Week 4: Monday EECS 281

Roadmap

Mon 5/22	Quicksort	Section: Sorting algorithms	Project 2 due
Tue 5/23	Mergesort		
Wed 5/24	Midterm Exam review	Section: Midte	rm Exam review
Thu 5/25	Midterm Exam		
Fri 5/26	Lab 4 and Lab 5 due		
Tue 5/30	Intro to Hashing		
Wed 5/31	Hashing and Collision F	Resolution Section: Hashii	ng
Thu 6/1	Tree ADT, Searching in	Trees	

Agenda

Disjoint sets

Sorting

Bubble sort

Queue with two stacks

Insertion sort

Fibonaccilterator

Selection sort

Merge sort

Searching

Heapsort

Quicksort

slides

Queue with two stacks











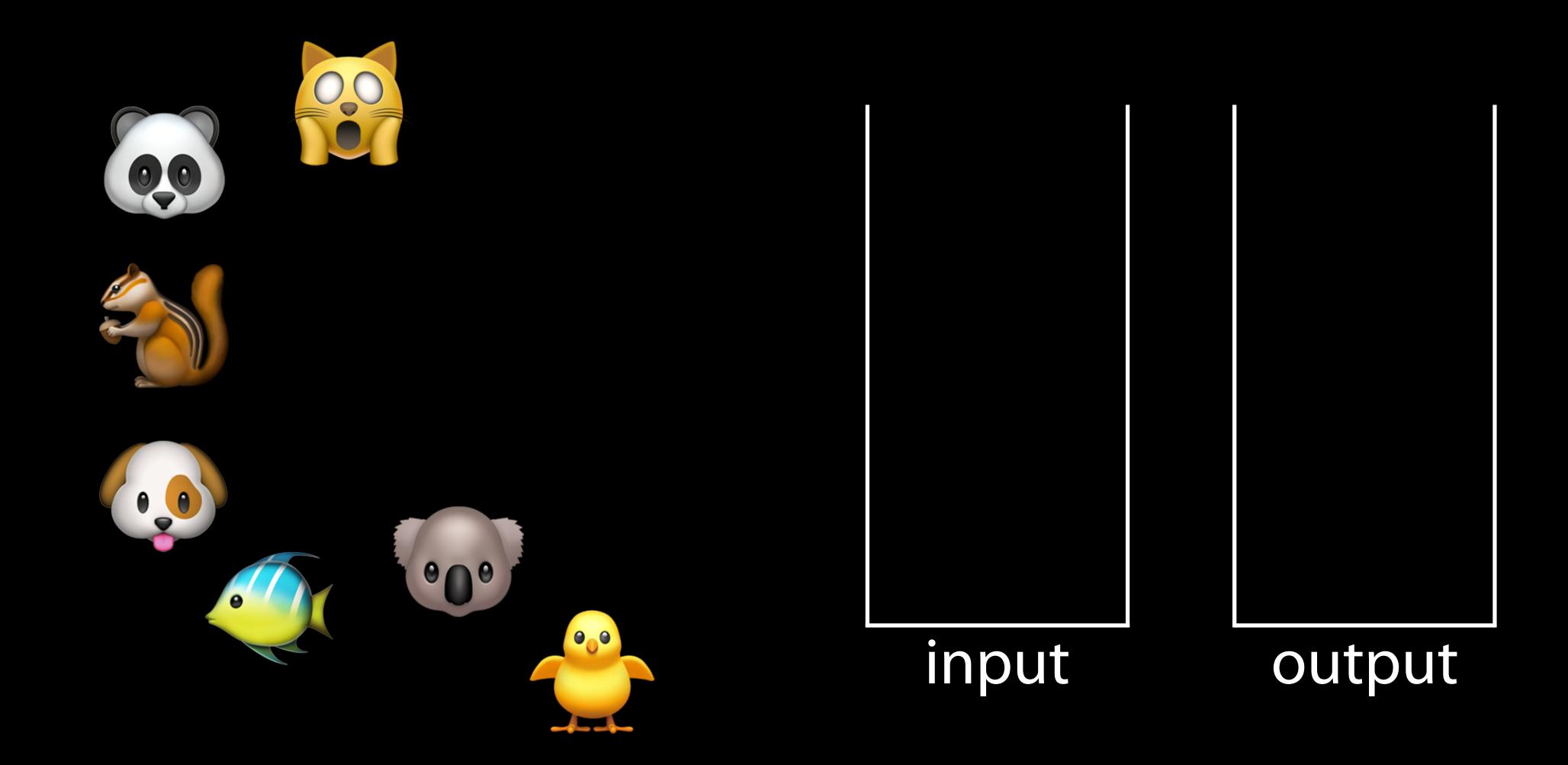




Queue with two stacks



Queue with two stacks



Fibonaccilterator

$$F_n = F_n - 1 + F_{n-1}$$

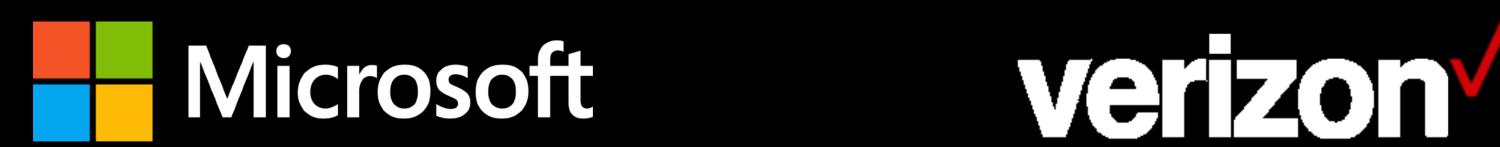
No items are more than in one set

Universe of items: all items that can be a member of a set

Operations:

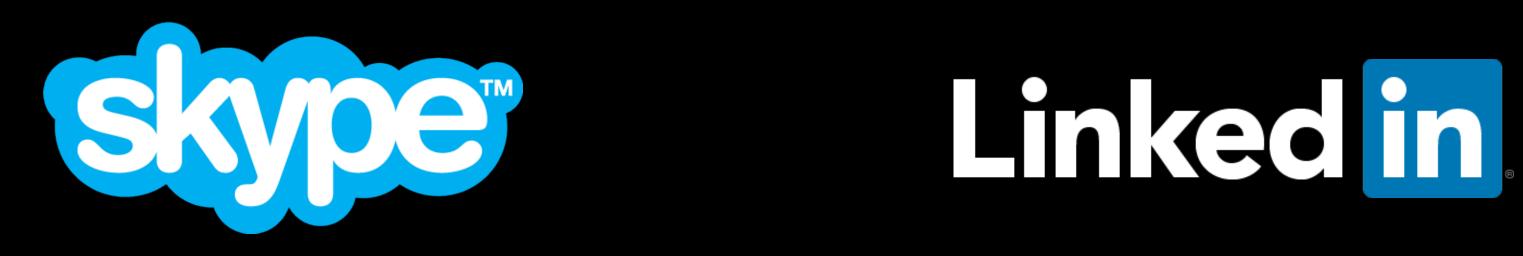
Union merges two sets into one

Find finds which set an item is in





NOKIA YAHOO! tumblr.







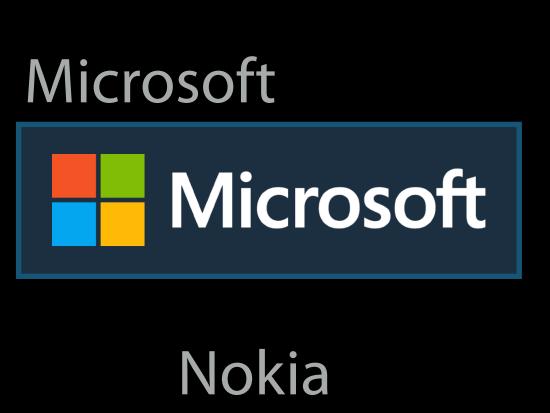


YAHOO!

tumblr.



Linked in







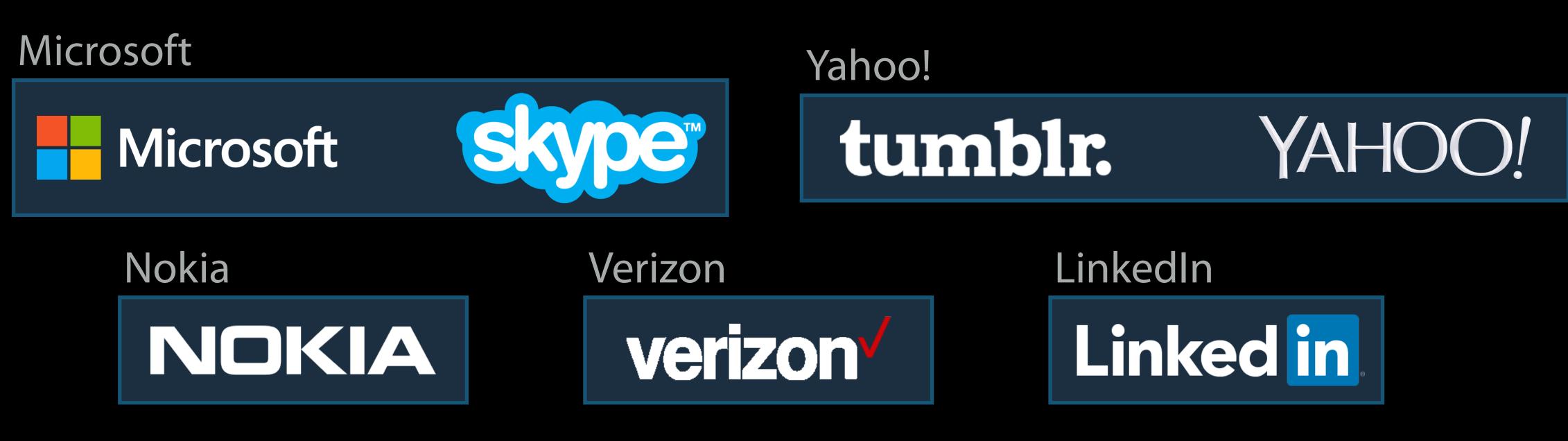




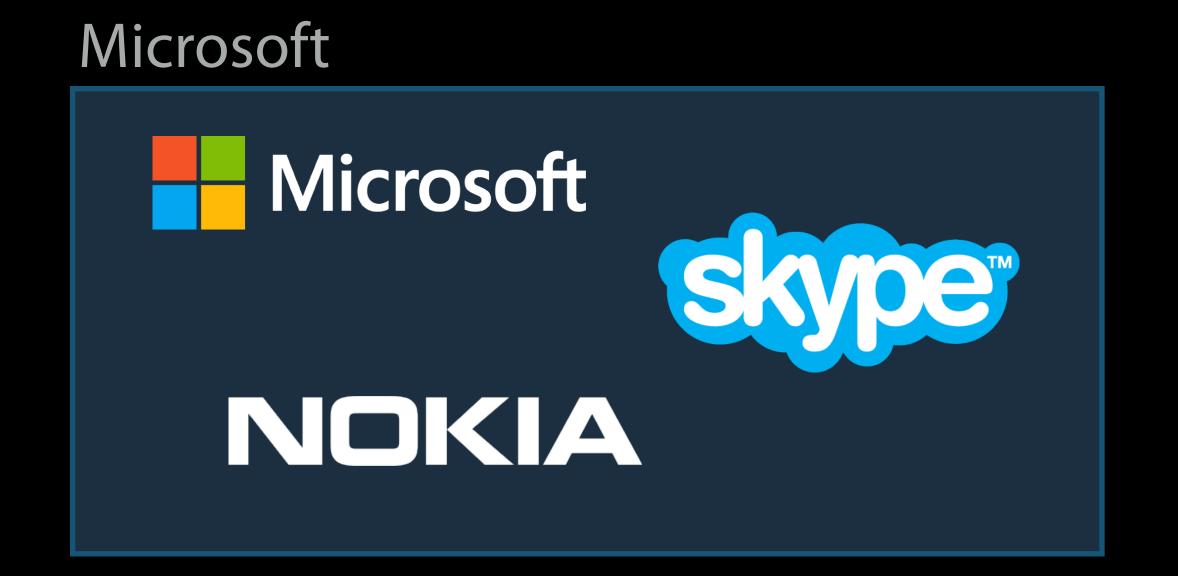




```
find(Skype) → Skype
find(Tumblr) → Tumblr
find(LinkedIn) → LinkedIn
```

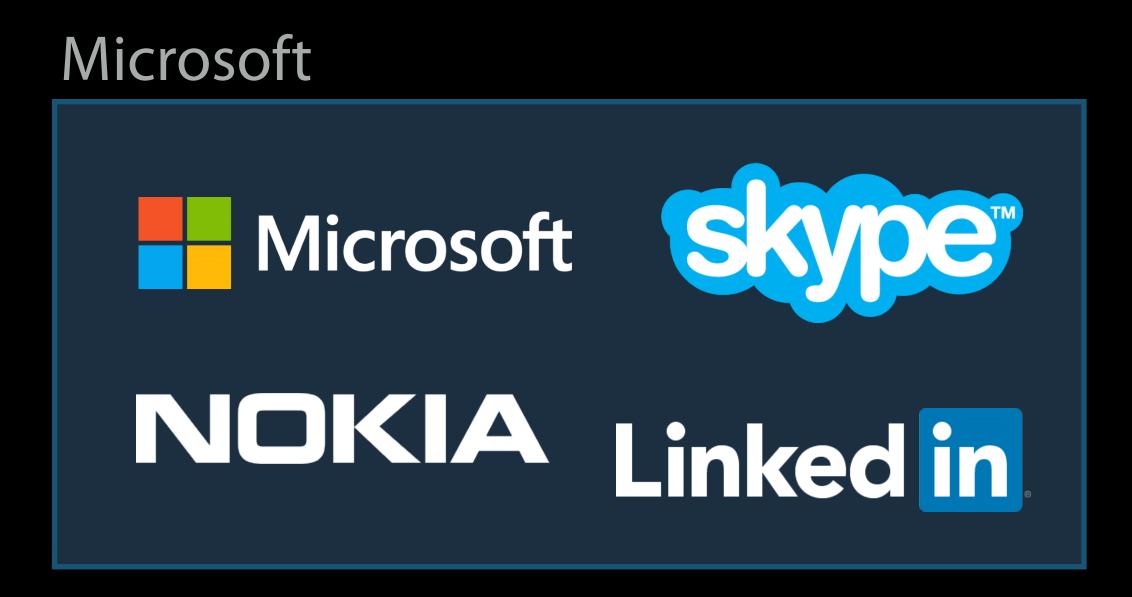


find(Skype) → Microsoft
find(Tumblr) → Yahoo!
find(LinkedIn) → LinkedIn





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find(Skype) → Microsoft
find(Nokia) → Microsoft
find(LinkedIn) → LinkedIn
```





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```

Microsoft



Verizon

tumblr. YAHOO! verizon

```
find(Tumblr) → Verizon
find(Yahoo!) → Verizon
find(Verizon) → Verizon
```

Quick Find

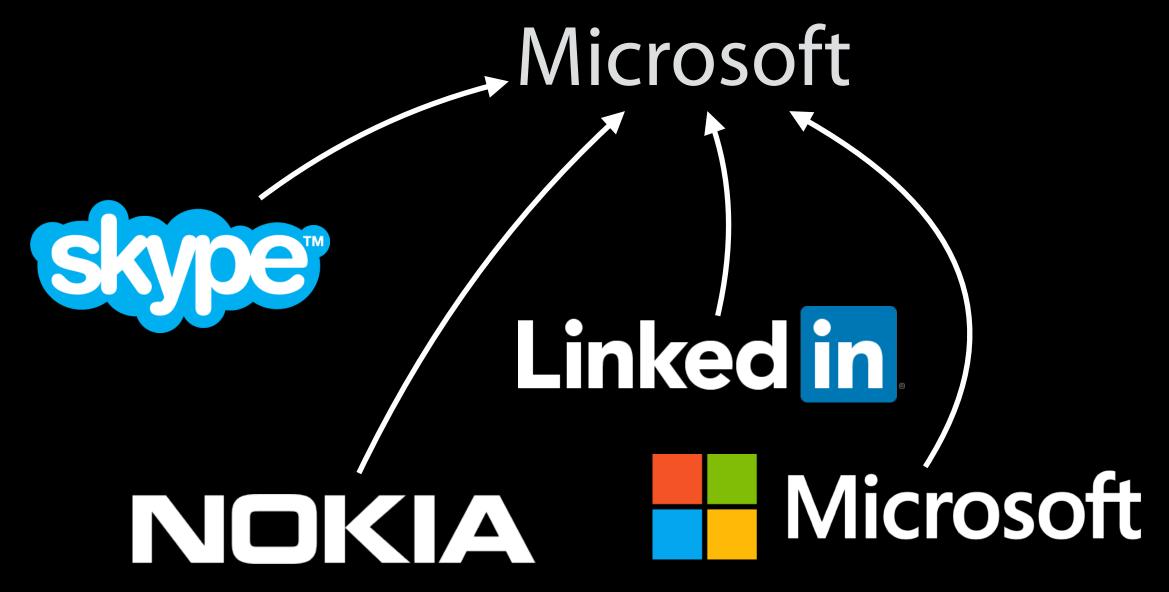
List-based disjoint sets

Each set references list of items in that set

Each item references the set that contains it

Find: Θ(1) time

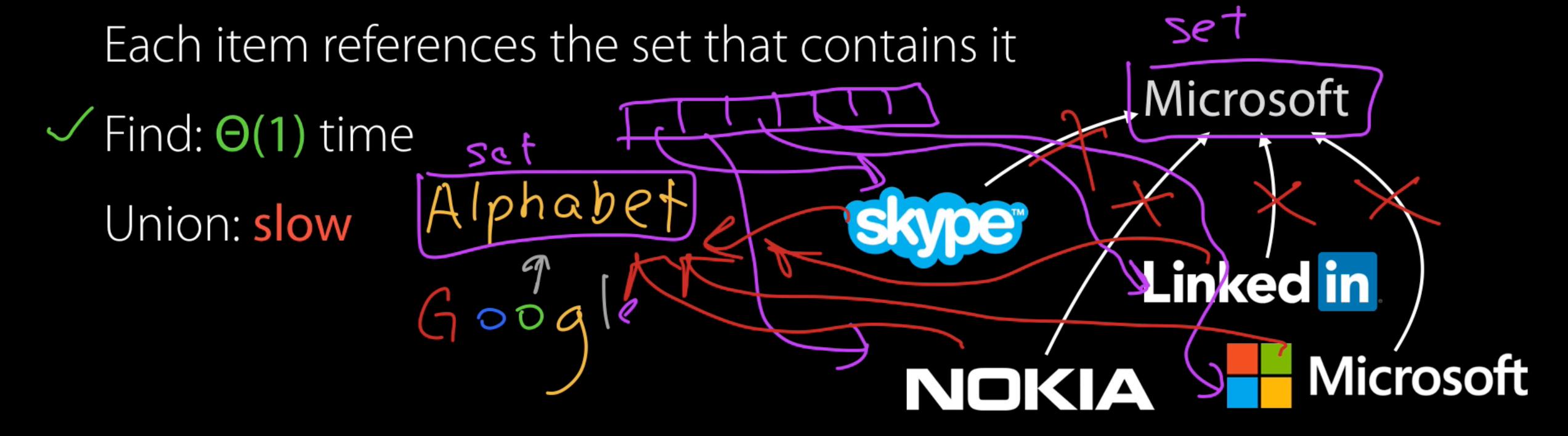
Union: slow



Quick Find

List-based disjoint sets

Each set references list of items in that set



Quick Union

Union: $\Theta(1)$ time

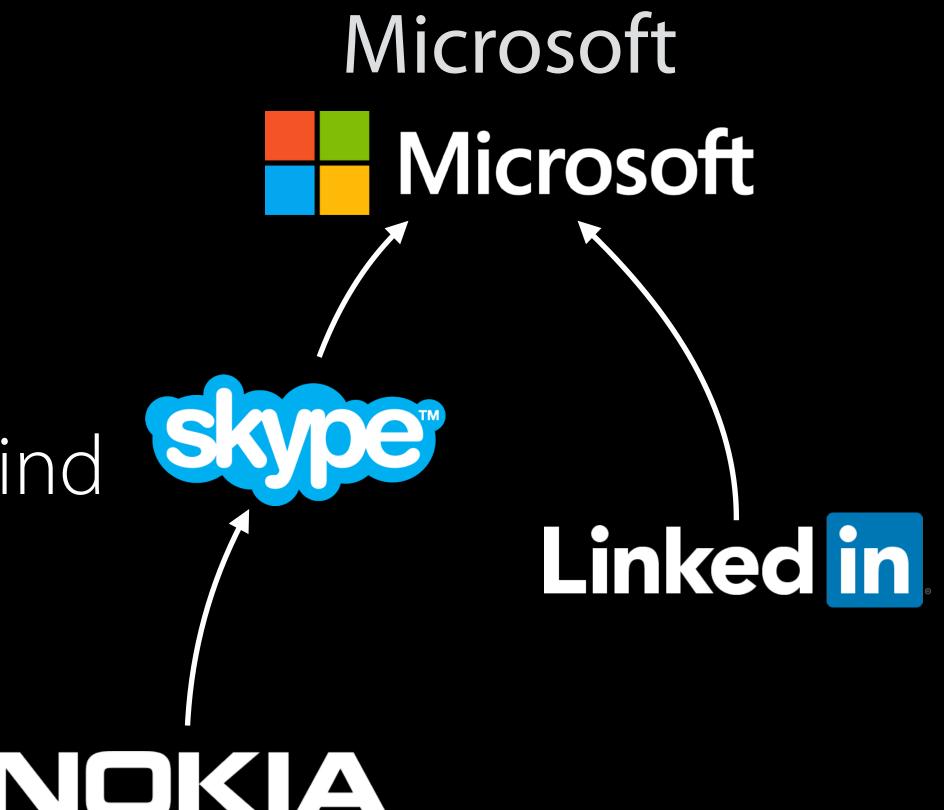
Find: slower

Quick Union is faster overall than Quick Find Skype

Sets are stored as trees

Only parent references

True identity of each set is recorded at root



Quick Union

Union: $\Theta(1)$ time

Find: slower

d=depth of a node

Quick Union is faster overall than Quick Find

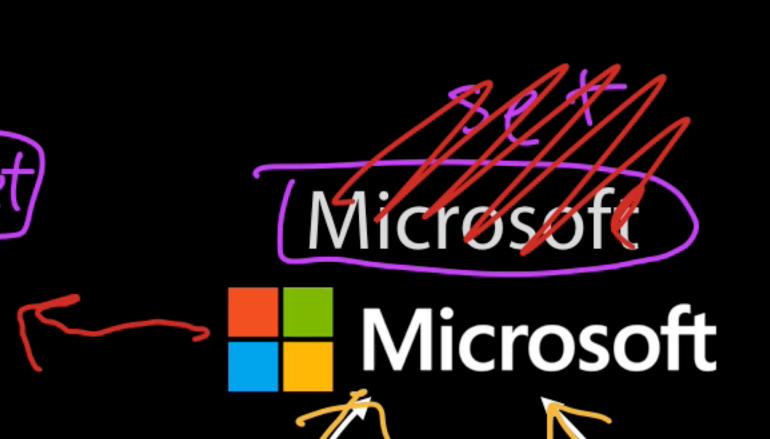
Sets are stored as trees

Only parent references



True identity of each set is recorded at root

UNION BY SIZE At each node, record size of tree Make smaller tree substree of larger one







Quick Union

Union: $\Theta(1)$ time



Union by

Microsoft

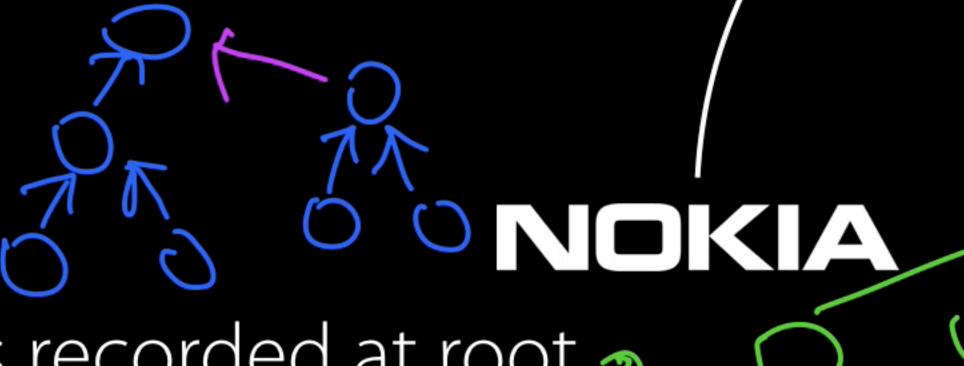


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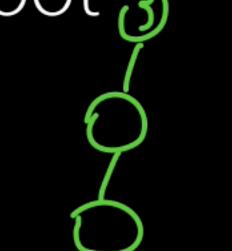
Only parent references



True identity of each set is recorded at root 3



approx. Size!= depth by decr Size!= depth small







Linked in

Disjoint Sets as an Array

- o Items numbered from zero

 o Array to record parent of each item

 The no parent record size as neg. number

 (8) This of the size as neg. number
- 1 /4 -1 8 5 8 1 3 -5 1 νοίσ union (int r1, int r2) ξ

 if (α[r2] < α[r1]) {

 R2 has 3 e 1 s e 1 a[ra] += a[r1]; 1 ourges tree

Optimizing

Sequence funion +Find

(1) Union by size

(2) Path compression

find(7) 7 7/123 find (in+ x) { if (a[x] < 0) } return x; a[x] = find(a[x]);θ(u+f·x(f+u,u));
extr slow growing
inverse Ackermann fn ← never >4 avg case find θ(1)

break;

Sorting

Sorting

A **sort** is a permutation of a sequence of elements that brings them into order according to some **total order**.

```
A total order \leq is...

total x \leq y or y \leq x for all x, y.

reflexive x \leq x.

antisymmetric x \leq y and y \leq x iff x = y.

transitive x \leq y and y \leq z implies x \leq z.
```

Alternative view point

An inversion is a pair of elements that are out of order.

0 1 1 2 3 4 8 6 9 5 7

6/55 inversions: (8,6) (8,5) (8,7) (6,5) (9,5) (9,7).

Goal of sorting: reduce the number of inversions to 0.

Alternative view point

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Goal of sorting: reduce the number of inversions to 0.





Why sort?

Problems become easier

Searching

Finding median

Data compression

Computer graphics

Sorting Algorithms

Bubble sort

Selection sort

Insertion sort

Heapsort

Merge sort

Quicksort

Sorting Algorithms

Bubble sort

Selection sort

Insertion sort

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Quicksort

Elementary Sorts

Reduce the number of inversions by going through the array and swapping adjacent elements if they are an inversion pair.

Bubble large elements up and bubble small elements down.

