

# **Algoritmer og Datastrukturer**

**...mere Sortering  
[CLRS, kapitel 8]**

# Sorterings-algoritmer (sammenligningsbaserede)

Algoritme	Worst-Case Tid
Heap-Sort	$O(n \cdot \log n)$
Merge-Sort	
Insertion-Sort	$O(n^2)$
QuickSort (Deterministisk og randomiseret)	$O(n^2)$

Algoritme	Forventet tid
Randomiseret QuickSort	$O(n \cdot \log n)$

# Hvad er en Sorterings algoritme?

## Deterministisk algoritme

- For et givet input gør algoritmen altid det samme

## Randomiseret sorterings algoritme

- Algoritmen kan lave tilfældige valg, algoritmens udførsel afhænger af både input og de tilfældige valg

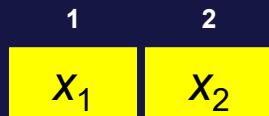
## Output

- en **permutation** af input

## Sammenligningsbaseret algoritme

- output afhænger kun af sammenligninger af input elementer

# Antal sammenligninger for korrekt at sortere 2 elementer ?



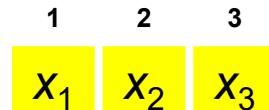
- a) ingen sammenligninger
- b) mindst 1 sammenligning
- c) mindst 2 sammenligninger
- d) ved ikke

# Antal sammenligninger for korrekt at sortere 3 elementer ?



- a) ingen sammenligninger
- b) mindst 1 sammenligning
- c) mindst 2 sammenligninger
- d) mindst 3 sammenligninger
- e) mindst 4 sammenligninger
- f) mindst 5 sammenligninger
- g) ved ikke

