

Lecture 12 (Sorting / Divide & Conquer Algorithms)

Thursday, October 1, 2020 5:00 PM

Reminder: * Lab 2 is due this Sunday
* exam 1 is next Thursday

Lab 1: itr=100

2 steps of part B

Sunday 11:59

Lab 2: .PDF / .java .py .txt

Insertion Sort:

$a = [4, 2, 6, 8, 1]$
✓

→ [4] 2 6 8 1

[2 4] 6 8 1

[1 2 4 6] 8 1

[1 2 4 6 8] 1

[1 2 4 6 8] ✓

Best-case: $\mathcal{O}(n)$

$a = [2, 3, 6, 8]$

[2] 3 6 8

[2 3] 6 8

[1 2 3 6] 8

[1 2 3 6 8]

Worst-case: $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$

$a = [8, 6, 4, 1]$

[8] 6 4 1

[6 8] 4 1

[4 6 8] 1

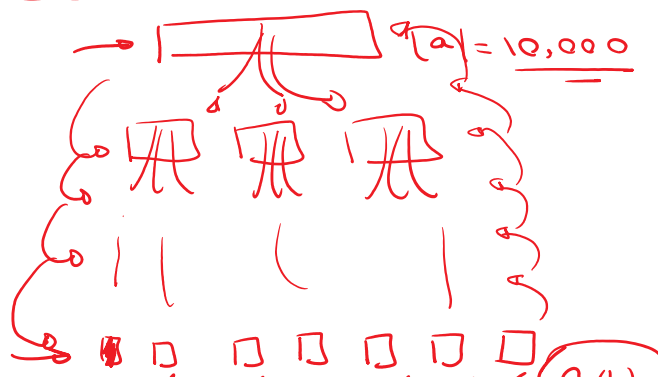
[1 4 6 8]

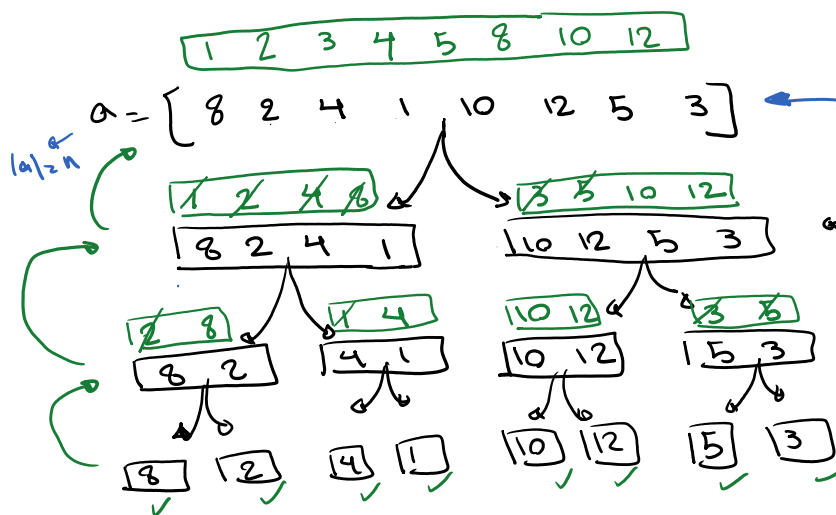
$T(n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n - 1$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i = \frac{(n-1)(n)}{2}$$

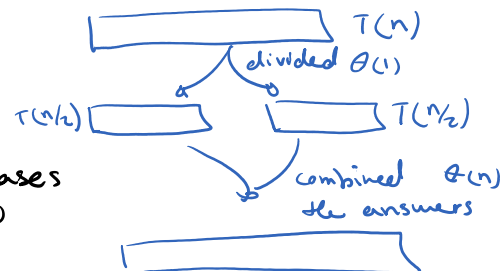
Divide and Conquer Algorithms: ← BS

Merge Sort





input-size $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(1) + \Theta(n)$
 # subproblems \downarrow divide \downarrow combine



$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(\frac{n}{2}) = 2T(\frac{n}{4}) + c\frac{n}{2}$$

$$T(\frac{n}{4}) = 2T(\frac{n}{8}) + c\frac{n}{4}$$

Step 0 $\frac{n}{2^0}$

1 $\frac{n}{2^1}$

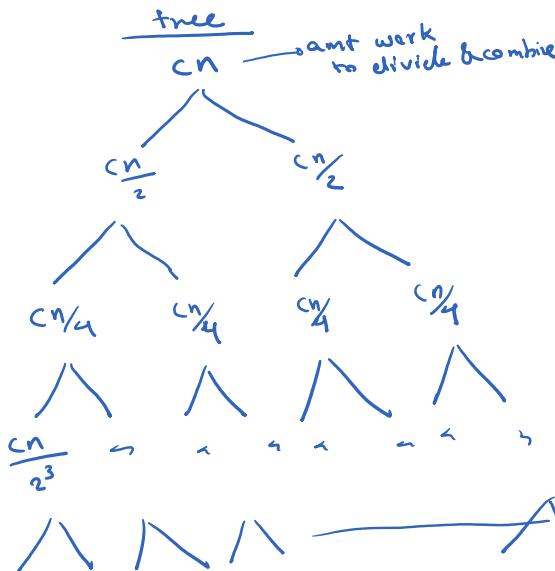
2 $\frac{n}{2^2}$

3 $\frac{n}{2^3}$

k

$$n = 2^k$$

$$\log n = k \log 2$$



$$\Theta(1) \quad \Theta(1) \quad \Theta(1) \quad \Theta(1) \quad \dots \quad \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = (n + cn + cn + cn + \dots + cn)$$