```
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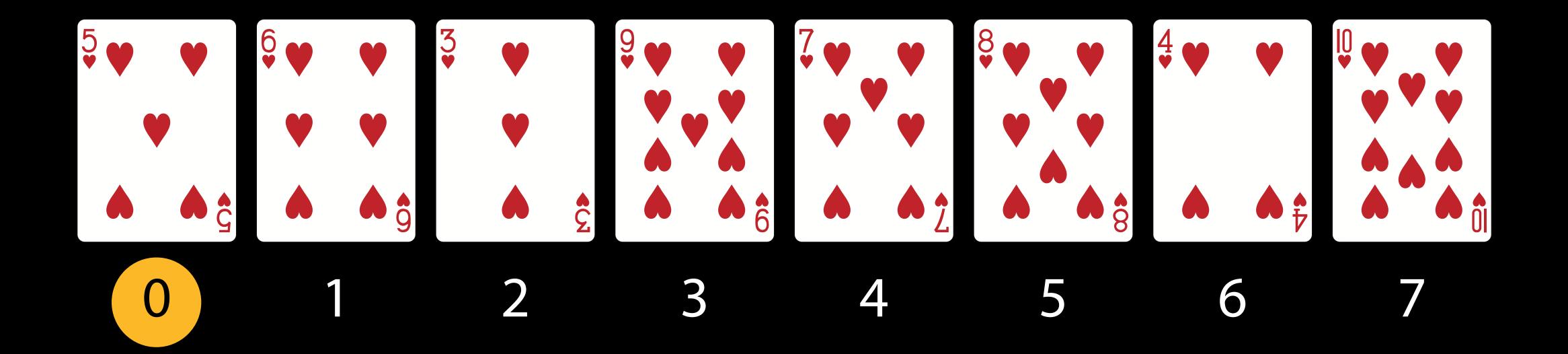
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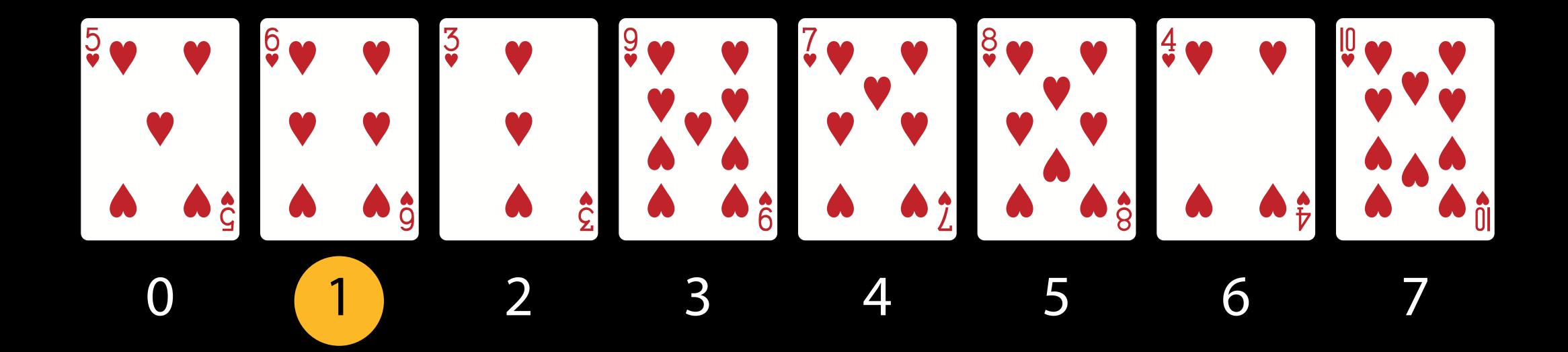
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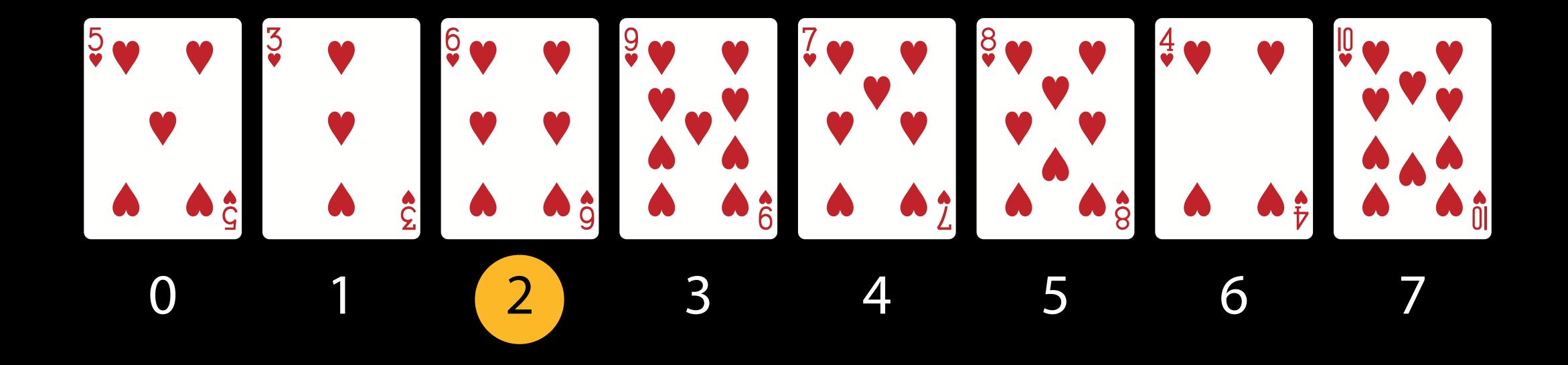
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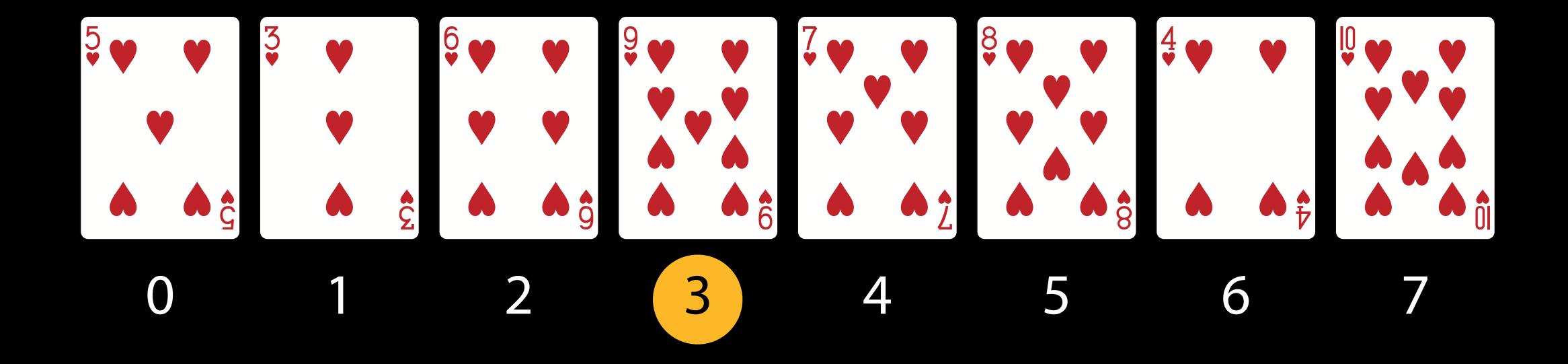
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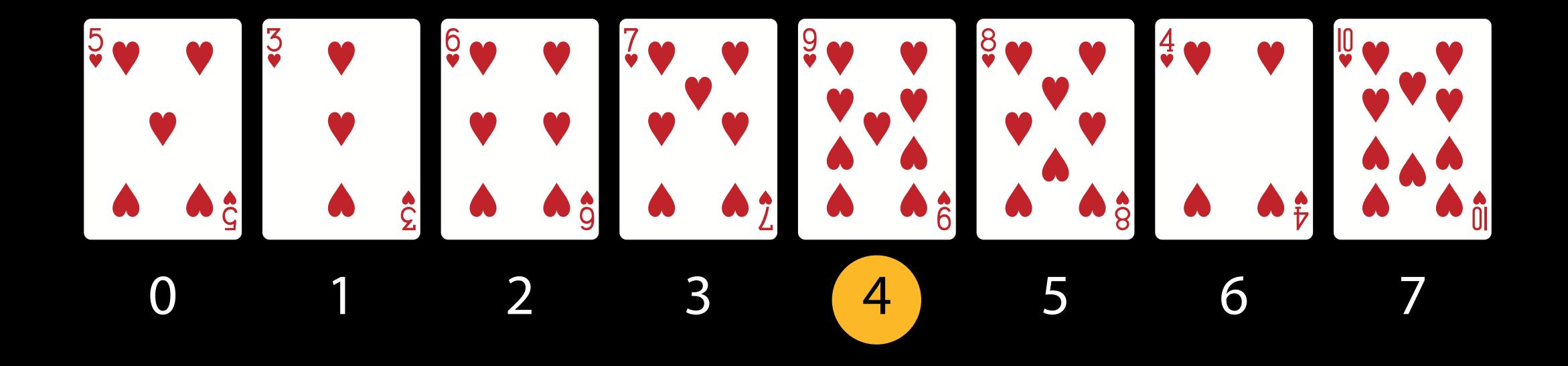
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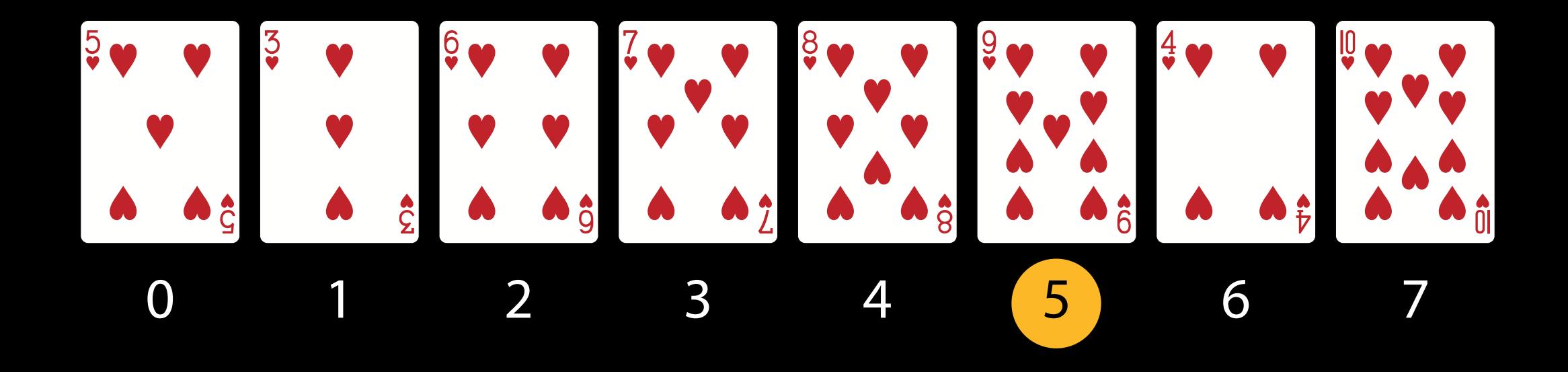
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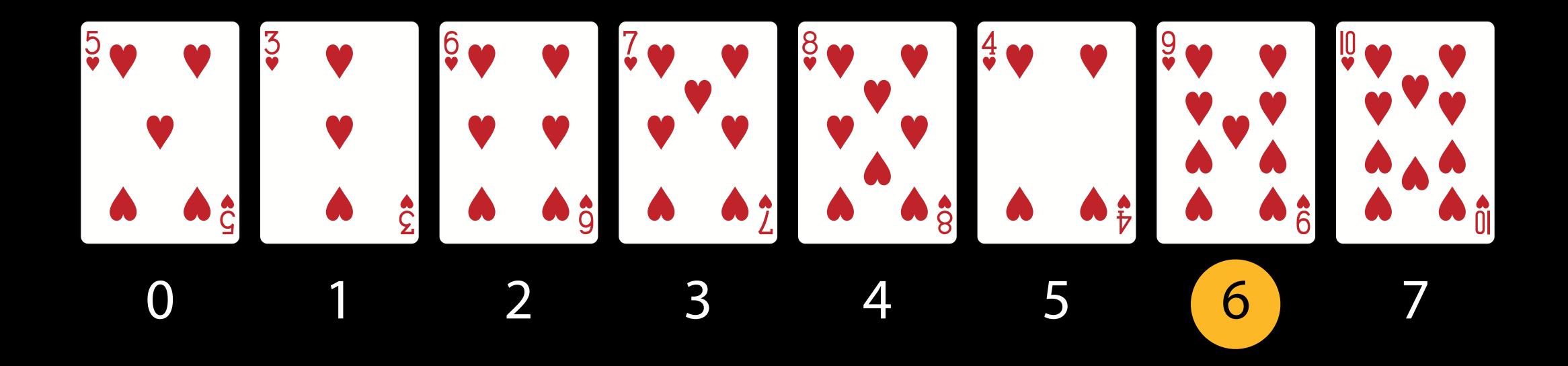
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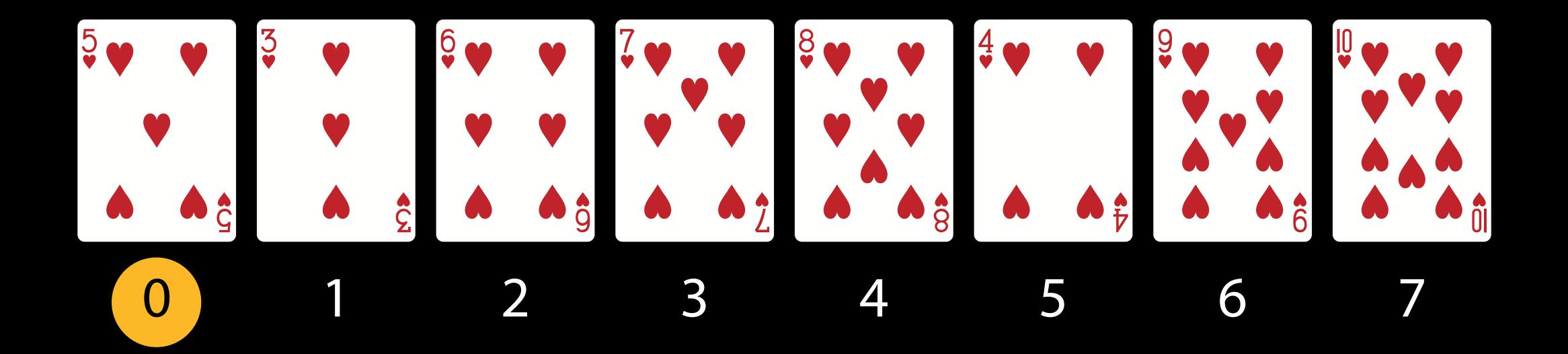


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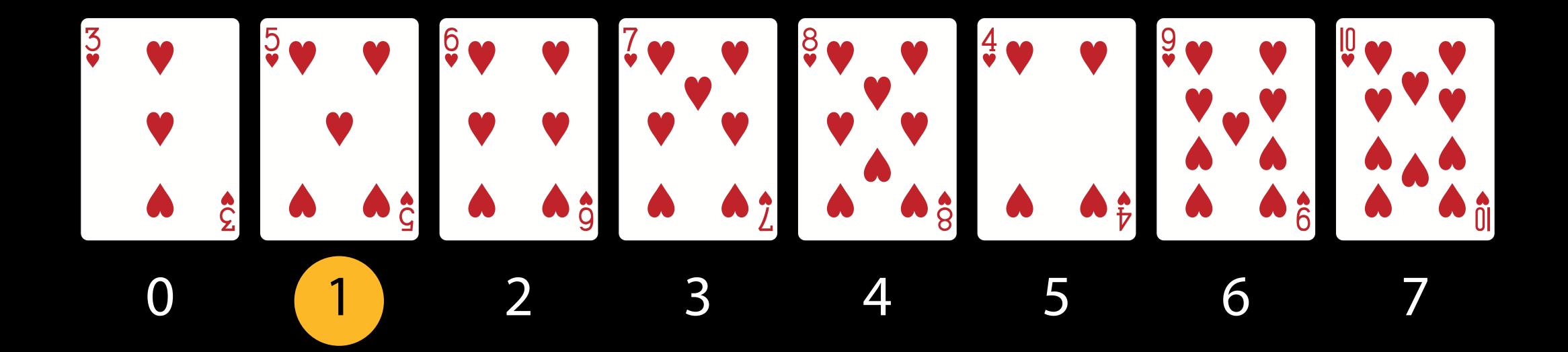
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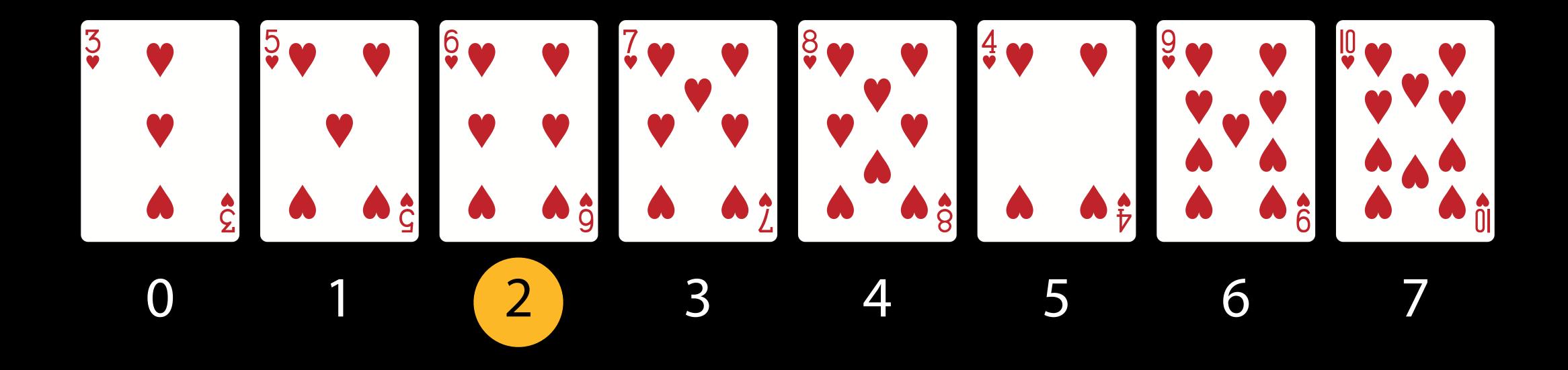
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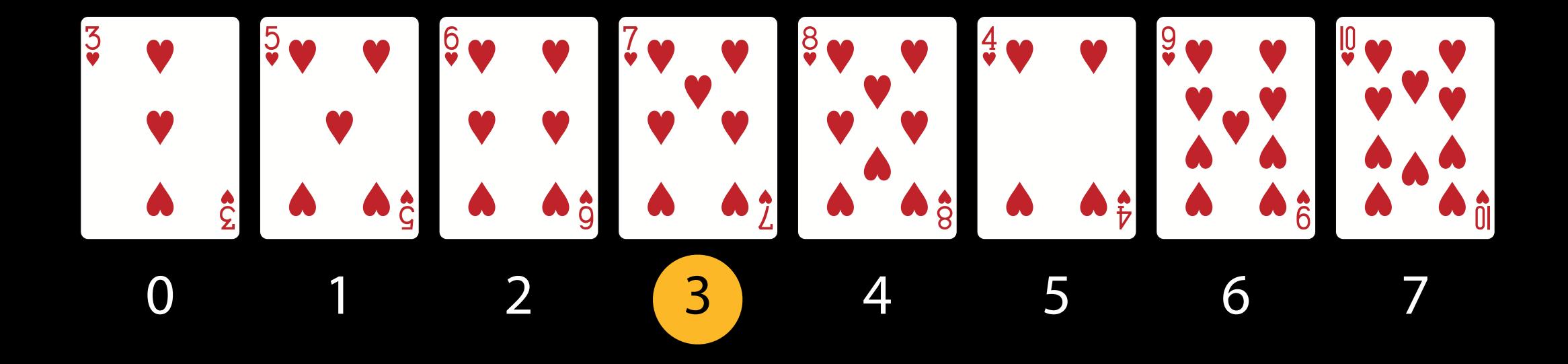
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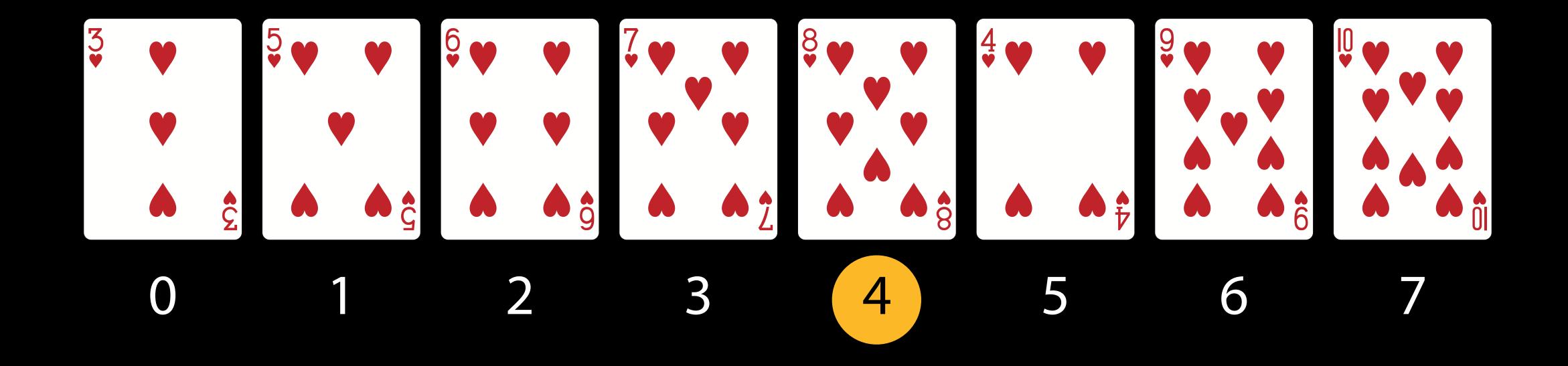
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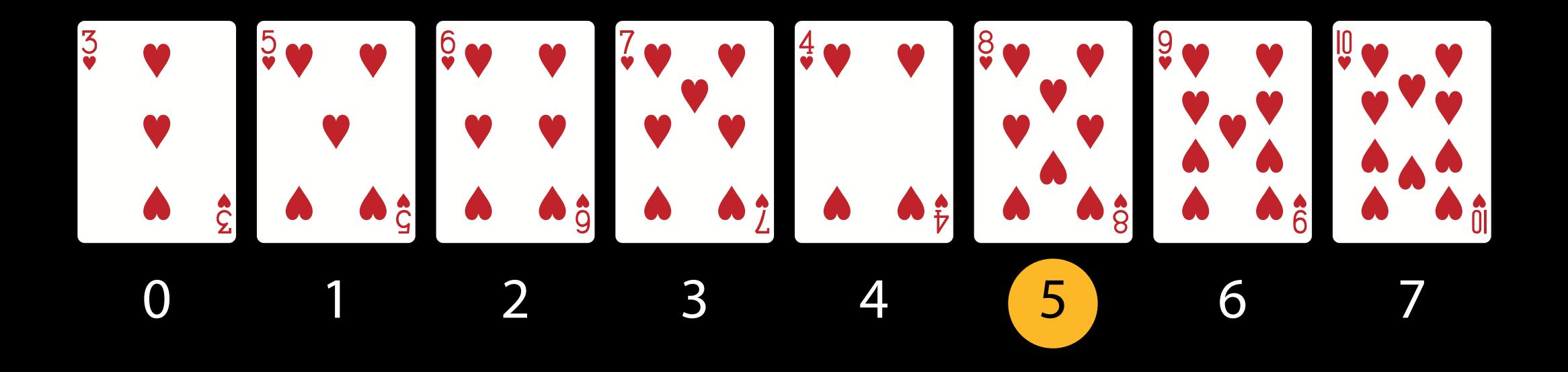
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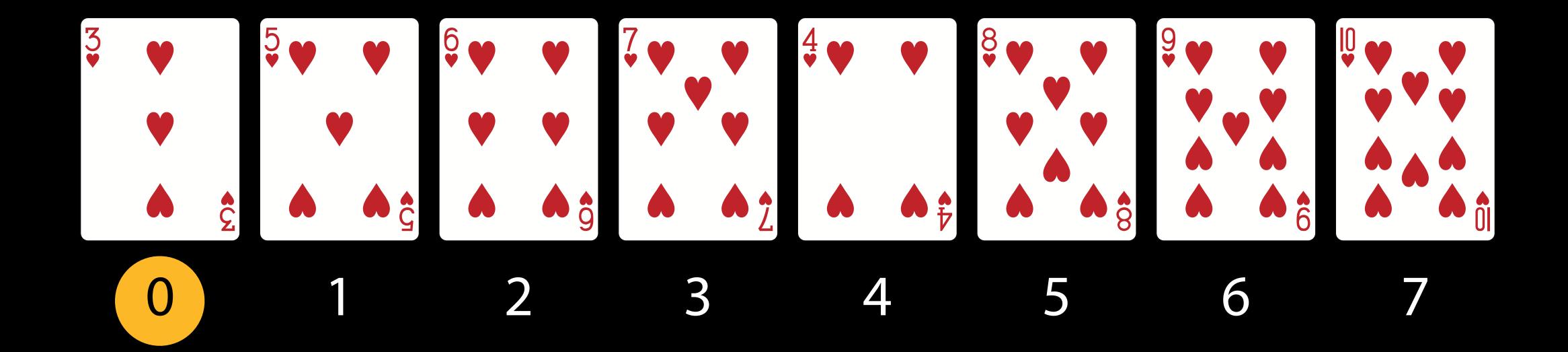
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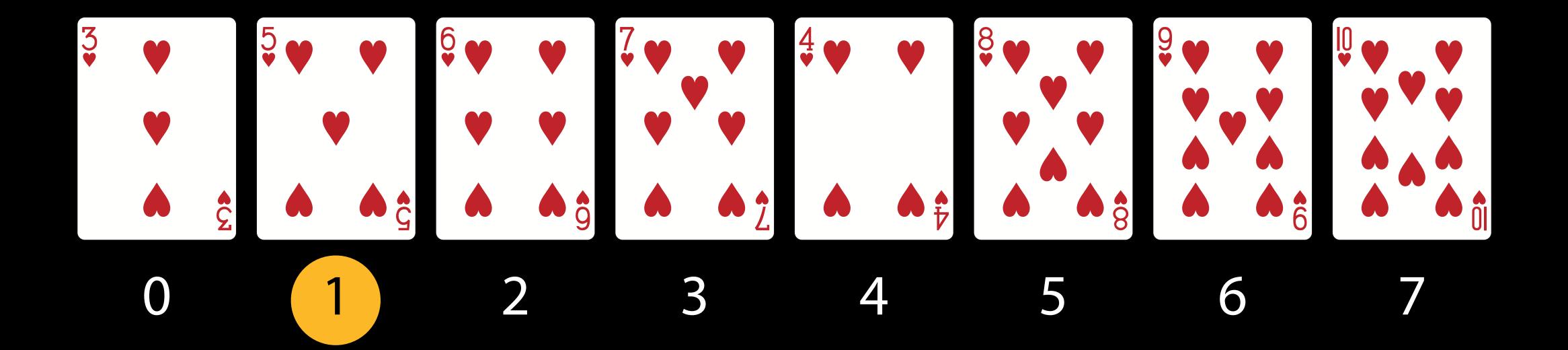


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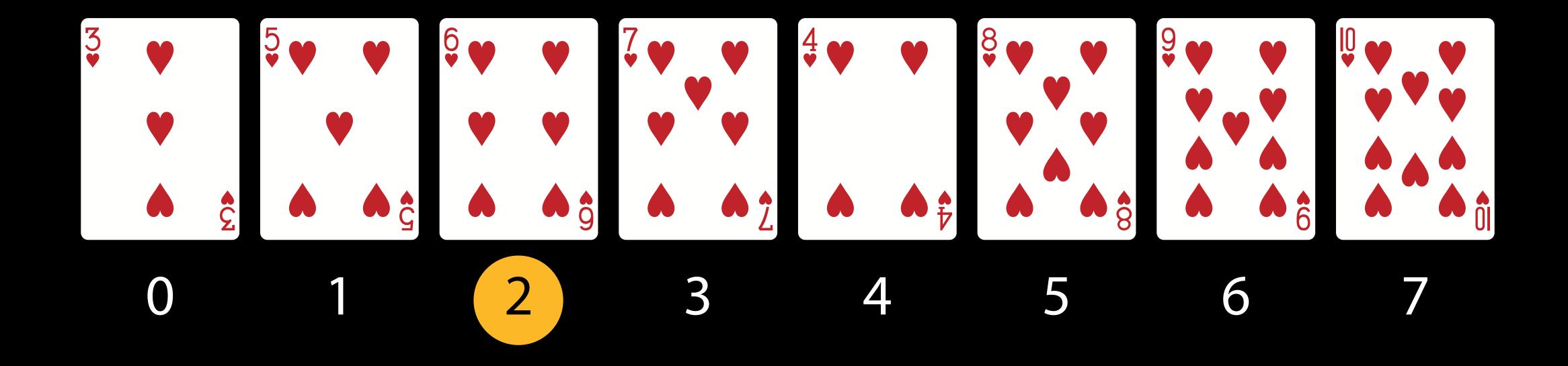


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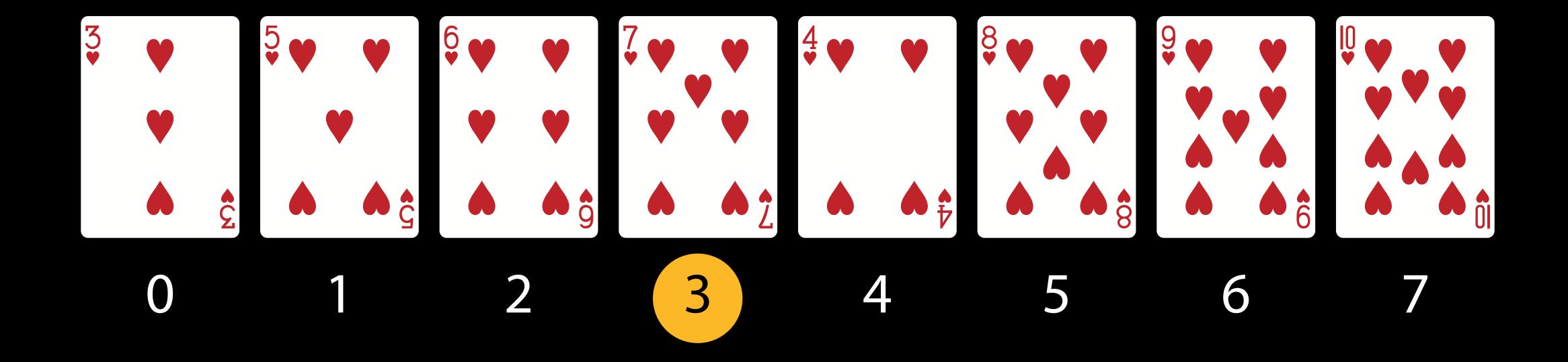
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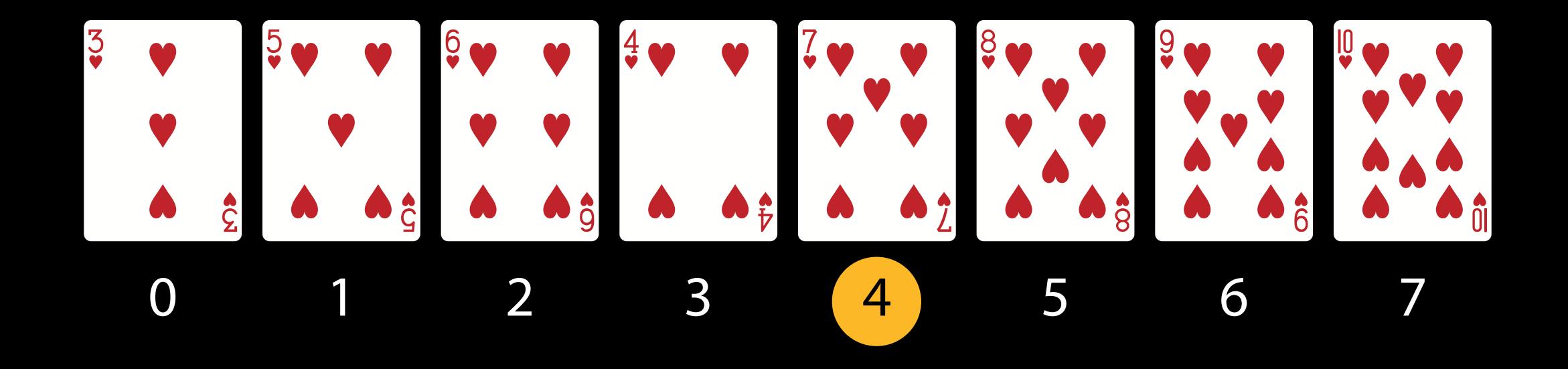
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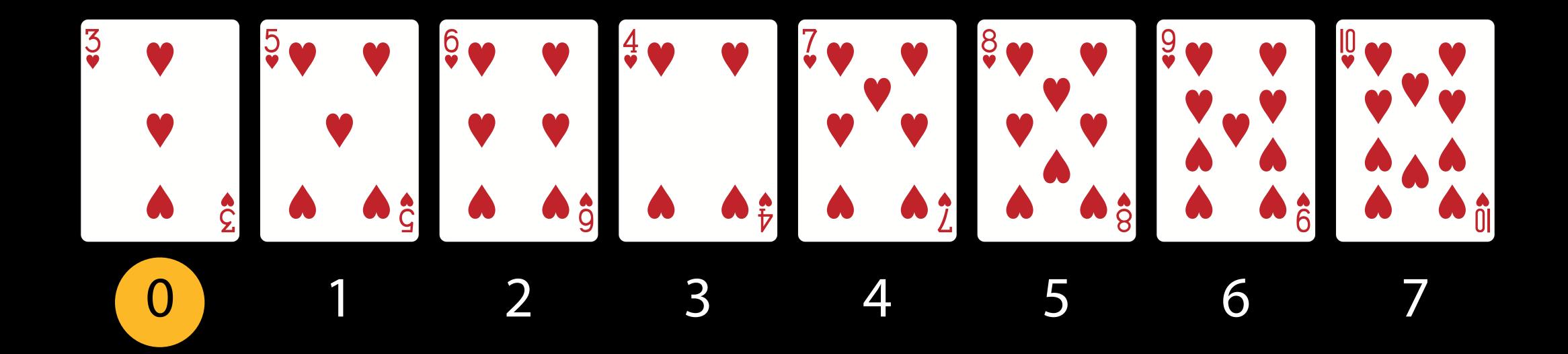
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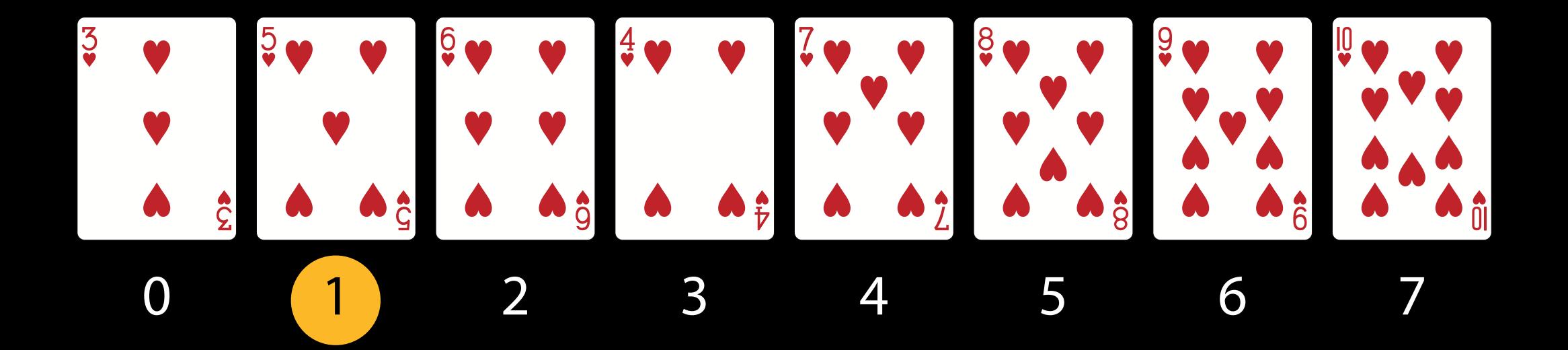
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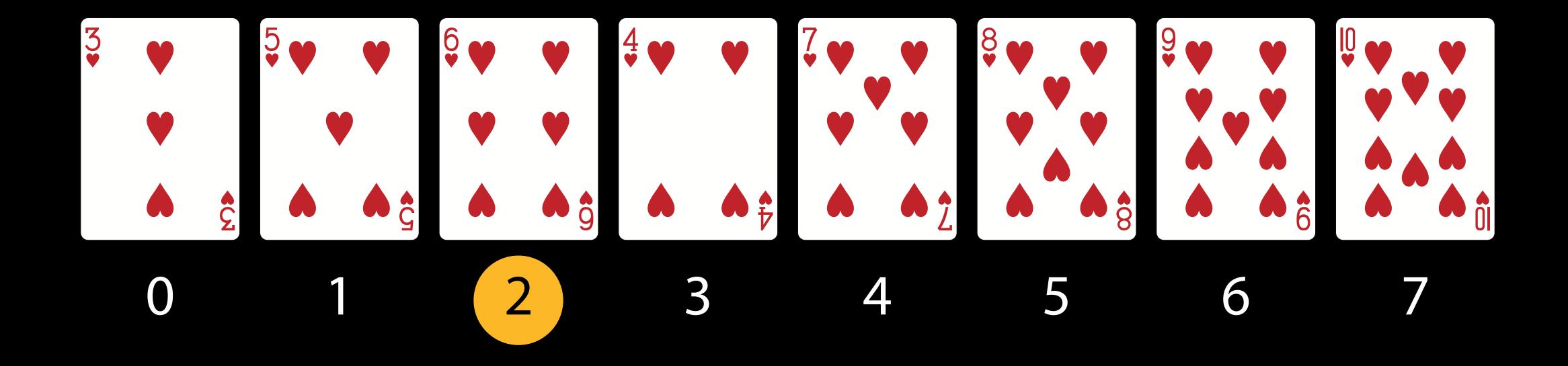
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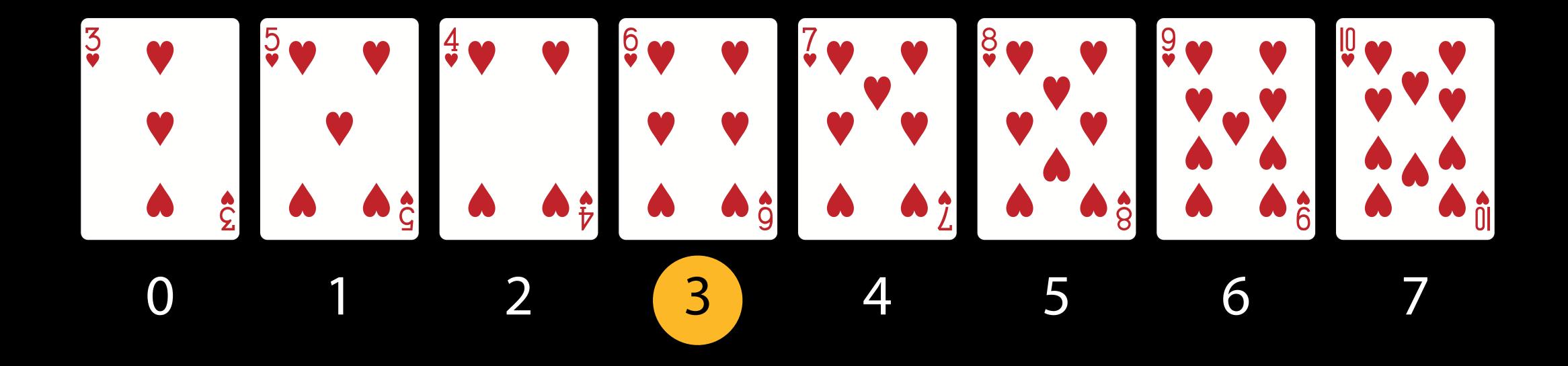
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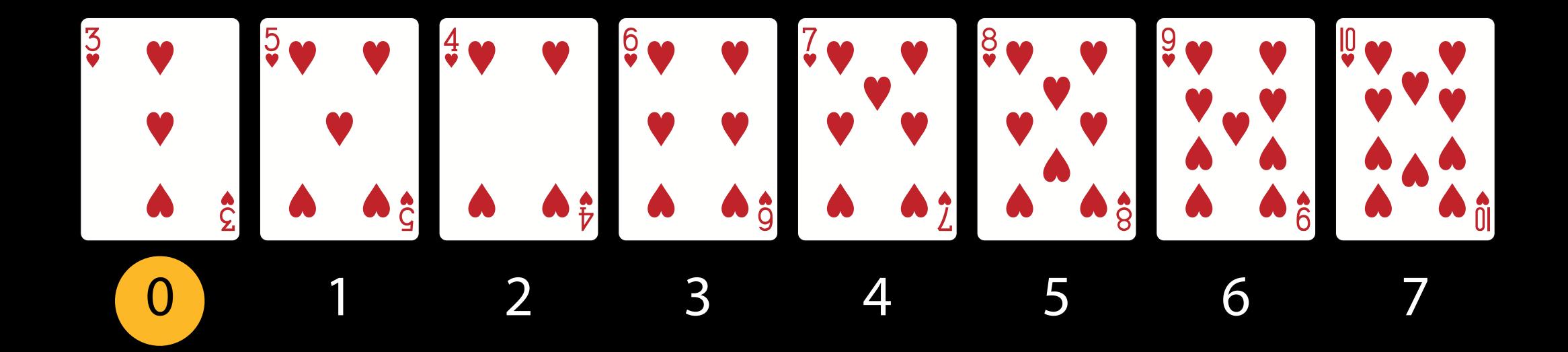
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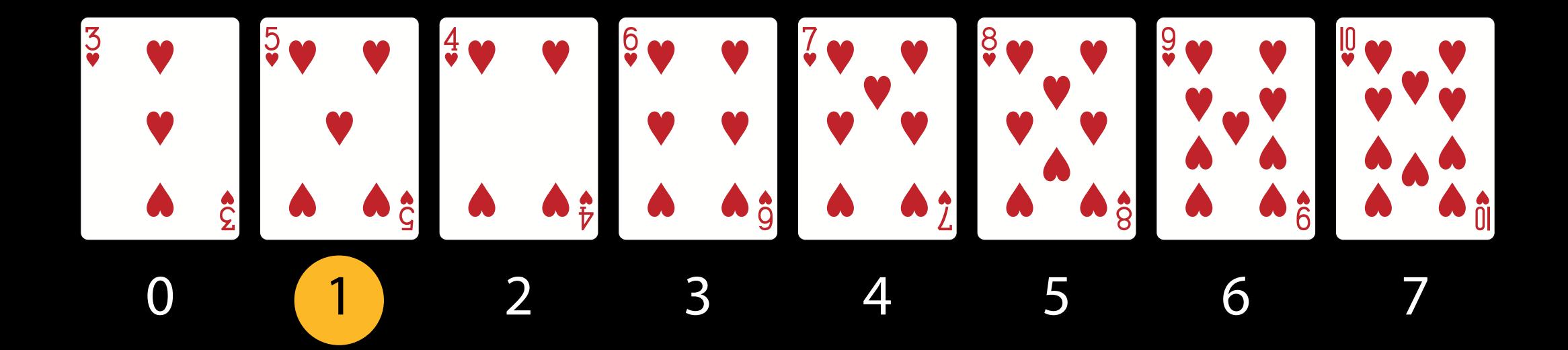
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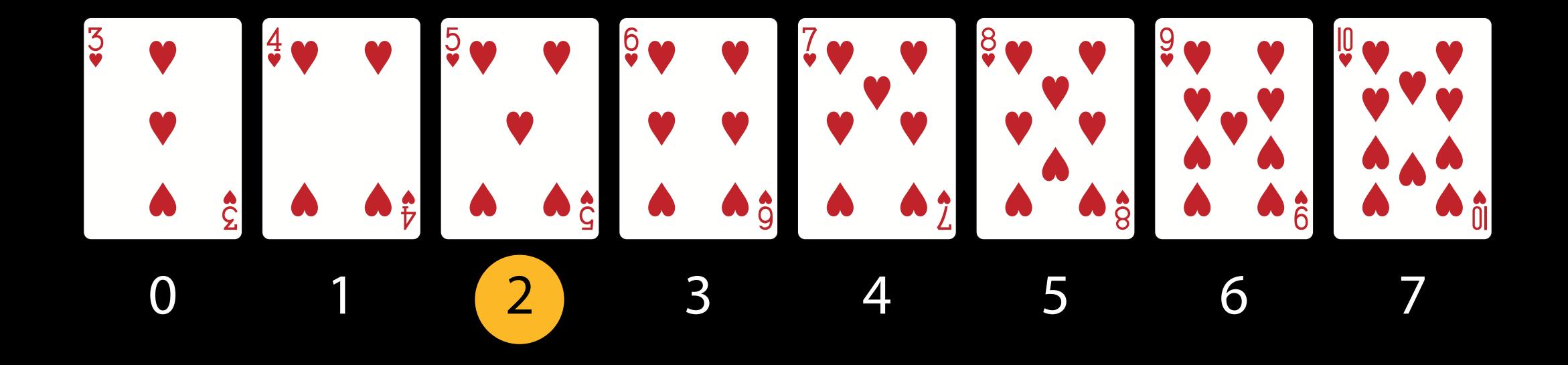
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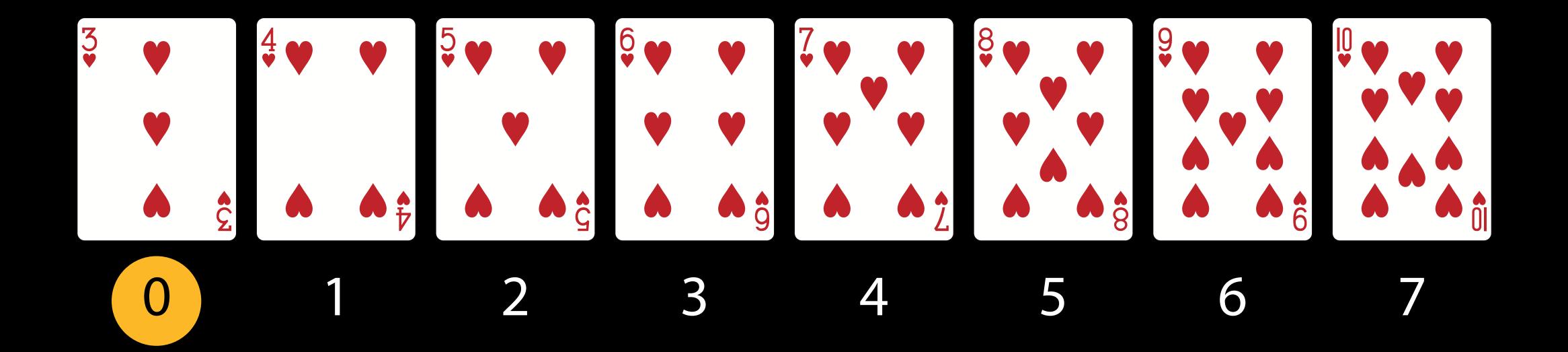


