本节内容

冒泡排序

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

知识总览

交换排序

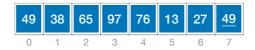
冒泡排序

快速排序

基于"交换"的排序:根据序列中两个元素关键字的比较结果来对换这两个记录在序列中的位置



从后往前(或从前往后)两两比较相邻元素的值,若为逆序(即A[i-1]>A[i]),则交换它们,直到序列比较完。称这样过程为"一趟"冒泡排序。



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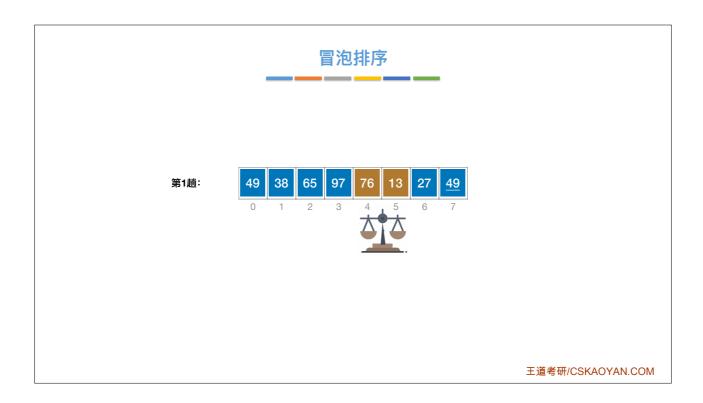
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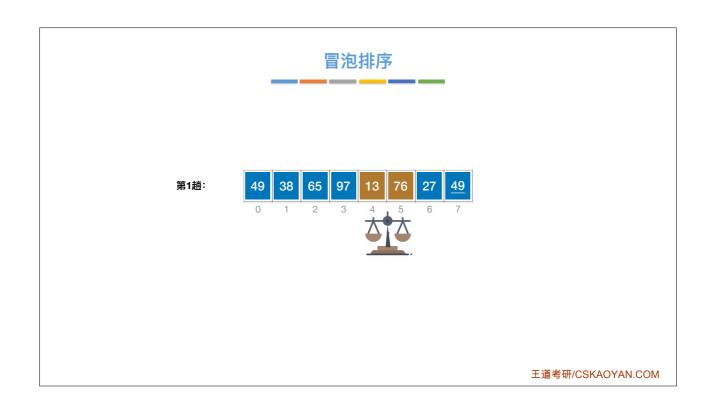
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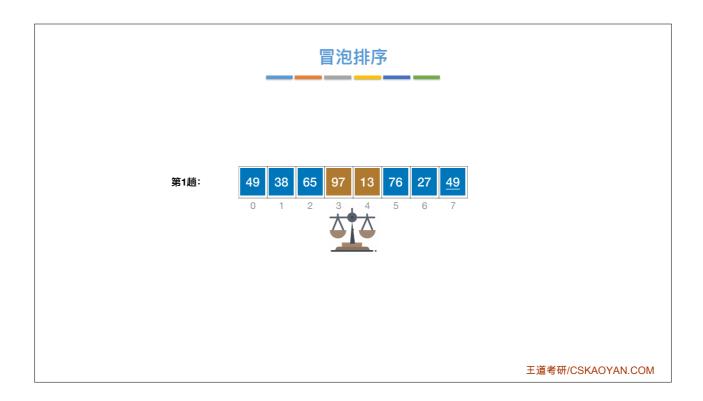
冒泡排序

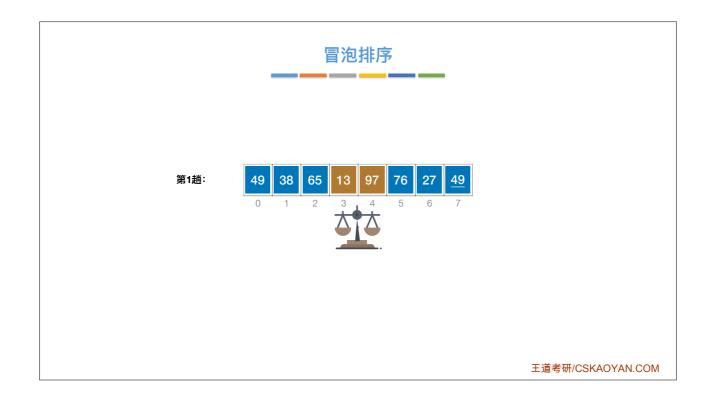
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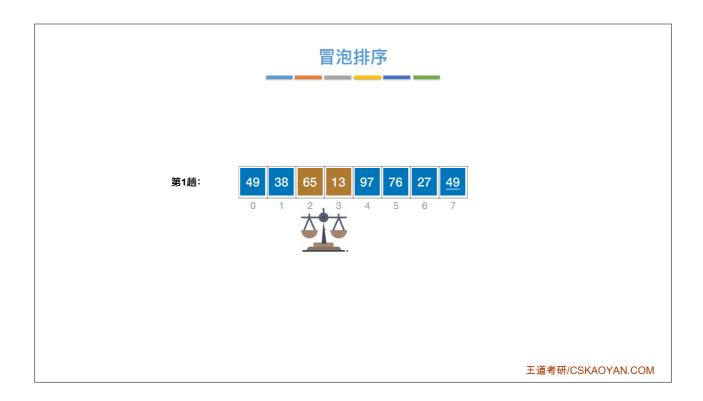


