

排序

希尔排序: Shell序列 + 输入敏感性

14-C2

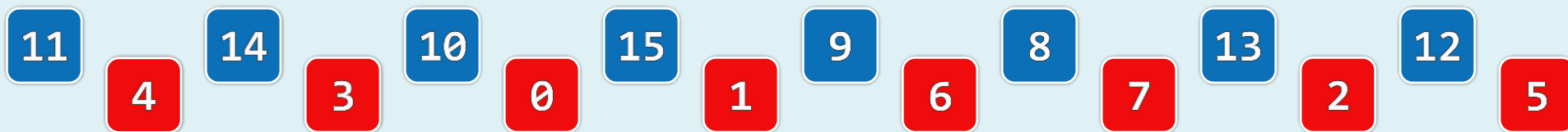
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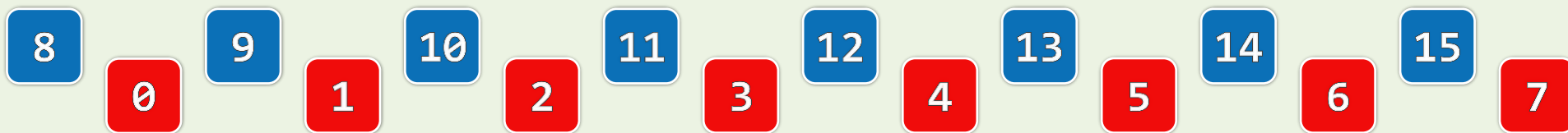
让上帝的归上帝, 凯撒的归凯撒

Shell's Sequence

- ❖ Shell 1959: $\mathcal{H}_{shell} = \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, \dots, 2^k, \dots\}$
- ❖ 实际上, 采用 \mathcal{H}_{shell} , 在最坏情况下需要运行 $\Omega(n^2)$ 时间...
- ❖ 考查由子序列 $A = \text{unsort}[0, 2^{N-1})$ 和 $B = \text{unsort}[2^{N-1}, 2^N)$ 交错而成的序列



- ❖ 在做2-sorting时, A、B各成一行; 故此后必然各自有序



- ❖ 然而其中的逆序对依然很多, 最后的1-sorting仍需 $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 2^{N-1} = \Omega(n^2/4)$ 时间
- ❖ 根源在于, \mathcal{H}_{shell} 中各项并不互素, 甚至相邻项也非互素

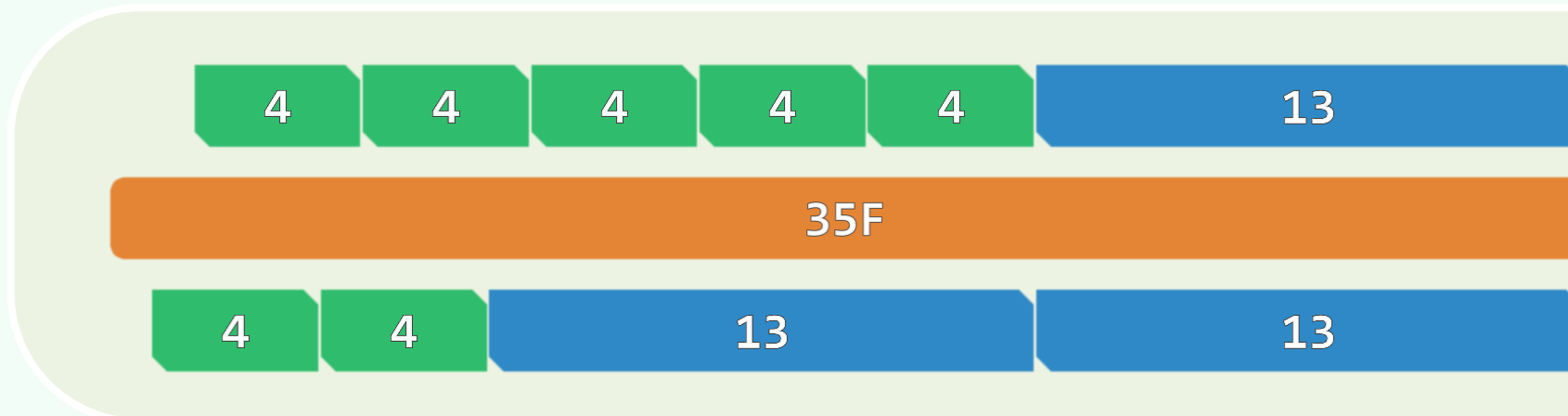
Postage Problem

❖ The postage for a letter is 50F, and a postcard 35F

But there are only stamps of 4F and 13F available



❖ Possible to stamp
the letter and
the postcard
EXACTLY?