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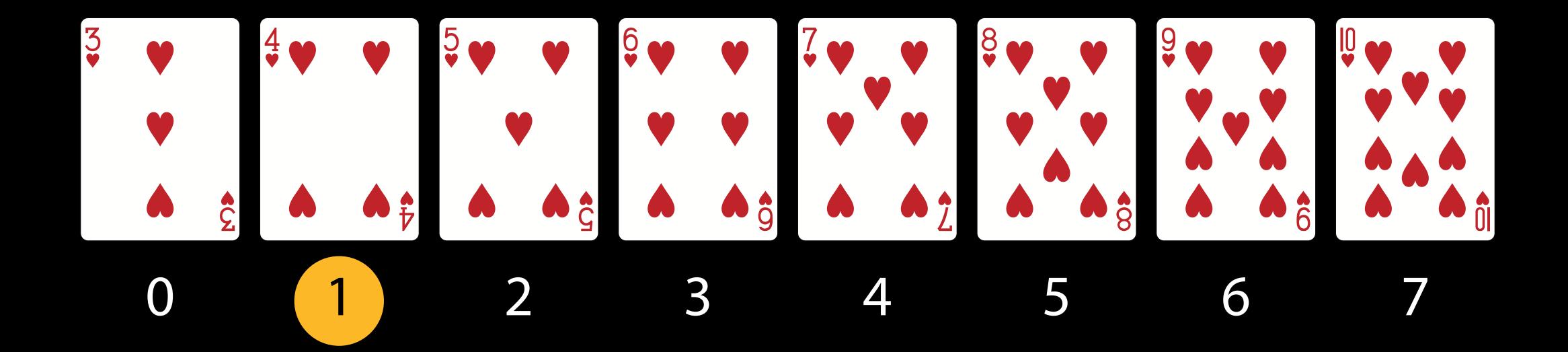
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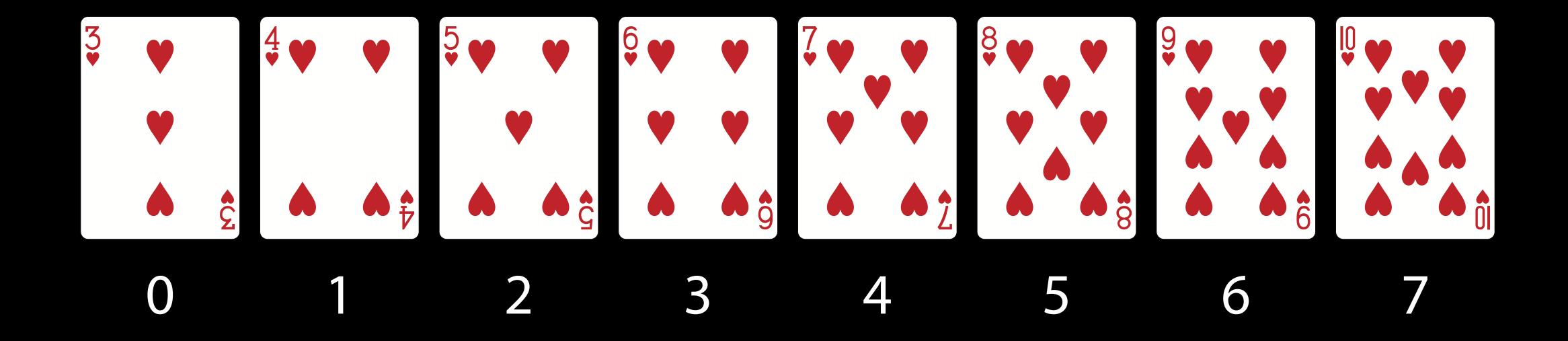
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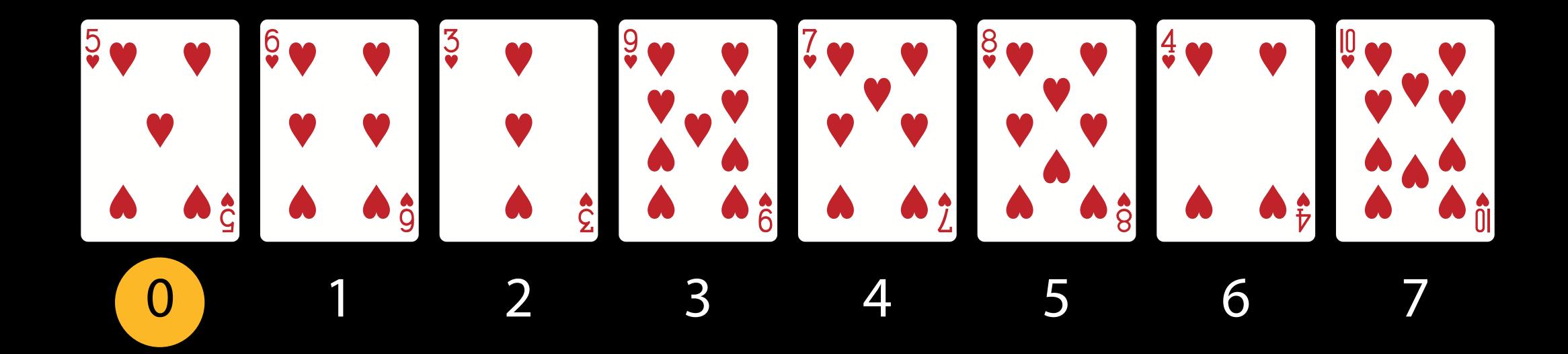
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Find the smallest item in the unsorted part.

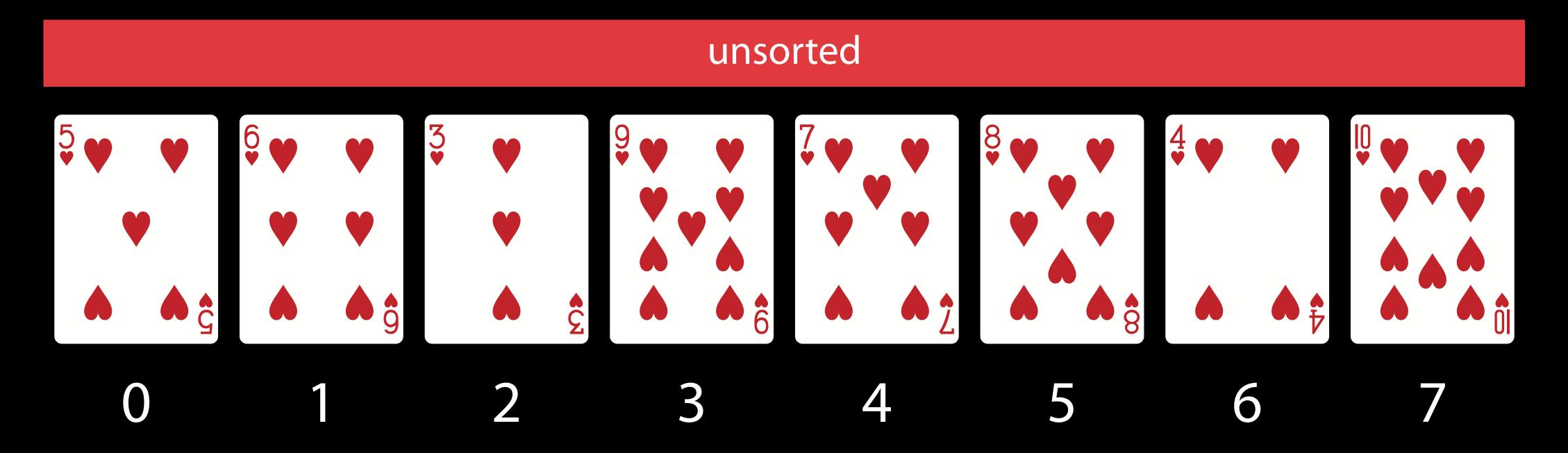
Swap this item to the front and "fix" it.

Repeat for unfixed items until all items are fixed.



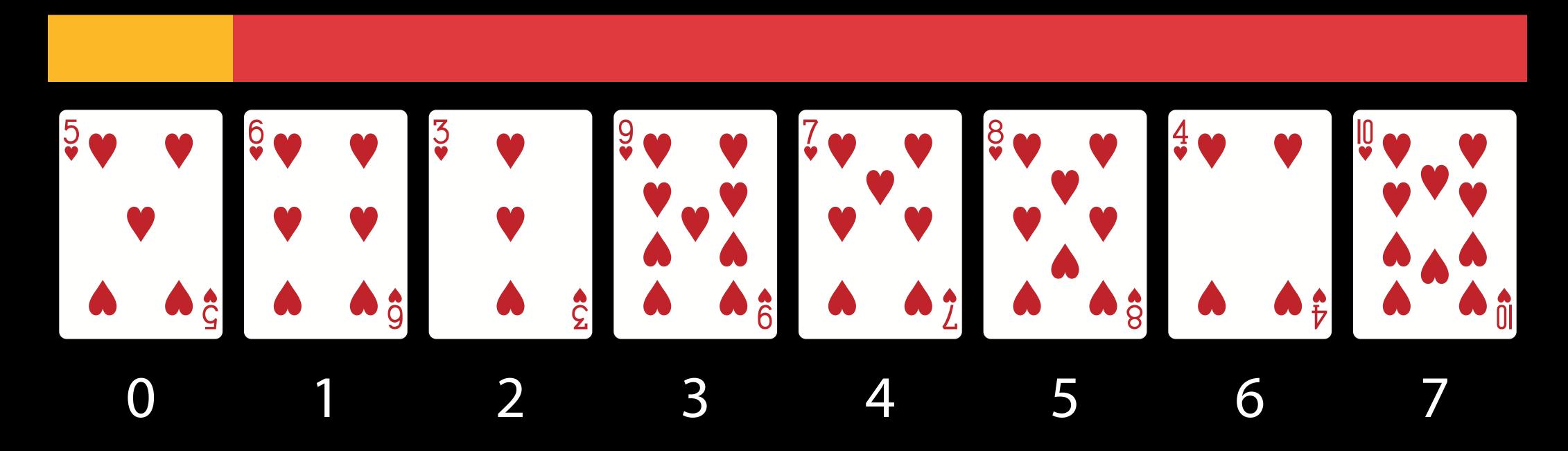
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Swap it to the front of the unsorted part to put it in correct position.



