

CS F364: DESIGN & ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

Lecture-kt06: Sorting, Lower Bounds and Linear Time Solution



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Recap: Analysis of Randomized Quick Sort

RANDOMIZED-QUICKSORT(A, p, r)

```
1  if  $p < r$ 
2       $q = \text{RANDOMIZED-PARTITION}(A, p, r)$ 
3      RANDOMIZED-QUICKSORT( $A, p, q - 1$ )
4      RANDOMIZED-QUICKSORT( $A, q + 1, r$ )
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RANDOMIZED-PARTITION(A, p, r)

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1   $i = \text{RANDOM}(p, r)$ 
2  exchange  $A[r]$  with  $A[i]$ 
3  return PARTITION( $A, p, r$ )
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PARTITION(A, p, r)

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1   $x = A[r]$ 
2   $i = p - 1$ 
3  for  $j = p$  to  $r - 1$ 
4      if  $A[j] \leq x$ 
5           $i = i + 1$ 
6          exchange  $A[i]$  with  $A[j]$ 
7  exchange  $A[i + 1]$  with  $A[r]$ 
8  return  $i + 1$ 
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S_j : i^{th} sorted element

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X_{ij} : comparisons count S_i to S_j

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X_{ij} : comparisons count S_i to S_j

Expected comparisons

$$E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j>i} X_{ij}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j>i} E[X_{ij}]$$

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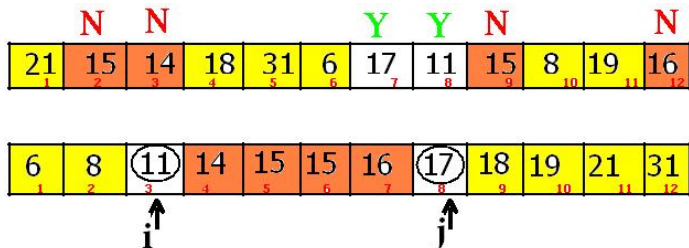
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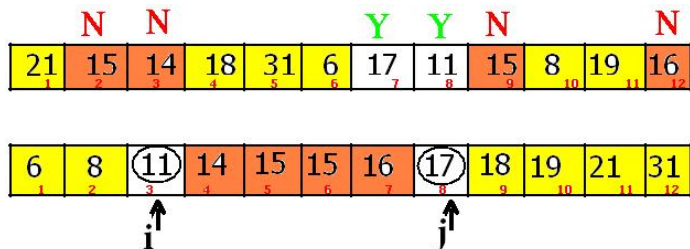
Let p_{ij} be probability of comparison between $S_i \leftrightarrow S_j$

$$E[X_{ij}] = p_{ij} \times 1 + (1 - p_{ij}) \times 0 = p_{ij}$$

Recap: Analysis of Randomized Quick Sort

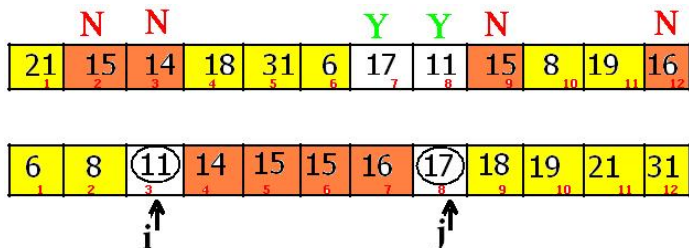


Recap: Analysis of Randomized Quick Sort



$$p_{ij} = 2/(j - i + 1)$$