# Sammenligninger for Insertion-Sort

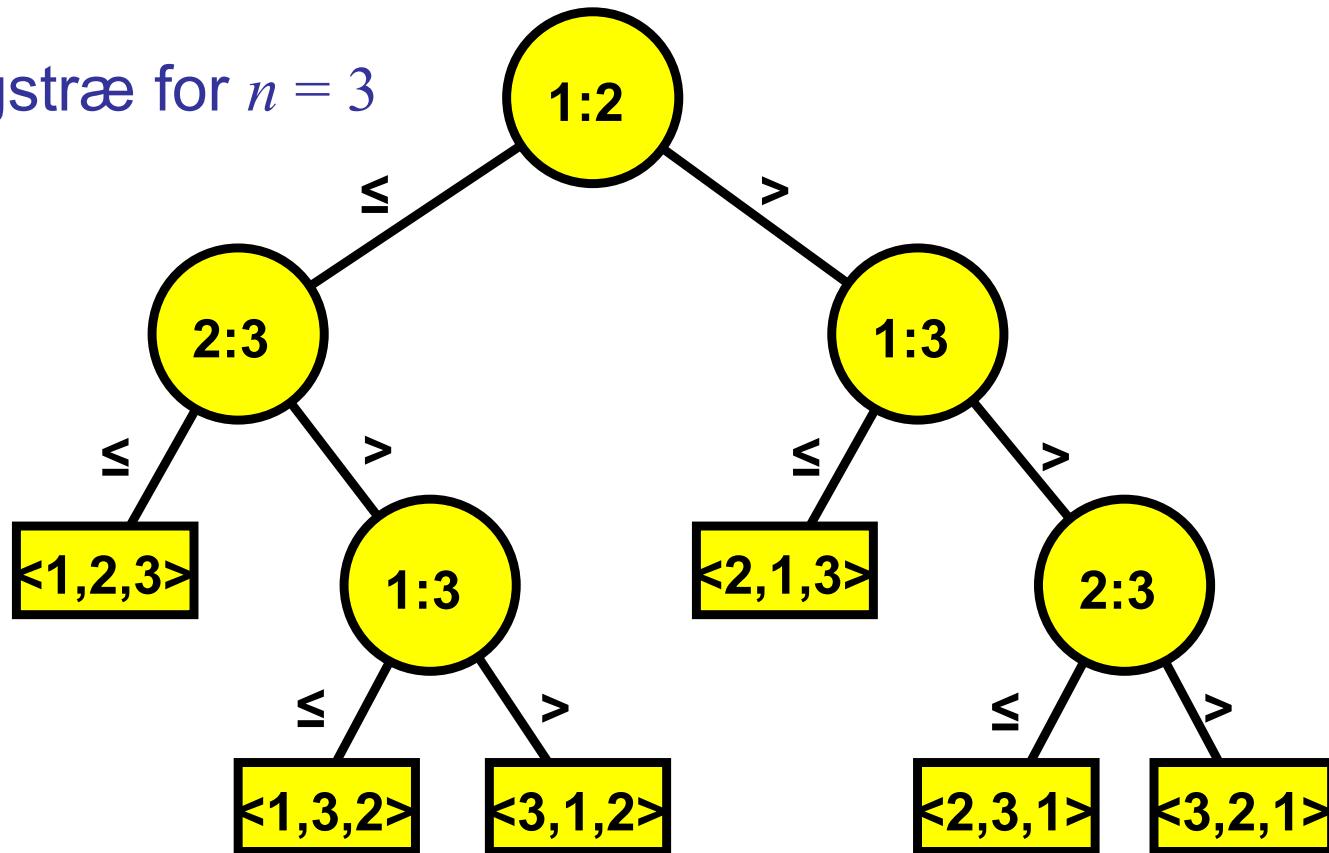


INSERTION-SORT( $A$ )

```
1  for  $j = 2$  to  $A.length$ 
2      key =  $A[j]$ 
3      // Insert  $A[j]$  into the sorted sequence  $A[1..j - 1]$ .
4       $i = j - 1$ 
5      while  $i > 0$  and  $A[i] > key$ 
6           $A[i + 1] = A[i]$ 
7           $i = i - 1$ 
8       $A[i + 1] = key$ 
```

# Sortering ved sammenligninger: Nedre grænse

Beslutningstræ for  $n = 3$



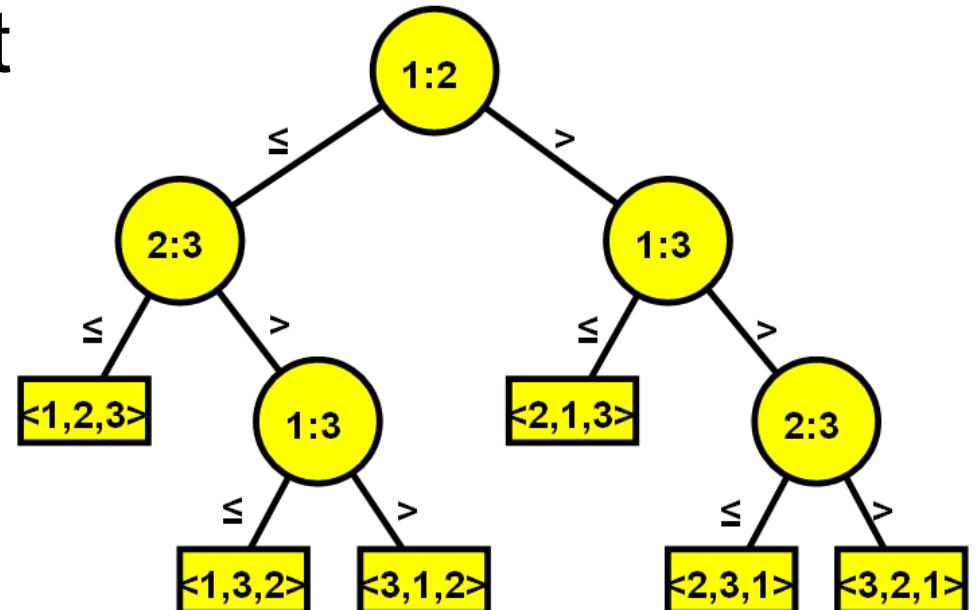
Interne knude  $i:j$  sammenligner  $x_i$  og  $x_j$   
Blade beskriver output **permutation**