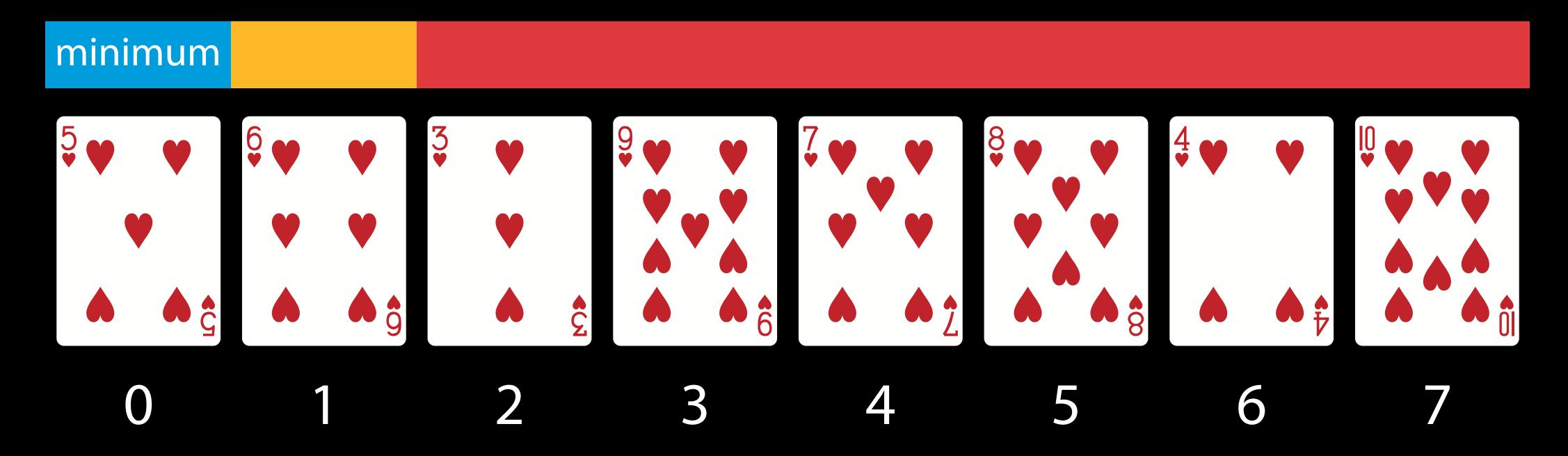
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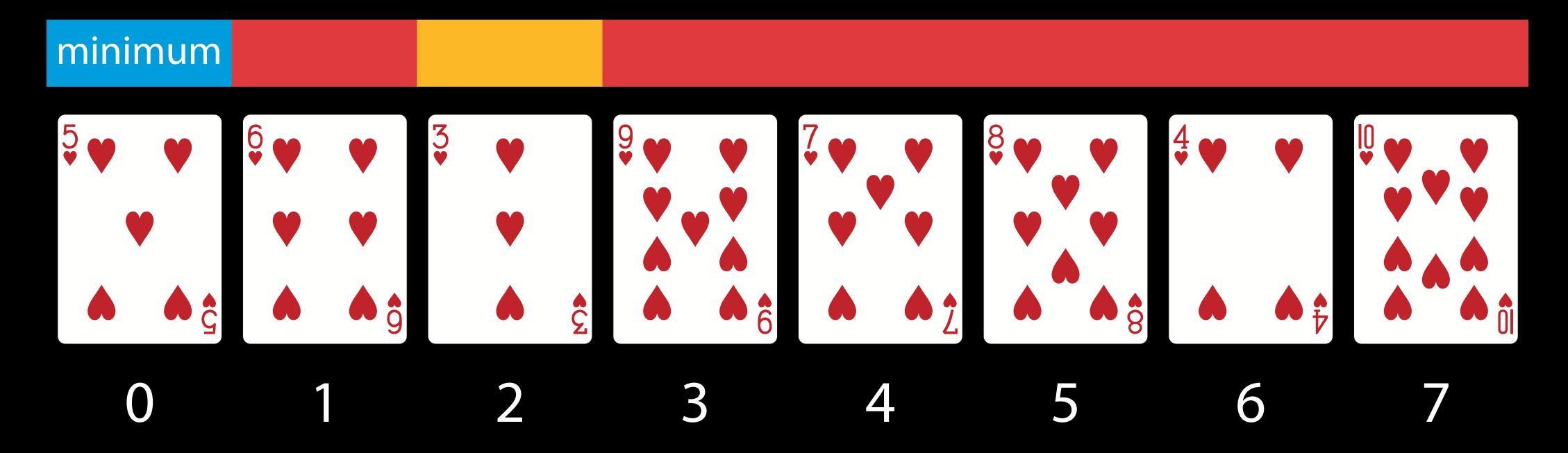
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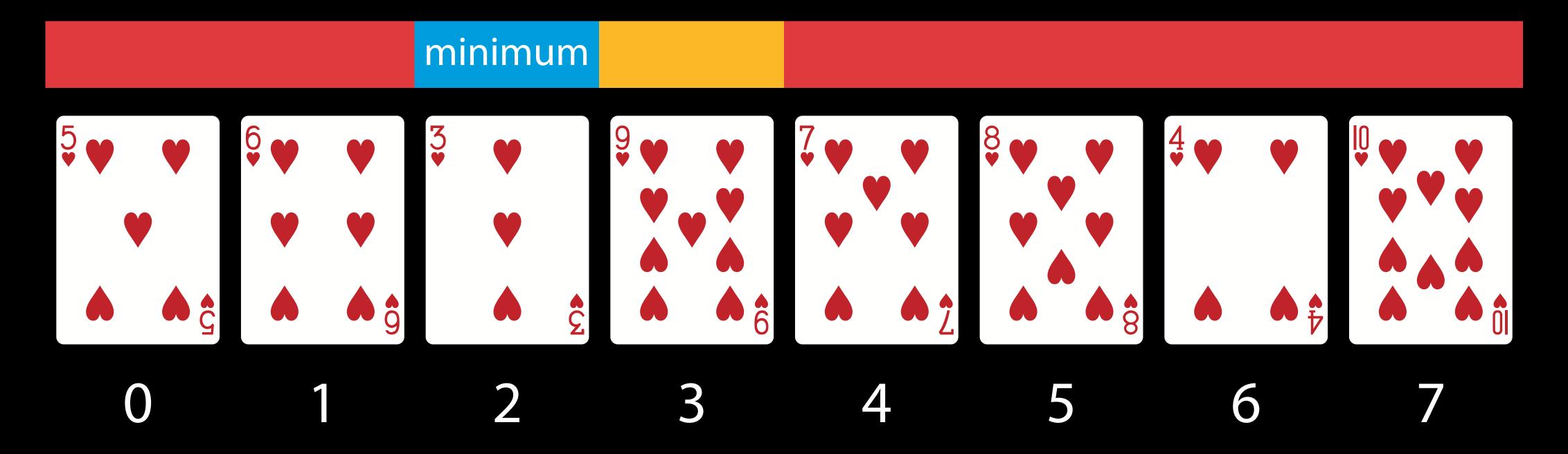
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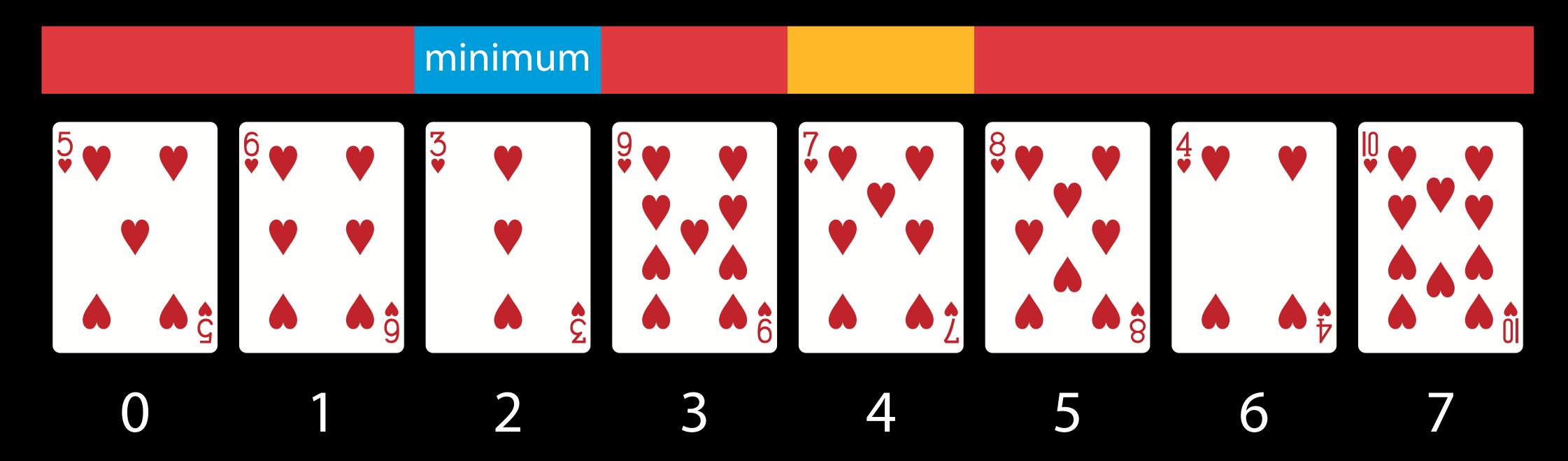
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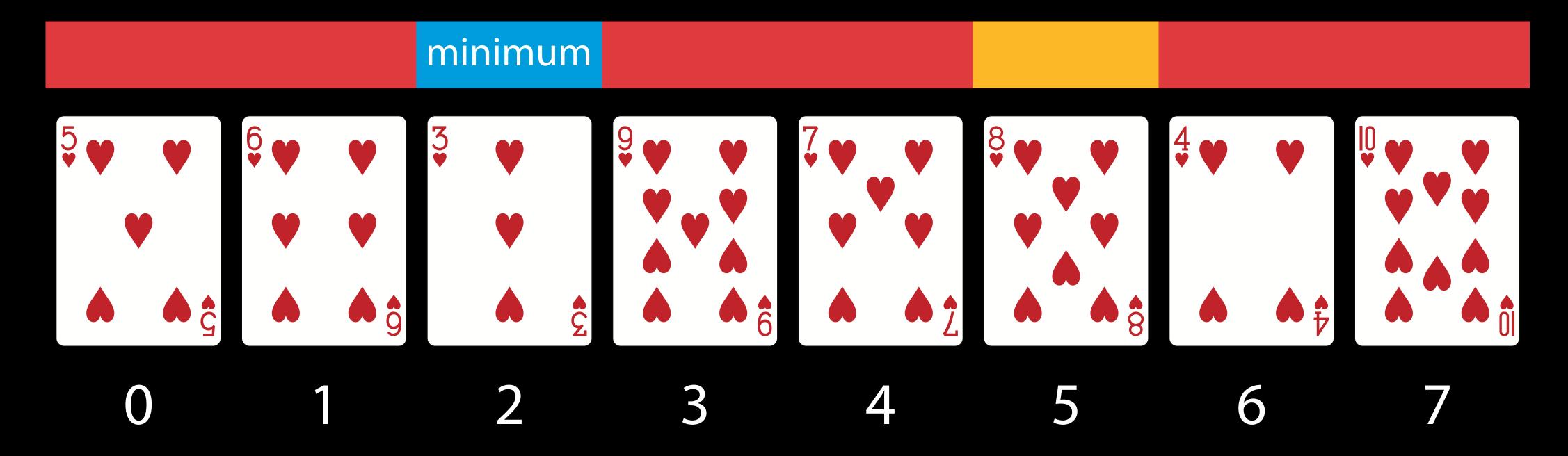
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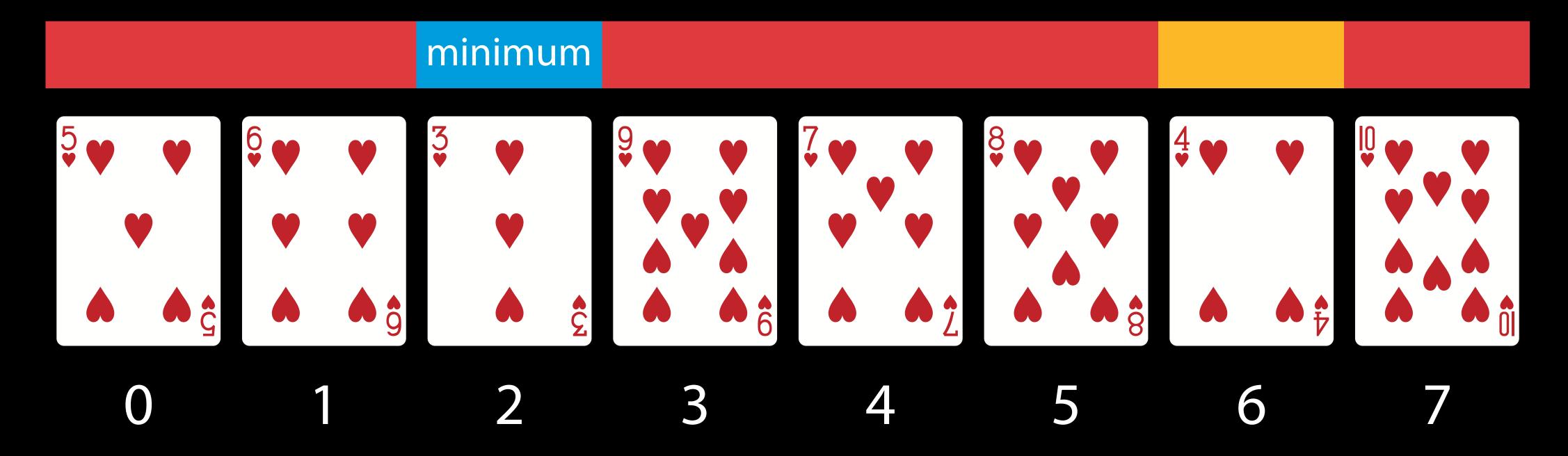
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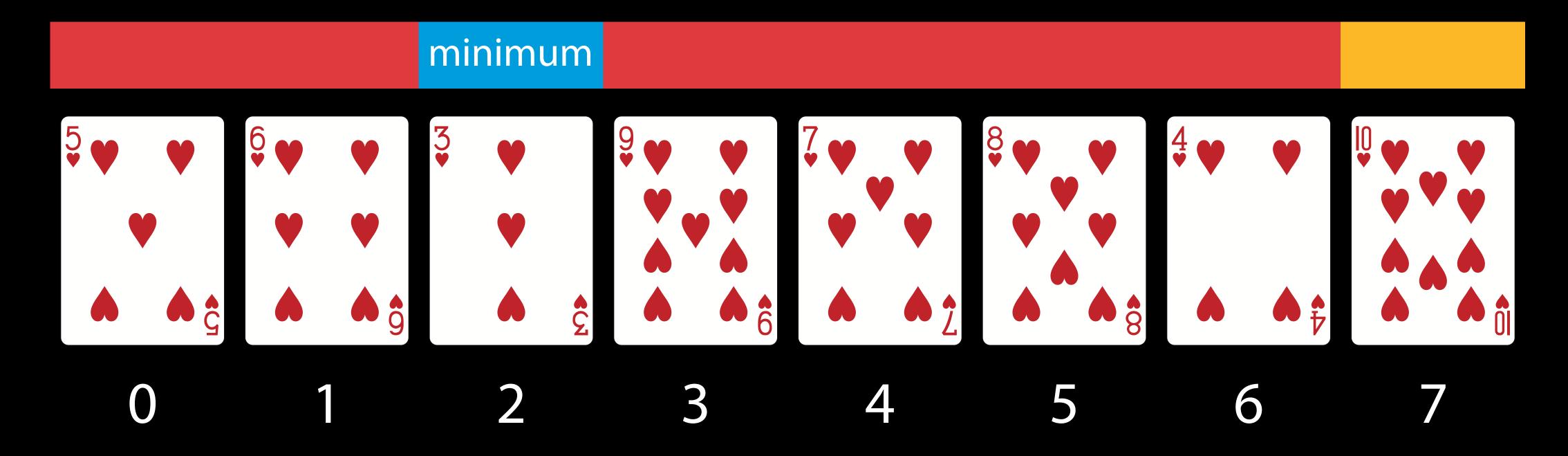
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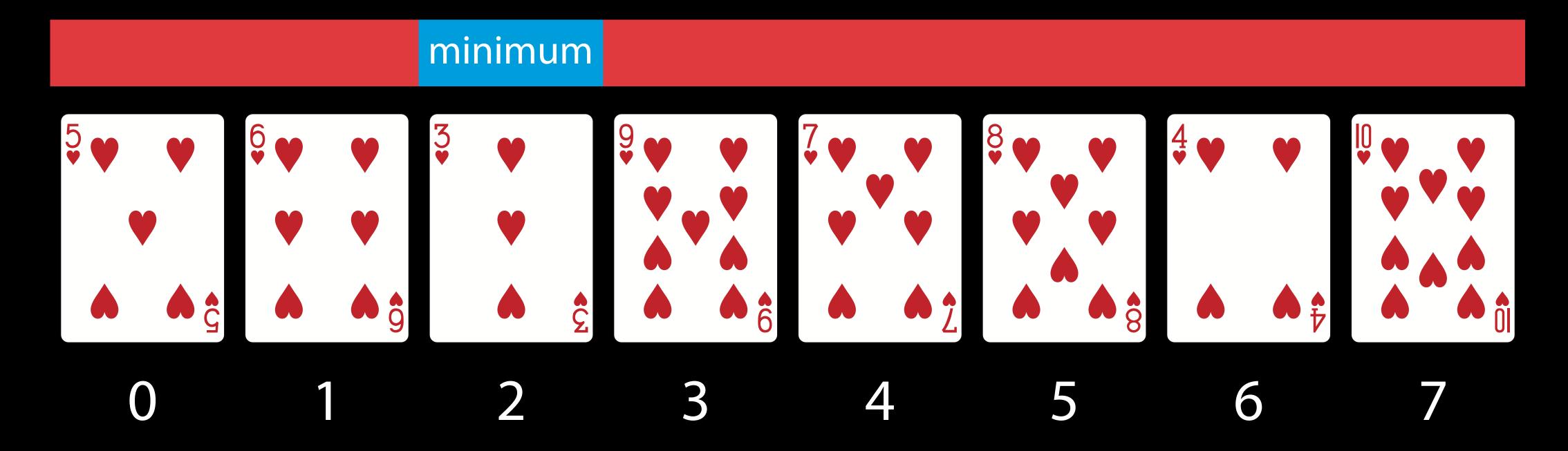
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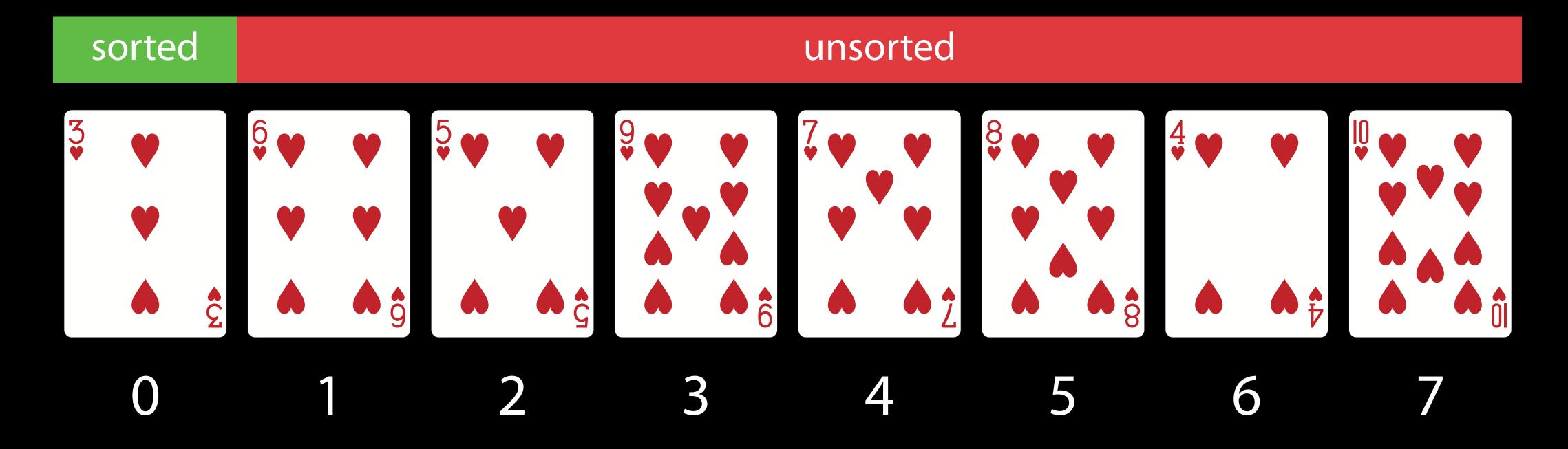
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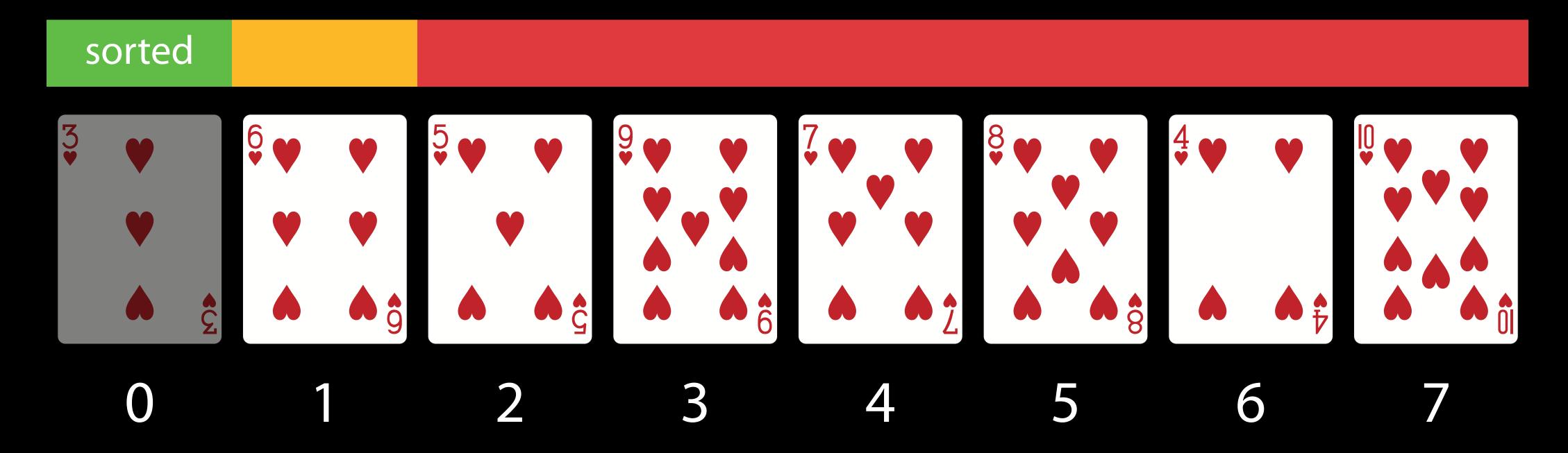
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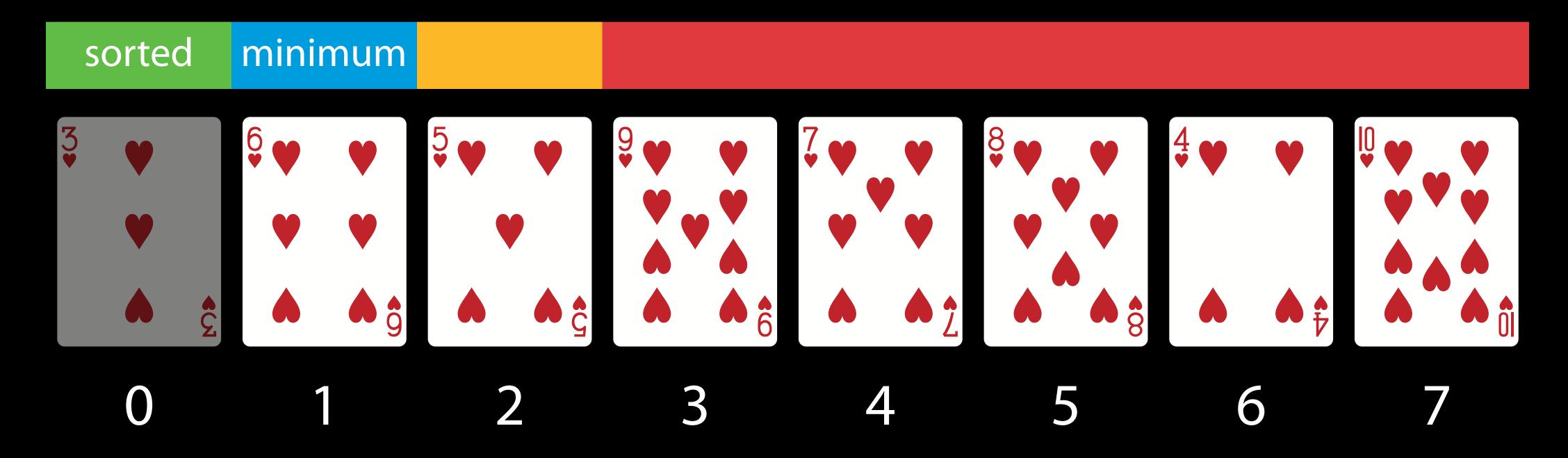
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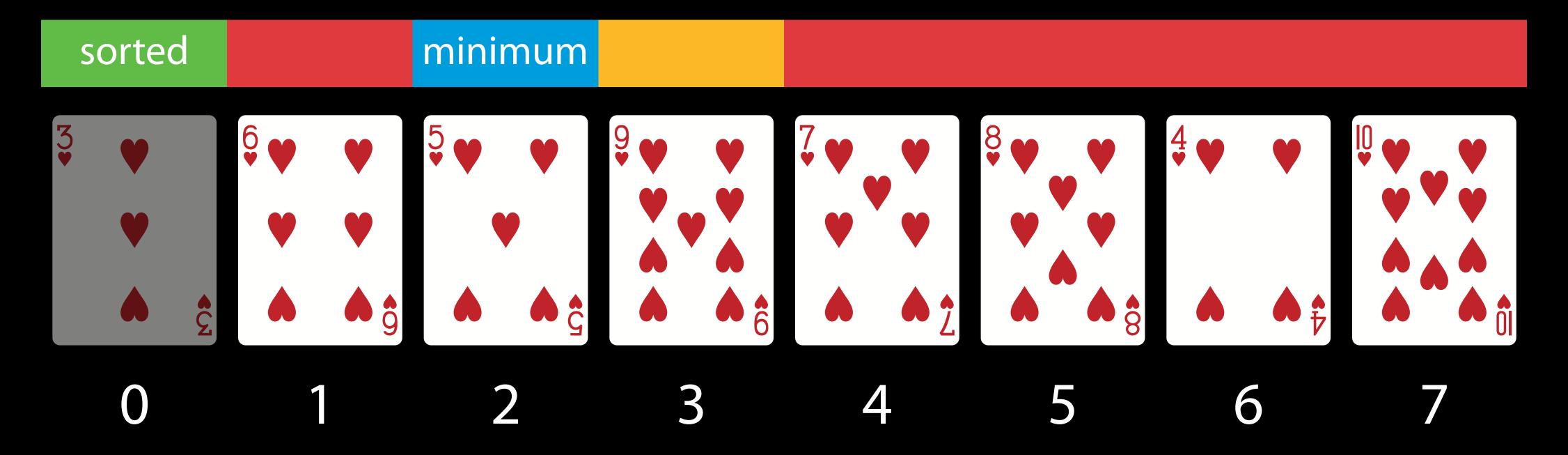
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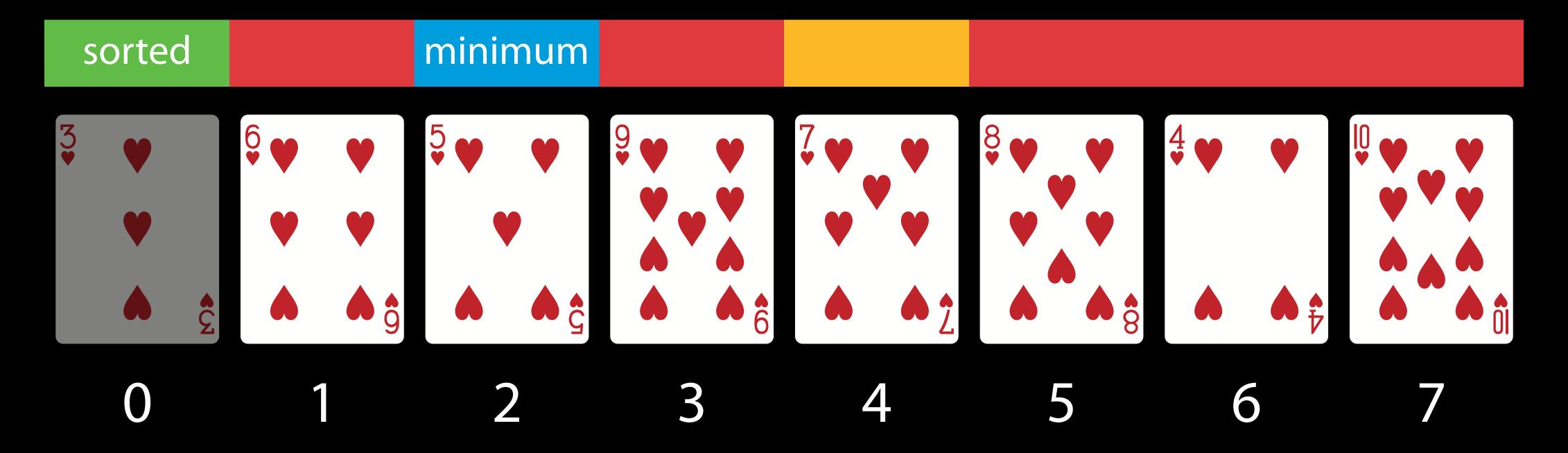
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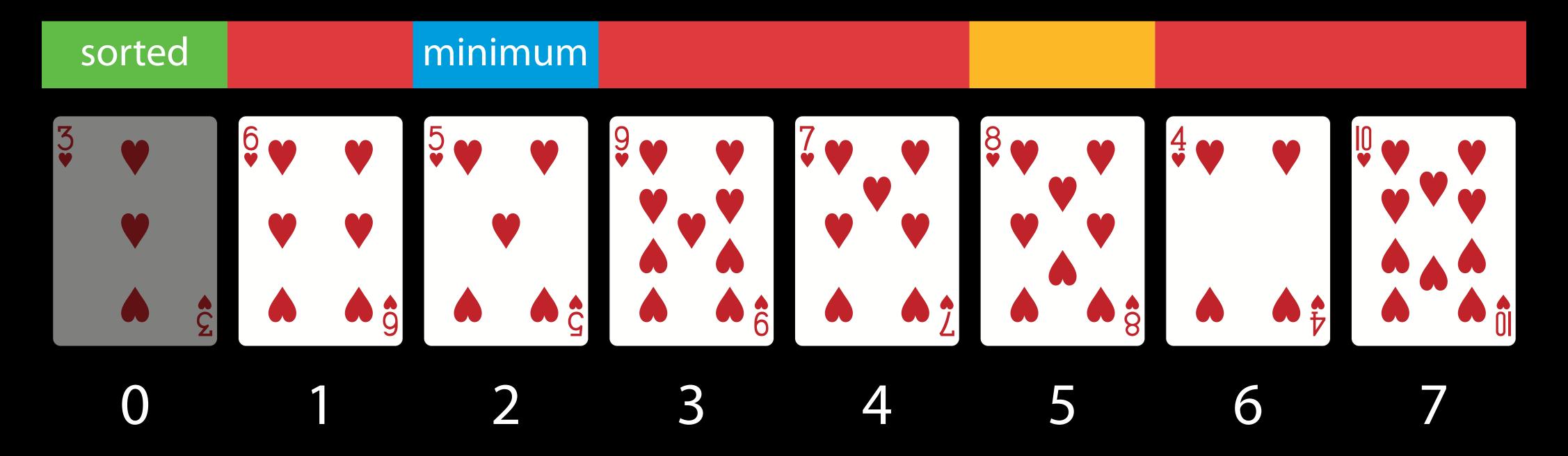
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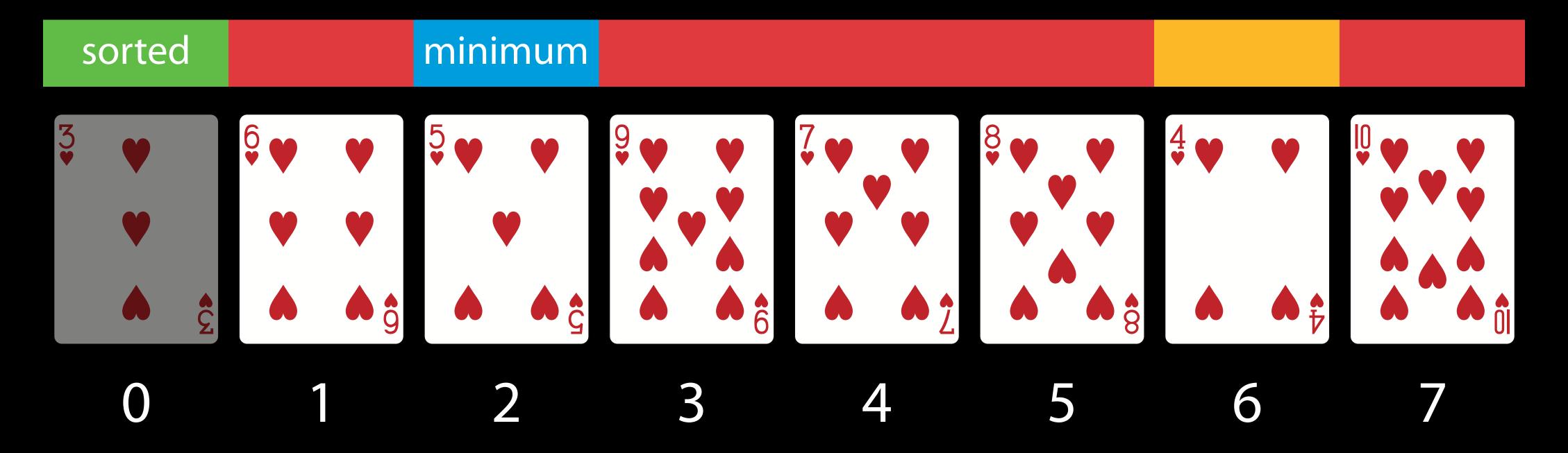
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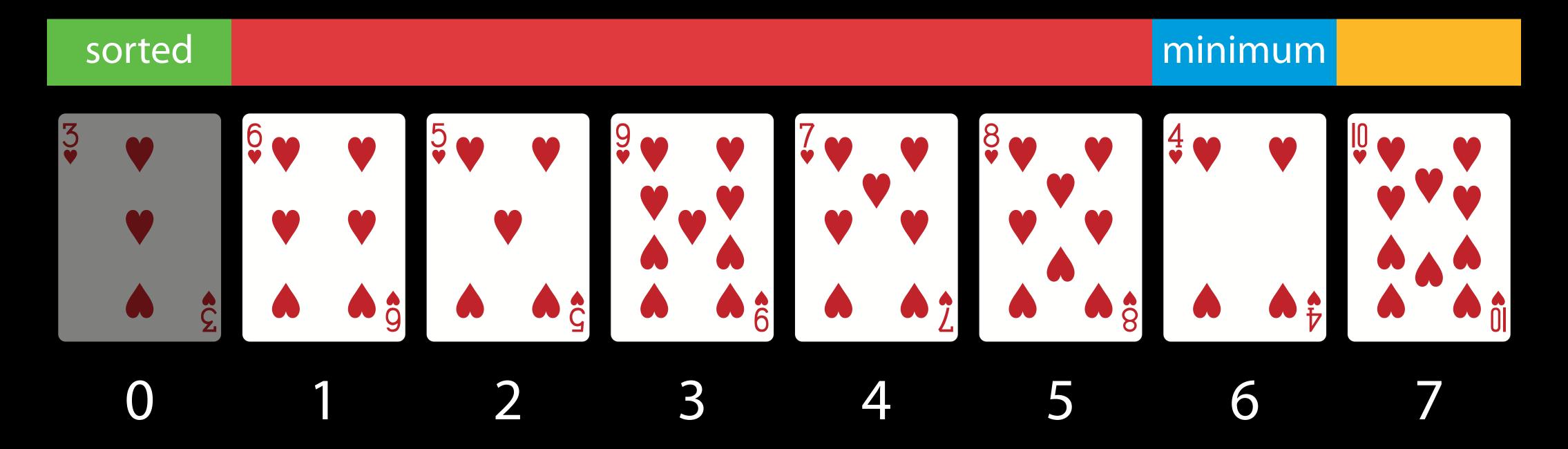
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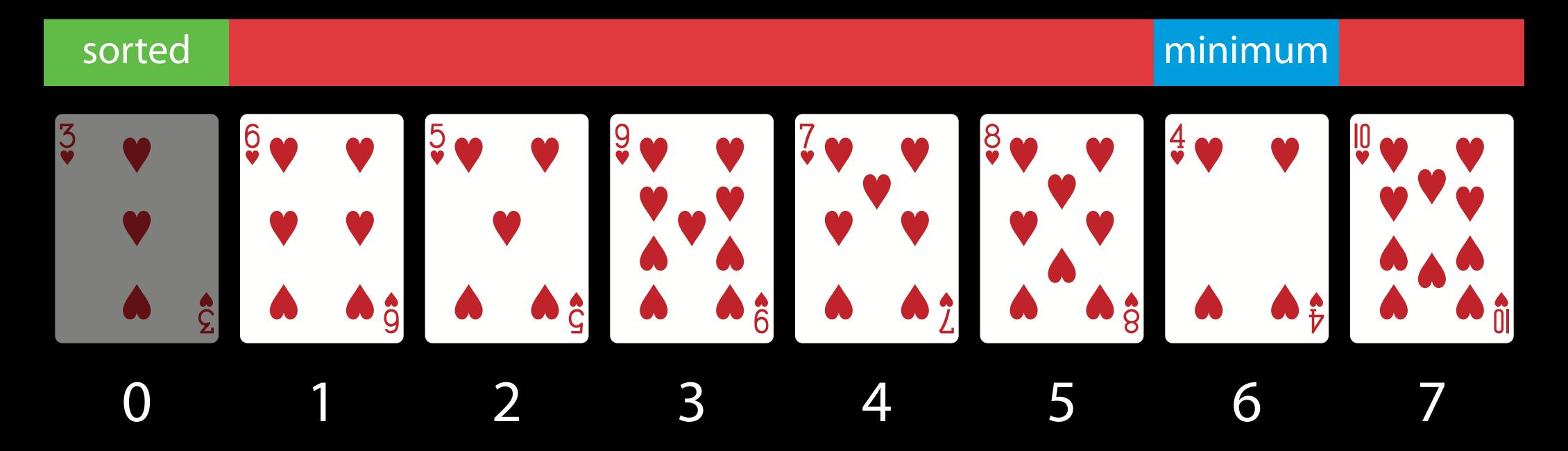
Select the smallest item in the unsorted part.

Swap it to the front of the unsorted part to put it in correct position.



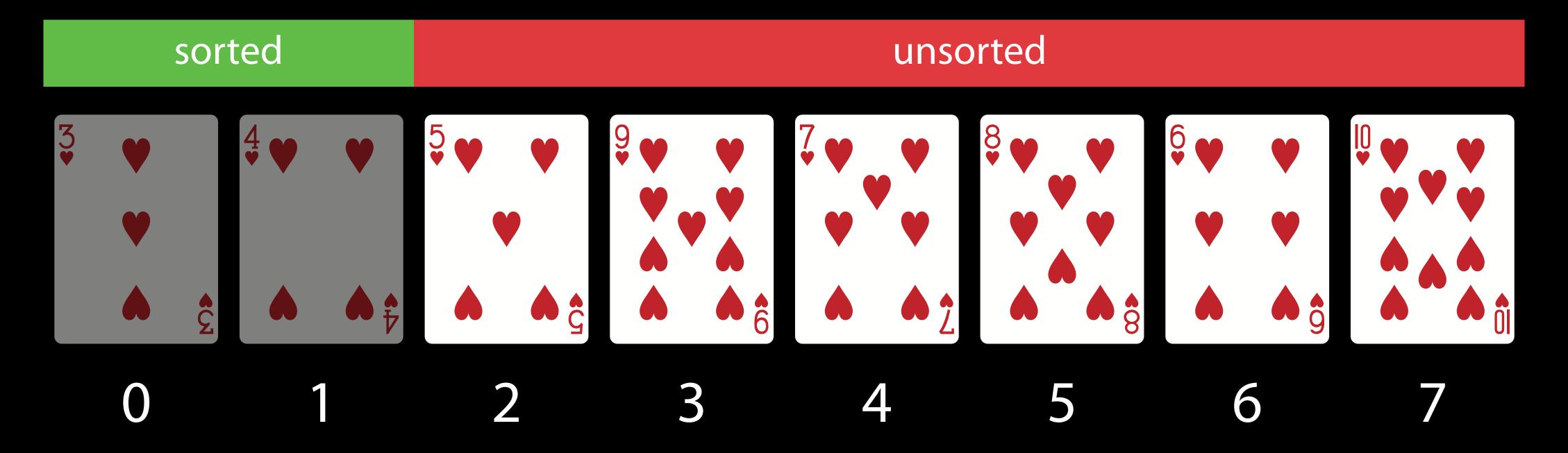
Select the smallest item in the unsorted part.

Swap it to the front of the unsorted part to put it in correct position.



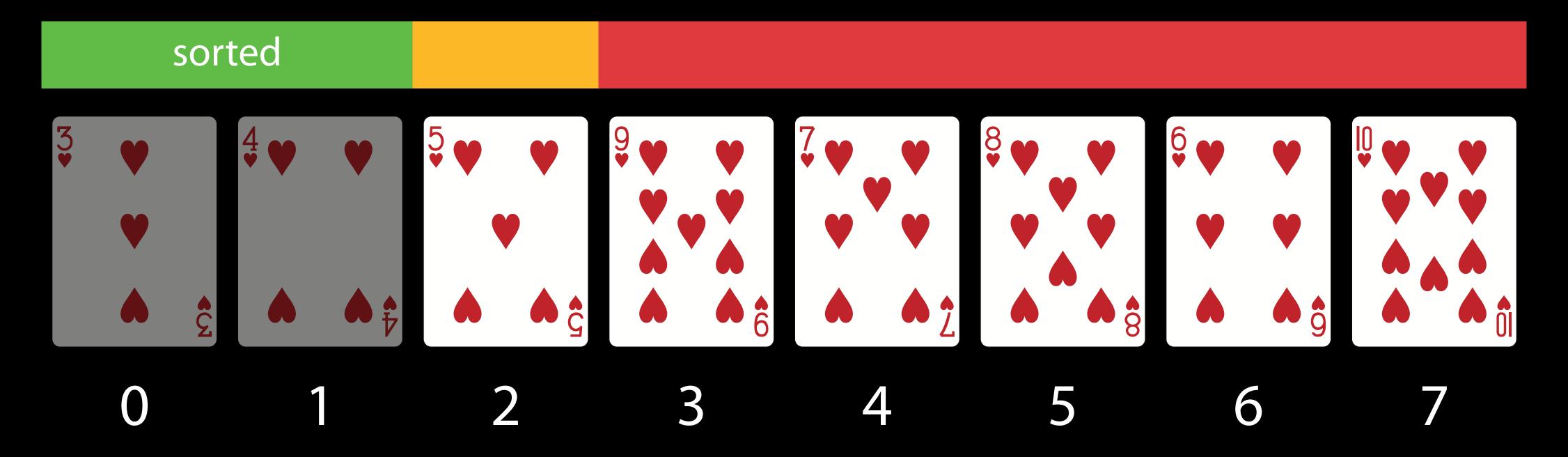
Select the smallest item in the unsorted part.

Swap it to the front of the unsorted part to put it in correct position.



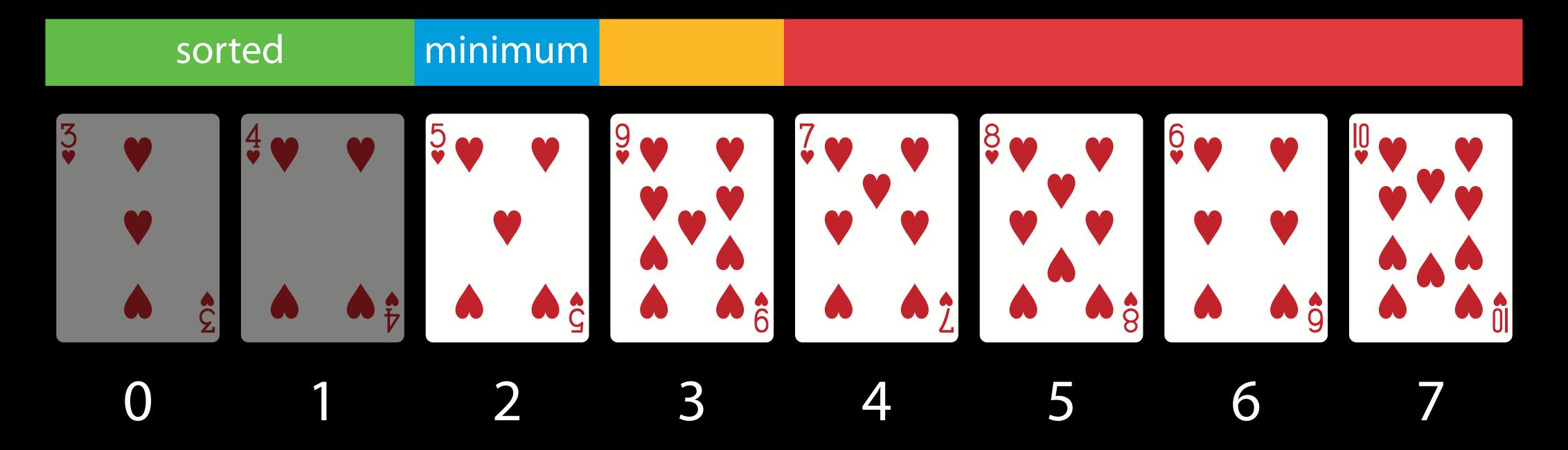
Select the smallest item in the unsorted part.

Swap it to the front of the unsorted part to put it in correct position.



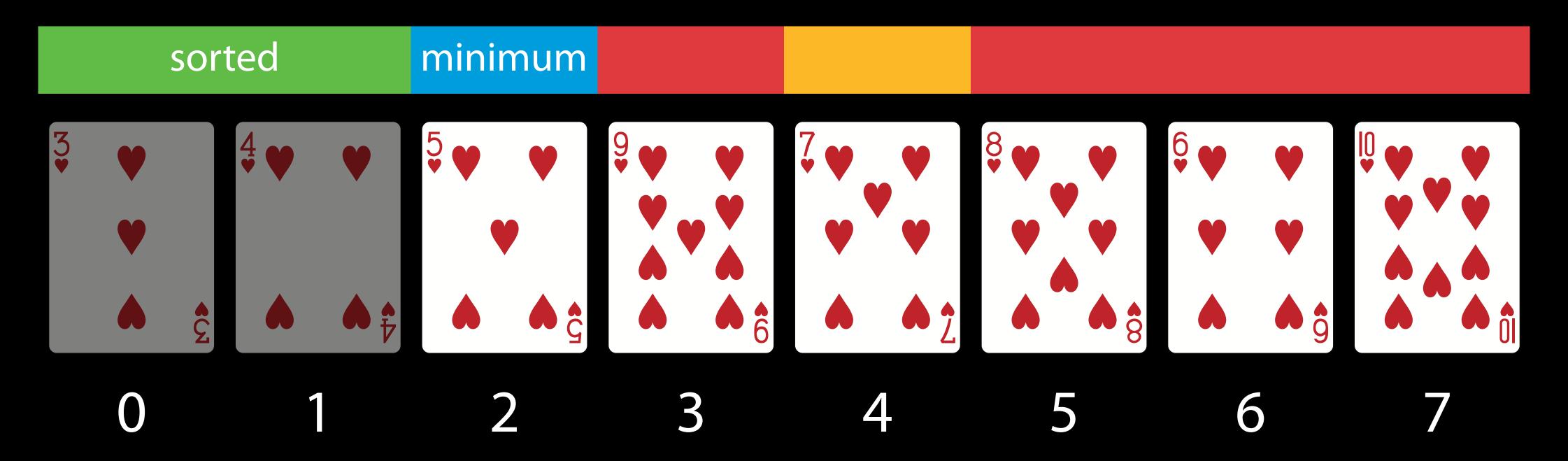
Select the smallest item in the unsorted part.

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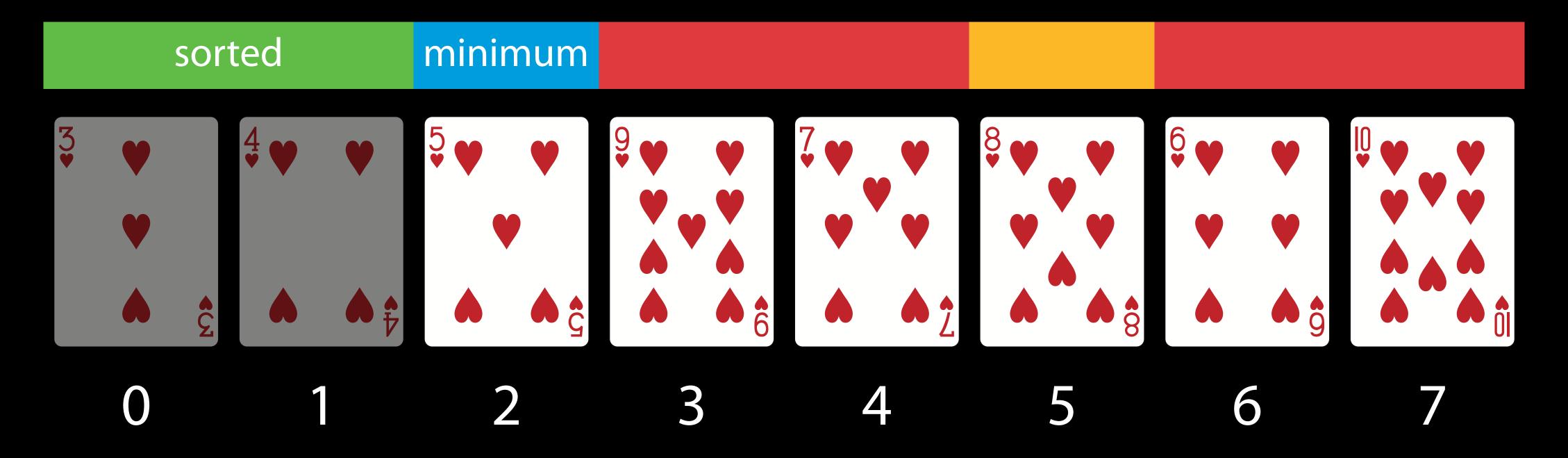
Select the smallest item in the unsorted part.