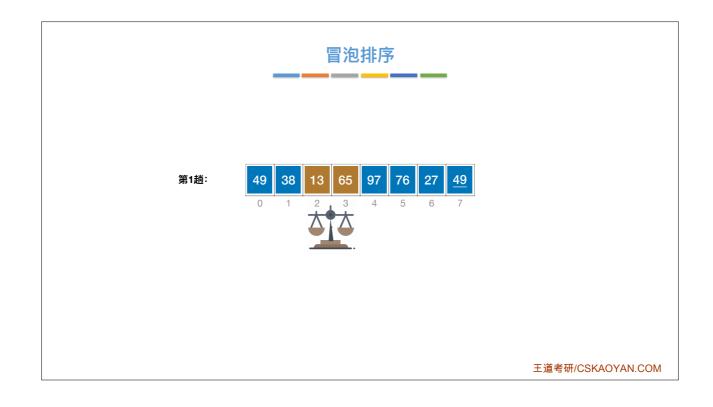


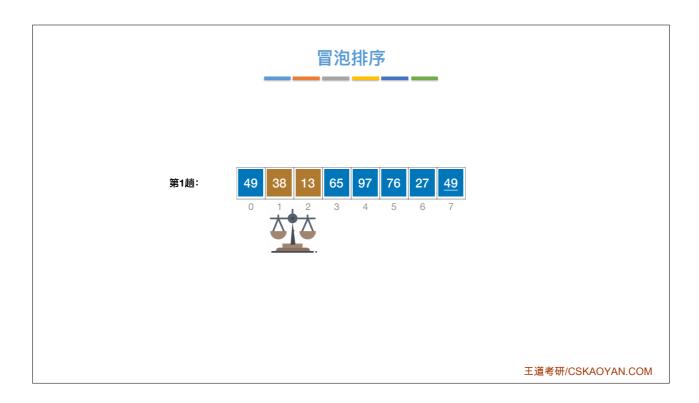


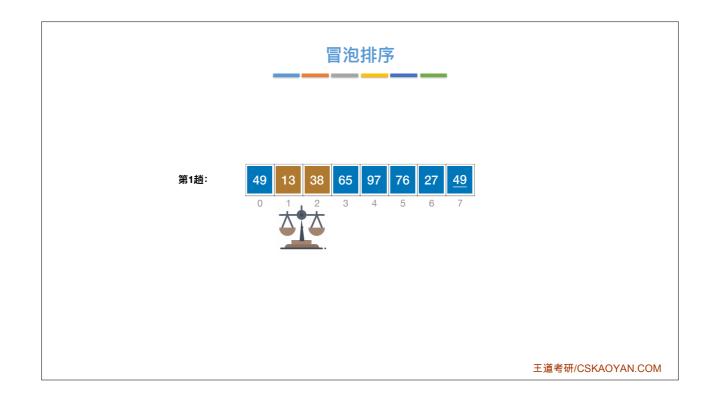


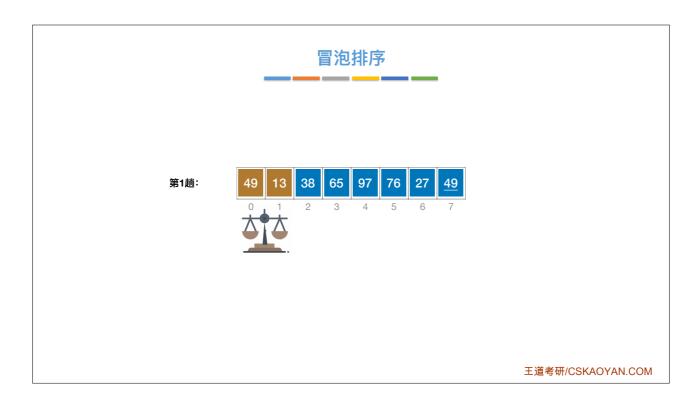


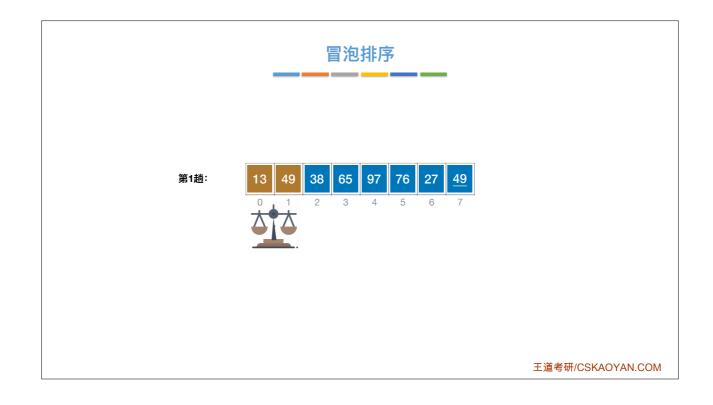


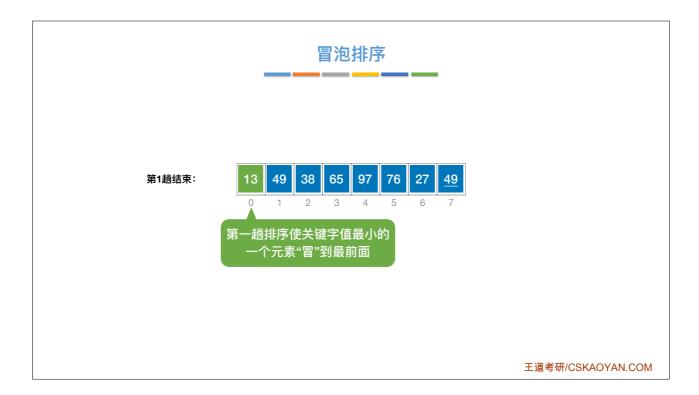






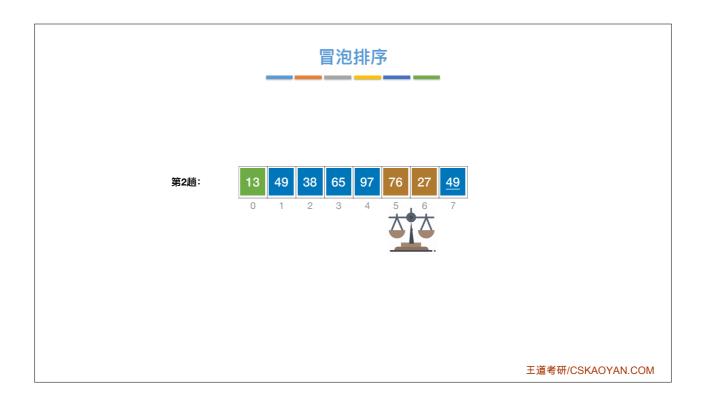