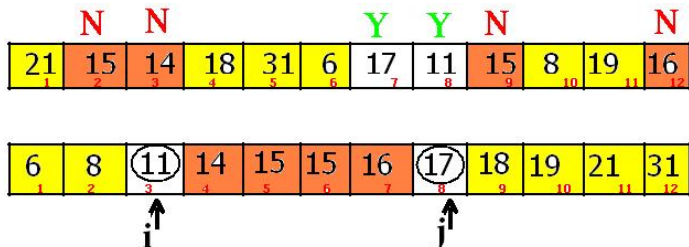
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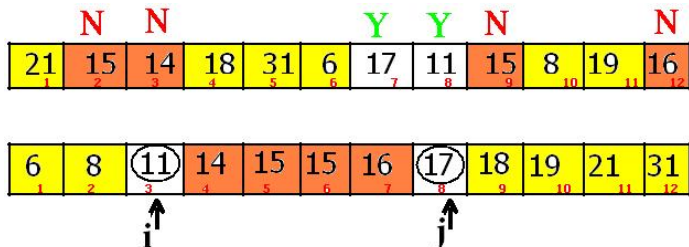
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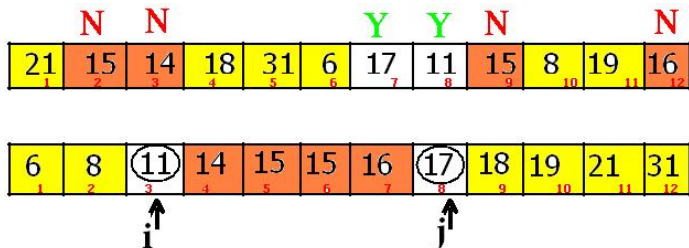
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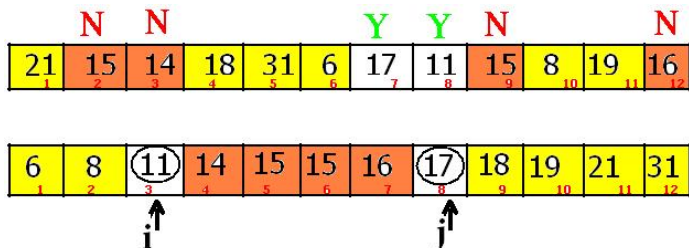


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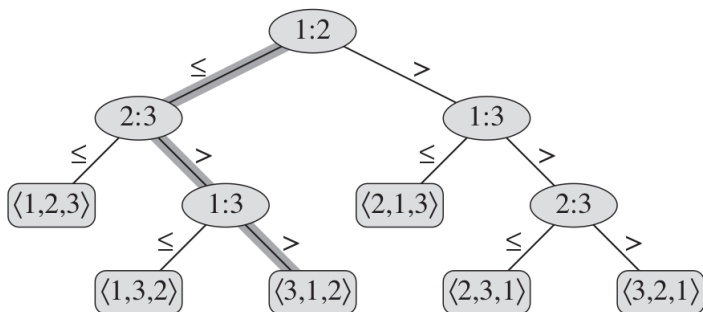
$$\leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = 2nH_n = O(n \ln n)$$

Decision Tree Model

Sort three items a_1, a_2, a_3

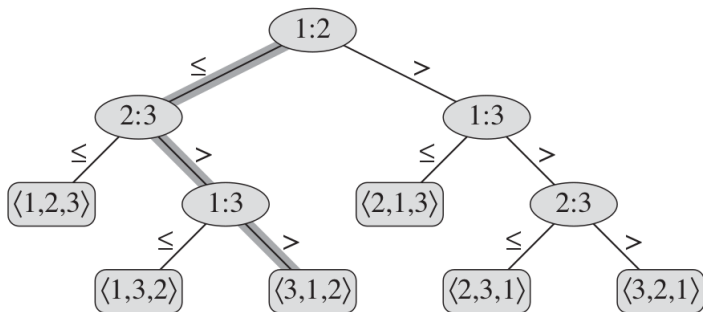
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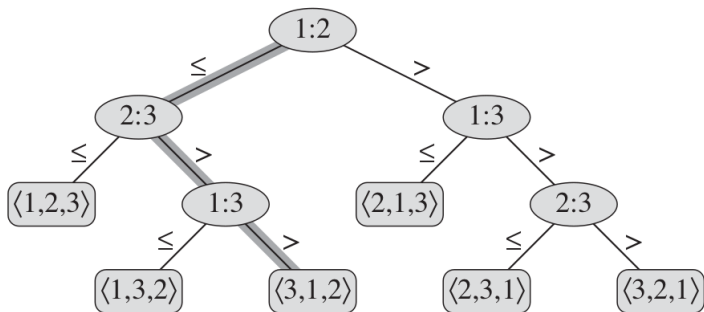
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Is it always to be a binary tree?

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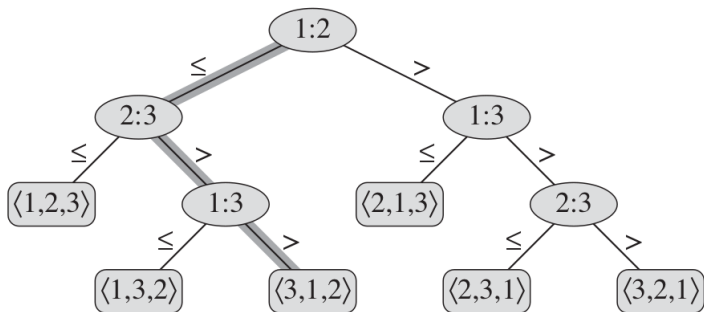


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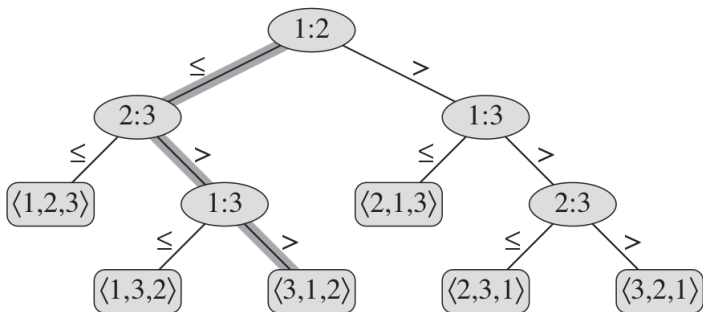


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What is worst case time taken by this algorithm? $O(\text{height})$

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Is it always to be a binary tree?

What is worst case time taken by this algorithm? $O(\text{height})$

How many leaves would be there with 4 items?

Lower Bound

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$$h \geq n \log(n) - n \log(e)$$

$$h = \Omega(n \log(n))$$

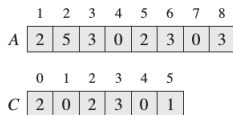
Still Wish $O(n)$? use Counting Sort

COUNTING-SORT(A, B, k)

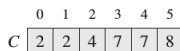
```
1  let  $C[0..k]$  be a new array
2  for  $i = 0$  to  $k$ 
3       $C[i] = 0$ 
4  for  $j = 1$  to  $A.length$ 
5       $C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1$ 
6  //  $C[i]$  now contains the number of elements equal to  $i$ .
7  for  $i = 1$  to  $k$ 
8       $C[i] = C[i] + C[i - 1]$ 
9  //  $C[i]$  now contains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