# Sortering ved sammenligninger: Nedre grænse

$n!$  forskellige output  
 $\leq$  forskellige blade

træ af højde  $h$  har  
 $\leq 2^h$  blade

$$n! \leq 2^h$$



$$h \geq \log(n!) \geq \log\left(\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{n/2}\right) = \frac{n}{2} \log \frac{n}{2} = \Omega(n \cdot \log n)$$

**Worst-case  $\Omega(n \cdot \log n)$  sammenligninger**

# Antal sammenligninger for at sortere 10 elementer ?

- a) mindst 9 sammenligning
- b) mindst 10 sammenligninger
- c) mindst 21 sammenligninger
- d) mindst 22 sammenligninger
- e) mindst 23 sammenligninger
- f) ved ikke

$n$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
$d$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$n!$	1	2	6	24	120	720	5.040	40.320	362.880	3.628.800	39.916.800	479.001.600	
$d$	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1.024	2.048	4.096
$2^d$	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1.024	2.048	4.096
$d$	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29				
$2^d$	2.097.152	4.194.304	8.388.608	16.777.216	33.554.432	67.108.864	134.217.728	268.435.456	536.870.912				

# Antal sammenligninger for at sortere 1-12 elementer ?

$n$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$\geq$ sammenligninger	0	1	3	5	7	10	13	16	19	22	26	29

$n$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$n!$	1	2	6	24	120	720	5.040	40.320	362.880	3.628.800	39.916.800	479.001.600

$d$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$2^d$	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1.024	2.048	4.096	8.192	16.384	32.768	65.536	131.072	262.144	524.288	1.048.576

$d$	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$2^d$	2.097.152	4.194.304	8.388.608	16.777.216	33.554.432	67.108.864	134.217.728	268.435.456	536.870.912

# **Sortering af heltal**

**...udnyt at elementer er bitstrenge**

# Counting-Sort:

**Input:**  $A$ , **output:**  $B$ , tal fra  $\{0,1,\dots,k\}$

COUNTING-SORT( $A, B, k$ )

```
1 let  $C[0..k]$  be a new array
2 for  $i = 0$  to  $k$ 
3    $C[i] = 0$ 
4 for  $j = 1$  to  $A.length$ 
5    $C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1$ 
6 //  $C[i]$  now contains the number of elements equal to  $i$ .
7 for  $i = 1$  to  $k$ 
8    $C[i] = C[i] + C[i - 1]$ 
9 //  $C[i]$  now contains the number of elements less than or equal to  $i$ .
10 for  $j = A.length$  downto 1
11    $B[C[A[j]]] = A[j]$ 
12    $C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] - 1$ 
```

**Worst-case tid**  $O(n+k)$

# Hvilke algoritmer er ikke stabile ?

- a) InsertionSort
- b) HeapSort
- c) QuickSort
- d) MergeSort
- e) HeapSort og Quicksort
- f) InsertionSort og HeapSort
- g) MergeSort og QuickSort
- h) InsertionSort og QuickSort
- i) ved ikke

# Radix-Sort:

Input: array  $A$ , tal med  $d$  cifre fra  $\{0,1,\dots,k\}$

RADIX-SORT( $A, d$ )

1 for  $i = 1$  to  $d$

2 use a **stable** sort to sort array  $A$  on digit  $i$

7682	7540	3423	2342	2342
3423	7682	3434	5398	3423
7584	2342	7540	3423	3434
3434	3423	2342	3434	5398
2342	7584	7682	7540	7540
7540	3434	7584	7584	7584
5398	5398	5398	7682	7682

