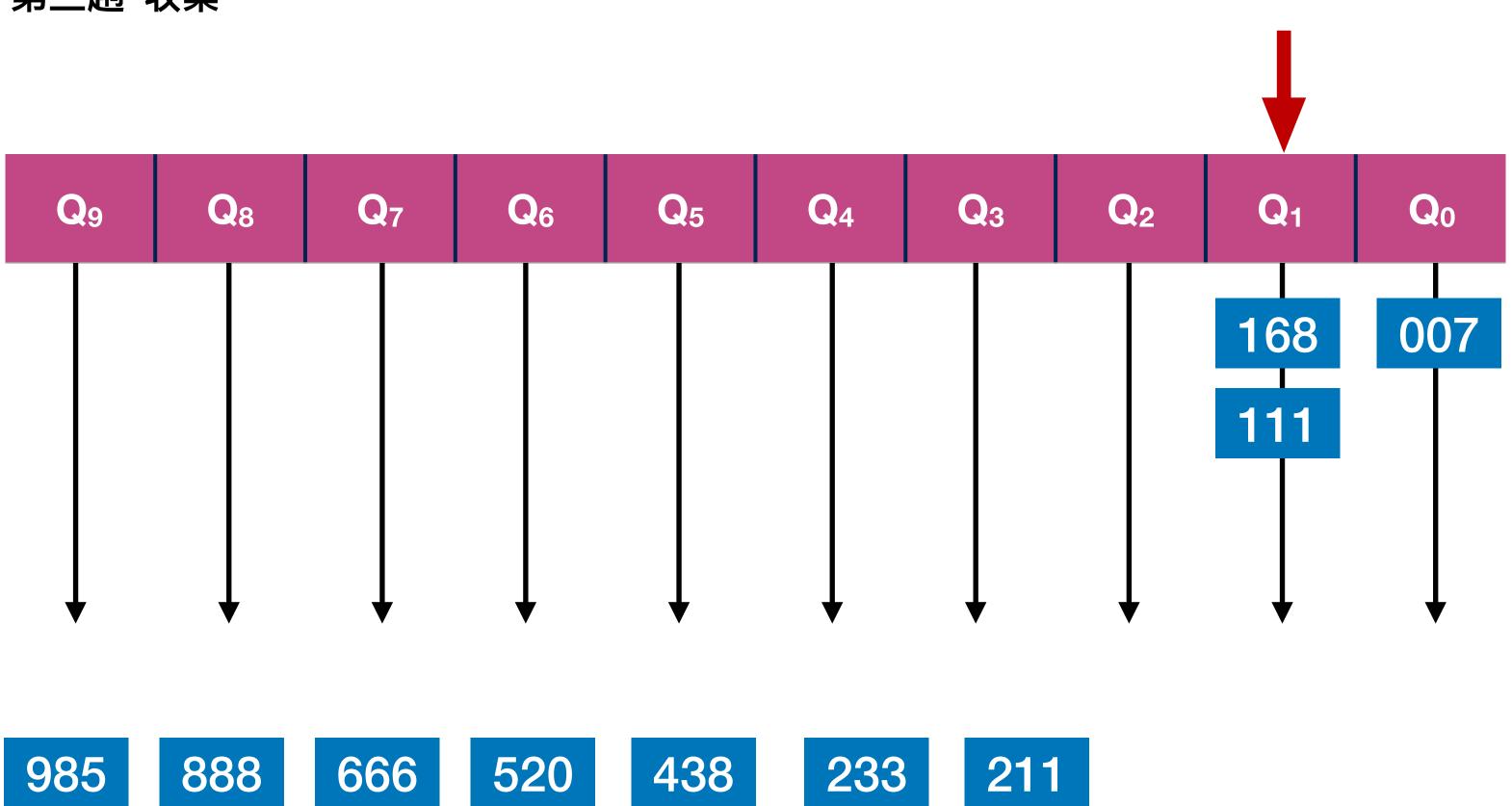


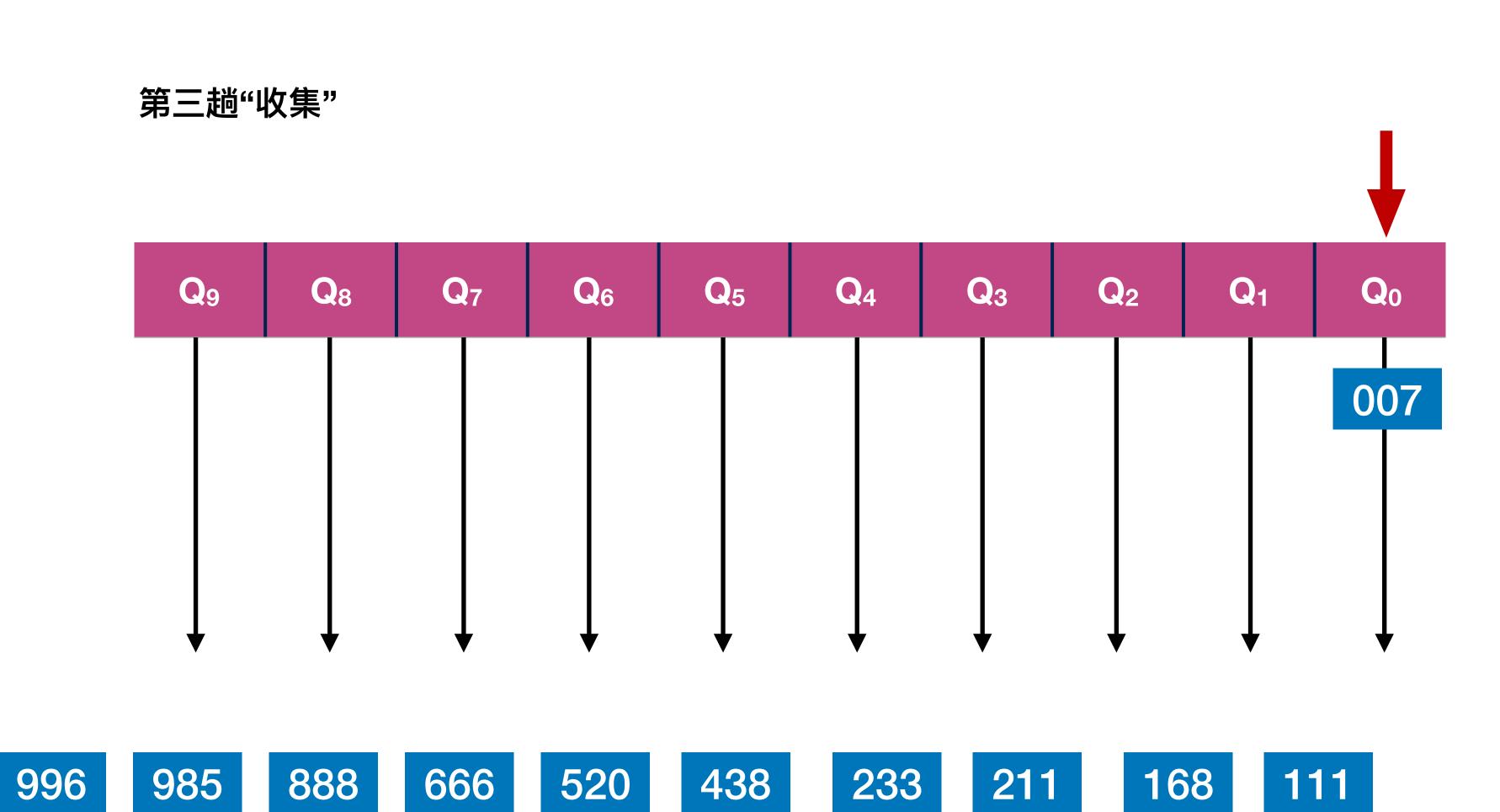




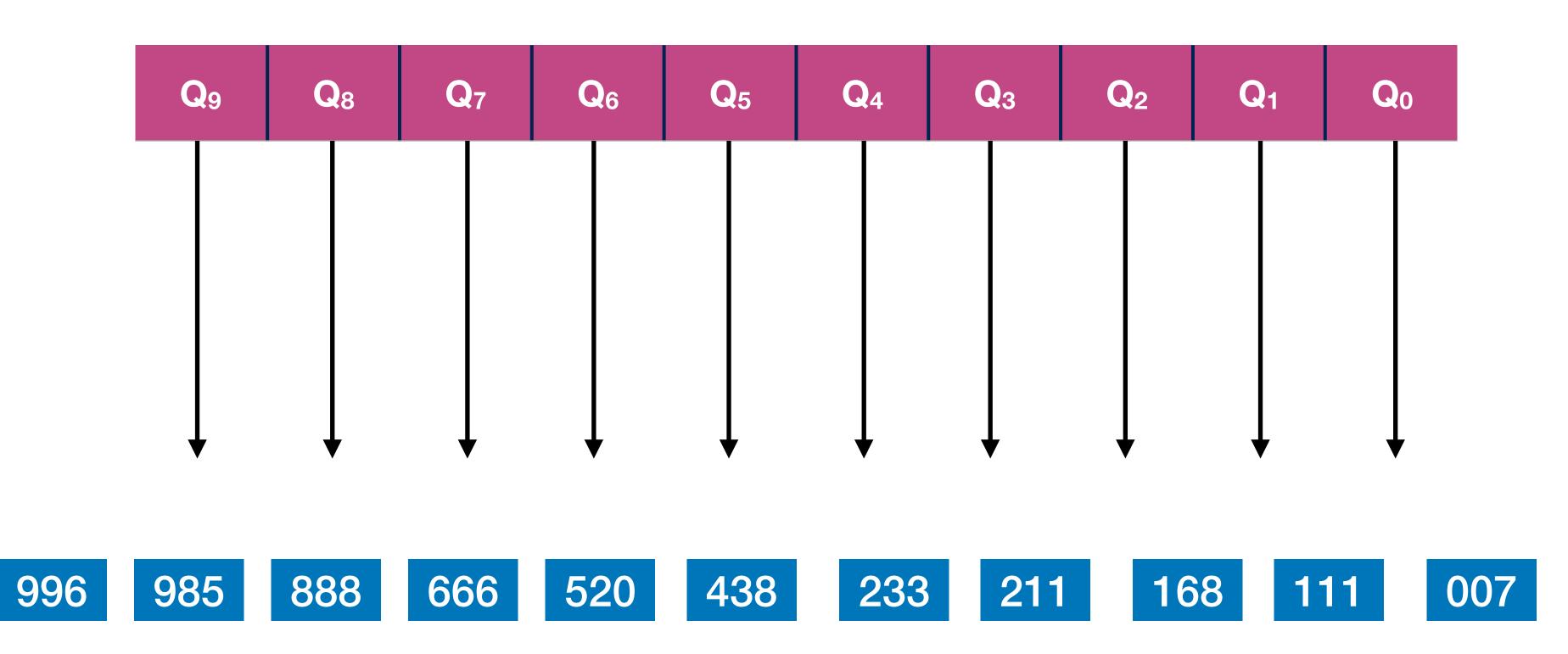
996 985 888 666 520 438