$$n = 2^k$$

$$\log n = k \log 2$$

$$k = \log n$$

$$T(n) = Cn + Cn + Cn + \dots + Cn$$

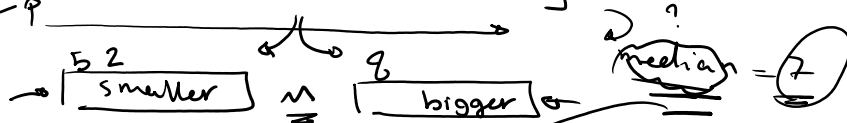
$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} Cn = Cn(k+1) \sim nk = \Theta(nk)$$

$$= \Theta(n \log n)$$

Quick Sort:

$a = [5, 2, 8, 9, 4, 0, 6, 10, 7]$

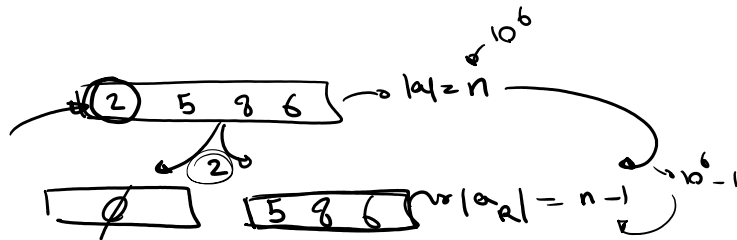
median



$$M(7, 2, 8) \Rightarrow M(2, 7, 8) = 7$$

pivot = 1st element / last element / median of three / median of medians / random nr

pivot = 1st element
pivot = 2

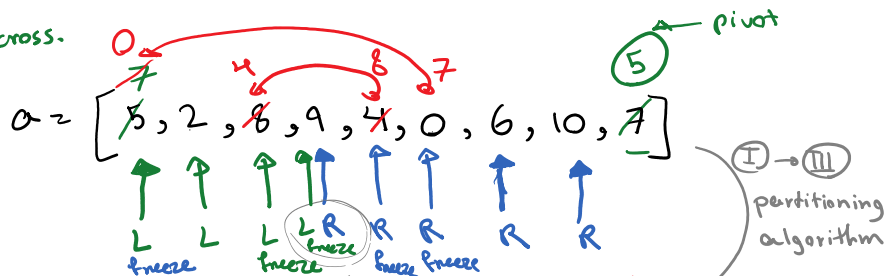


Better version \rightarrow pivot = median of three

I pivot = $M(5, 4, 7) = 5 \rightarrow \Theta(1)$

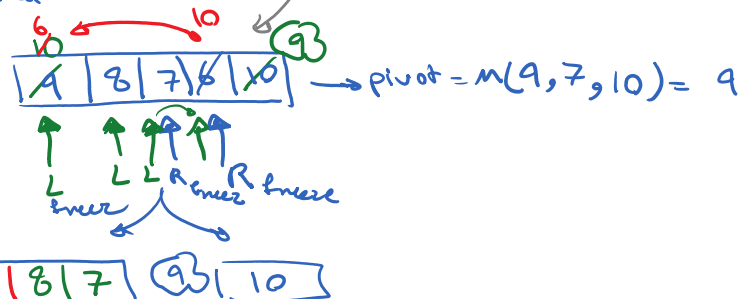
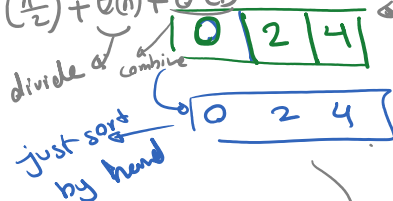
II Swap (pivot, last element) $\rightarrow \Theta(1)$

III Define 2 markers L and R \rightarrow Divide the array to two
 \rightarrow Stop when L & R cross.

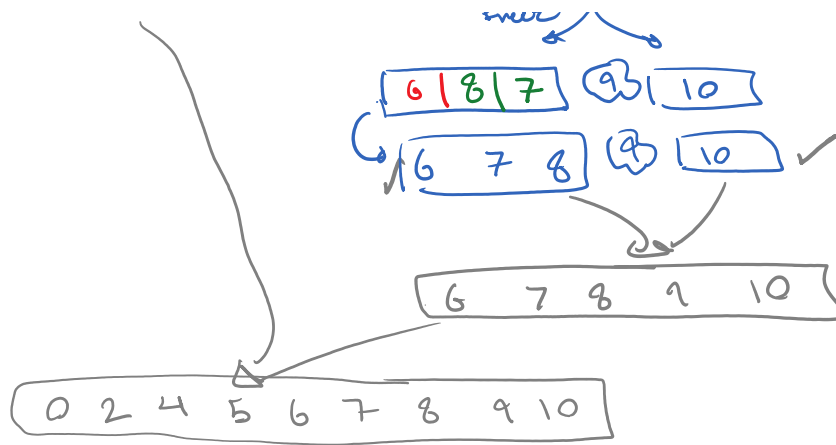


L: is 7 smaller 5?

$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n) + \Theta(1)$$



Just by hand



$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \underbrace{\theta(n)}_{\text{divide}} + \underbrace{\theta(1)}_{\text{combine}}$$

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \theta(n)$$

worst-case \rightarrow Hw 5

$$T(n) = O(n \log n)$$

avg-case
best-case