Name, SID, Date ....

In Class Assignment 13: Tail-Recursive Quicksort

Benjamin Sanders, MS November 25, 2020

1 Introduction

You will need to work individually to complete this assignment. Write your name at the top of all pages for this assignment. Turn in all work to Blackboard on or before the deadline to receive credit.

You may use additional libraries and online resources, if you get them approved in writing, over email, from the instructor first. If you have received approval from the instructor, write the approved libraries and any references in the space below.

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2 Assignment Description

2.1 Big Picture

Tail-Recursive Quicksort eliminates the second recursive Quicksort call.

2.2 Algorithm Implementation

Implement the following algorithm in Java, using the Vector data structure for any 1-D array, 2-D array, or linear algebra purposes.

The QUICKSORT algorithm of Section 7.1 contains two recursive calls to itself. After QUICKSORT calls PARTITION, it recursively sorts the left subarray and then it recursively sorts the right subarray. The second recursive call in QUICKSORT is not really necessary; we can avoid it by using an iterative control structure. This technique, called ***tail recursion***, is provided automatically by good compilers. Consider the following version of quicksort, which simulates tail recursion:

```
TAIL-RECURSIVE-QUICKSORT(A, p, r)
while p < r
    // Partition and sort left subarray.
    q = PARTITION(A, p, r)
    TAIL-RECURSIVE-QUICKSORT(A, p, q - 1)
    p = q + 1
```

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The key to the algorithm is the PARTITION procedure, which rearranges the subarray $A[p \mathinner{..} r]$ in place.

```
PARTITION(A, p, r)
x = A[r]
i = p - 1
for j = p to r - 1
    if A[j] ≤ x
        i = i + 1
        exchange A[i] with A[j]
exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]
return i + 1
```

2.3 Time Complexity Analysis

Where n is the number of data points in A, analyze the time complexity of the given algorithm with respect to n. Write the result of your analysis in big-O notation, i.e. $O(n^2)$ in the space below.

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2.4 Space Complexity Analysis

Where n is the number of data points in A, analyze the space complexity of the given algorithm with respect to n. Write the result of your analysis in big-O notation, i.e. $O(n \cdot log(n))$ in the space below.

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2.5 Optimize the Algorithm for a Purpose

Choose an optimization, either in time or in space, for the given algorithm. Write your intended big-O notation, i.e. $O(1)$, $O(n)$, etc., in the space below, and write N/A in the other space.

- Time Complexity: ....
- Space Complexity: ....

What application would benefit from the purpose of the above optimization? Why? Write two sentences to answer these questions in the space below.

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2.6 New Algorithm Design and Implementation

In the space below, design an algorithm that achieves the same purpose of the given algorithm, but includes the optimization you have specified above. Use pseudocode written in a style similar to the given algorithm, and implement it in Java. You may use as many additional pages as necessary for this purpose.

3 What to Turn In

Turn in one PDF or Word document on Blackboard, containing the following items.

1. All pages scanned or photographed of the In Class Assignment completed document.
2. Any additional pages you used to complete the assignment.
3. All code created for the assignment, along with test cases.
4. One statement indicating which parts of your implementation(s) are working, and which parts are not.
5. Screenshots demonstrating the code working, if it is working.