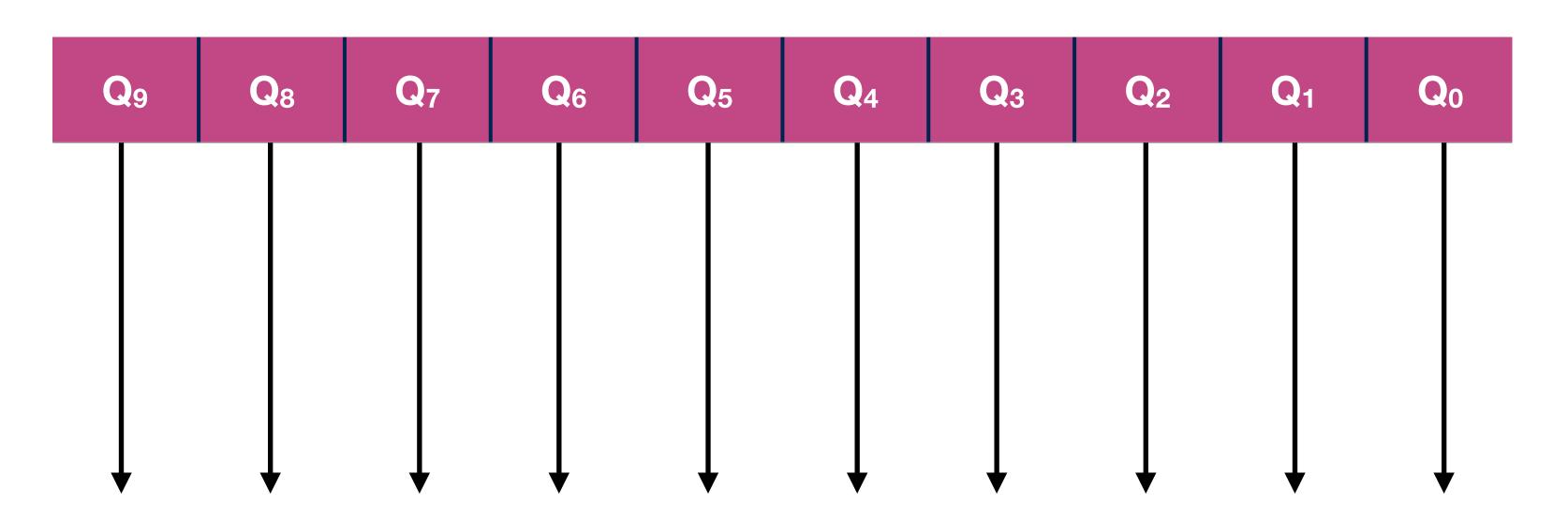




第三趟"收集"



第三趟"收集"



第三趟按"百位"分配、收集:得到一个按"百位"递减排列的序列,若"百位"相同则按"十位"递减排列,若"十位"还相同则按"个位"递减排列

初始序列:

第一趟按"个位"分配、收集:得到按"个位"递减排序的序列

第二趟按"十位"分配、收集:得到按"十位"递减排序的序列,"十位"相同的按"个位"递减排序

第三趟按"百位"分配、收集:得到一个按"百位"递减排列的序列,若"百位"相同则按"十位"递减排列,若"十位"还相同则按"个位"递减排列

初始序列:

最高位关键字 (最主位关键字) 最低位关键字 (最次位关键字)

假设长度为n的线性表中每个结点 a_i 的关键字由d元组 $(k_j^{d-1}, k_j^{d-2}, k_j^{d-3}, \dots, k_j^1, k_j^0)$ 组成

其中, $0 \le k_i^i \le r - 1$ (0≤j < n, 0≤i≤d - 1) , r 称为"基数"

基数排序得到递减序列的过程如下,

初始化: 设置 r 个空队列, Q_{r-1}, Q_{r-2},..., Q₀

基数排序不是基于"比较"的排序算法

按照各个 关键字位 权重递增的次序(个、十、百),对 d 个关键字位分别做"分配"和"收集"

分配:顺序扫描各个元素,若当前处理的关键字位=x,则将元素插入Qx队尾

收集:把 Q_{r-1}, Q_{r-2},..., Q₀ 各个队列中的结点依次出队并链接

初始序列:

最高位关键字 (最主位关键字)

最低位关键字 (最次位关键字)

假设长度为n的线性表中每个结点 a_i 的关键字由d元组 $(k_j^{d-1}, k_j^{d-2}, k_j^{d-3}, \dots, k_j^1, k_j^0)$ 组成

其中, $0 \le k_j^i \le r - 1 (0 \le j \le n, 0 \le i \le d - 1)$,r 称为"基数"

基数排序得到递增序列的过程如下,

初始化: 设置 r 个空队列, Q₀, Q₁,..., Q_{r-1}

基数排序不是基于"比较"的排序算法

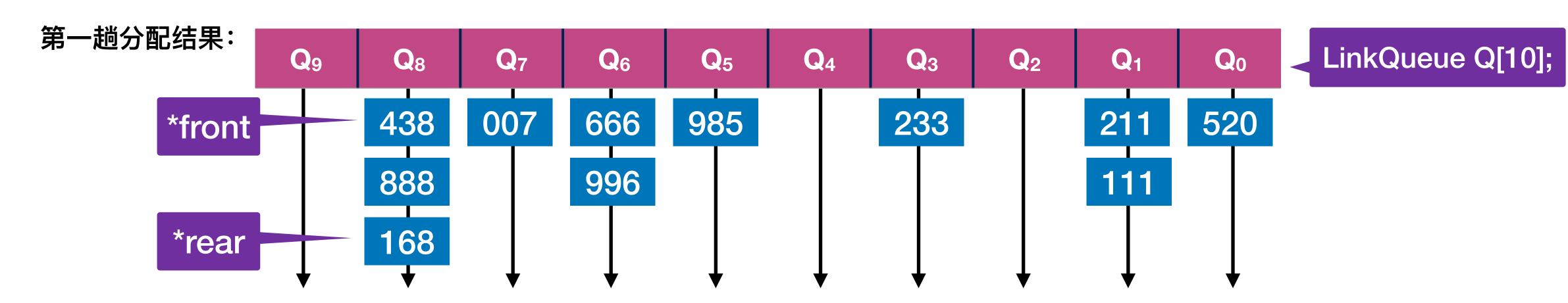
按照各个 关键字位 权重递增的次序(个、十、百),对 d 个关键字位分别做"分配"和"收集"

分配:顺序扫描各个元素,若当前处理的关键字位=x,则将元素插入Qx队尾

收集: 把 Q_0 , Q_1 ,..., Q_{r-1} 各个队列中的结点依次出队并链接

算法效率分析

初始序列:



基数排序通常 基于链式存储实 现

```
typedef struct LinkNode{
    ElemType data;
    struct LinkNode *next;
}LinkNode, *LinkList;
```

需要 r 个辅助队列,空间复杂度 = O(r)

