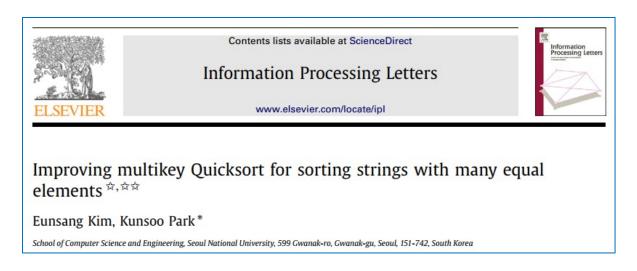
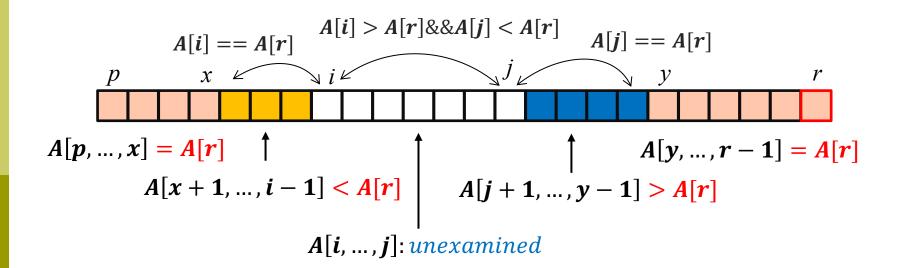
- □ 三路快速排序 (Split-end partition) 推荐指数★★★★

 - What will happen to quicksort if the array under sorting consists of a large number of identical elements?
 - And the extreme case is that the array is filled with identical elements only!



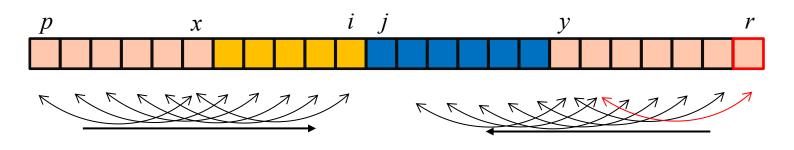
- □ 聚集相同元素(三路快速排序)Split-end partition
 - (1) 在划分过程中将与基准值相等的元素放入数组两端



□ 三路快速排序: Split-end partition

Q: 三路快排是稳定排序吗?

- (1) 在划分过程中将与基准值相等的元素放入数组两端
- (2) 划分结束后,再将两端的相同元素移到基准值周围



(3) 对相同元素两端的元素递归排序



sort(A, p, p+i-x-1)

sort(A, j+r-y+1, r)

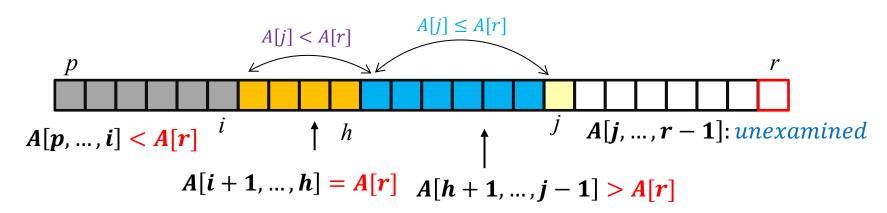
Simpler partition

```
partition(A, p, r) //A[r]为基准值
1. i \leftarrow p-1
2. h \leftarrow p - 1 //新增指针
3. for j \leftarrow p to r-1
   do if A[j] \leq A[r]
             then h \leftarrow h + 1
5.
6.
                   swap(A[j], A[h])
                   if A[h] < A[r]
7.
8.
                        then i \leftarrow i + 1
9.
                             swap(A[i], A[h])
10. swap(A[r], A[h+1])
11. return h+1
                                                 A[j, ..., r-1]: unexamined
    A[p,\ldots,i] < A[r]
```



Simpler partition

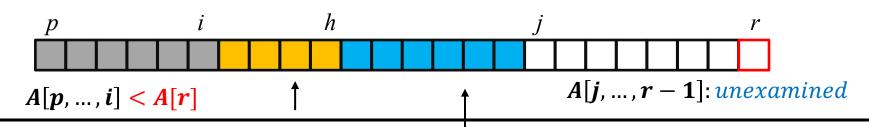
```
partition(A, p, r) //A[r]为基准值
     i \leftarrow p-1
   h \leftarrow p - 1 //新增指针
    for j \leftarrow p to r-1
4.
        do if A[j] \leq A[r]
5.
               then h \leftarrow h + 1
6.
                     swap(A[j], A[h])
7.
                     if A[h] < A[r]
8.
                          then i \leftarrow i + 1
9.
                               swap(A[i], A[h])
10.
      \operatorname{swap}(A[r], A[h+1])
11.
      return h+1
```