❖ Given a postage P , determine whether $P \in \{ n \cdot 4 + m \cdot 13 \mid n, m \in \mathcal{N} \}$

Linear Combination

❖ Let $g, h \in \mathcal{N}$

❖ For any $n, m \in \mathcal{N}$, $n \cdot g + m \cdot h$ is called a **linear combination** of g and h

❖ Denote $\mathbf{C}(g, h) = \{ ng + mh \mid n, m \in \mathcal{N} \}$

$\mathbf{N}(g, h) = \mathcal{N} \setminus \mathbf{C}(g, h)$ //numbers that are NOT combinations of g and h

$\mathbf{x}(g, h) = \max\{ \mathbf{N}(g, h) \}$ //always exists?

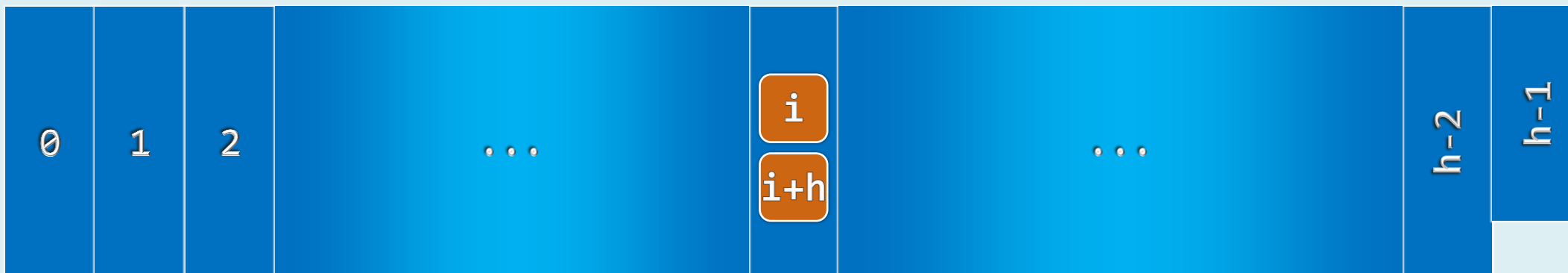
❖ Theorem: when g and h are **relatively prime**, we have

$$\mathbf{x}(g, h) = (g - 1) \cdot (h - 1) - 1 = gh - g - h$$

$$\text{e.g. } \mathbf{x}(3, 7) = 11, \quad \mathbf{x}(4, 9) = 23, \quad \mathbf{x}(\boxed{4}, \boxed{13}) = \boxed{35}, \quad \mathbf{x}(5, 14) = 51$$

h-sorting & h-ordered

- ❖ A sequence $S[0,n)$ is called **h-ordered** if $S[i] \leq S[i+h], \forall 0 \leq i < n-h$
- ❖ A **1-ordered** sequence is sorted
- ❖ **h-sorting**: an h-ordered sequence is obtained by
 - arranging S into a 2D matrix with **h** columns and
 - sorting each column respectively

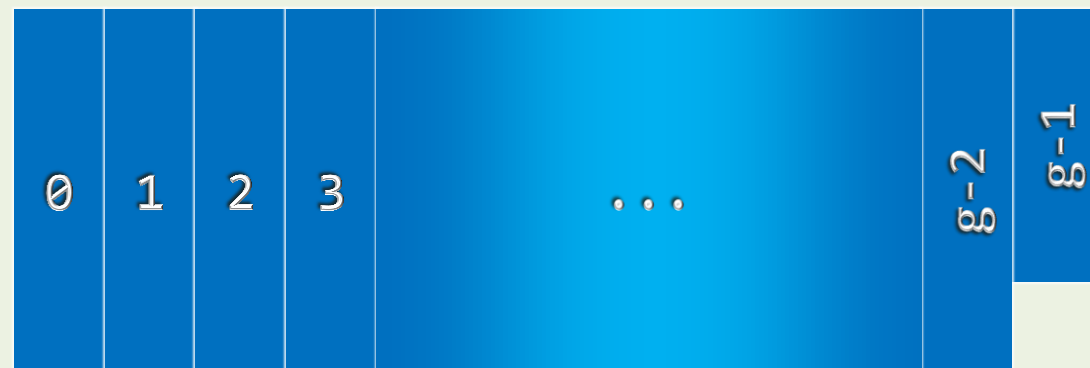
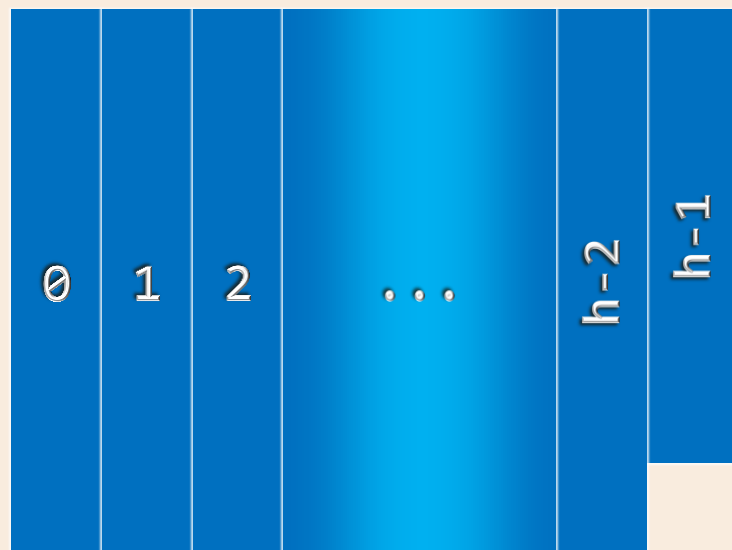