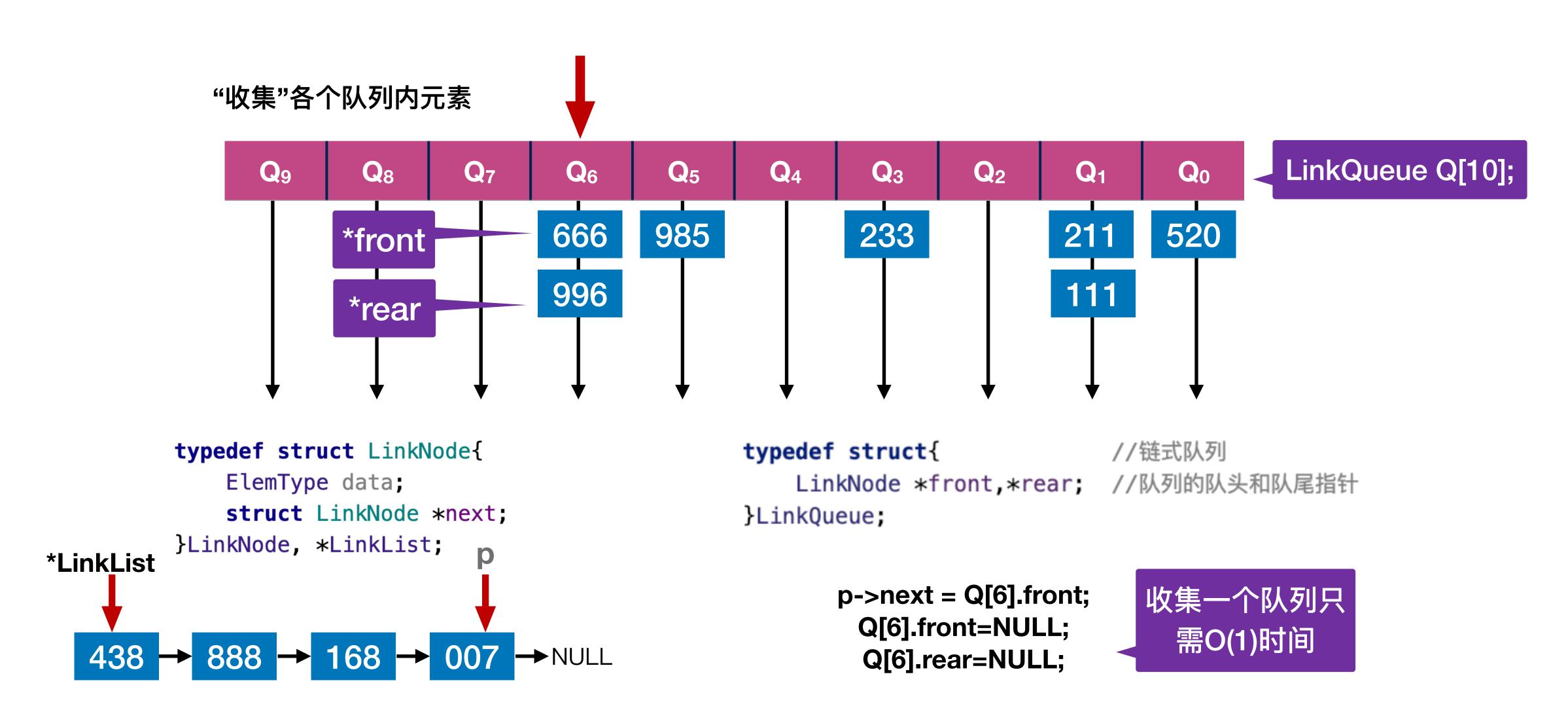
```
typedef struct{ //链式队列
LinkNode *front,*rear; //队列的队头和队尾指针
}LinkQueue;
```

