排序

希尔排序: 框架+实例

邓俊辉 deng@tsinghua.edu.cn

瓜熟蒂落, 水到渠成

 h_2

 h_3

- ❖ D. L. Shell: 将整个序列视作一个矩阵, 逐列各自排序
- ❖ 递减增量 (diminishing increment)
 - 由粗到细: 重排矩阵, 使其更窄, 再次逐列排序 (h-sorting/h-sorted)
 - 逐步求精:如此往复,直至矩阵变成一列 (1-sorting/1-sorted)
- ❖ 步长序列 (step sequence): 由各矩阵宽度逆向排列而成的序列

$$\mathcal{H} = \{ h_1 = 1, h_2, h_3, \dots, h_k, \dots \}$$

❖ 正确性: 最后一次迭代, 等同于全排序

1-sorted = ordered



 h_{k-1}

 h_{k}

实例: h₅ = 8

80 23 19 40 85 1 18 92 71 8 96 46 12

80 23 19 40 85 1 18 92

71 8 96 46 12

71 8 19 40 12 1 18 92

80 23 96 46 85

71 8 19 40 12 1 18 92 80 23 96 46 85

实例: h₄ = 5

1 8 19 40 12 71 18 85 80 23 96 46 92

 71
 8
 19
 40
 12

 1
 18
 92
 80
 23

 96
 46
 85

 1
 8
 19
 40
 12

 71
 18
 85
 80
 23

 96
 46
 92

71 8 19 40 12 1 18 92 80 23 96 46 85

实例: h₃ = 3

1 8 19 40 12 71 18 85 80 23 96 46 92

 1
 8
 19

 40
 12
 71

 18
 85
 80

 23
 96
 46

 92
 46

 1
 8
 19

 18
 12
 46

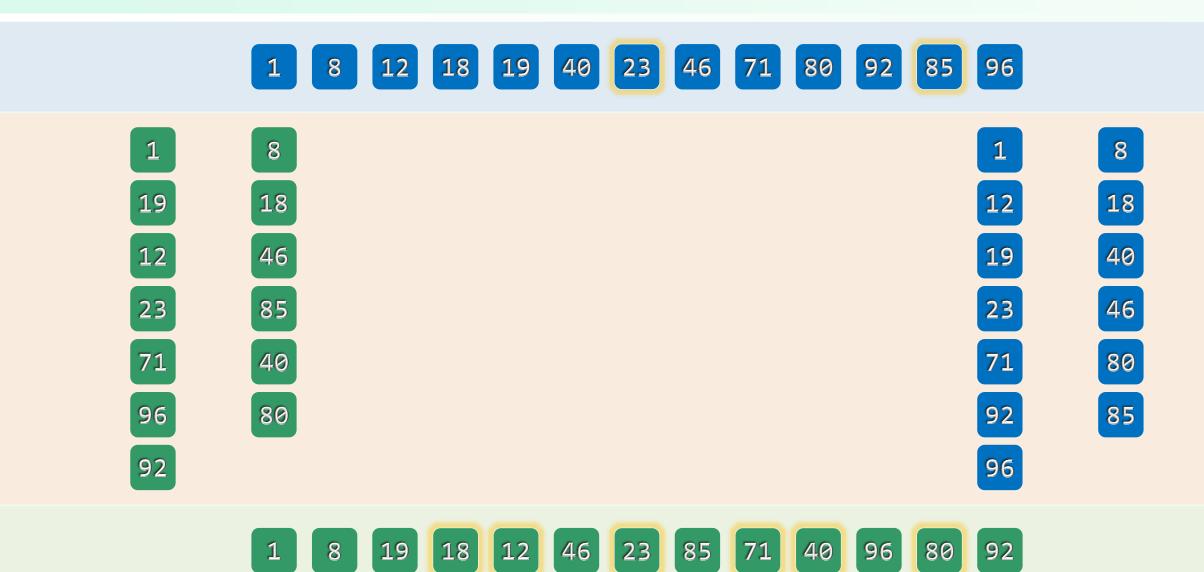