Sort: 2, 5, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3

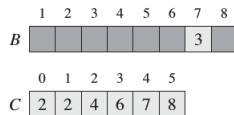
Counting Sort in action



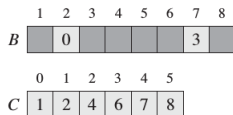
(a)



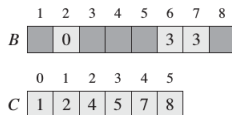
(b)



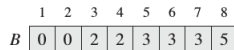
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

Radix Sort

Use a stable sorting algorithm to sort array A on digit (1 to d)

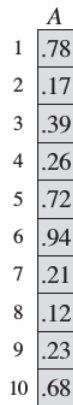
329	720	720	329
457	355	329	355
657	436	436	436
839	457	839	457
436	657	355	657
720	329	457	720
355	839	657	839

Bucket Sort

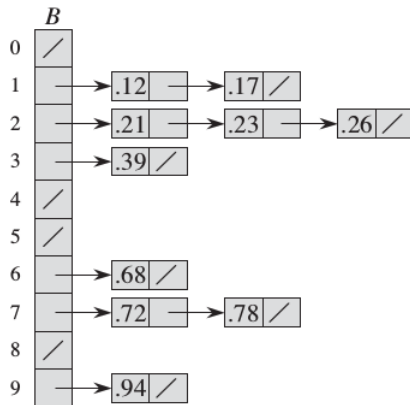
BUCKET-SORT(A)

- 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

Bucket Sort



(a)



(b)

Thank You!

Thank you very much for your attention!

Queries ?