把关键字拆为d个部分

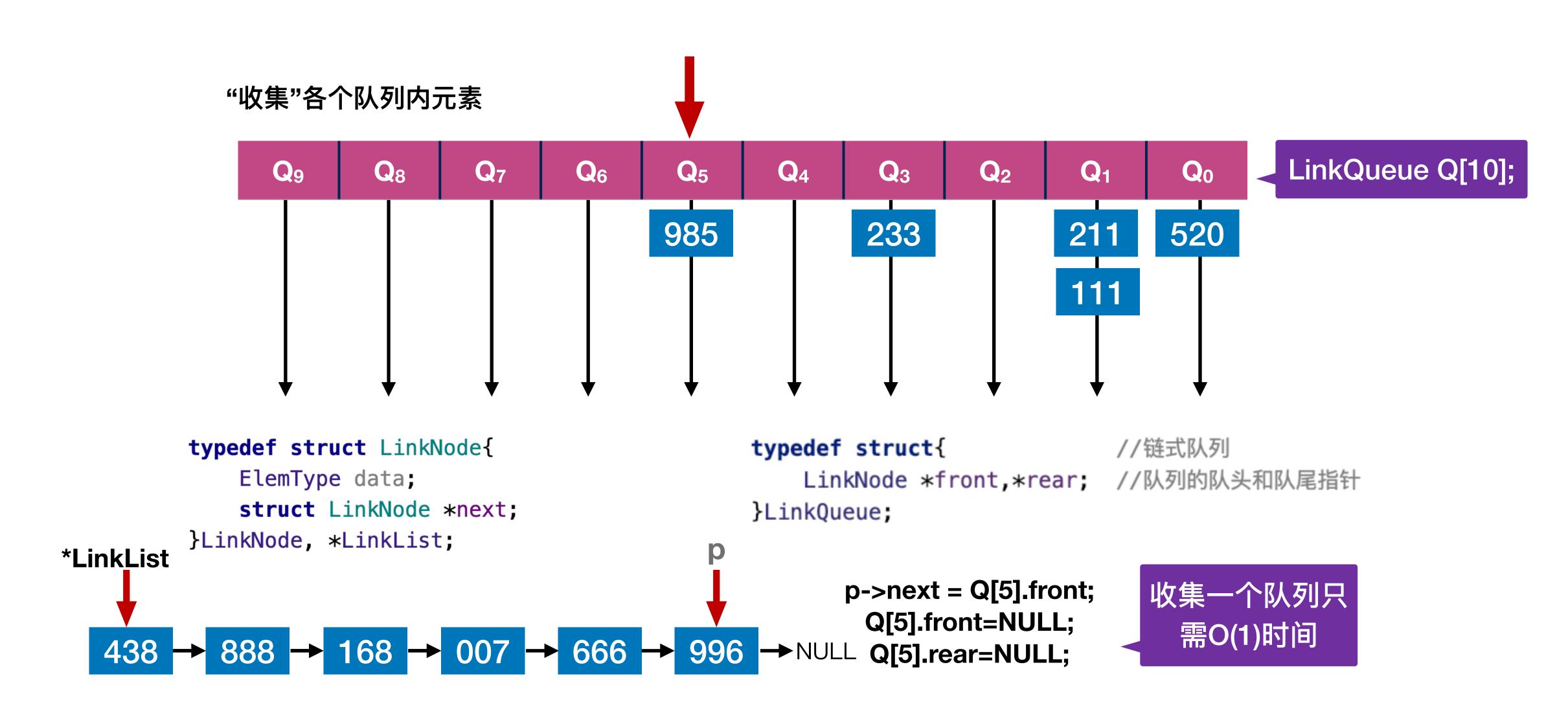
每个部分可能 取得 r 个值

一趟分配O(n),一趟收集O(r),总共 d 趟分配、收集,总的时间复杂度=O(d(n+r))