Worst-case tid  $O(d \cdot (n+k))$

# RadixSort hos



Trin 1: Sorter efter husnummer



Trin 2: Sorter efter rute

# Radix-Sort:

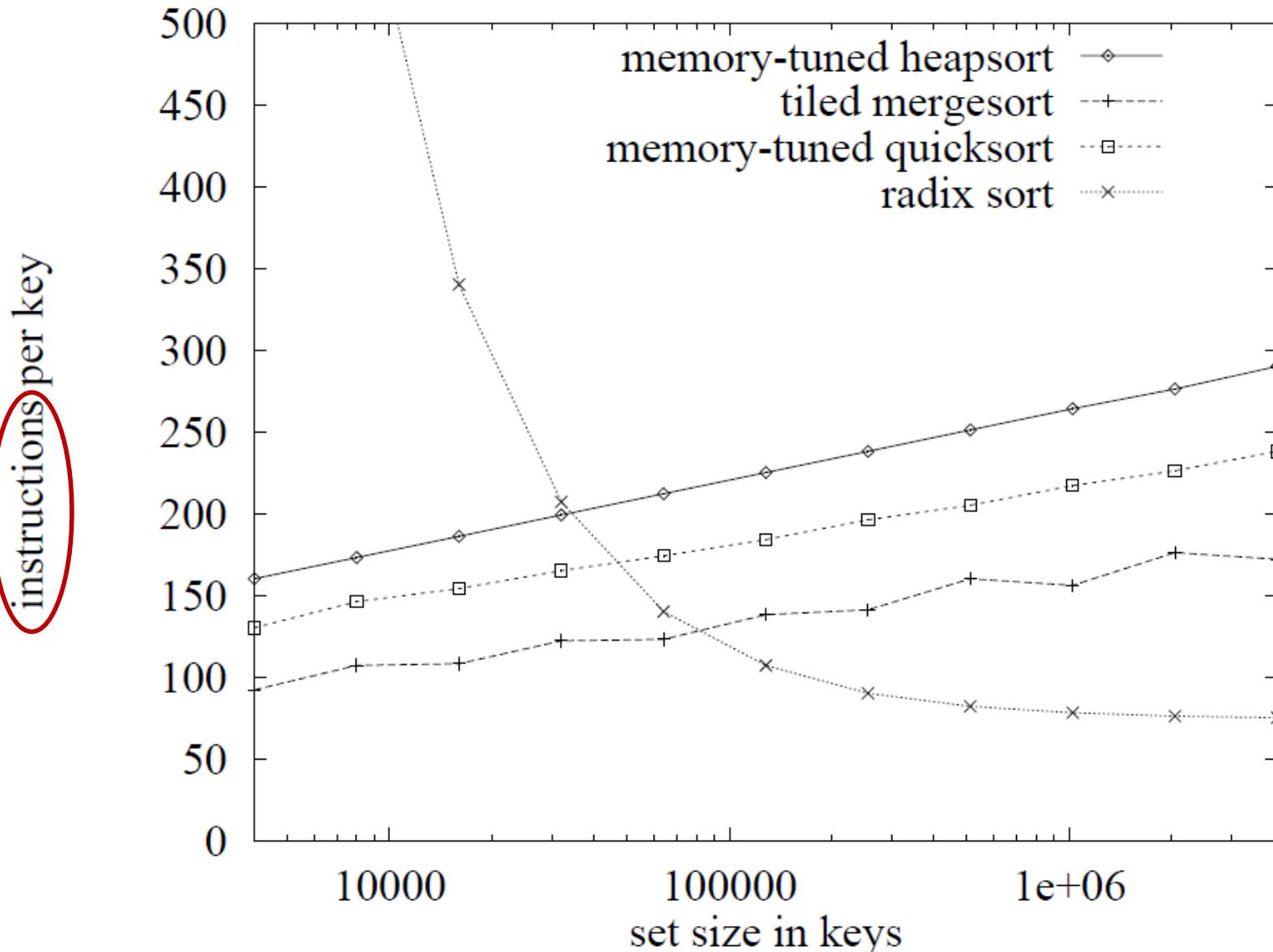
## Input: array $A$ , $n$ tal med $b$ bits