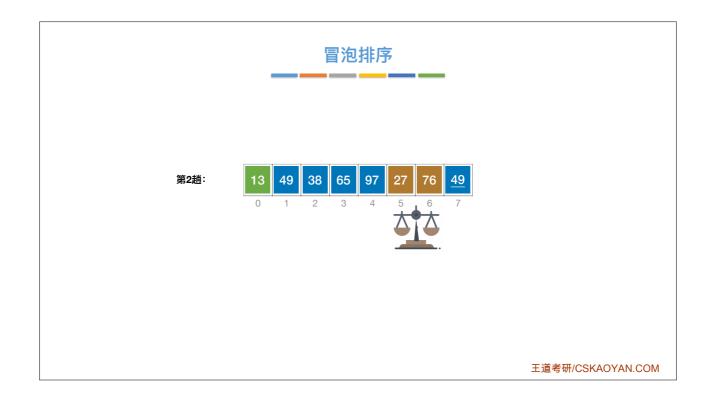


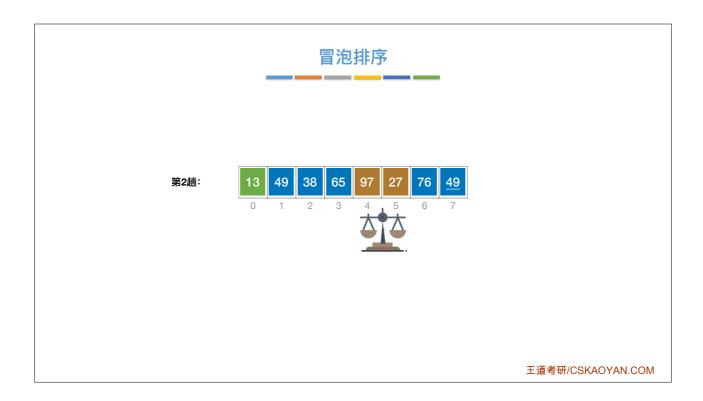


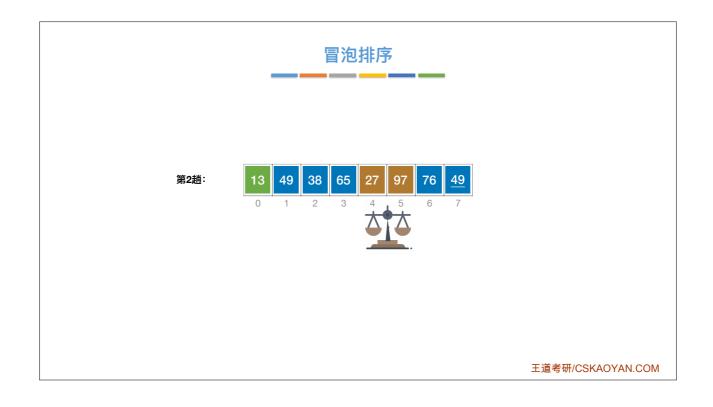
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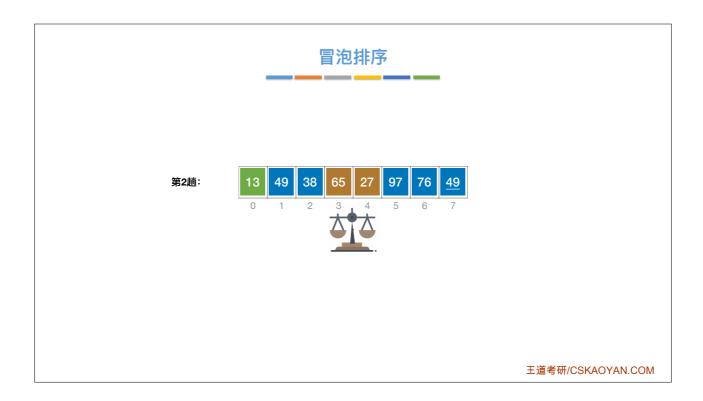
第2趟: 13 49 38 65 97 76 27 49 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