Swap it to the front of the unsorted part to put it in correct position.



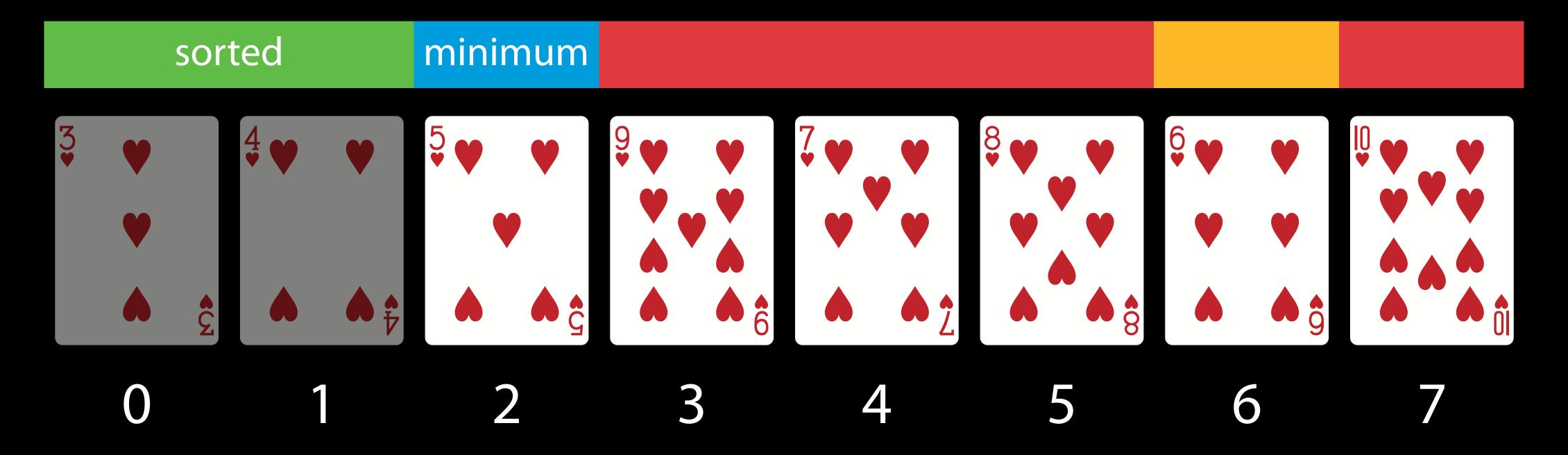
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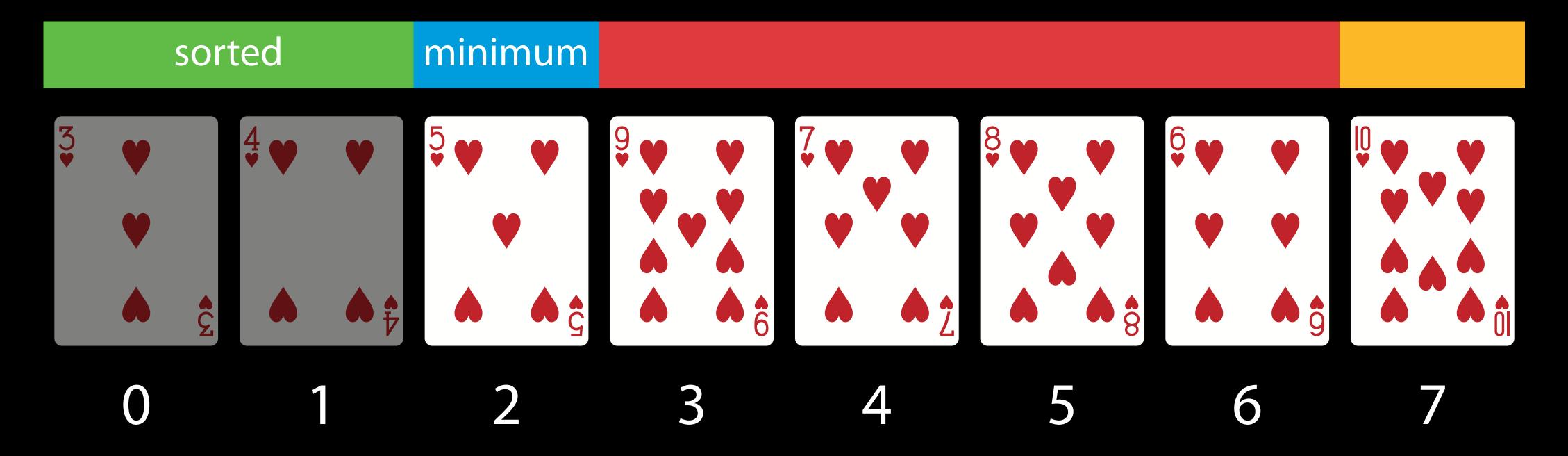
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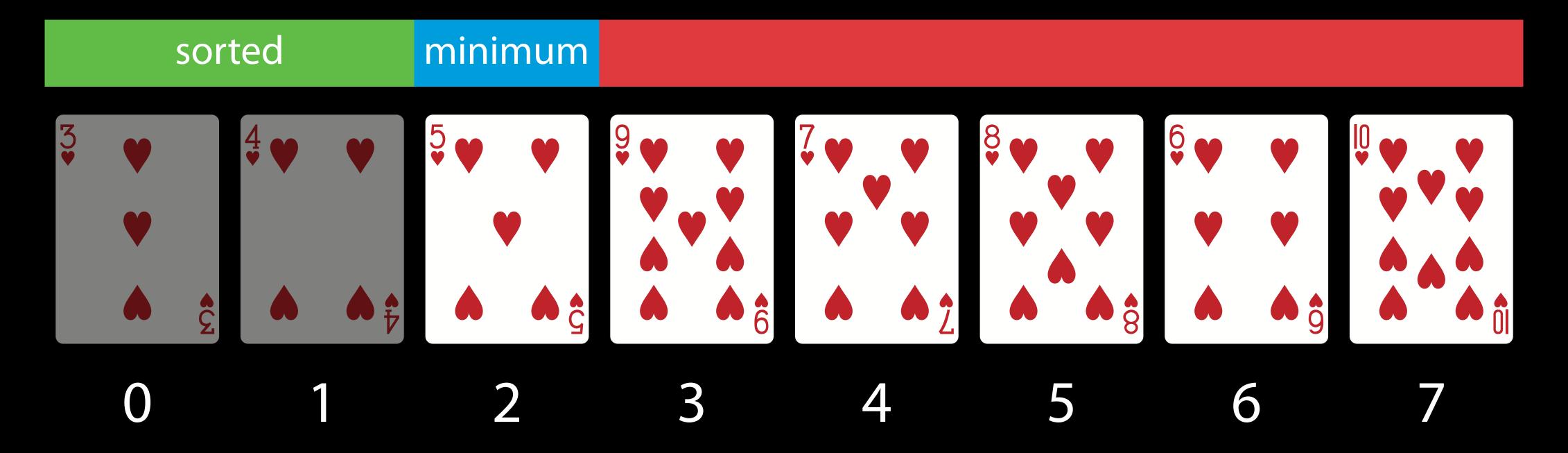
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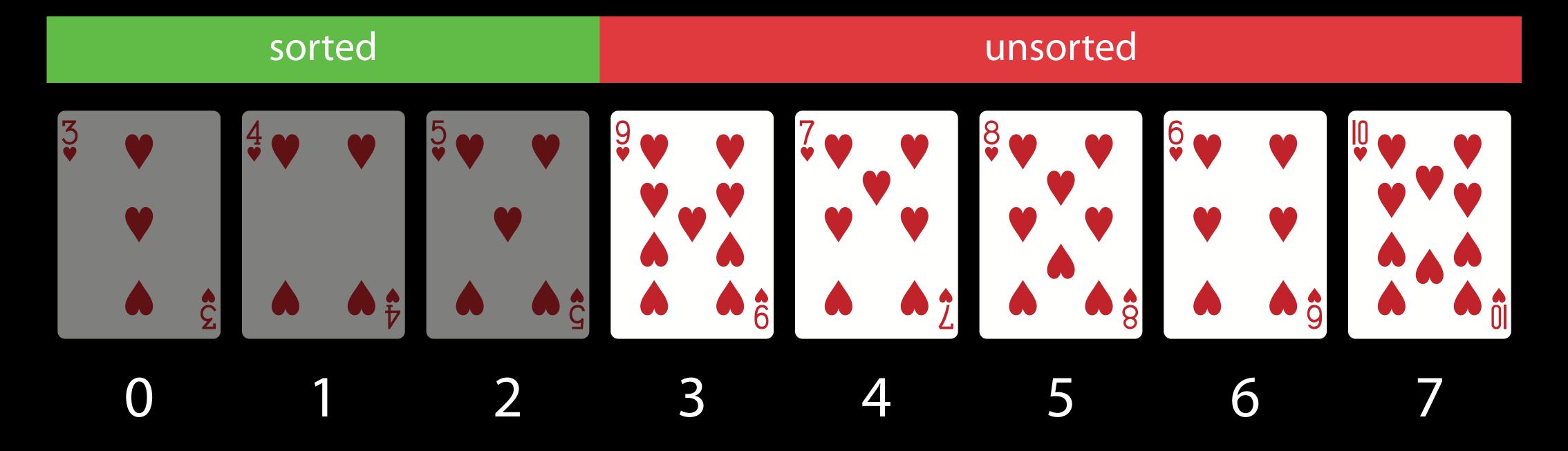
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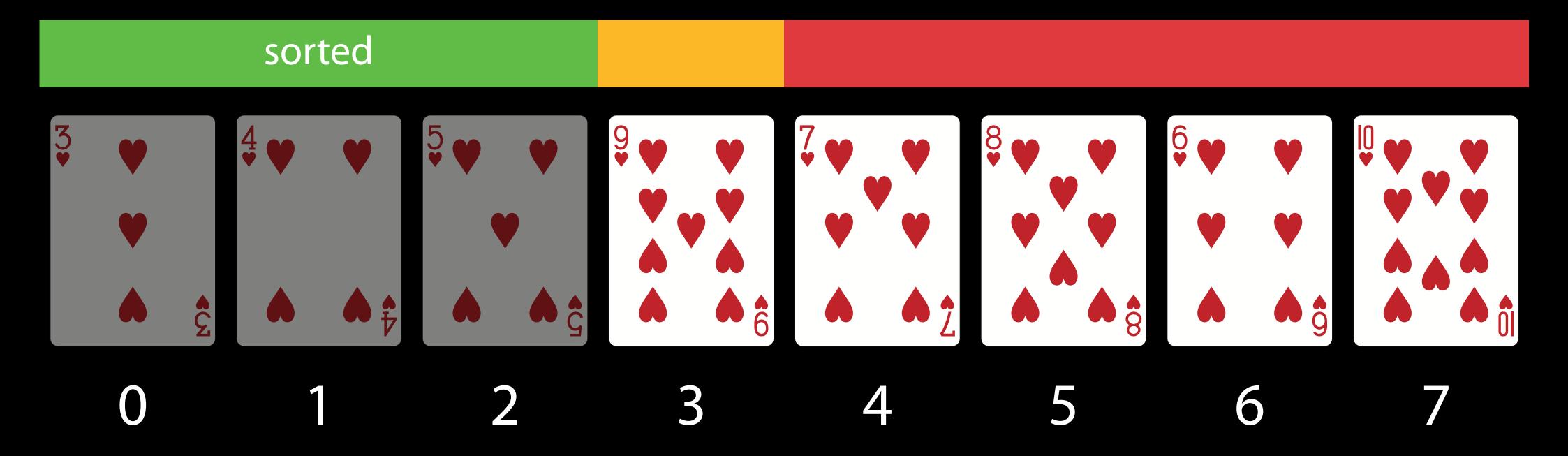
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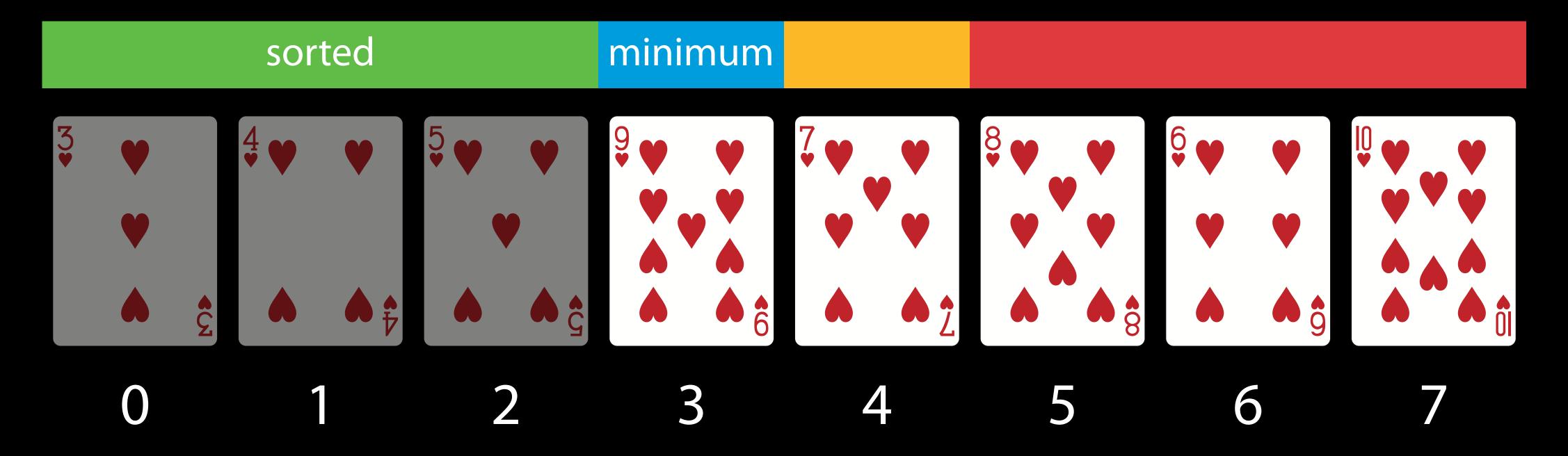
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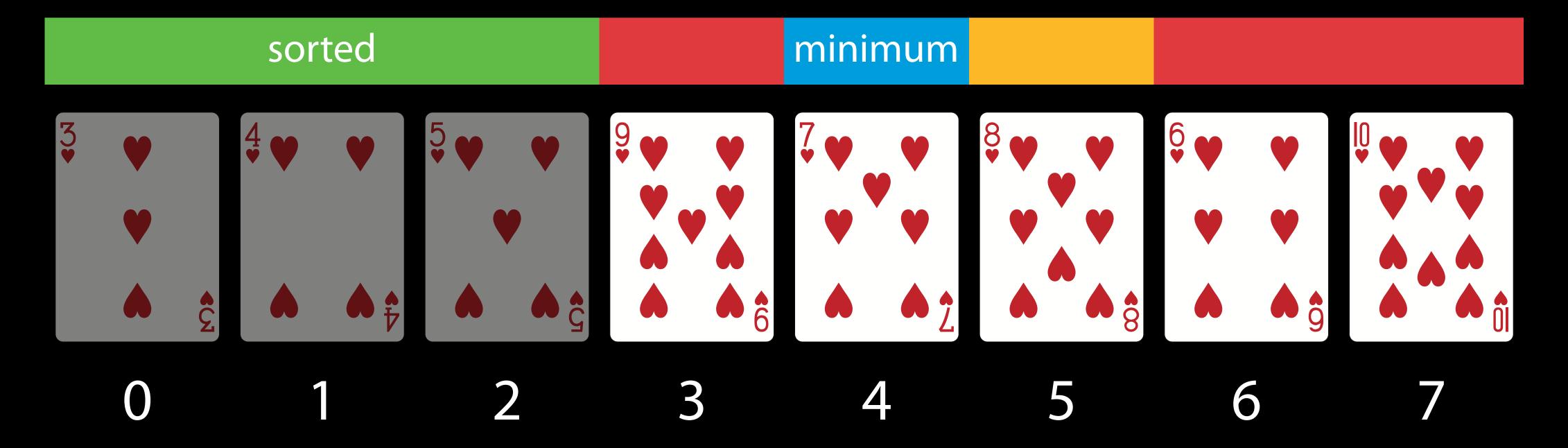
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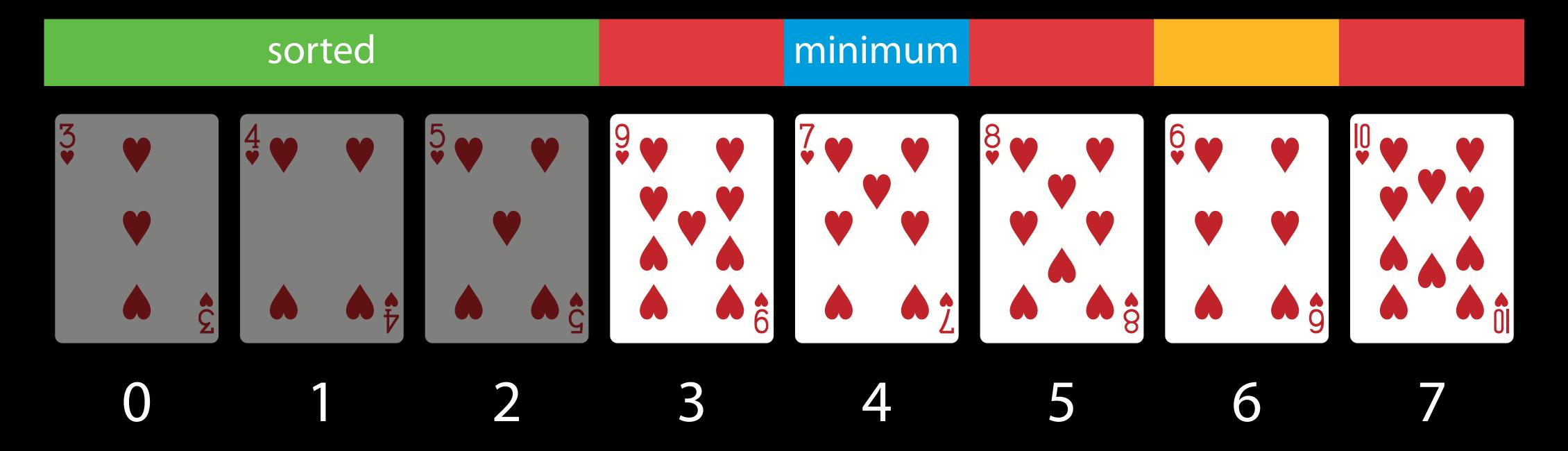
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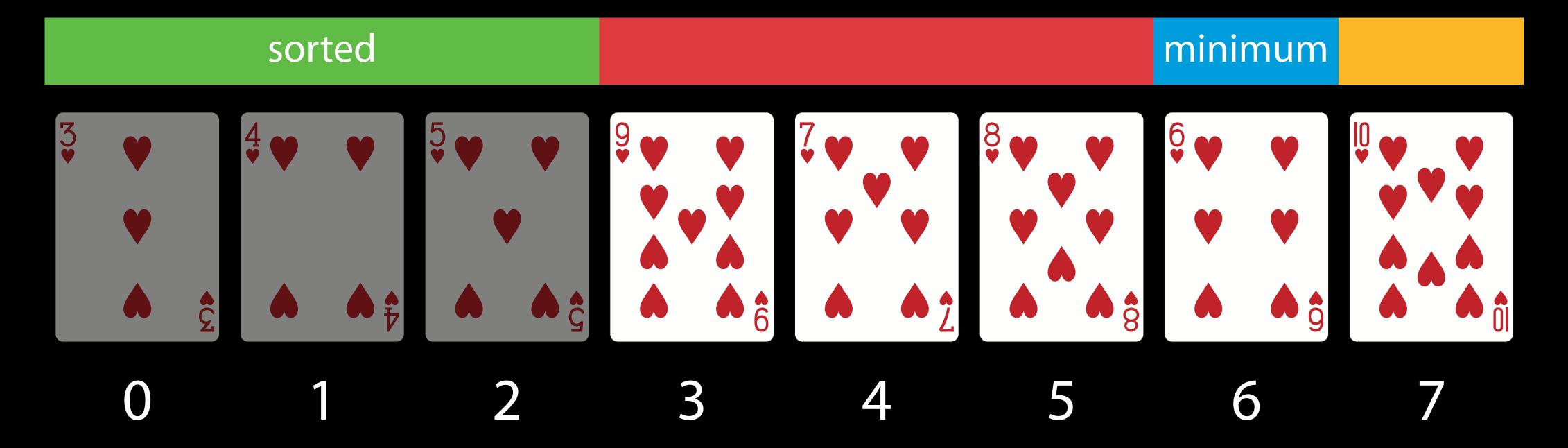
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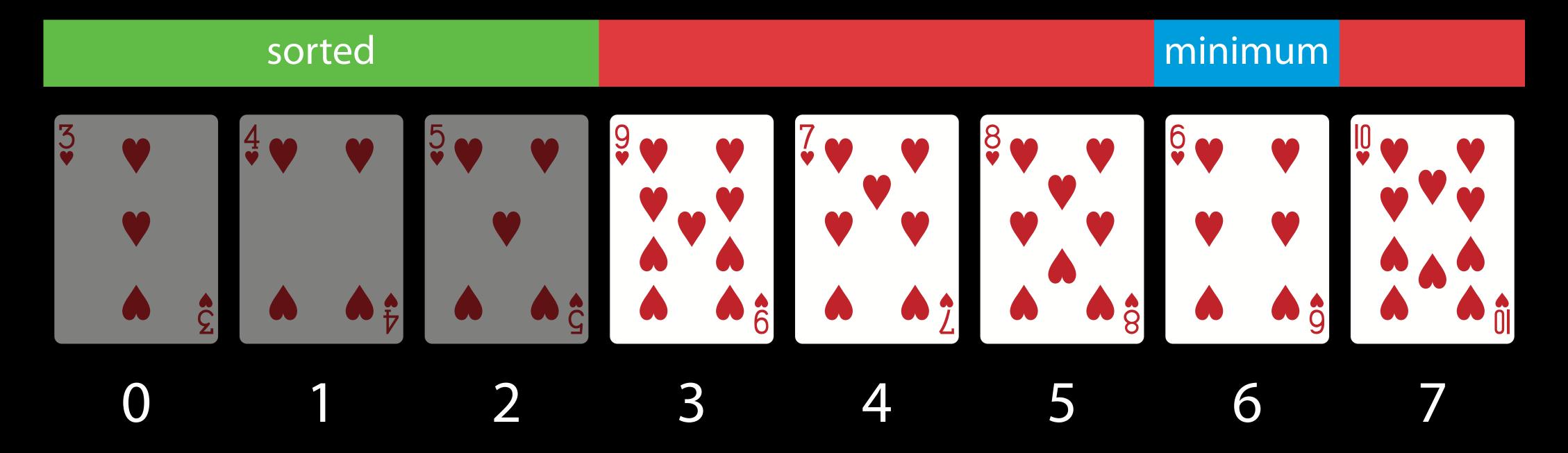
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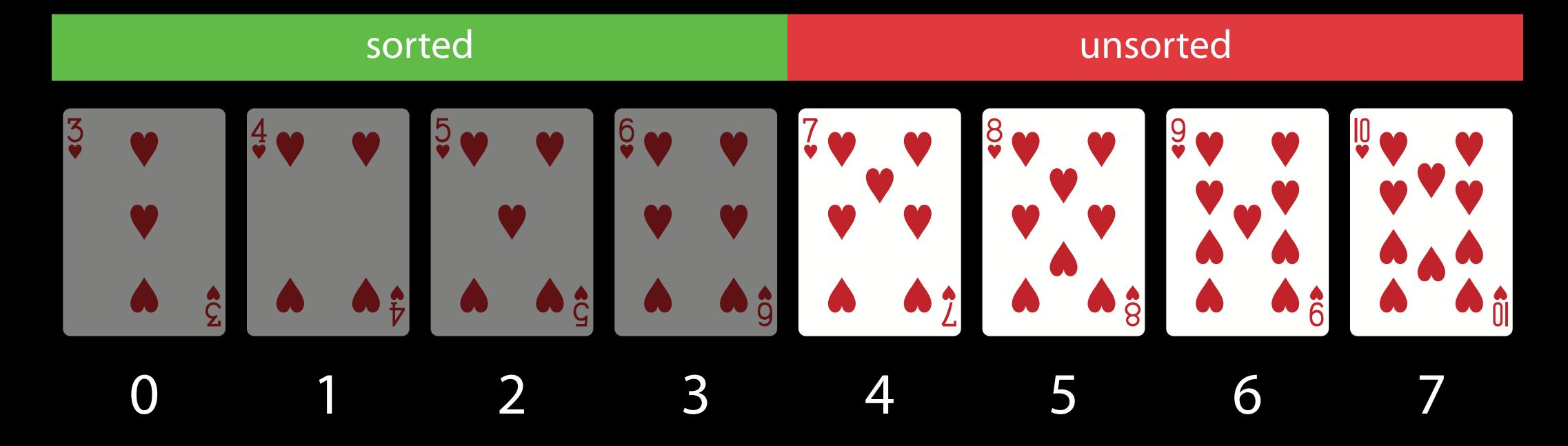
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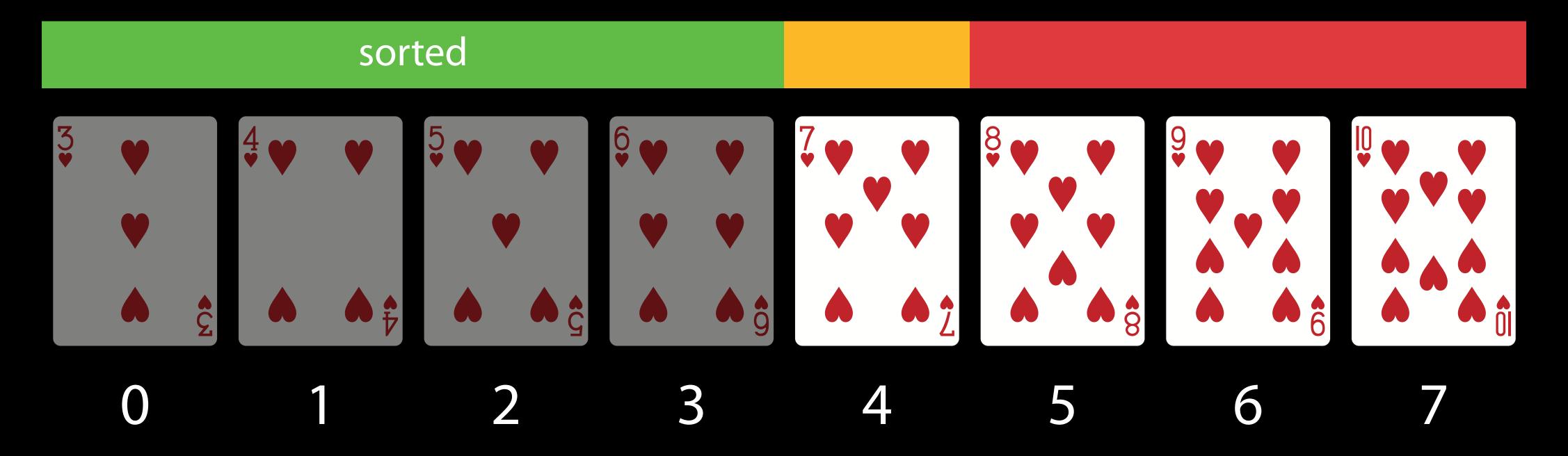
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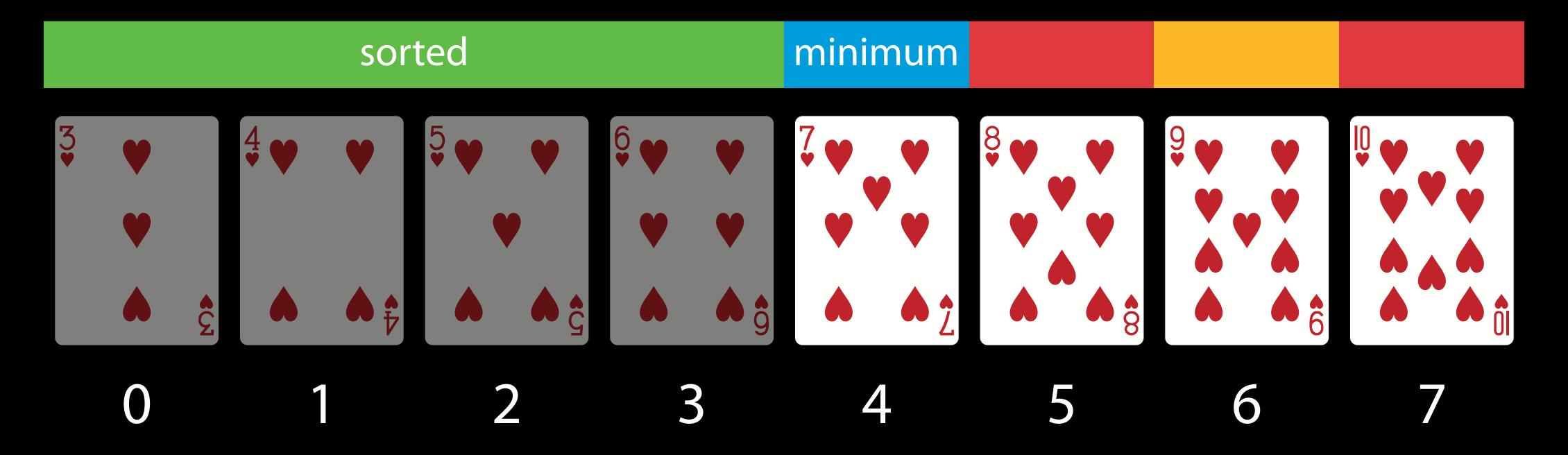
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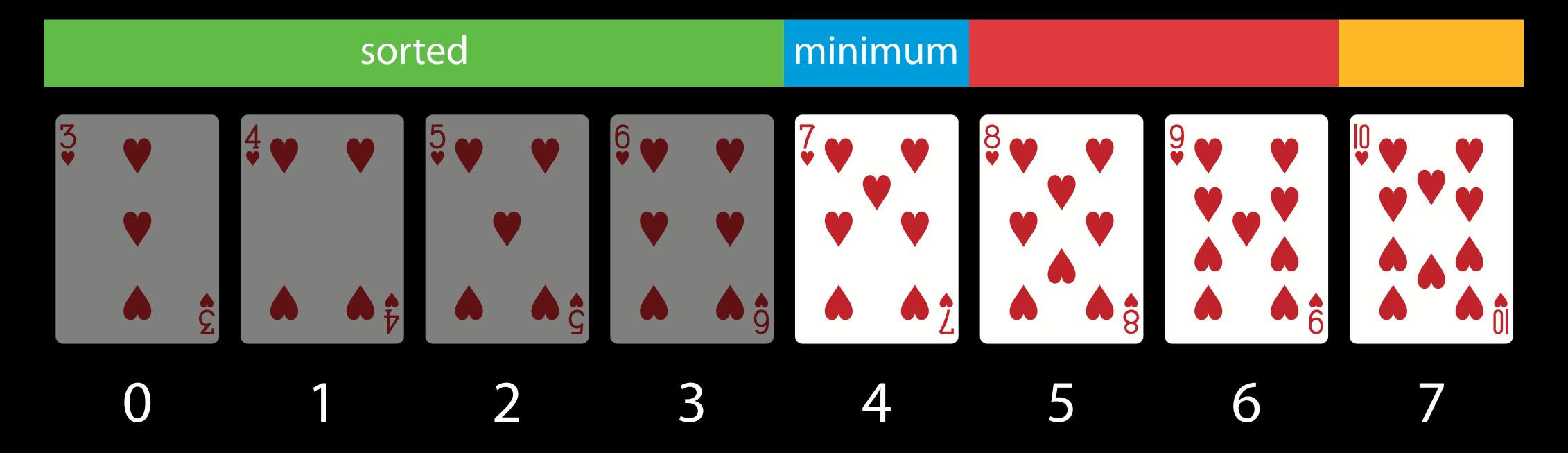
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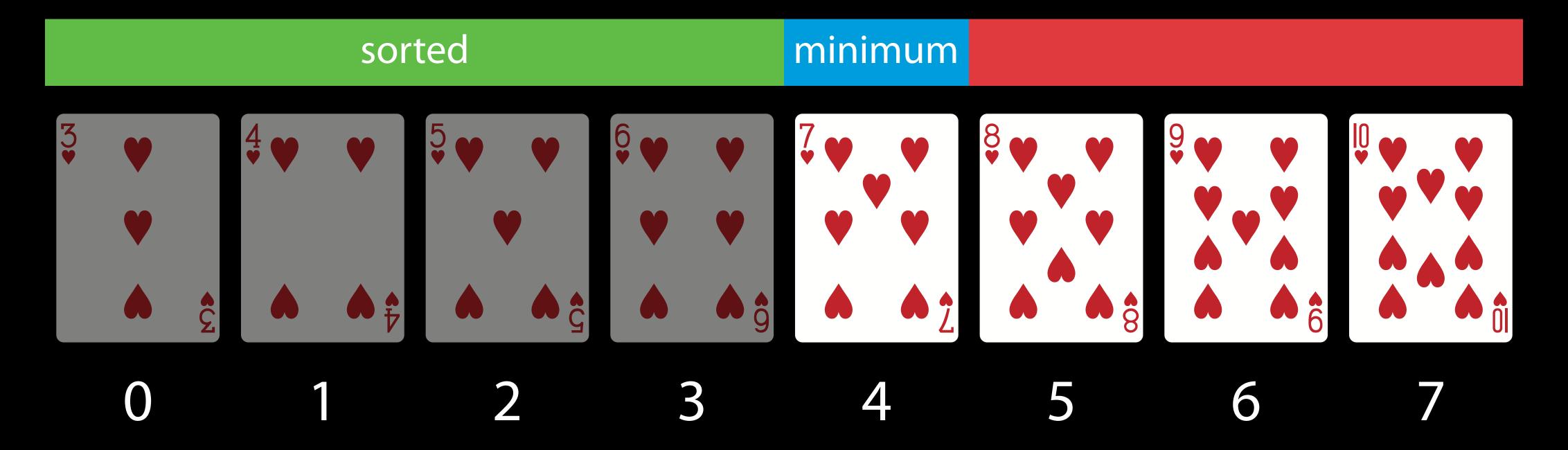
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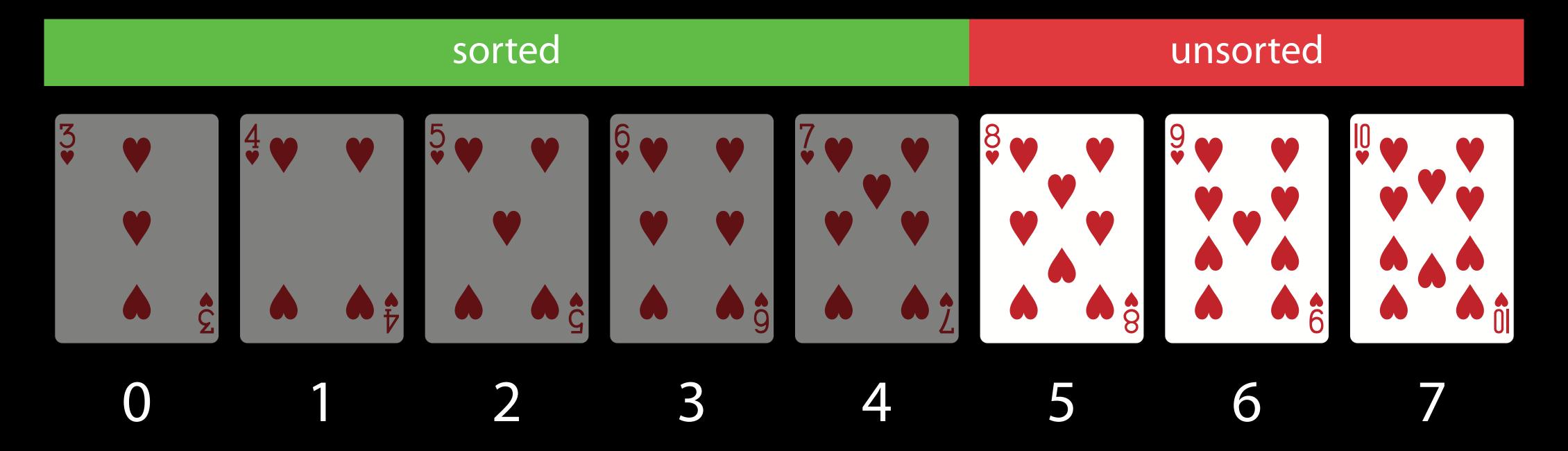