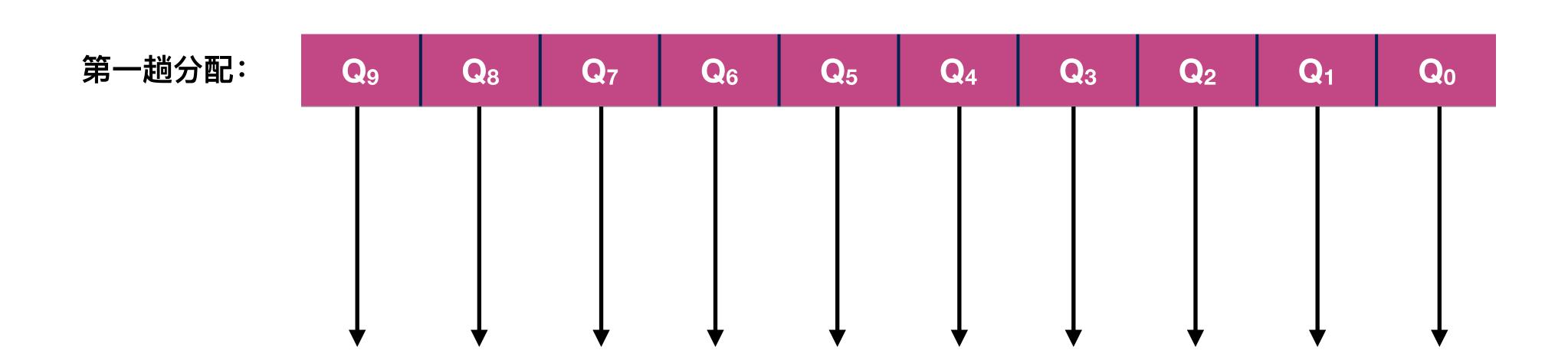
算法效率分析



算法效率分析





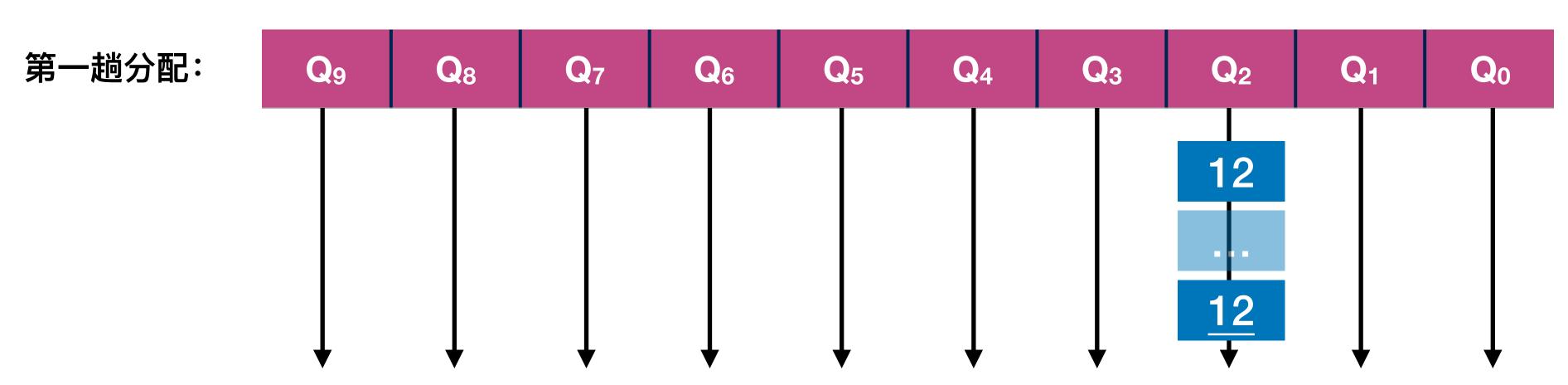




第一趟分配: Q₉ Q₈ Q₇ Q₆ Q₅ Q₄ Q₃ Q₂ Q₁ Q₀

第一趟分配: Q₉ Q₈ Q₇ Q₆ Q₅ Q₄ Q₃ Q₂ Q₁ Q₀







基数排序是稳定的





基你太稳

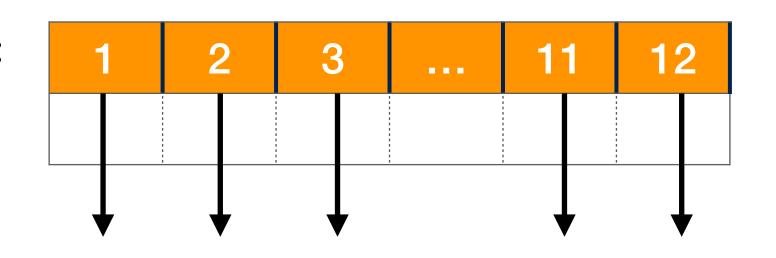
基数排序的应用

某学校有 10000 学生,将学生信息按年龄递减排序

生日可拆分为三组关键字: 年(1991~2005)、月(1~12)、日(1~31) _ 权重: 年>月>日

第一趟分配、收集(按"日"递增):

第二趟分配、收集(按"月"递增):

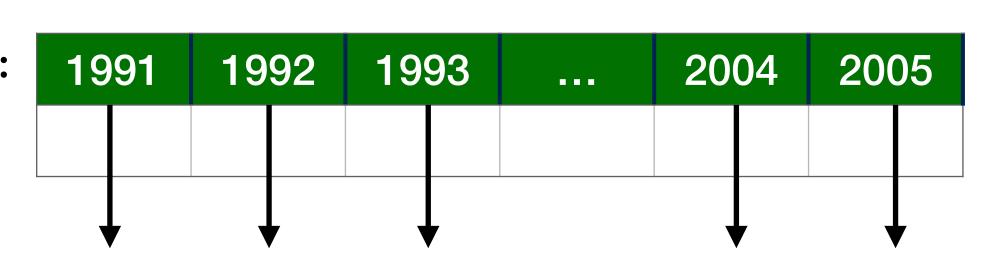


基数排序,时间复杂度 = O(d(n+r))

 $\approx O(30000)$

若采用O(n²)的排序, ≈O(10⁸) 若采用O(nlog₂n)的排序, ≈O(140000)

第三趟分配、收集(按"年"递增):



基数排序的应用

某学校有 10000 学生,将学生信息按年龄递减排序

生日可拆分为三组关键字: 年(1991~2005)、月(1~12)、日(1~31)

基数排序, 时间复杂度 = O(d(n+r))

 $\approx O(30000)$

若采用O(n²)的排序, ≈O(10⁸) 若采用O(nlog₂n)的排序, ≈O(140000)

基数排序擅长解决的问题:

- ①数据元素的关键字可以方便地拆分为 d 组, 且 d 较小
- ②每组关键字的取值范围不大, 即 r 较小
- ③数据元素个数 n 较大

基数排序的应用

基数排序,时间复杂度 = O(d(n+r))

基数排序擅长解决的问题:

- ①数据元素的关键字可以方便地拆分为 d 组,且 d 较小 < 反例:给5个人的身份证号排序
- ②每组关键字的取值范围不大,即 r 较小 反例: 给中文人名排序
- ③数据元素个数 n 较大