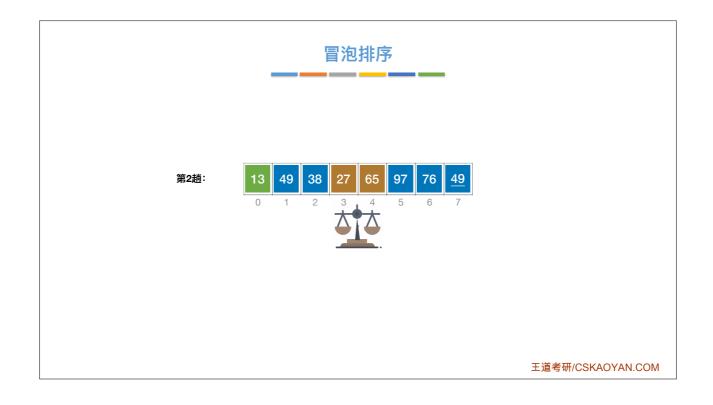


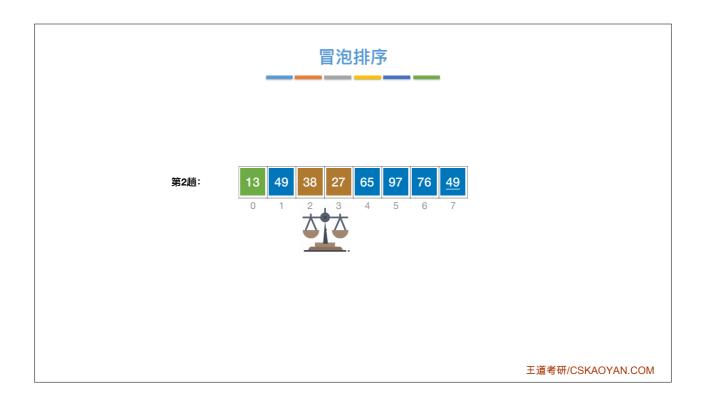


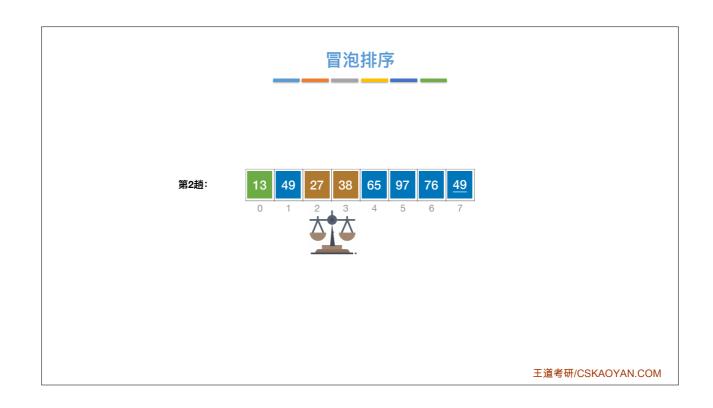


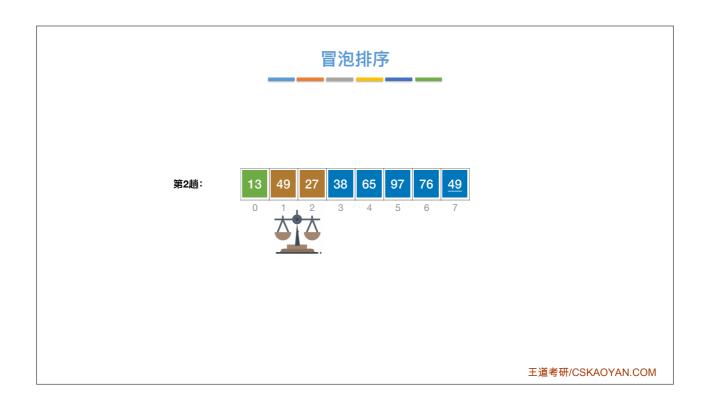


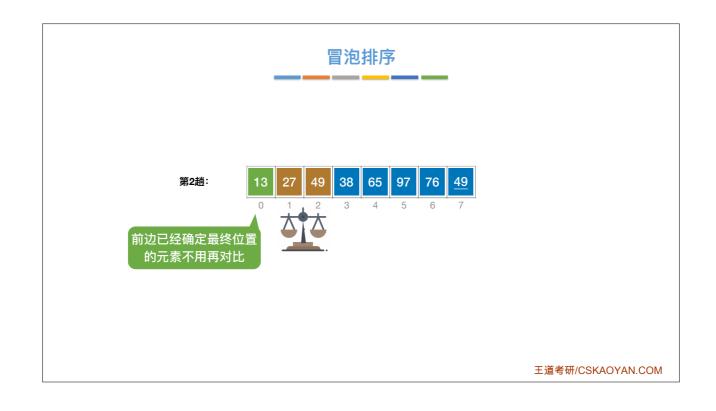










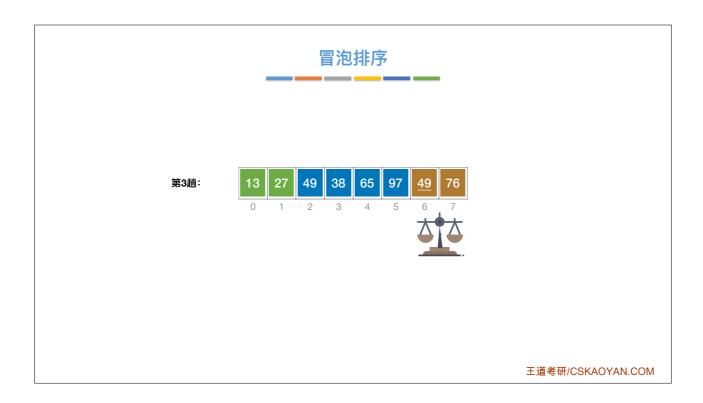


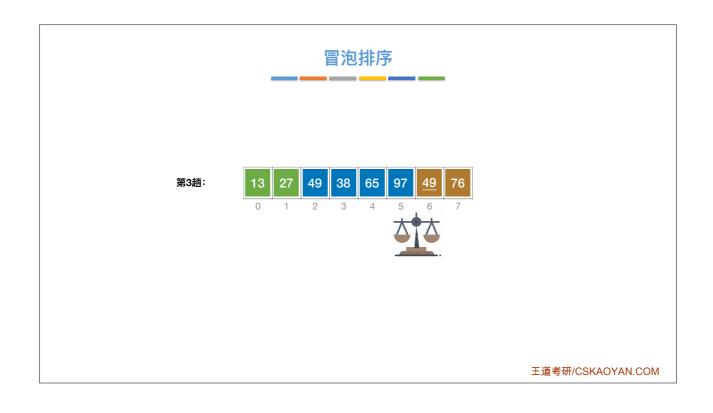
第2趙结束: 13 27 49 38 65 97 76 49 3 4 5 6 7 第2趙结束后,最小的两个元素会"冒"到最前边