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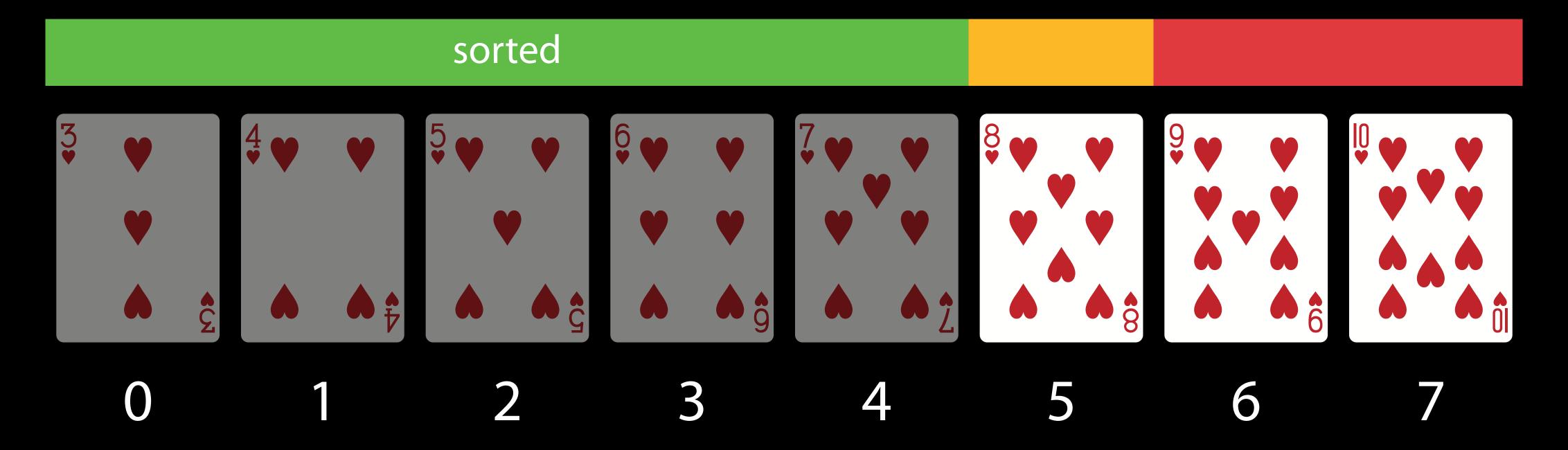
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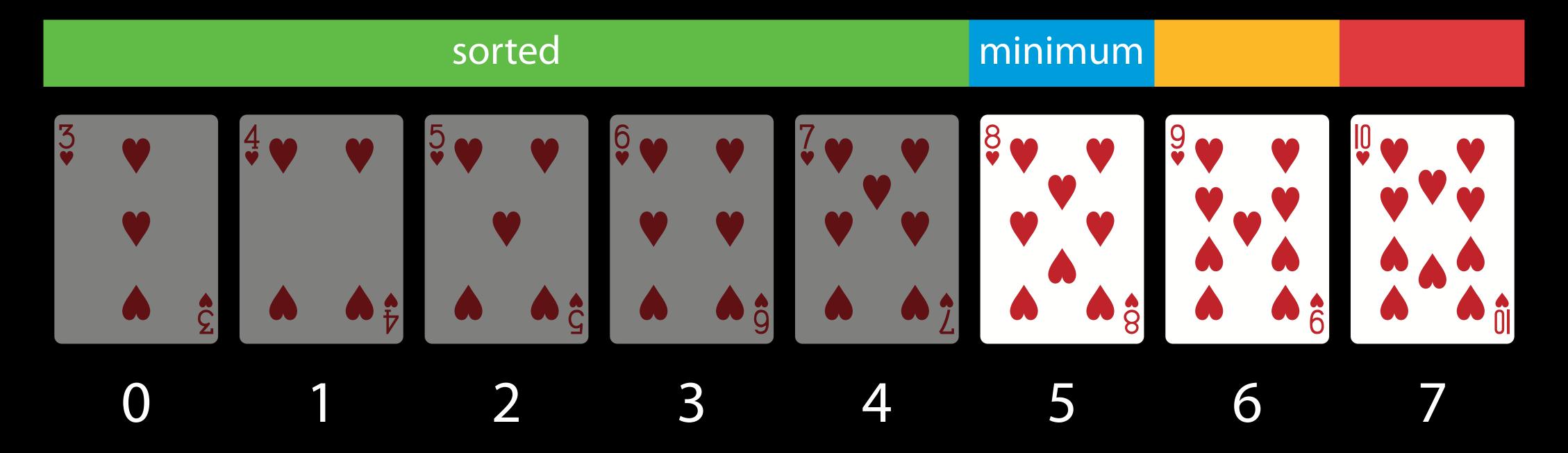
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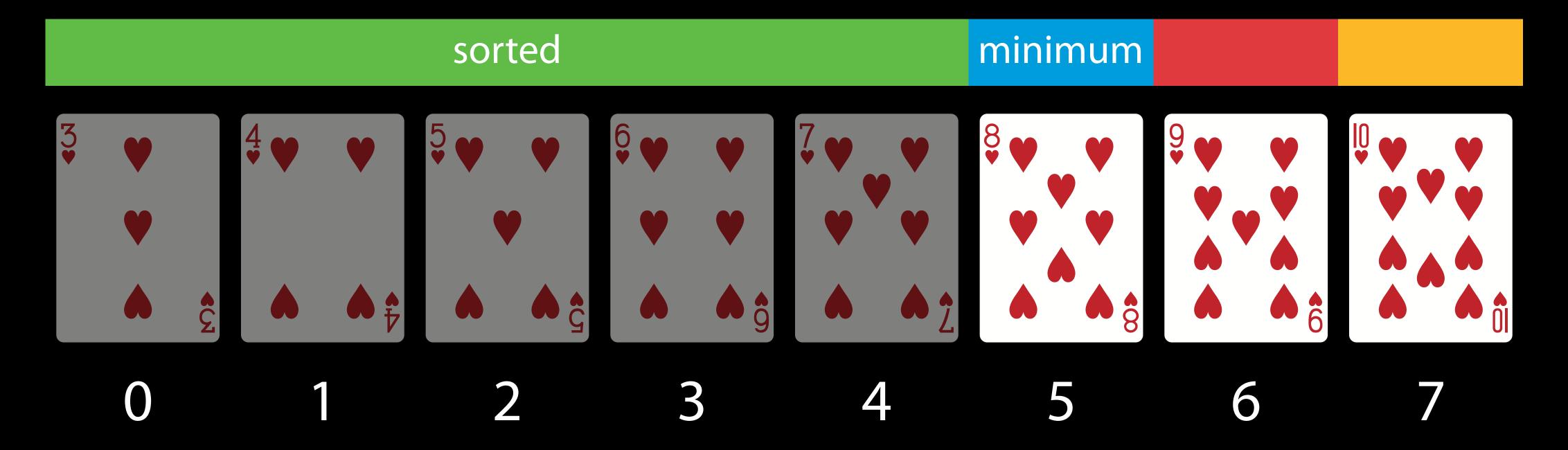
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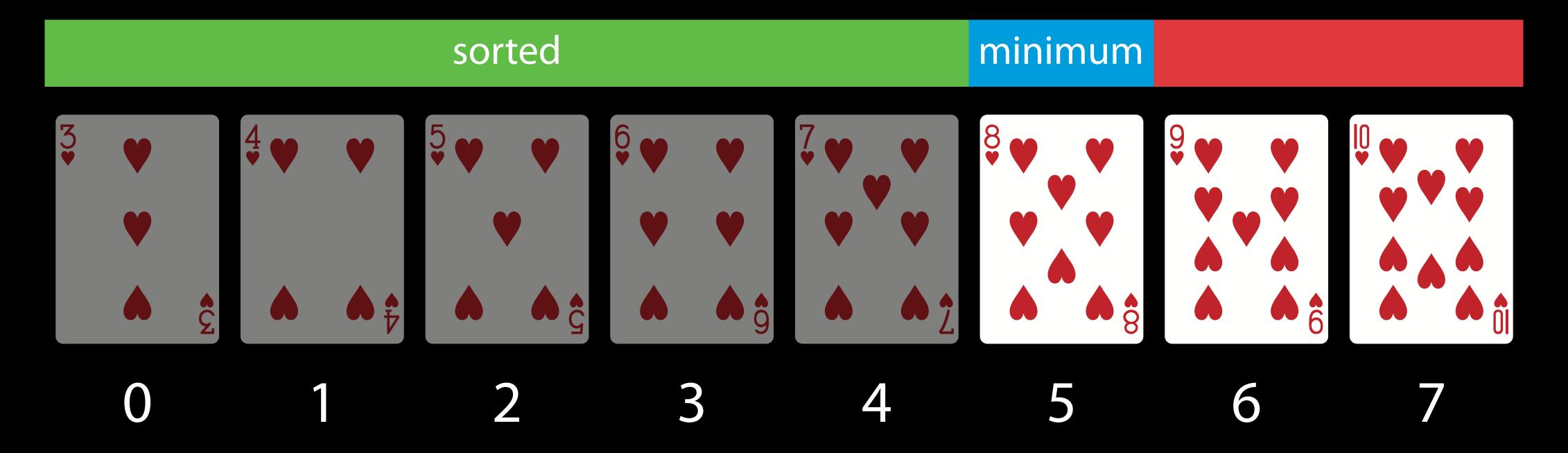
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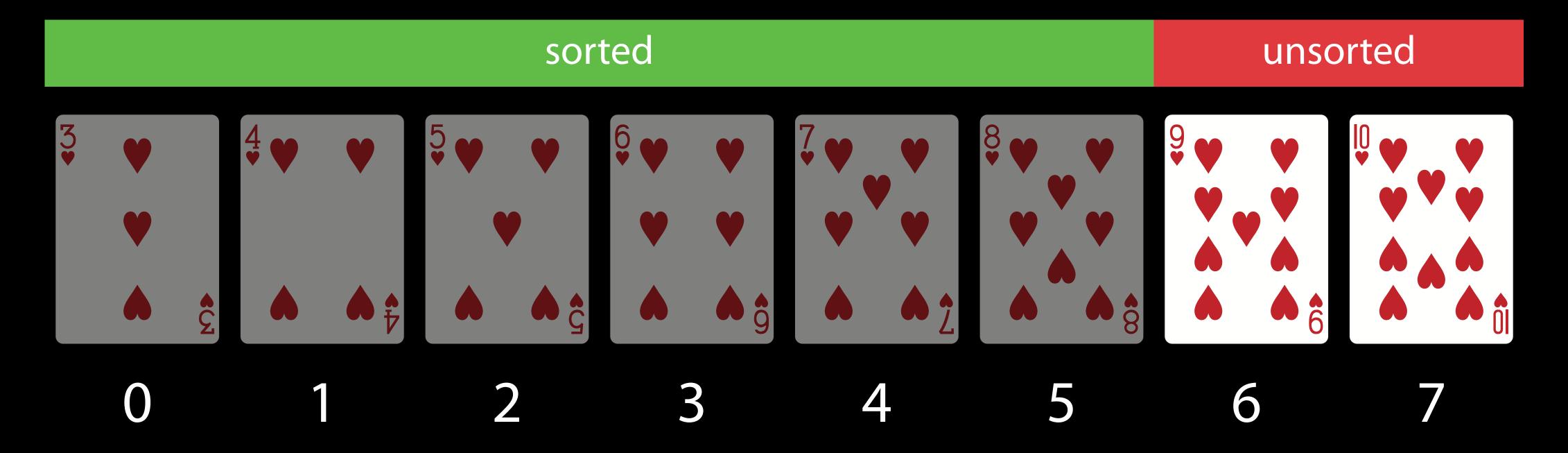
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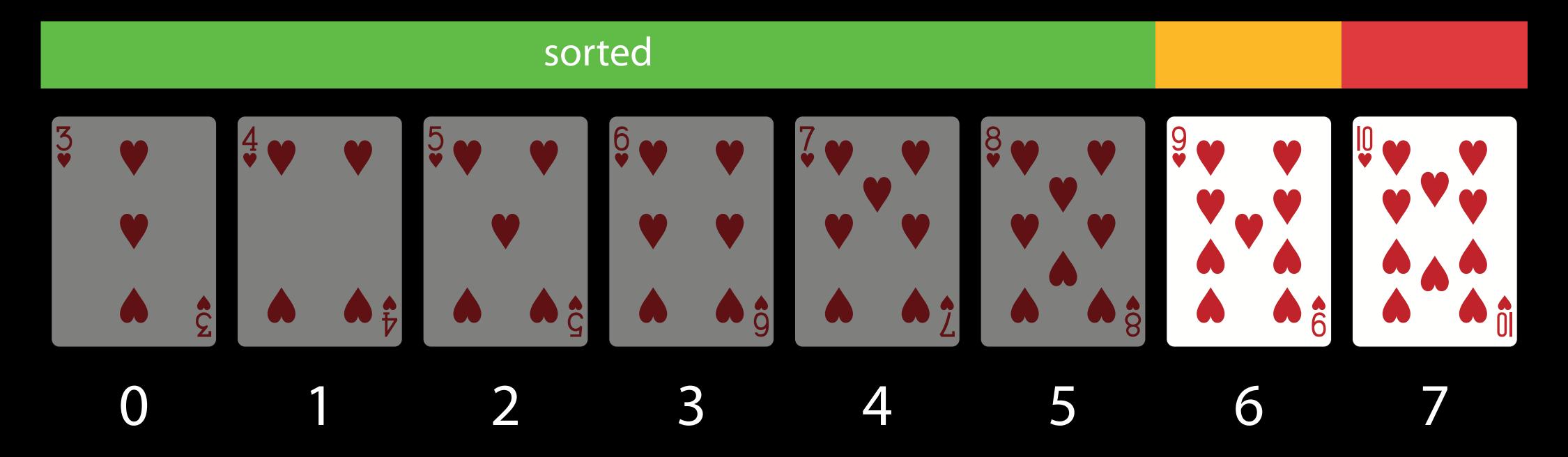
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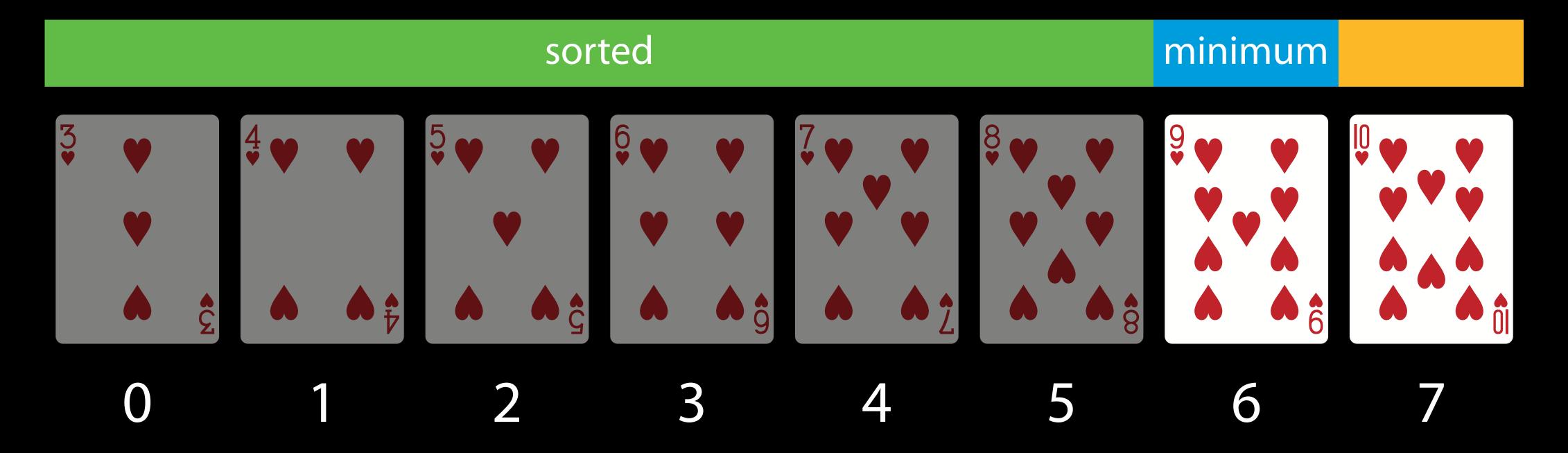
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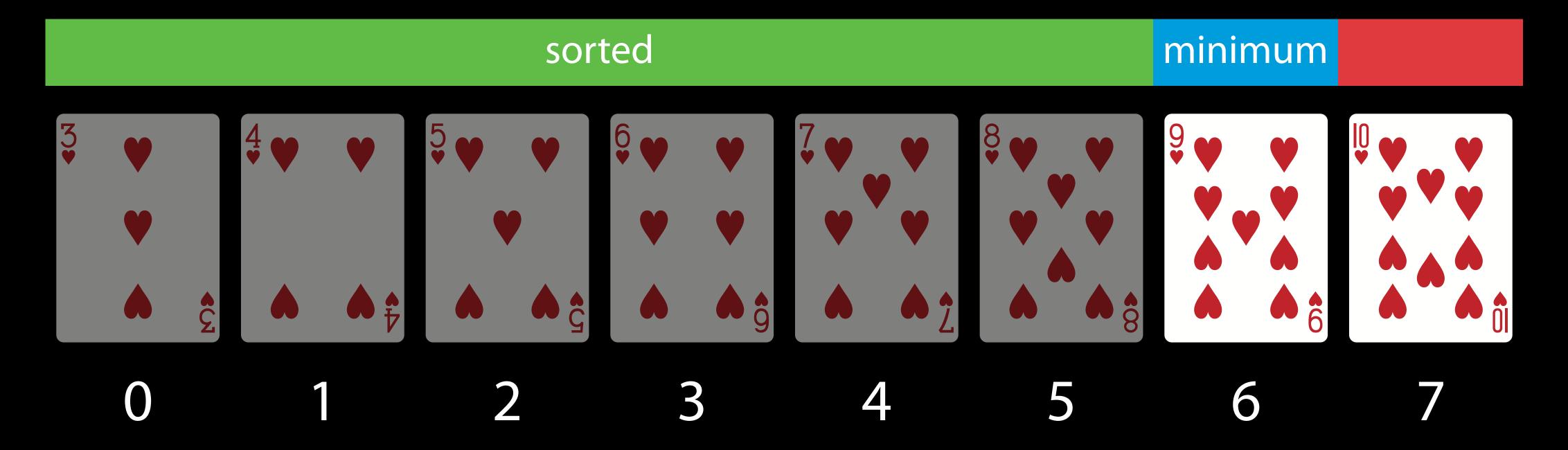
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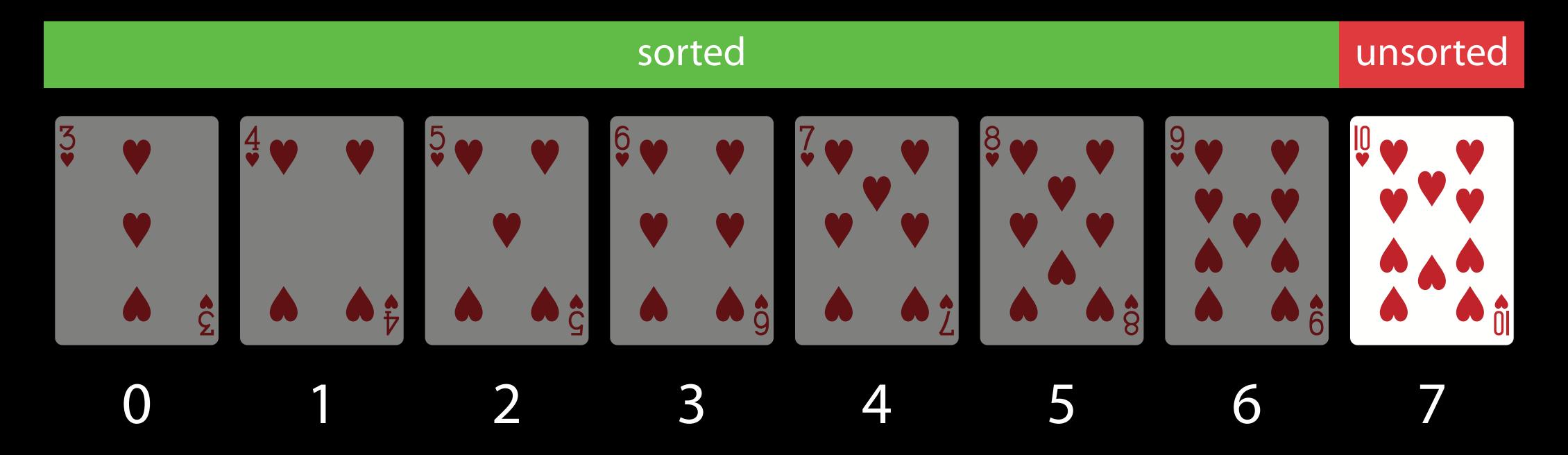
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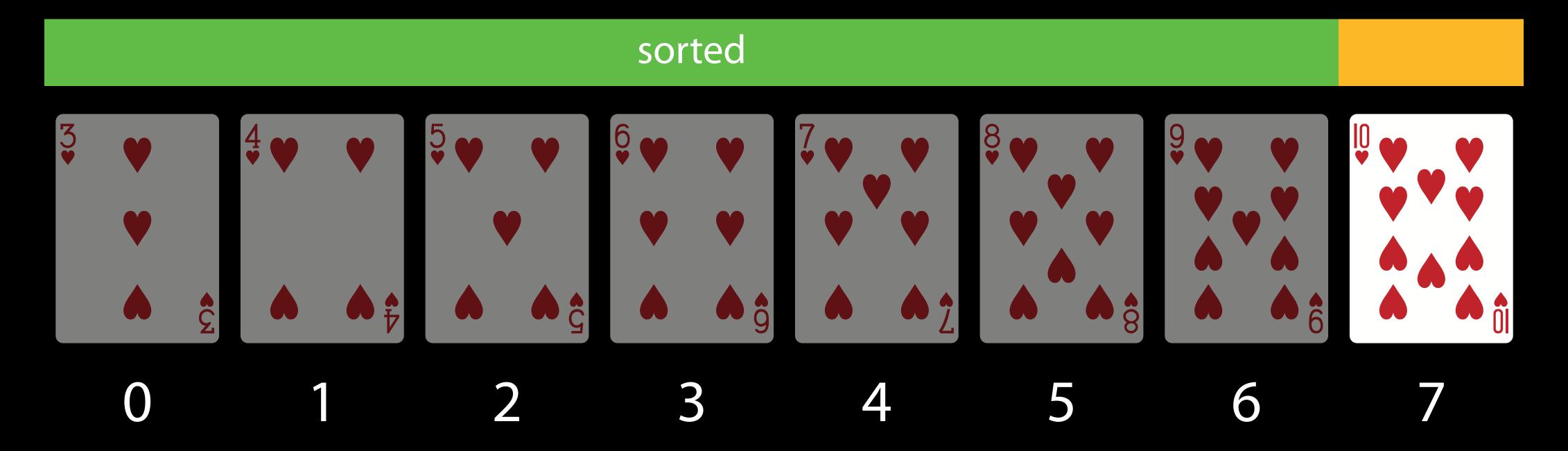
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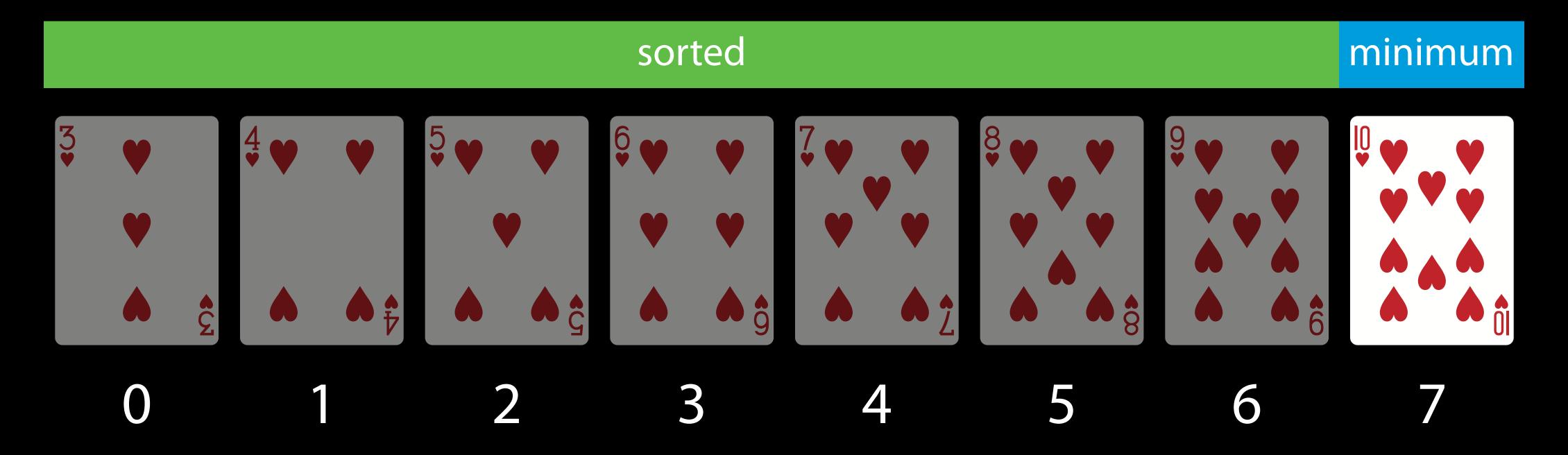
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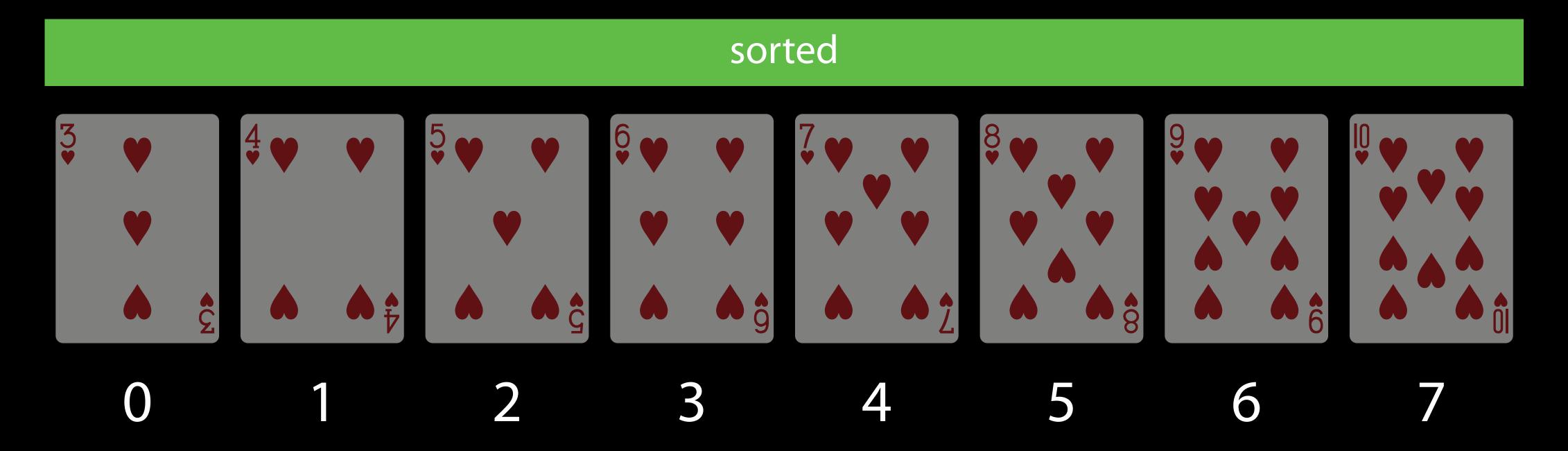
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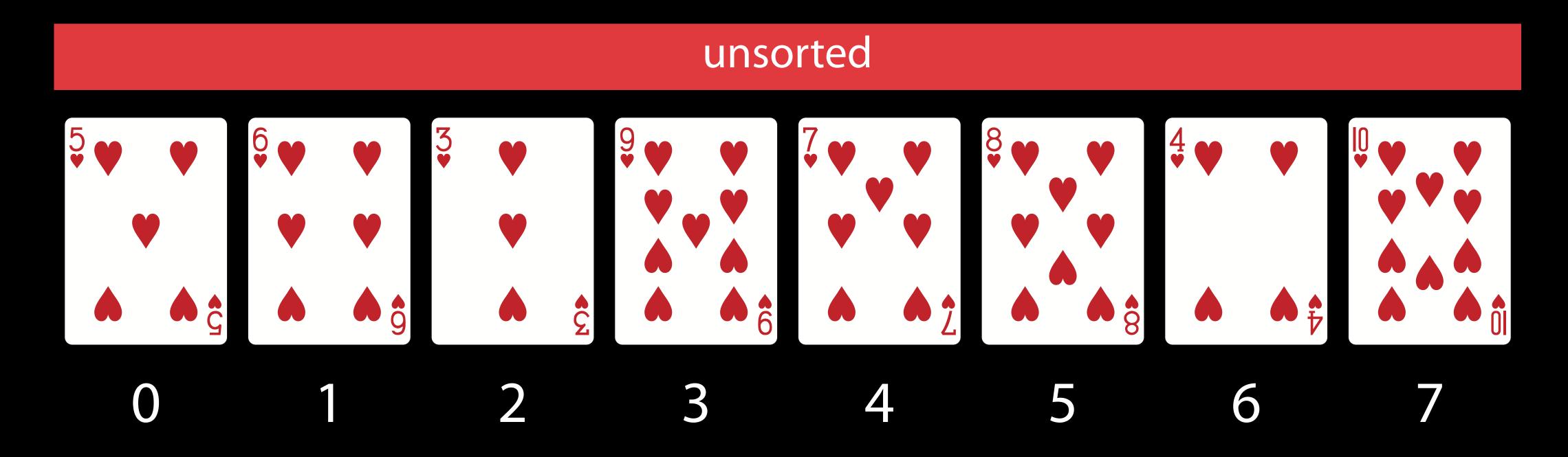


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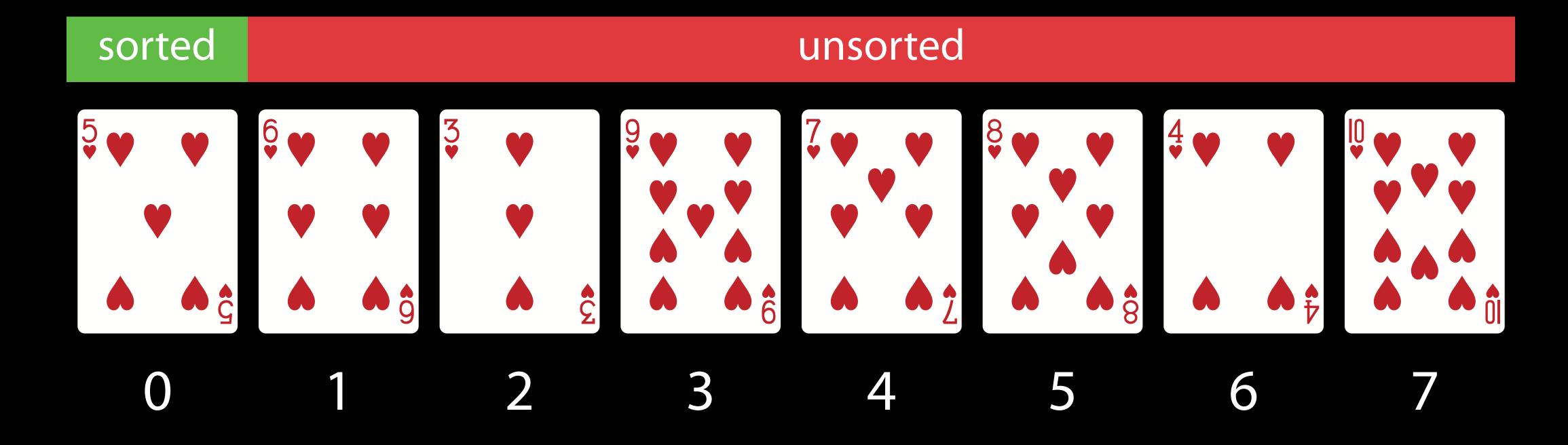
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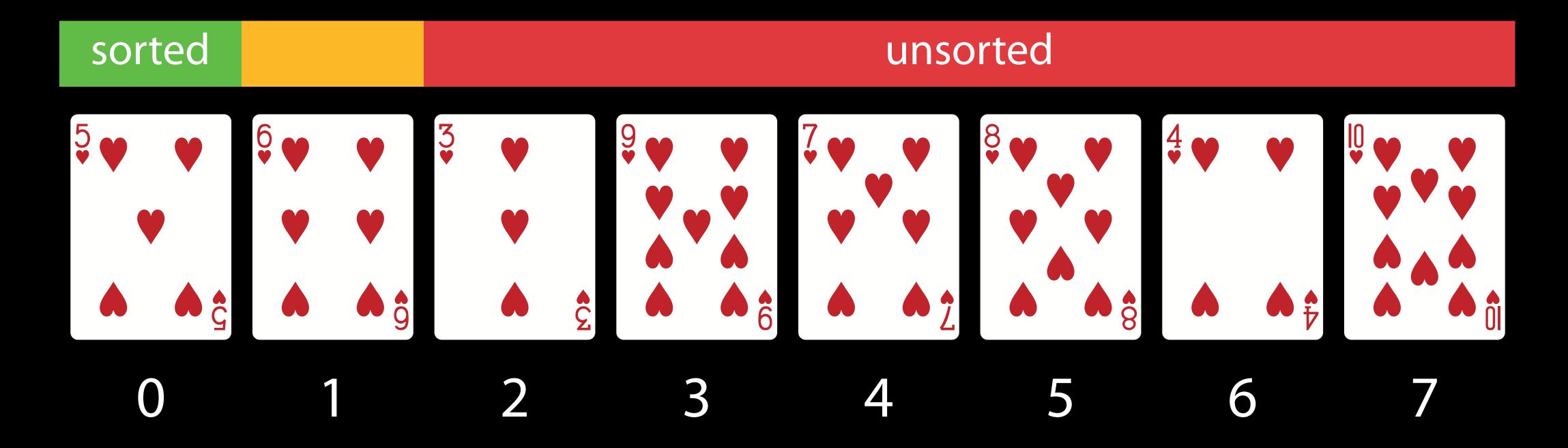
Add each item from unsorted input, inserting into sorted output at the correct position.