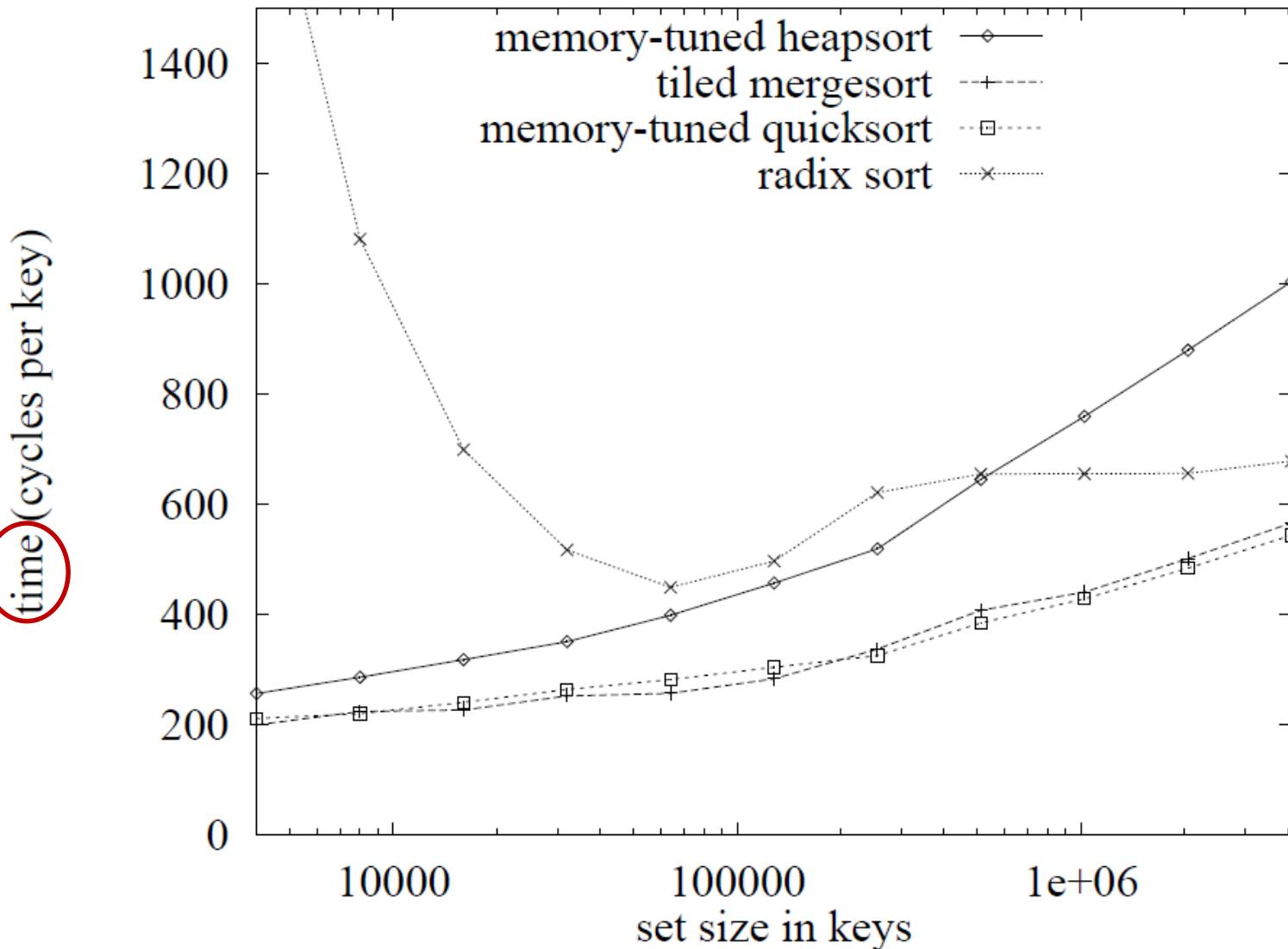
$$n = 8, \quad k = 7 \text{ (3 bits} = \log n \text{ bits}), \quad d = 3 \text{ (3} \times 3 \text{ bits)}$$