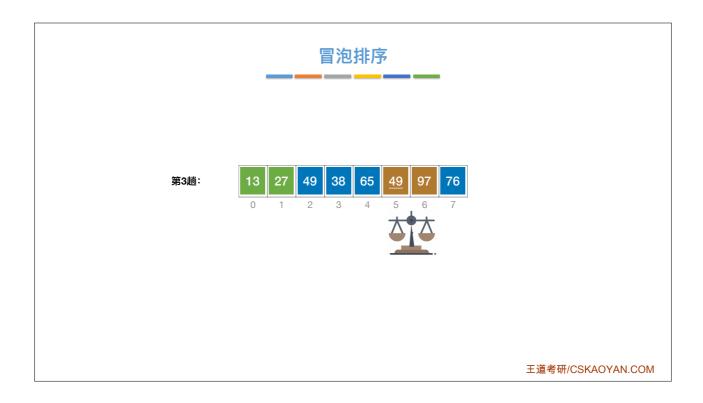
冒泡排序

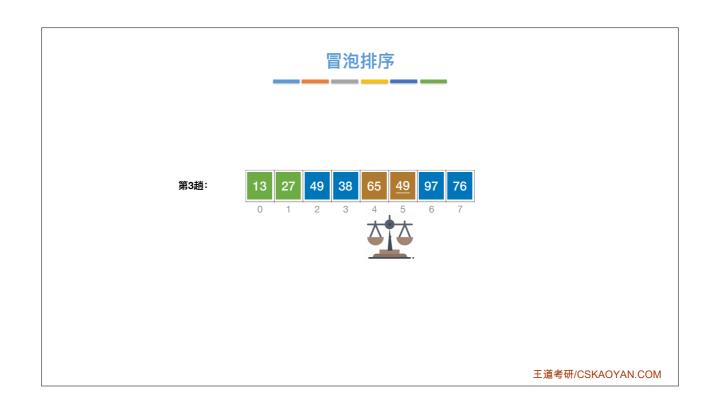
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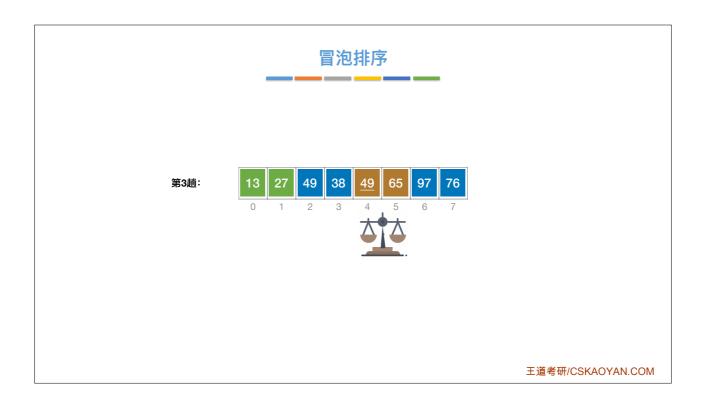
第3趟: 13 27 49 38 65 97 76 49 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