 23
 85
 71

 40
 96
 80

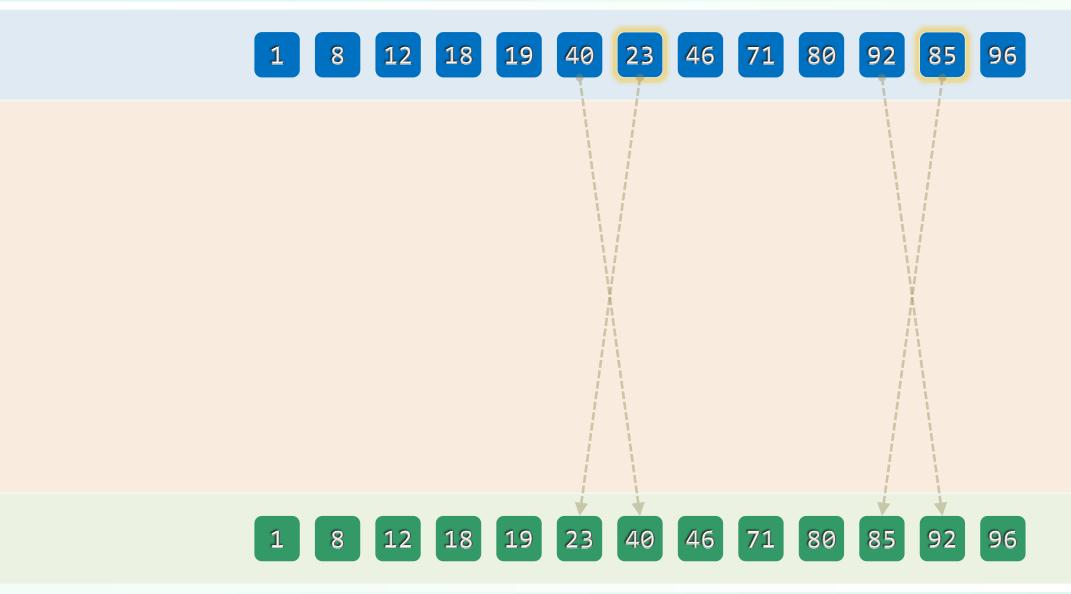
 92
 80

1 8 19 18 12 46 23 85 71 40 96 80 92

实例: h₂ = 2



实例: h₁ = 1

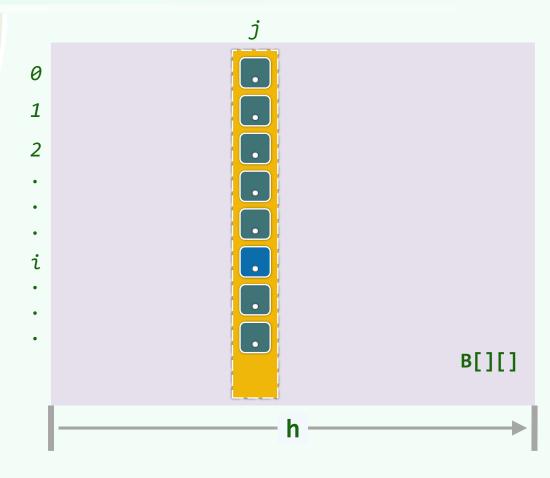


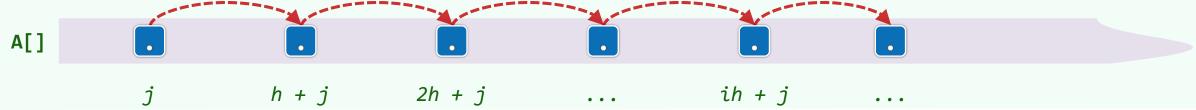
Call-by-rank

- ❖ 如何实现矩阵重排? 莫非,需要使用二维向量?
- ❖ 实际上,借助一维向量足矣
- ❖ 在每步迭代中,若当前的矩阵宽度为h,则

$$B[i][j] = A[i \cdot h + j]$$

或
$$A[k] = B[k/h][k\%h]$$





实现

} //0 <= lo < hi <= size <= 2^30

```
template <typename T> void Vector<T>::shellSort( Rank lo, Rank hi ) {
  // Using PS Sequence { 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, 127, ..., 1073741823, ... }
   for ( Rank d = 0x3FFFFFFFF; 0 < d; d >>= 1 )
      for ( Rank j = lo + d; j < hi; j++ ) { //for each j in [lo+d, hi)}
        T x = _elem[j]; Rank i = j - d;
        while ( lo <= i && _elem[i] > x )
           { _elem[i + d] = _elem[i]; i -= d; }
        _elem[i + d] = x; //insert [j] into its subsequence
```