Input  $n$  tal med  $b$  bits: Worst-case tid  $O(n \cdot b / \log n)$

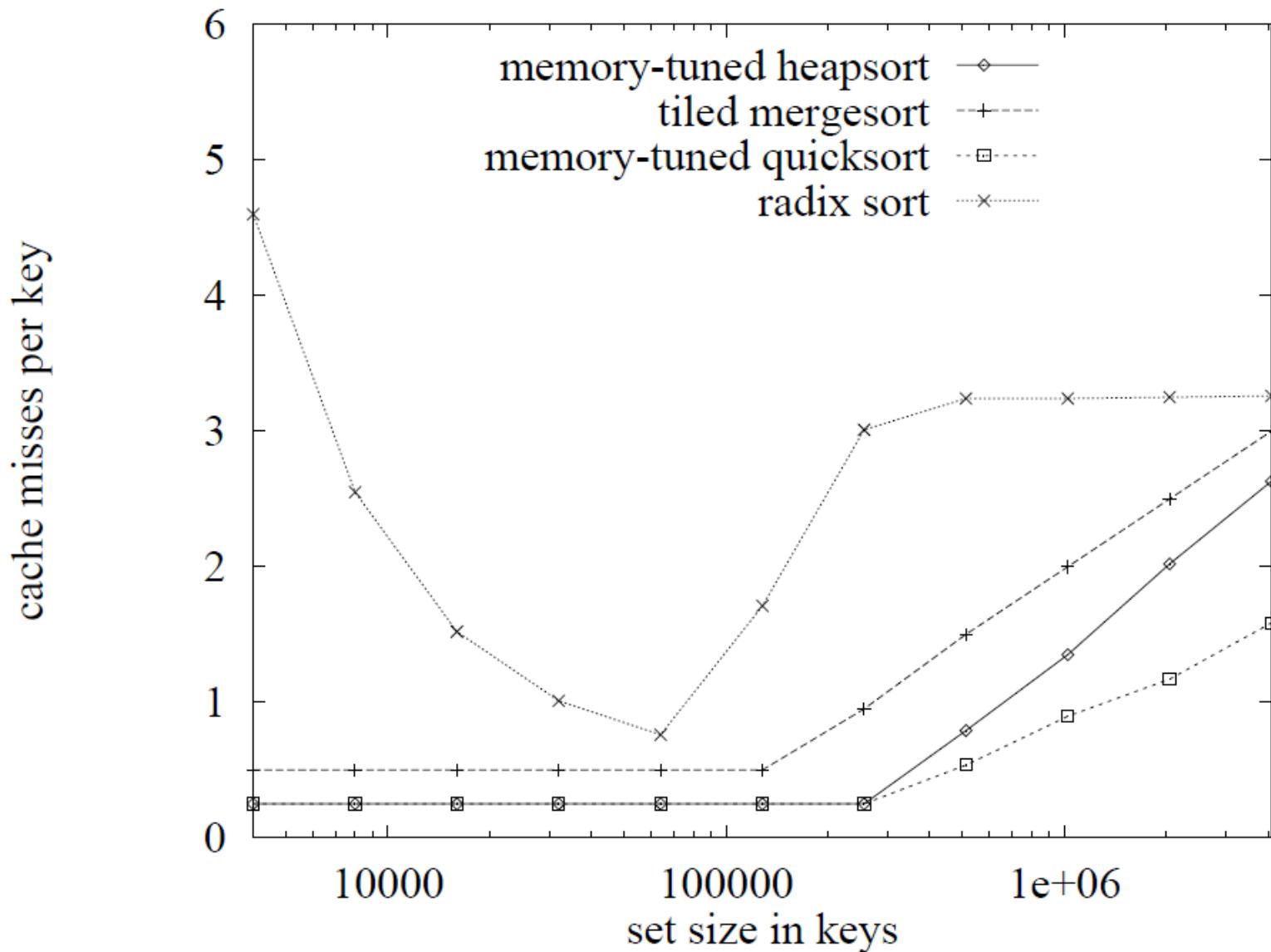
# Radix-Sort: Eksperimenter



# Radix-Sort: Eksperimenter



# Radix-Sort: Eksperimenter

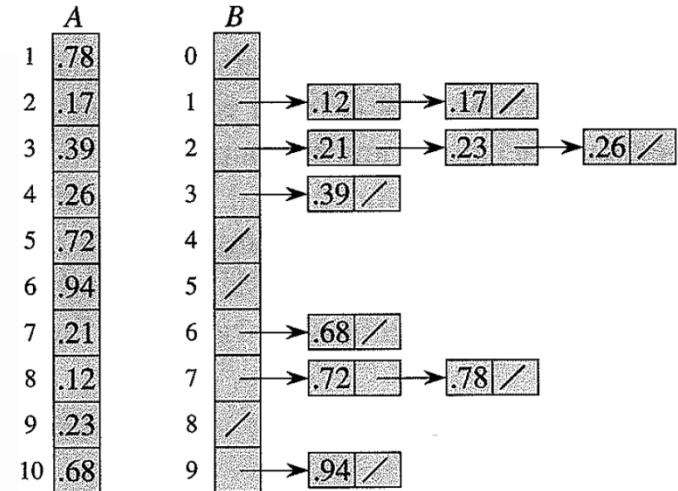


# Bucket-Sort:

Input:  $A$ , reelle tal fra  $[0..1[$

BUCKET-SORT( $A$ )

- 1 let  $B[0..n - 1]$  be a new array
- 2  $n = A.length$
- 3 **for**  $i = 0$  to  $n - 1$
- 4     make  $B[i]$  an empty list
- 5 **for**  $i = 1$  to  $n$
- 6     insert  $A[i]$  into list  $B[\lfloor nA[i] \rfloor]$
- 7 **for**  $i = 0$  to  $n - 1$
- 8     sort list  $B[i]$  with insertion sort
- 9 concatenate the lists  $B[0], B[1], \dots, B[n - 1]$  together in order



Forventet tid  $O(n)$  – for tilfældigt input

# Sortering – State-of-the-Art

Bedst kendte sorterings grænse for RAM modellen (med ubegrænset ordstørrelse) er en randomiseret algoritme der bruger  $O(n)$  plads og har en forventet køretid på:

$$O(n\sqrt{\log \log n})$$

Om dette kan opnås uden randomisering er ukendt.

$O(n \log \log n)$  er kendt. Kan man opnå forventet  $O(n)$  tid?

Med randomisering og for ordstørrelse  $\Omega(\log^{2+\frac{1}{\log \log n}} n)$  findes en randomiseret algoritme med forventet  $O(n)$  tid.

Yijie Han, Mikkel Thorup: *Integer Sorting in  $O(n\sqrt{\log \log n})$  Expected Time and Linear Space*.  
Proc. 43rd Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science, 135-144, 2002.

Arne Andersson, Torben Hagerup, Stefan Nilsson, Rajeev Raman: *Sorting in linear time?*  
Proc. 27th ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing, 427-436, 1995.

Djamal Belazzougui, Gerth Stølting Brodal, and Jesper Sindahl Nielsen:  
*Expected Linear Time Sorting for Word Size  $\Omega(\log^2 n \cdot \log \log n)$* . SWAT 2014.