Theorem K

❖ [Knuth, ACP Vol.3 p.90]

//习题解析[12-12, 12-13]

A **g**-ordered sequence REMAINS **g**-ordered after being **h**-sorted.

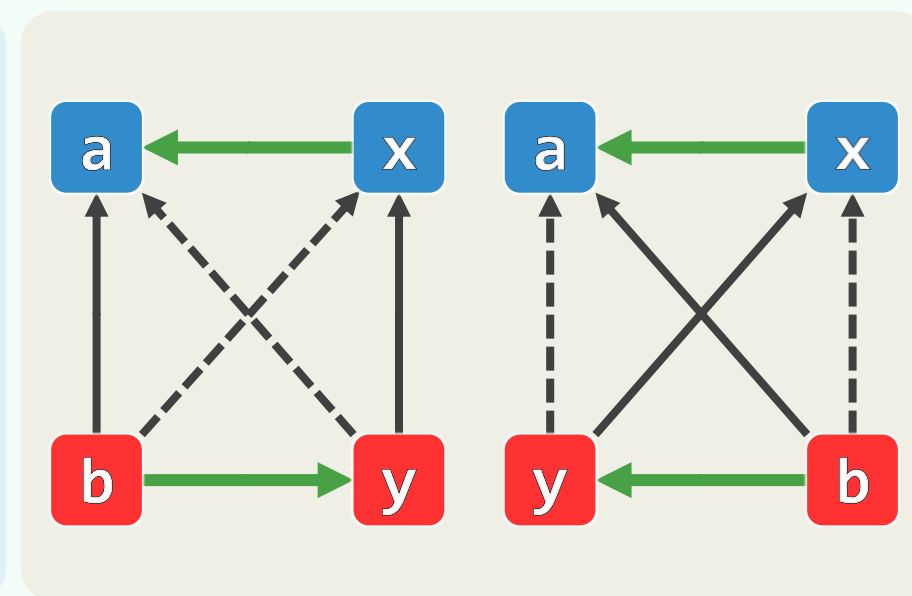
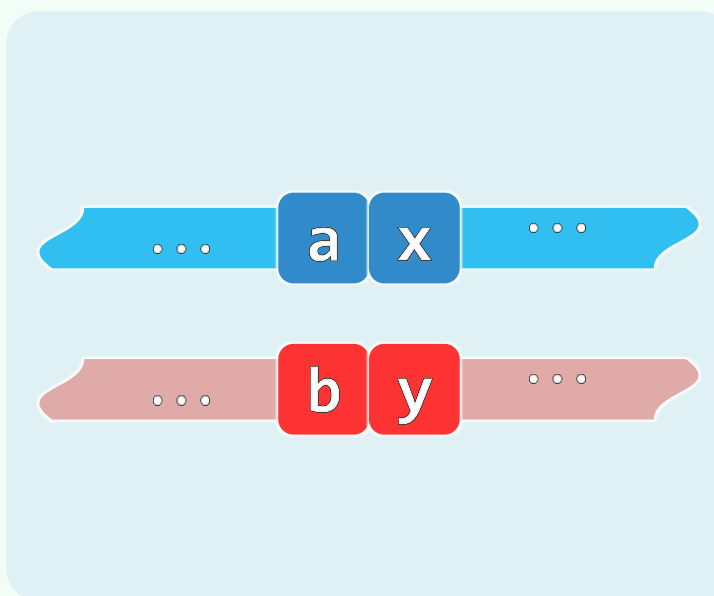
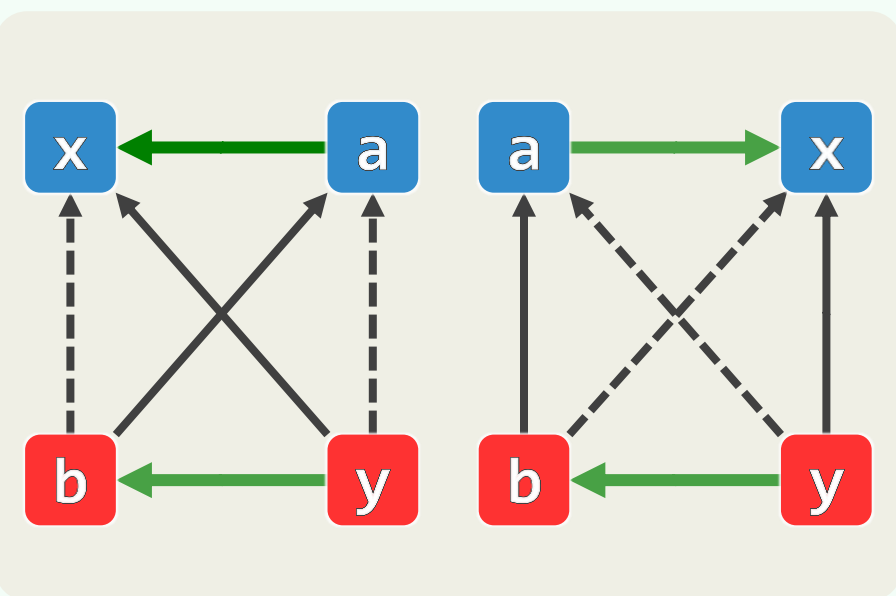