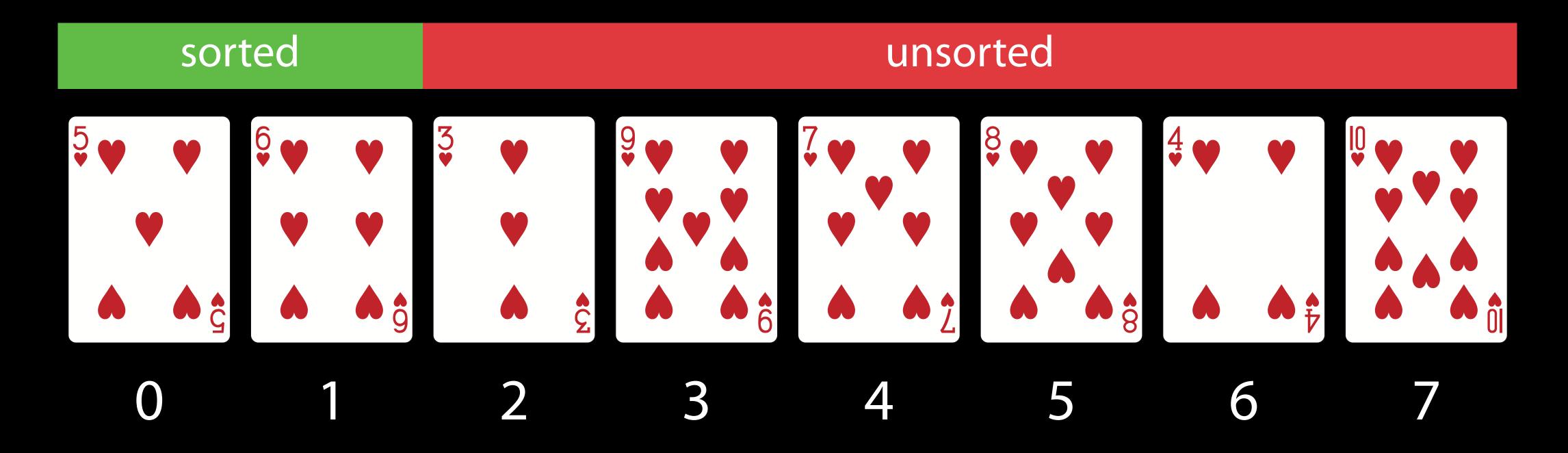
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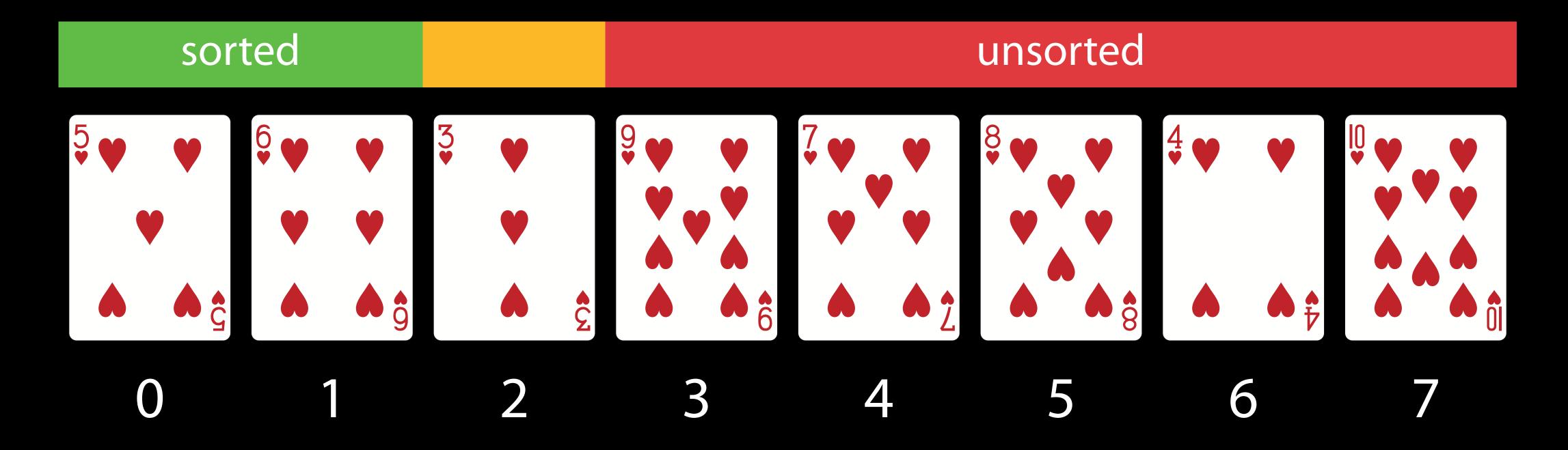
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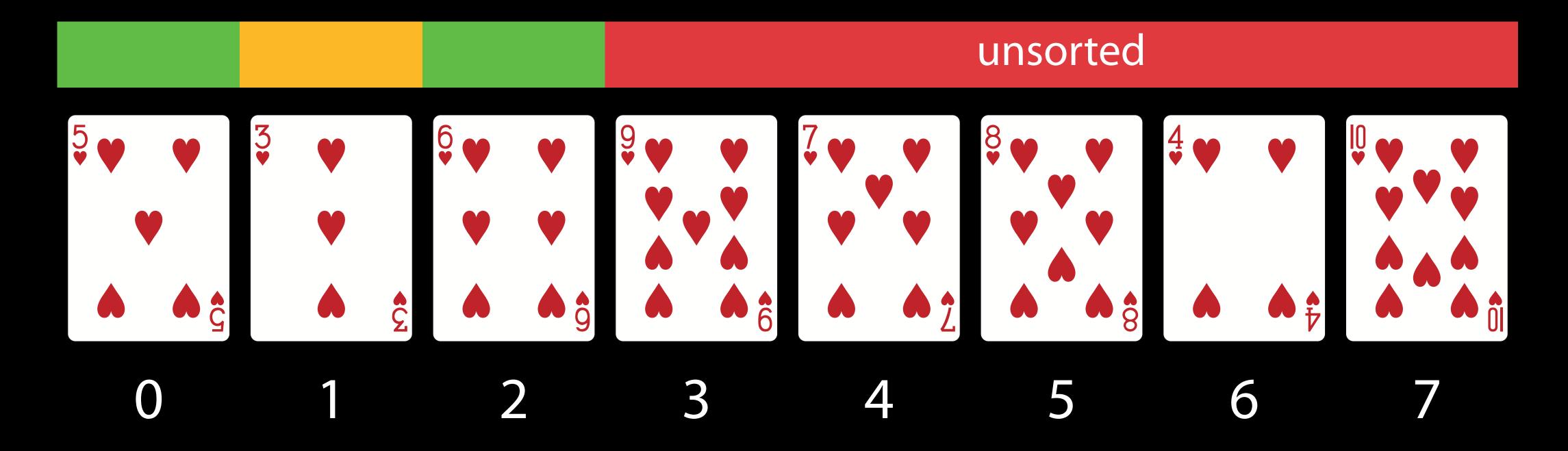
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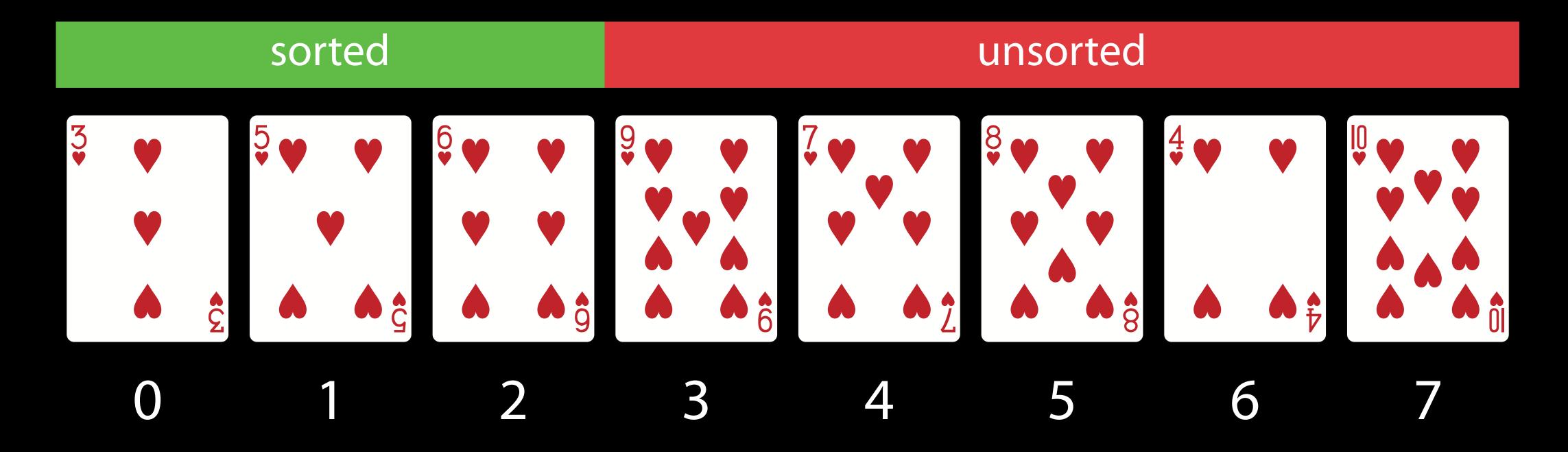
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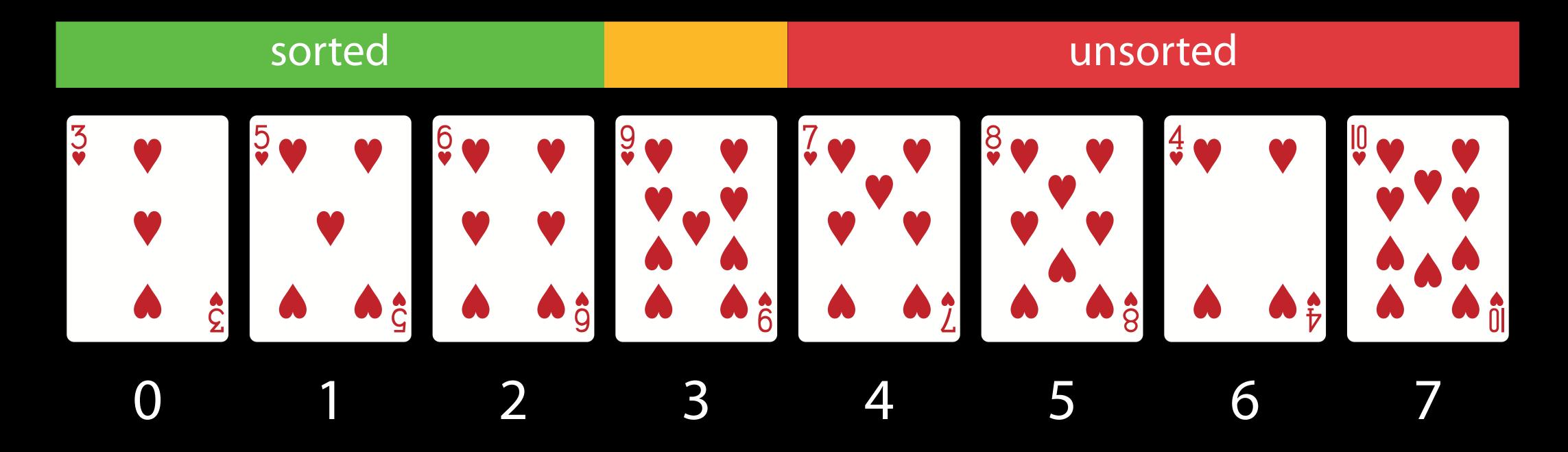
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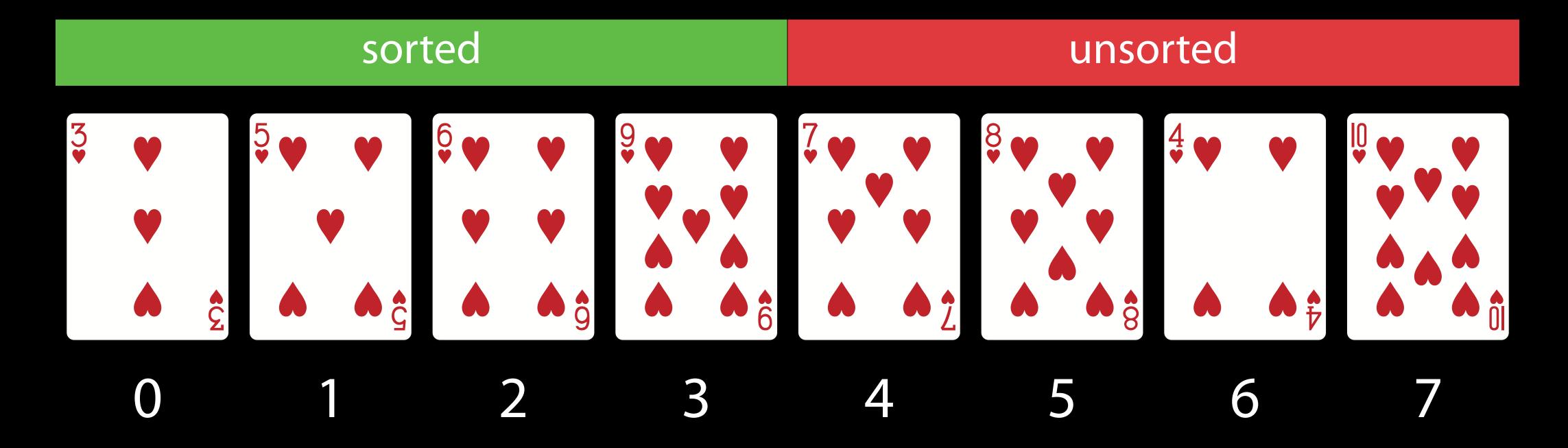
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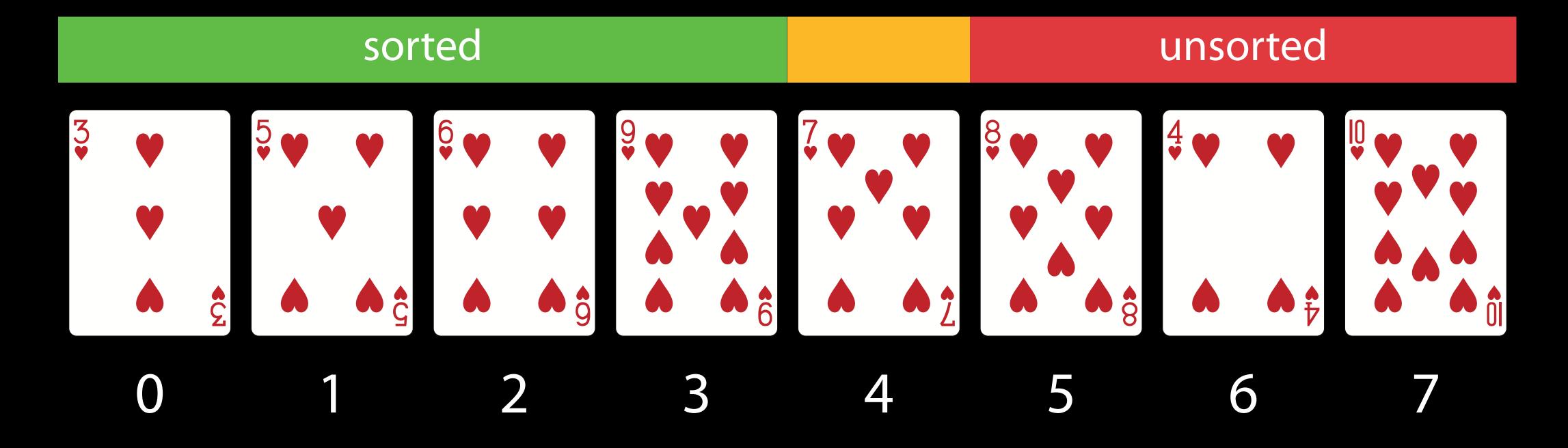
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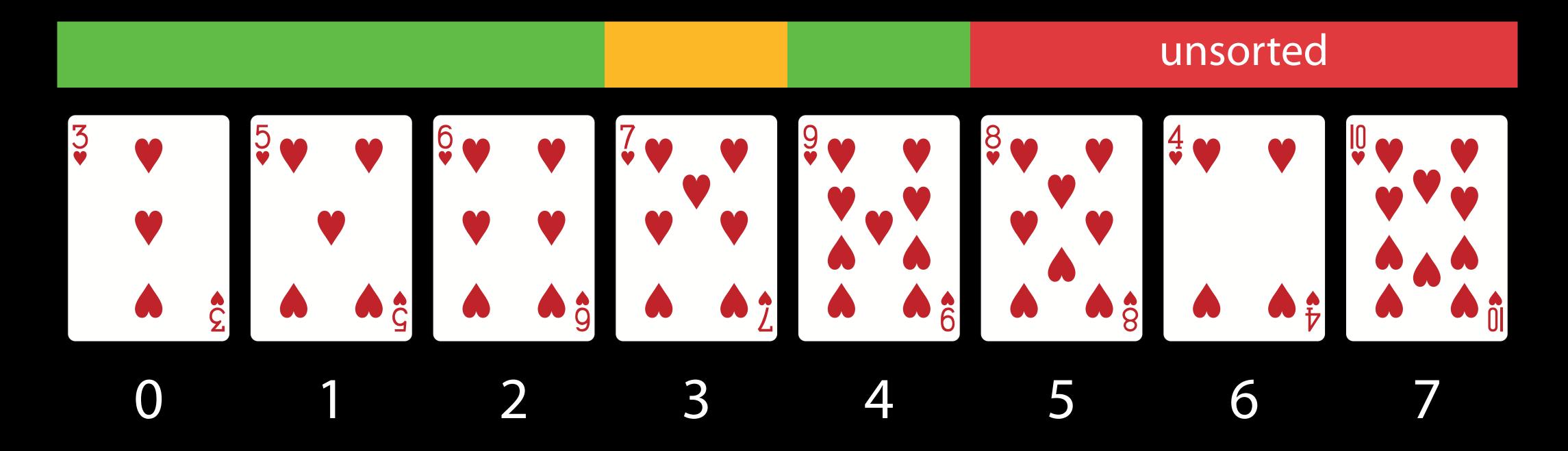
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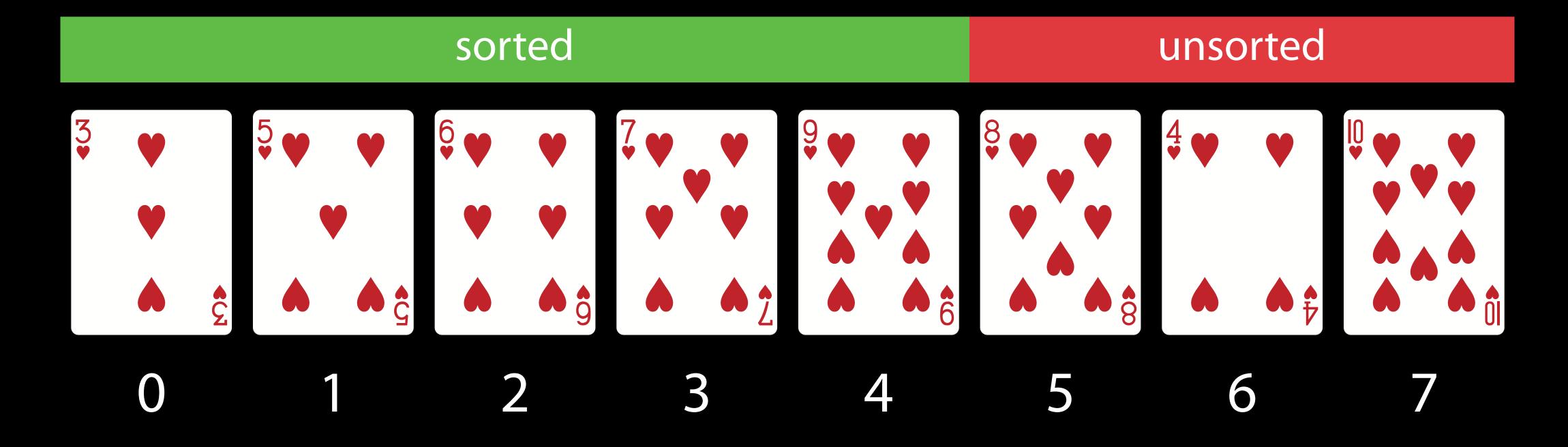
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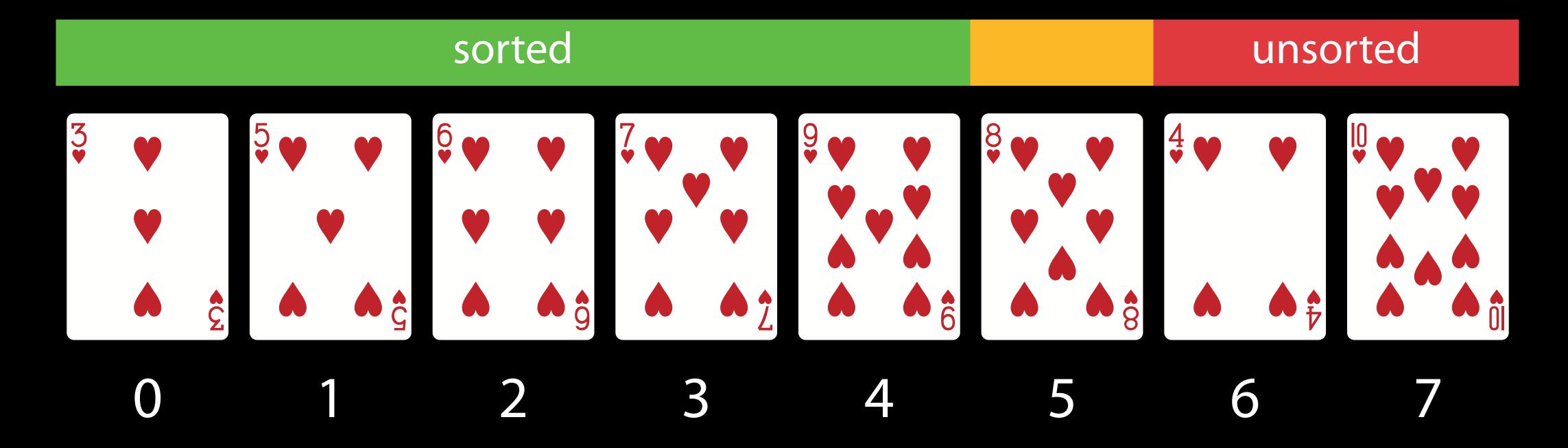
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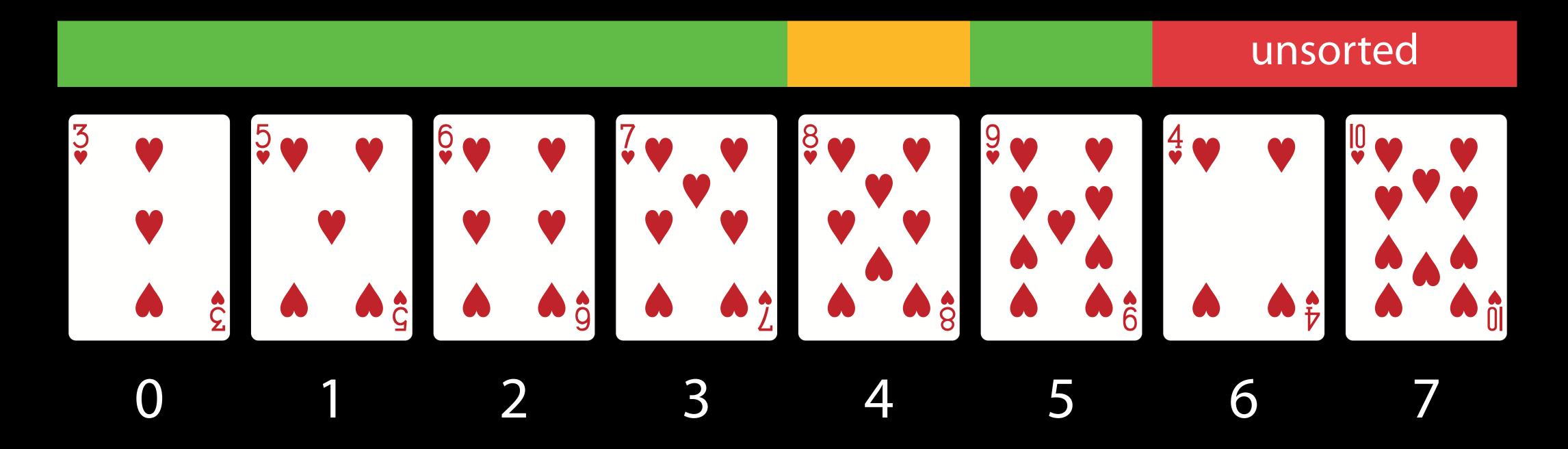
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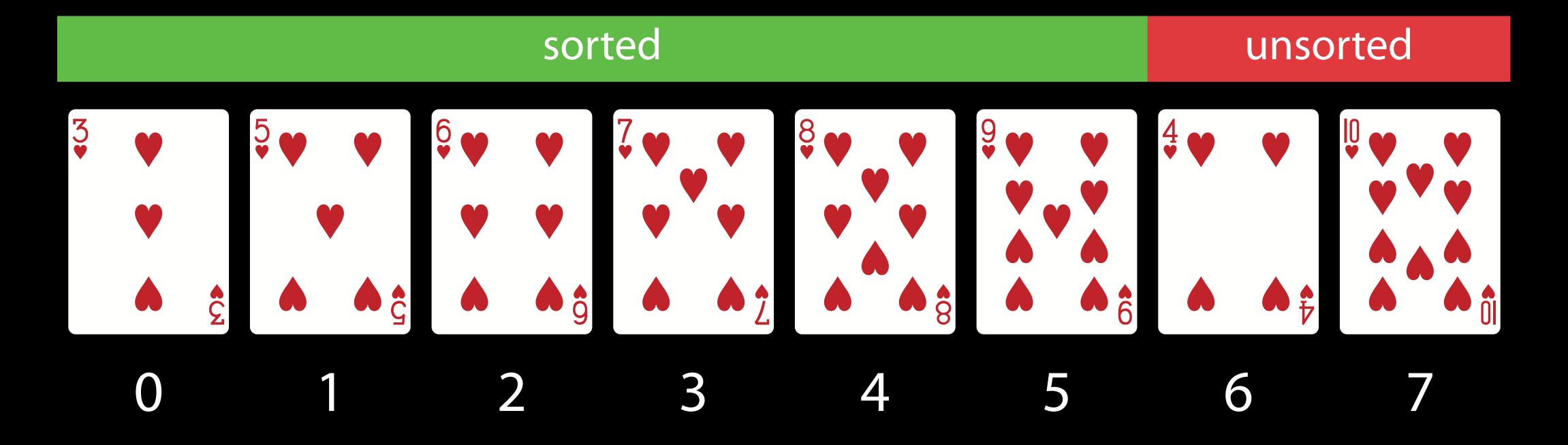
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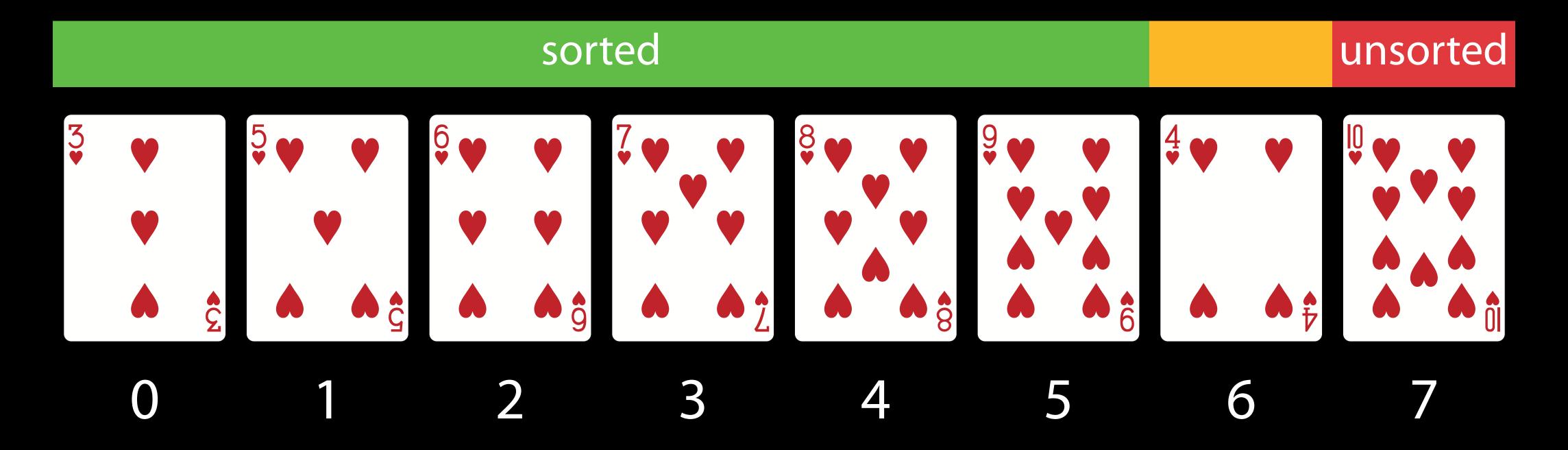
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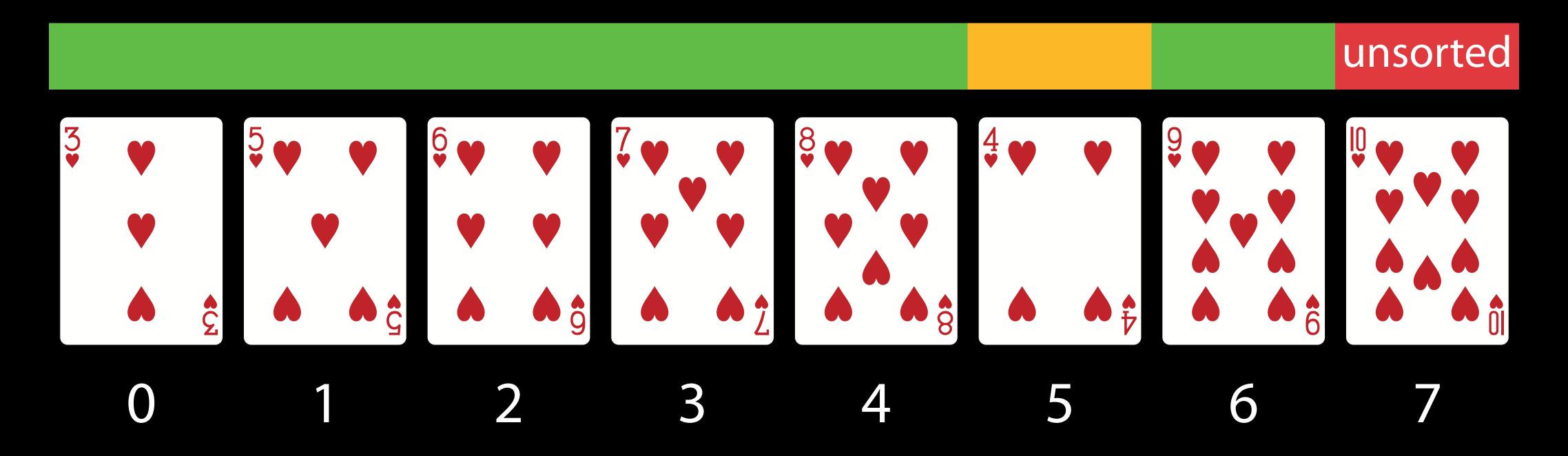
Add each item from unsorted input, inserting into sorted output at the correct position.