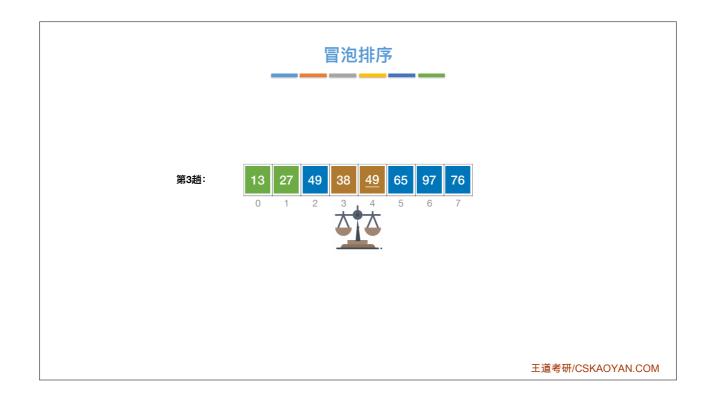


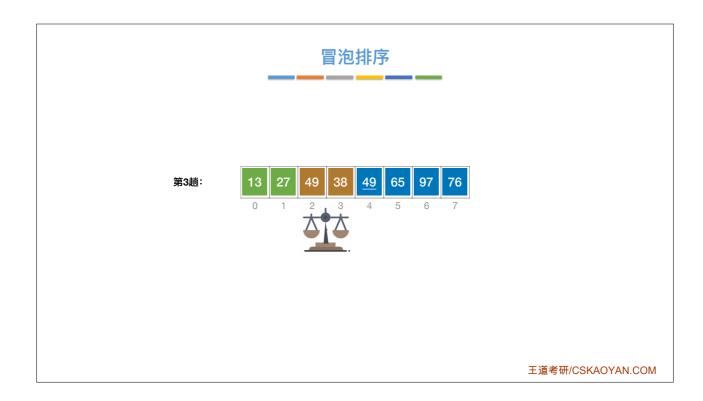


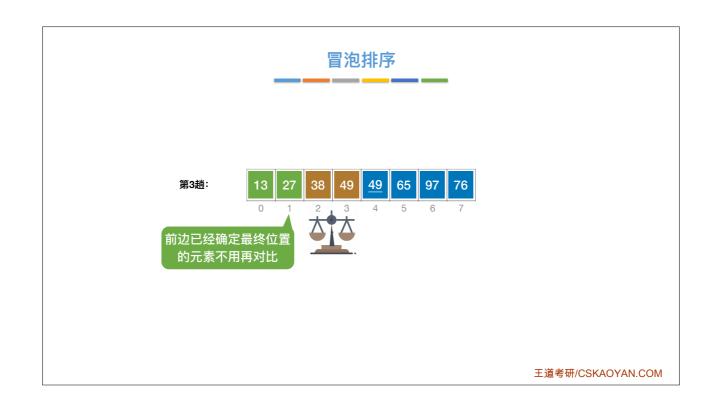


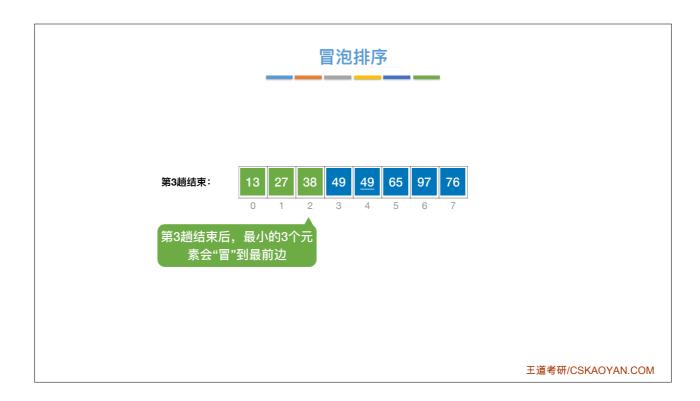






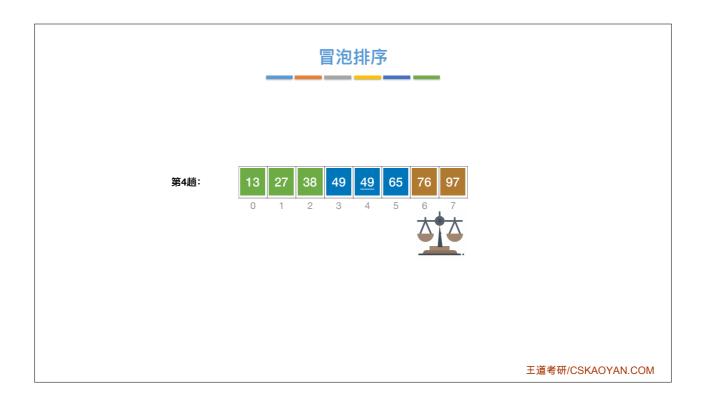


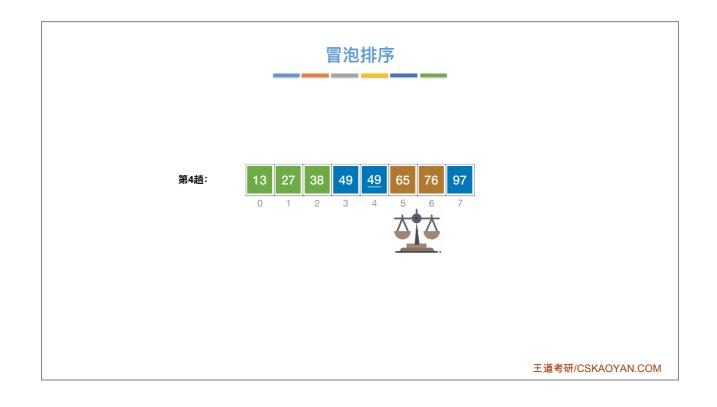


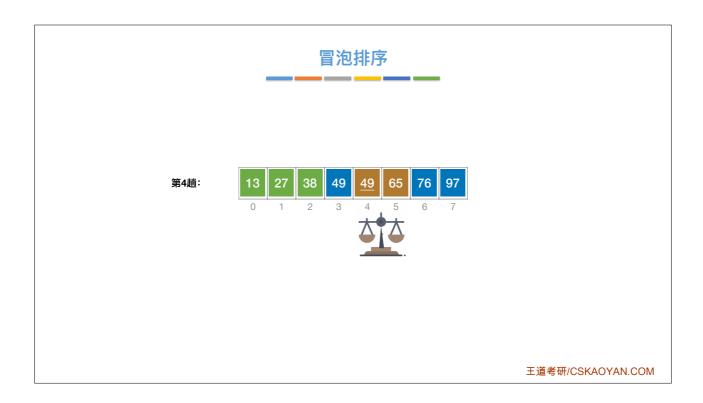


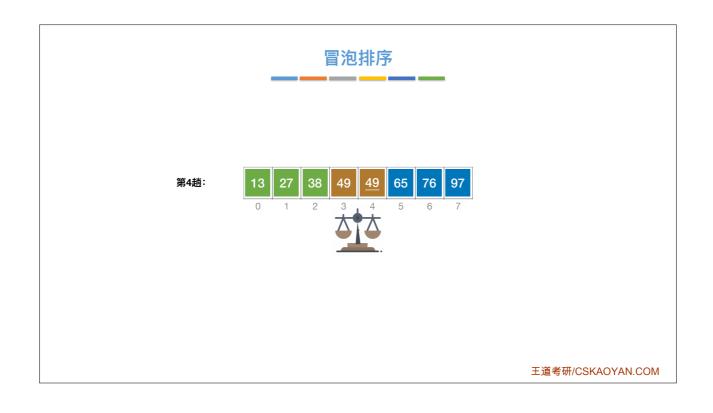
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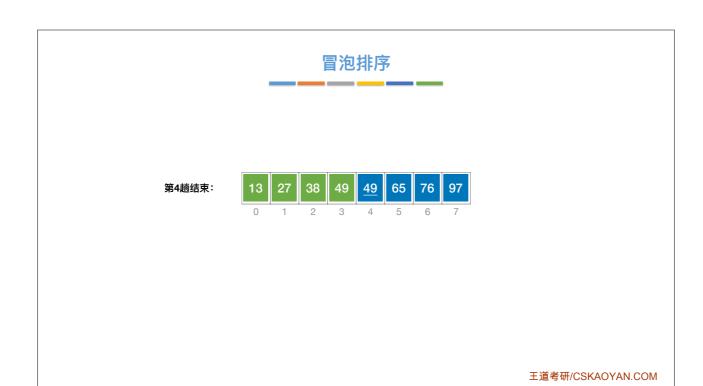