# Sorteringsalgoritmer i Java, Python, C++ og C

	Java (JDK SE 12.0.1)	Python (CPython 3.7)	C++ (GCC 9.1)	C (GNU C)
Metode	Java.util.Arrays.sort	sorted	std::sort	qsort
Dokumentation	<a href="https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/util/Arrays.html#sort(int[])">https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/util/Arrays.html#sort(int[])</a>	<a href="https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#sorted">https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#sorted</a>	<a href="http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/algorithm/sort/">http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/algorithm/sort/</a>	<a href="https://www.gnu.org/software/libc/manual/html_node/Array-Sort-Function.html">https://www.gnu.org/software/libc/manual/html_node/Array-Sort-Function.html</a>
Algoritme	<p><i>Indbyggede typer (int, float, double...)</i></p> <p><b>Dual Pivot Quicksort</b></p> <p>Insertion-Sort for <math>\leq 47</math> elementer</p> <p>Merge-Sort for input <math>\leq 67</math> sorterede “runs”</p> <p>Counting-Sort for stor BYTE og SHORT input</p> <p><i>Object</i></p> <p><b>Tim Sort</b></p>	<p><b>Tim Sort</b></p> <p>Merge-Sort variant der identifierer sorterede “runs” til at reducere antal fletninger</p>	<p><b>Introsort</b></p> <p>Quicksort (max dybde <math>2 \cdot \log n</math>)</p> <p>ellers skift til Heapsort</p> <p>Insertion-Sort <math>\leq 16</math> elements</p>	<p><b>Quicksort</b></p> <p>Ikke rekursiv</p>
Kildekode	<p>Installer JDK fra <a href="http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/">www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/</a></p> <p>Fil java.base\java\util\DualPivotQuicksort.java fra C:\ProgramFiles\Java\jdk-12.0.1\lib\src.zip</p>	<a href="https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/master/Objects/listobject.c">https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/master/Objects/listobject.c</a> <a href="https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/master/Objects/listsort.txt">https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/master/Objects/listsort.txt</a>	<a href="https://github.com/gcc-mirror/gcc/blob/master/libstdc%2B%2B-v3/include/bits/stl_algo.h">https://github.com/gcc-mirror/gcc/blob/master/libstdc%2B%2B-v3/include/bits/stl_algo.h</a>	<a href="https://code.woboq.org/userspace/glibc/stdlib/qsort.c.html">https://code.woboq.org/userspace/glibc/stdlib/qsort.c.html</a>

# Binary Heaps i Java, Python, C++

	Java (JDK SE 12.0.1)	Python (CPython 3.7)	C++ (GCC 9.1)
Metode	java.util.PriorityQueue	heapq	std::priority_queue
Dokumentation	<a href="https://docs.oracle.com/java/10/docs/api/java/util/PriorityQueue.html">https://docs.oracle.com/java/10/docs/api/java/util/PriorityQueue.html</a>	<a href="https://docs.python.org/3.7/library/heappq.html">https://docs.python.org/3.7/library/heappq.html</a>	<a href="http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/queue/priority_queue/">http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/queue/priority_queue/</a>
Kildekode	Installer JDK fra <a href="http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/">www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/</a> Fil java.base\java\util\PriorityQueue.java fra C:\ProgramFiles\Java\jdk-12.0.1\lib\src.zip	<a href="https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/master/Lib/heappq.py">https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/master/Lib/heappq.py</a>	<a href="https://github.com/gcc-mirror/gcc/blob/master/libstdc%2B%2B-v3/include/bits/stl_heap.h">https://github.com/gcc-mirror/gcc/blob/master/libstdc%2B%2B-v3/include/bits/stl_heap.h</a>

Alle tre implementation bruger 0-indekserede arrays hvor

$$\text{left}(i) = 2 \cdot i + 1 \quad \text{right}(i) = 2 \cdot i + 2 \quad \text{parent}(i) = \lfloor (i - 1) / 2 \rfloor$$