Order Preservation

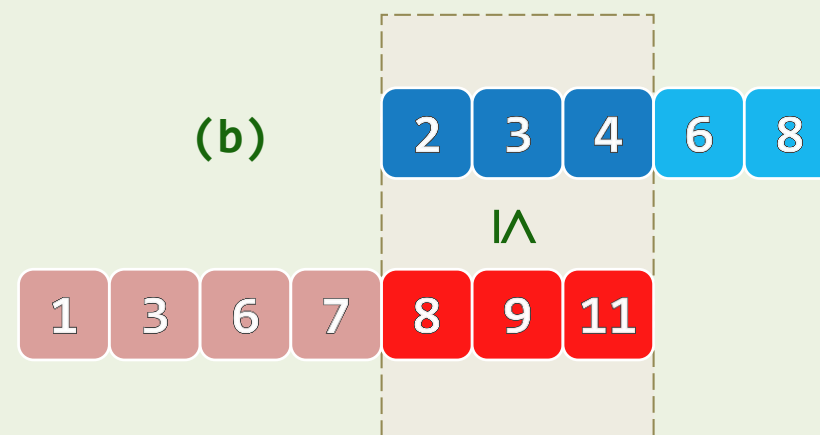
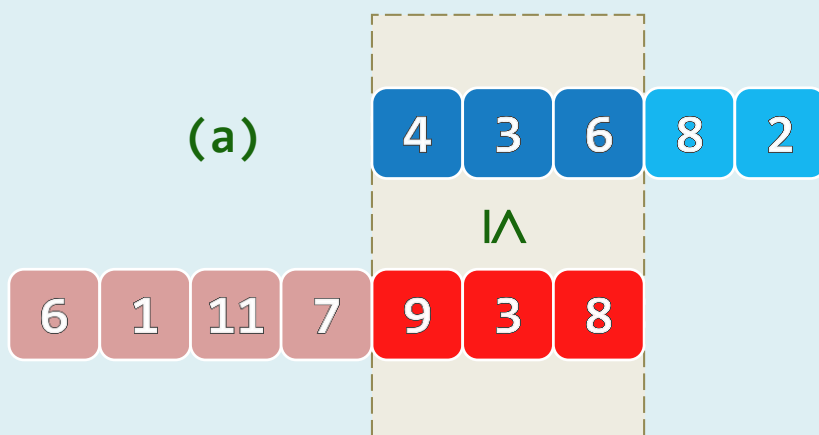
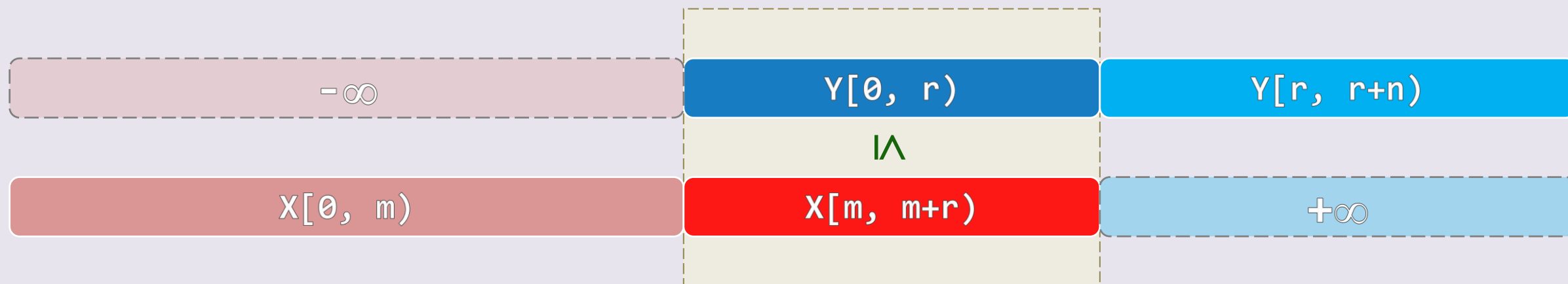
5	8	7	3	5
1	5	2	8	8
0	9	4	6	2
6	3	1	4	7