第4趟: 13 27 38 49 49 65 97 76 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7





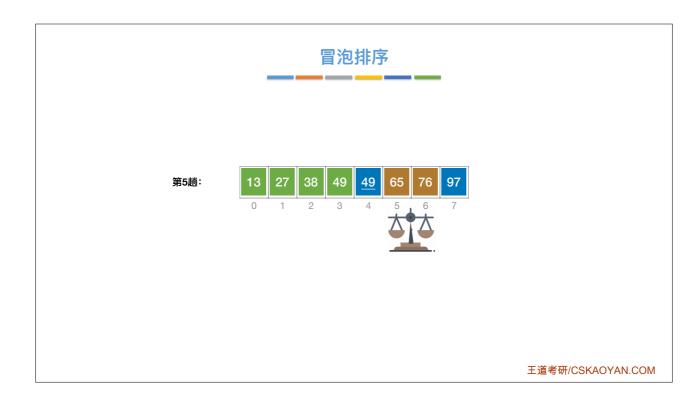




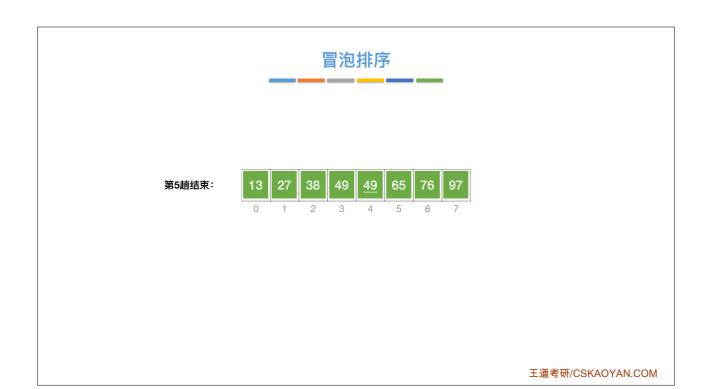


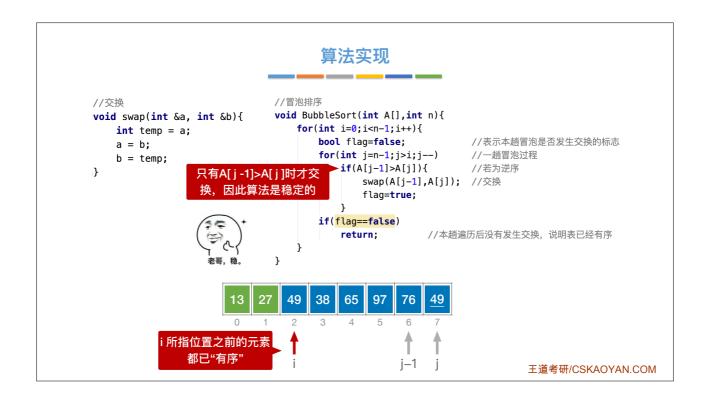
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第5趟: 13 27 38 49 49 65 76 97
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7









算法性能分析

空间复杂度: O(1)

最好情况(有序): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

比较次数=n-1;交换次数=0 最好时间复杂度=O(n)

最坏情况(逆序): 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

比较次数= $(n-1)+(n-2)+...+1 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} =$ 交换次数 最坏时间复杂度= $O(n^2)$

平均时间复杂度=O(n²)

每次交换都需要 移动元素3次

```
//交换
```

```
void swap(int &a, int &b){
    int temp = a;
    a = b;
    b = temp;
}
```

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冒泡排序是否适用于链表?