Simpler partition

```
qsort(A, i, j) //主程序
```

- 1. if $j \leq i$
- 2. then return
- 3. pivotindex \leftarrow **findpivot**(A, i, j)
- 4. swap(A[pivotindex], A[j])
- 5. $k \leftarrow partition(A, i, j)$ //聚集相同元素划分
- **6. qsort**(A, k+1, j) //大于基准值的元素区间
- 7. while k>0 && A[k-1]=A[k] //与基准相同元素不需要再排
- 8. **do** $k \leftarrow k-1$
- 9. qsort(A, i, k-1) //小于基准值的元素区间



- □ Multikey Quicksort (三路基数快速排序)
- 1. Sort an array S of (pointers to) strings in lexicographically nondecreasing order.
- 2. By quicksort, it recursively sorts the array S of strings that are known to be identical in the first d-1 characters. (d>0 and d=1 at initial time)
- 3. Like radix sort, it partitions S to sub-arrays smaller than, equal to, and greater than the d-th character of the pivot string.

□ Multikey Quicksort (三路基数快速排序)

```
mkqsort(S, i, j, d) //\forall k \in (i,j] \ \forall t \in [0,d-1): \ S[k-1][t] = S[k][t]
```

- 1. if $j \leq i$
- 2. then return
- 3. $k \leftarrow mkpartition(S, i, j, d)$ //choose S[j] as pivot
- 4. mkqsort(S, k+1, j, d) //第d位字符大于基准字符的子集排序

//任然选第d位字符作为基准(?)

- 5. $m \leftarrow k$
- 6. while m > 0 && S[m-1][d-1] = S[m][d-1] //第d位字符相同
- 7. do $m \leftarrow m-1$
- 8. mkqsort(S, m, k, d+1) //第d位字符等于基准字符的子集排序
- **9. mkqsort(S**, i, m-1, d) //第d位字符小于基准字符的子集排序

```
mkpartition(S, p, r, d) //S[r]为基准
1. i \leftarrow p-1
2. h \leftarrow p - 1 //聚集前d位字符与基准相同的字符串
3. for j \leftarrow p to r-1
      do if S[j][d-1] \leq S[r][d-1] //比较第d位字符
4.
5.
            then h \leftarrow h + 1
                 swap(S[i], S[h]) //交换字符串(指针)
6.
                 if S[h][d-1] < S[r][d-1]
7.
8.
                     then i \leftarrow i + 1
9.
                         swap(S[i], S[h])
10. swap(S[r], S[h+1])
11. return h+1
```

Quicksort applications

(1) 百度面试题:假设一整型数组存在若干正数和负数,现在通过某种算法使得该数组的所有负数在正数的左边,且保证负数和正数间元素相对位置不变。时间复杂度O(n)

算法: 选0作基准值进行划分!

(2) 长度为n的正整数数组,分成两个不想交的子数组并分别计算其中的元素和。求两个子数组长度差最小,且和相差最大的分法。

分法**1**: 从小到大快速排序,前
$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 个元素为一组,其它一组

*时间复杂度 $O(n \log(n))$

Quicksort applications

- (1) 百度面试题:假设一整型数组存在若干正数和负数,现在通过某种算法使得该数组的所有负数在正数的左边,且保证负数和正数间元素相对位置不变。时间复杂度O(n)
- (2) 长度为n的正整数数组,分成两个不想交的子数组并分别计算其中的元素和。求两个子数组长度差最小,且和相差最大的分法。

分法2: 只要找到排位 $\left|\frac{n}{2}\right|$ 的基准进行一次划分,不需要继续划分和排序!?

快速查找算法: QuickSearch

*时间复杂度O(n)

```
QuickSearch(A, I, r, k)
       //数组A[I..r]存放排位在 | 到 r 的元素,初始时A[0..n-1]
       // 找出排位k的元素 (l \le k \le r)
   if l = r then return l = r + k
   t \leftarrow Partition(A, I, r)
            //以A[r]为基准值进行划分,返回其位置(排位)
   if t = k then return t //A[r]就是排位k的元素,返回位置t
   if k < t then
      QuickSearch(A, I, t-1, k)
                  // find k-th smallest element in A[l..t-1]
   else //k > t
      QuickSearch(A, t+1, r, k)
                 // find k-th smallest element in A[t+1..r]
```

Quick Search

```
QuickSearch(A, I, r, k)

if I = r then return I

t ← Partition(A, I, r)

if t = k then return t

if k < t then

QuickSearch(A, I, t-1, k)

else

QuickSearch(A, t+1, r, k)
```

Time complexity

Worst case: $O(n^2)$

Best case: O(n)

Average case: O(n)?

- If we choose a random pivot, this will, on average, divide a set of n items into two sets of size $\frac{n}{4}$ and $\frac{3n}{4}$.
 - 90 % of the time the width will have a ratio of 1:19 or better.

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{19}{20}n\right) + \Theta(n)$$