0	3	1	3	2
1	5	2	4	5
5	8	4	6	7
6	9	7	8	8

0	1	2	3	3
1	2	4	5	5
4	5	6	7	8
6	7	8	8	9



Lemma L

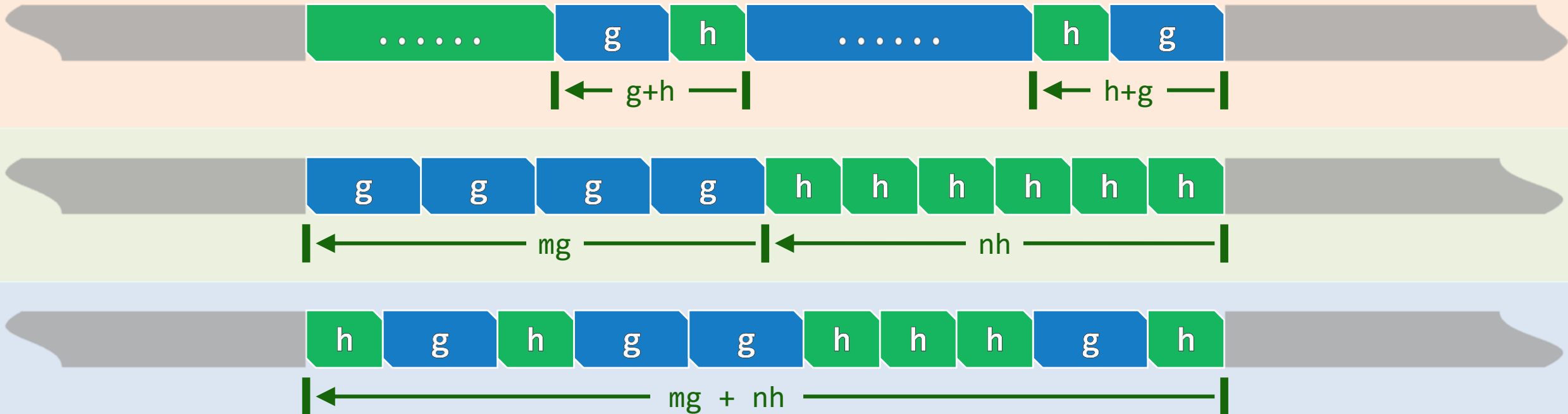


Linear Combination

A sequence that is both g -ordered and h -ordered

is called (g, h) -ordered, which must be both

$(g+h)$ -ordered and $(mg+nh)$ -ordered for any $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$



Inversion

- ❖ Let $S[0,n)$ be a (g,h) -ordered sequence, where g and h are **relatively prime**
- ❖ Then for all elements $S[j]$ and $S[i]$, we have

$$i - j > x(g, h) \quad \text{only if} \quad S[j] \leq S[i]$$

- ❖ This implies that to the **LEFT** of each element,
only the previous $x(g, h)$ elements could be **GREATER**

inversion free

could be greater than $S[i]$ **[i]**



- ❖ There would be no more than $n \cdot x(g, h)$ **INVERSIONS** altogether