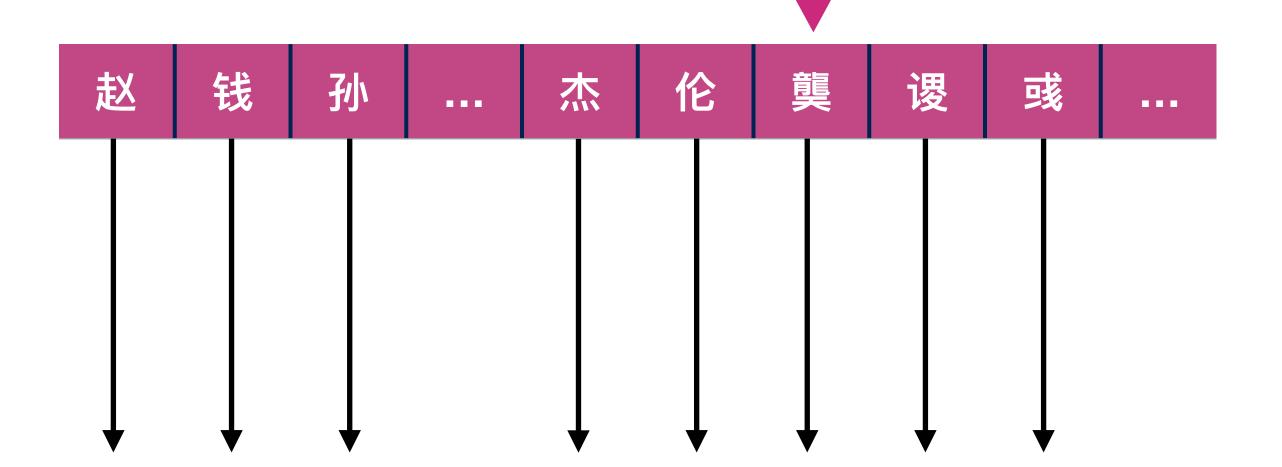
擅长: 给十亿人的身份证号排序

每个字可能有上万种取值

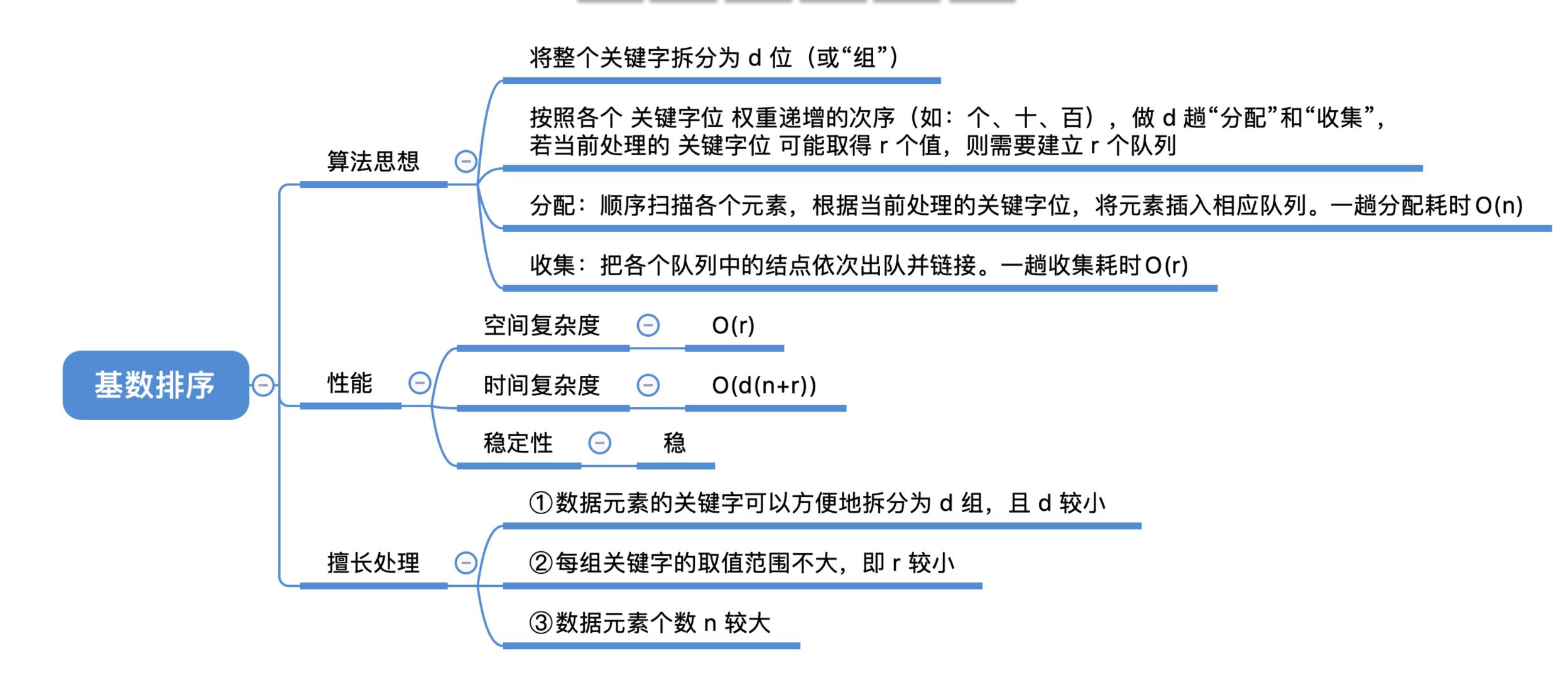
身份证号

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

18位身份证号需要 分配、回收18趟



知识回顾与重要考点



欢迎大家对本节视频进行评价~



学员评分: 8.5.2 基数排序



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