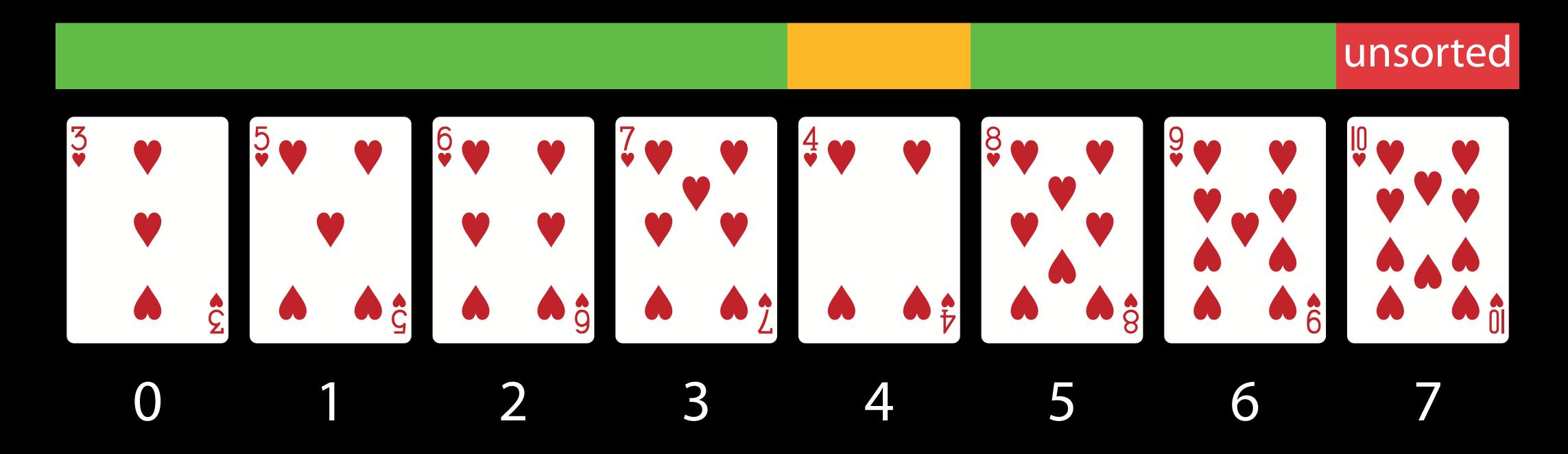
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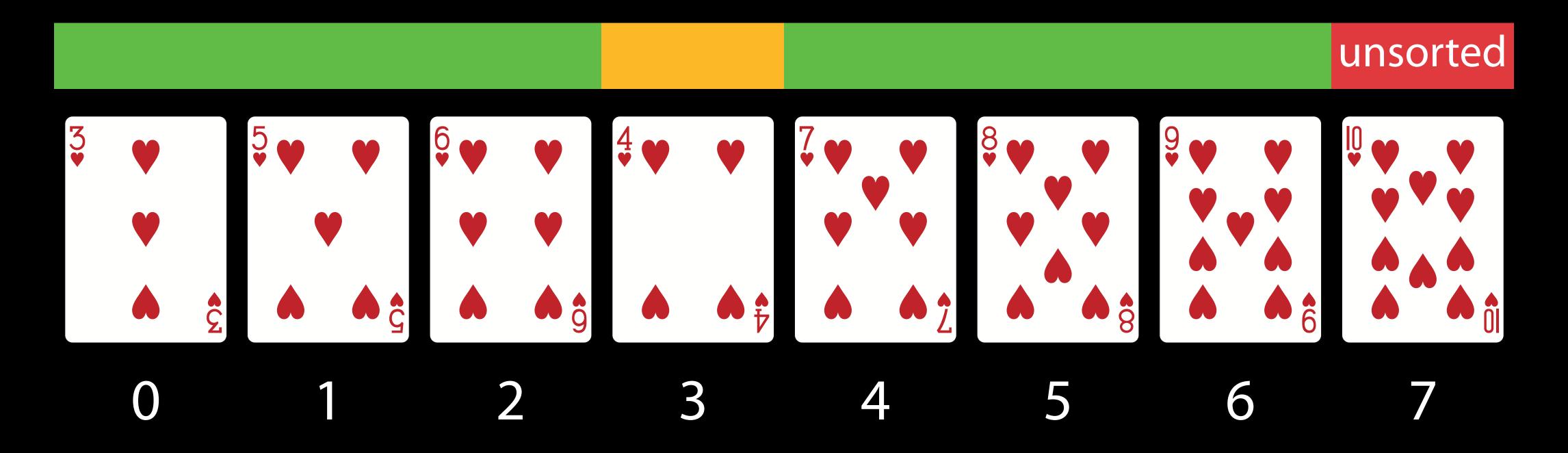
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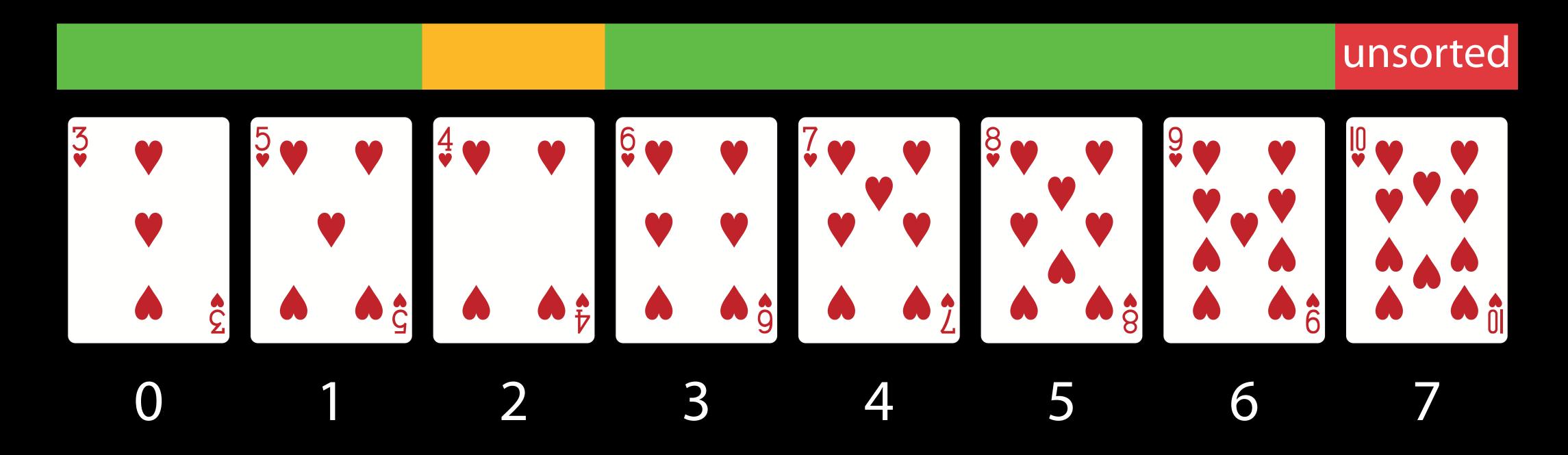
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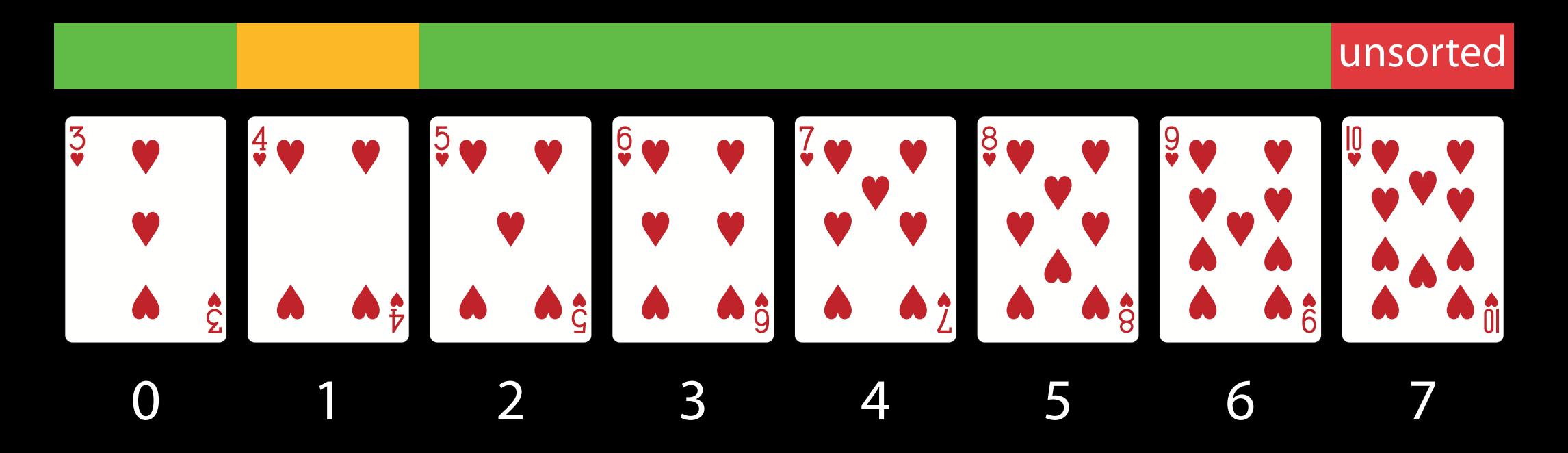
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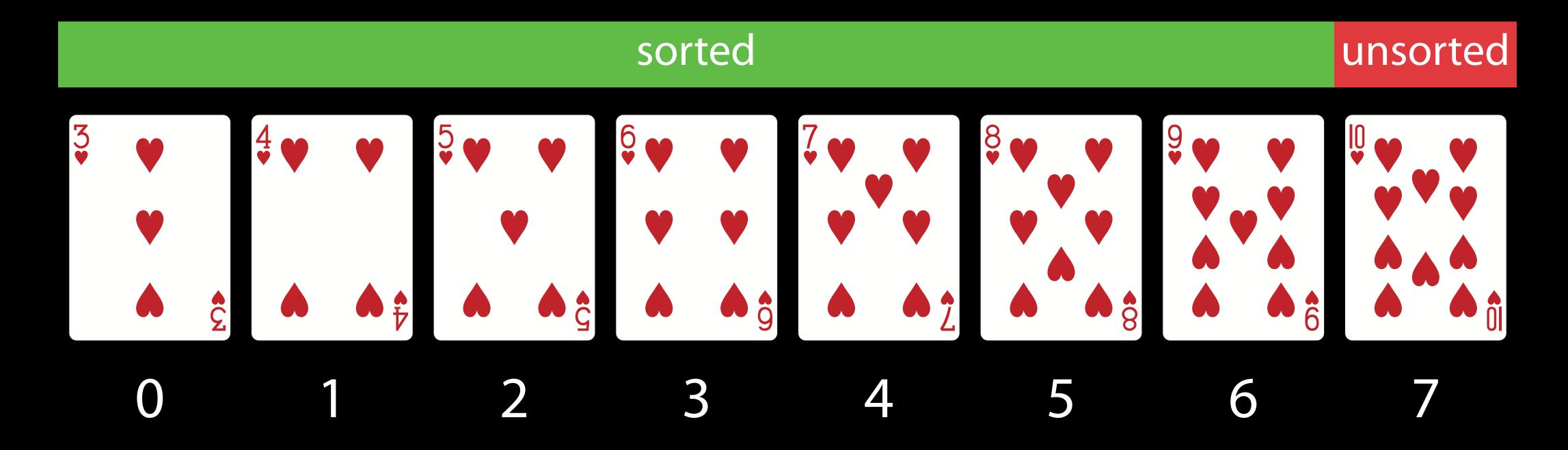
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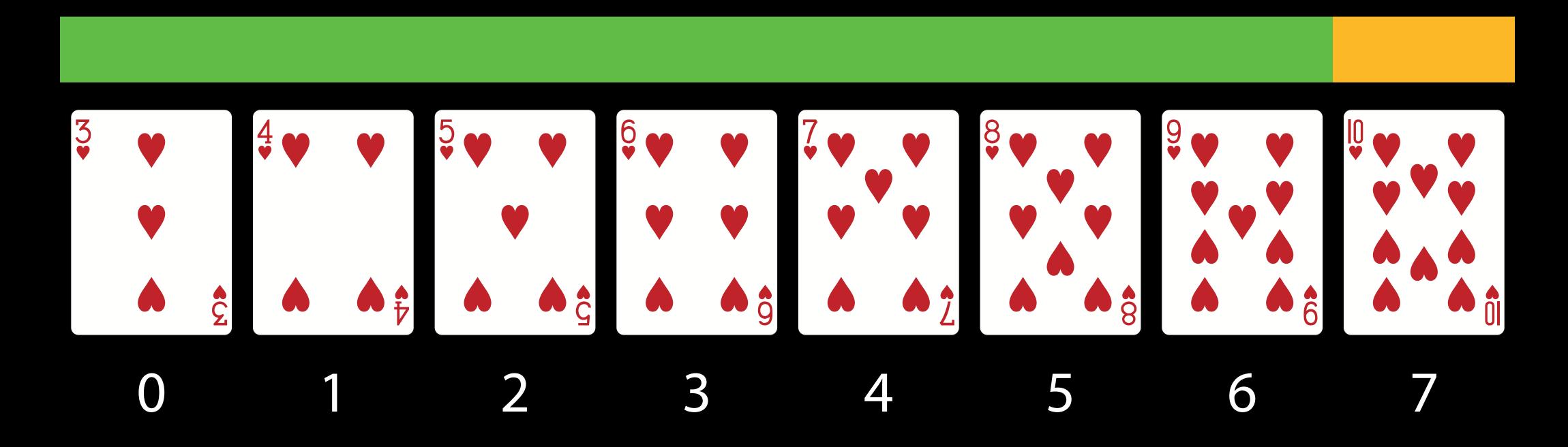
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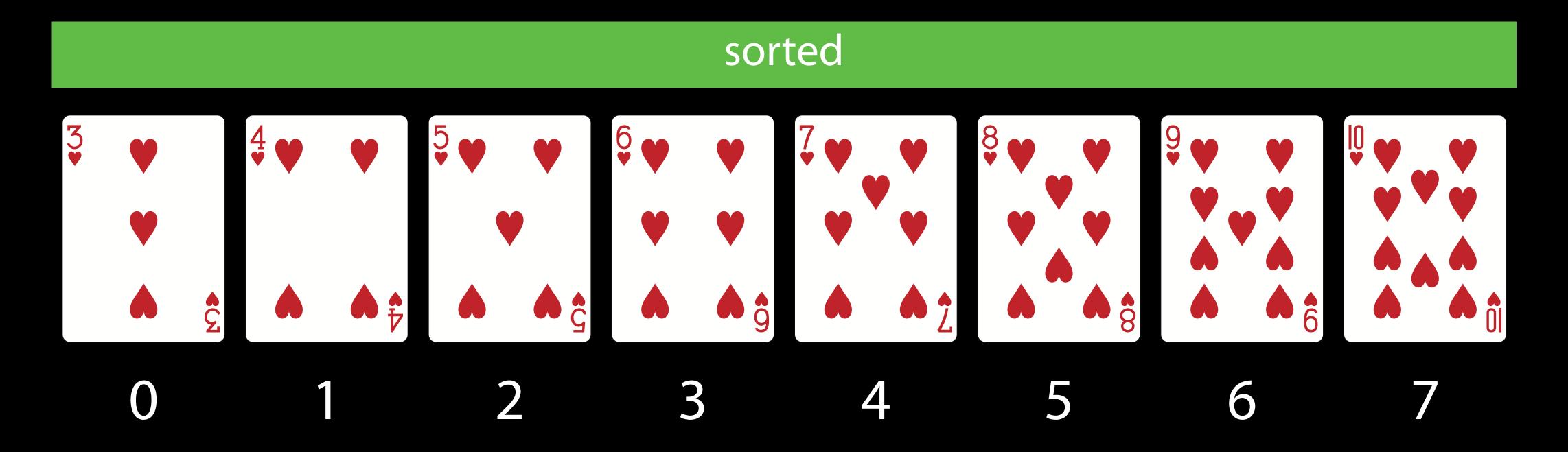
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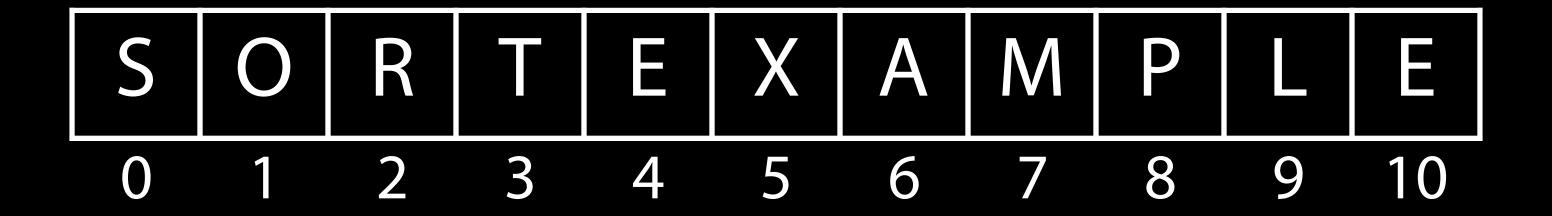


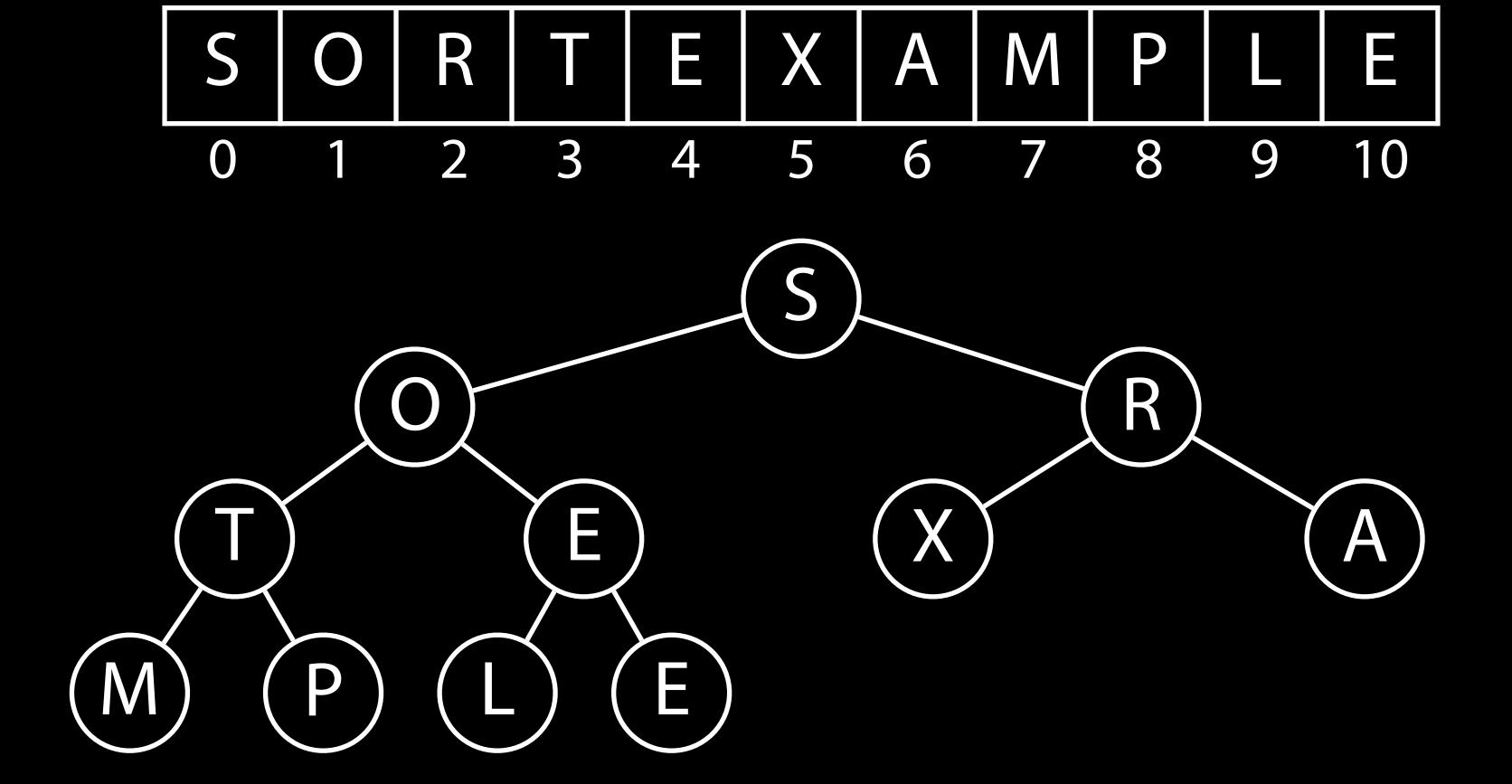
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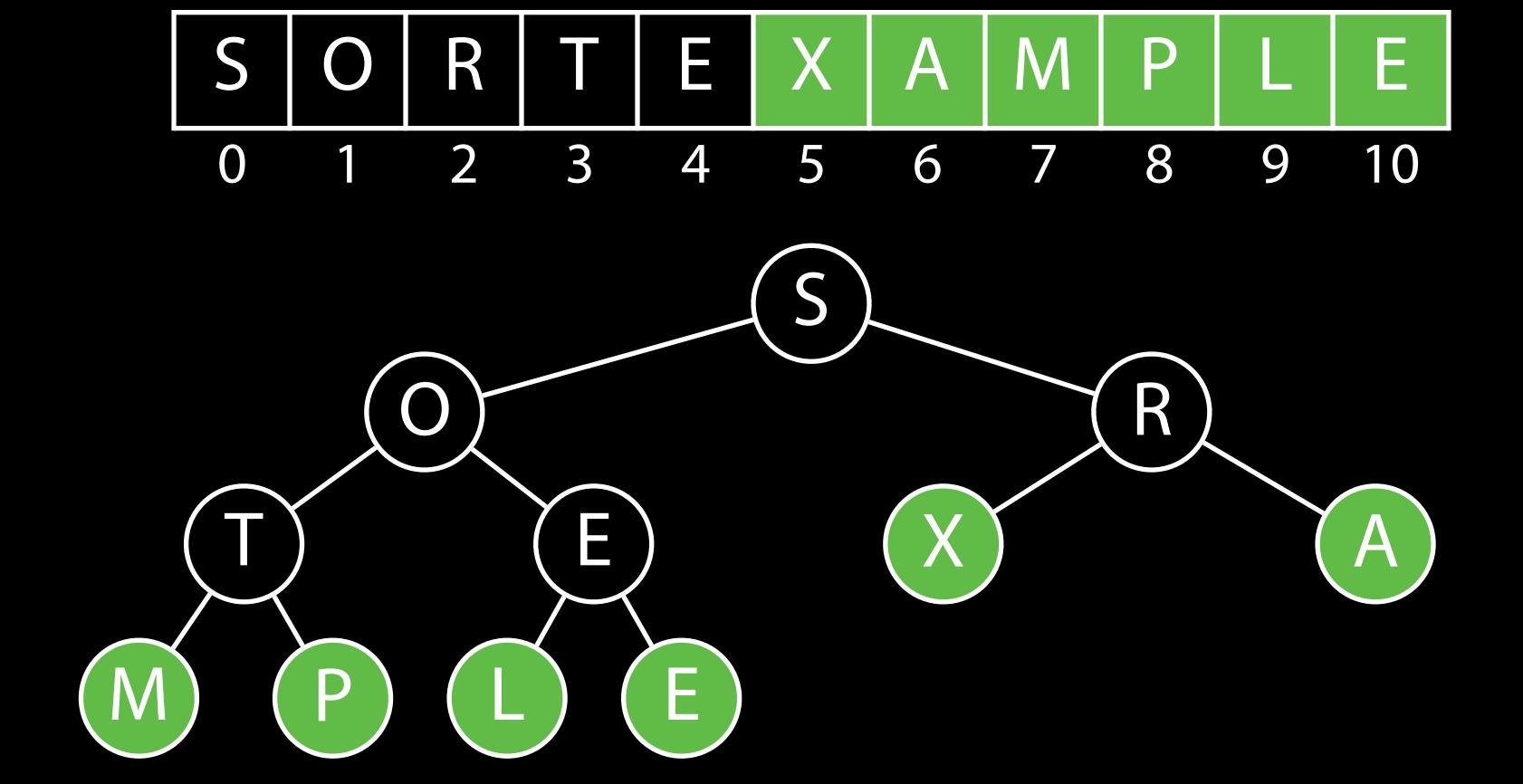


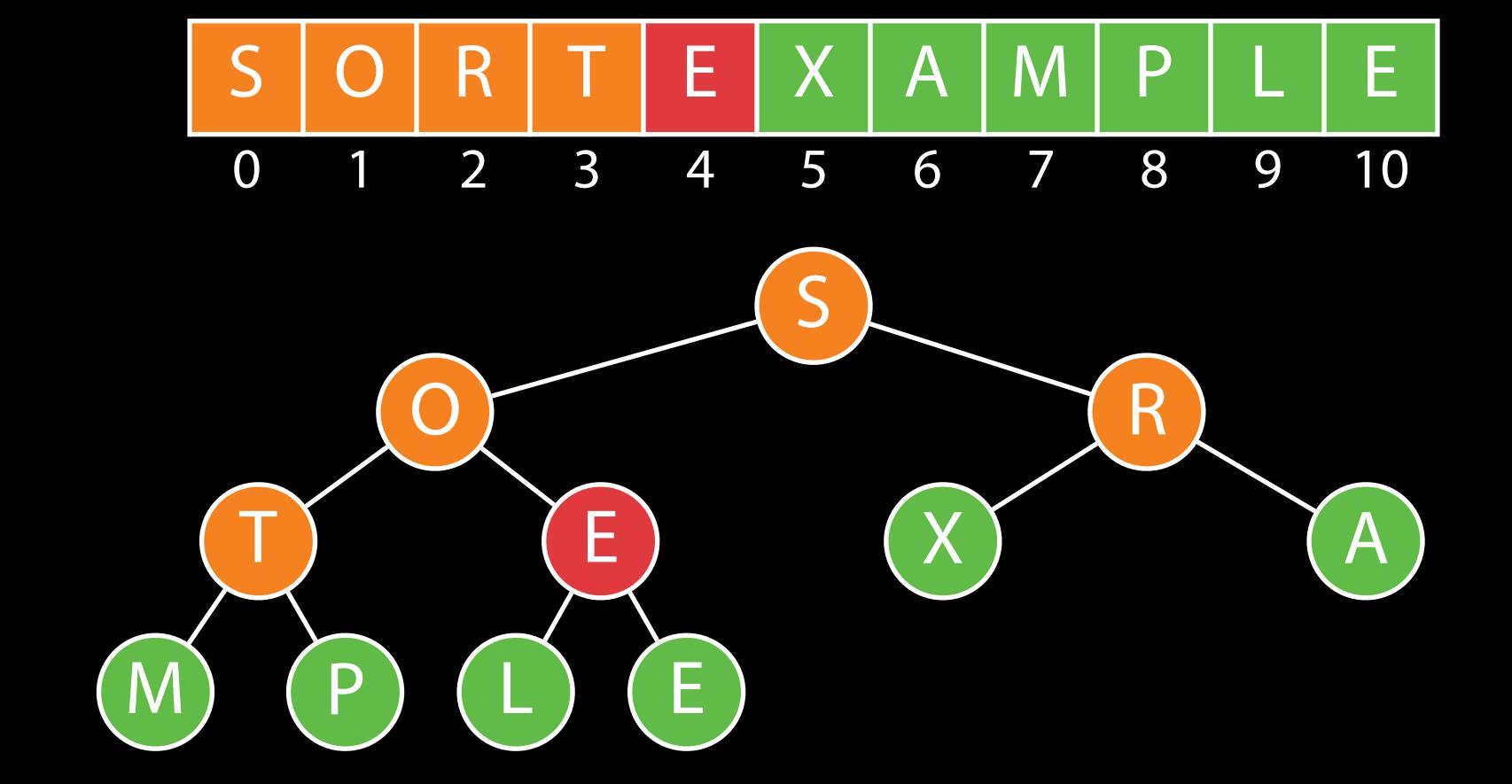
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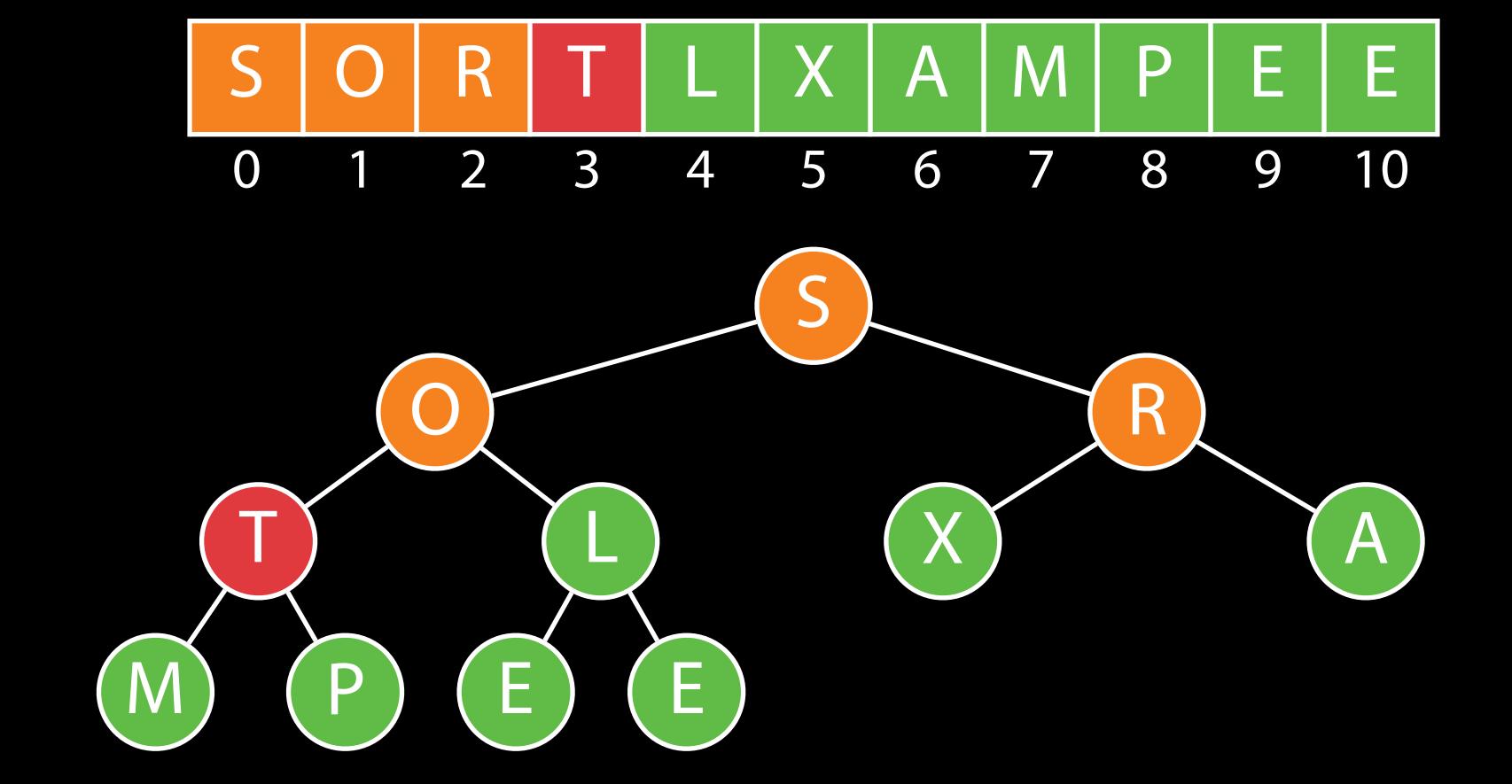


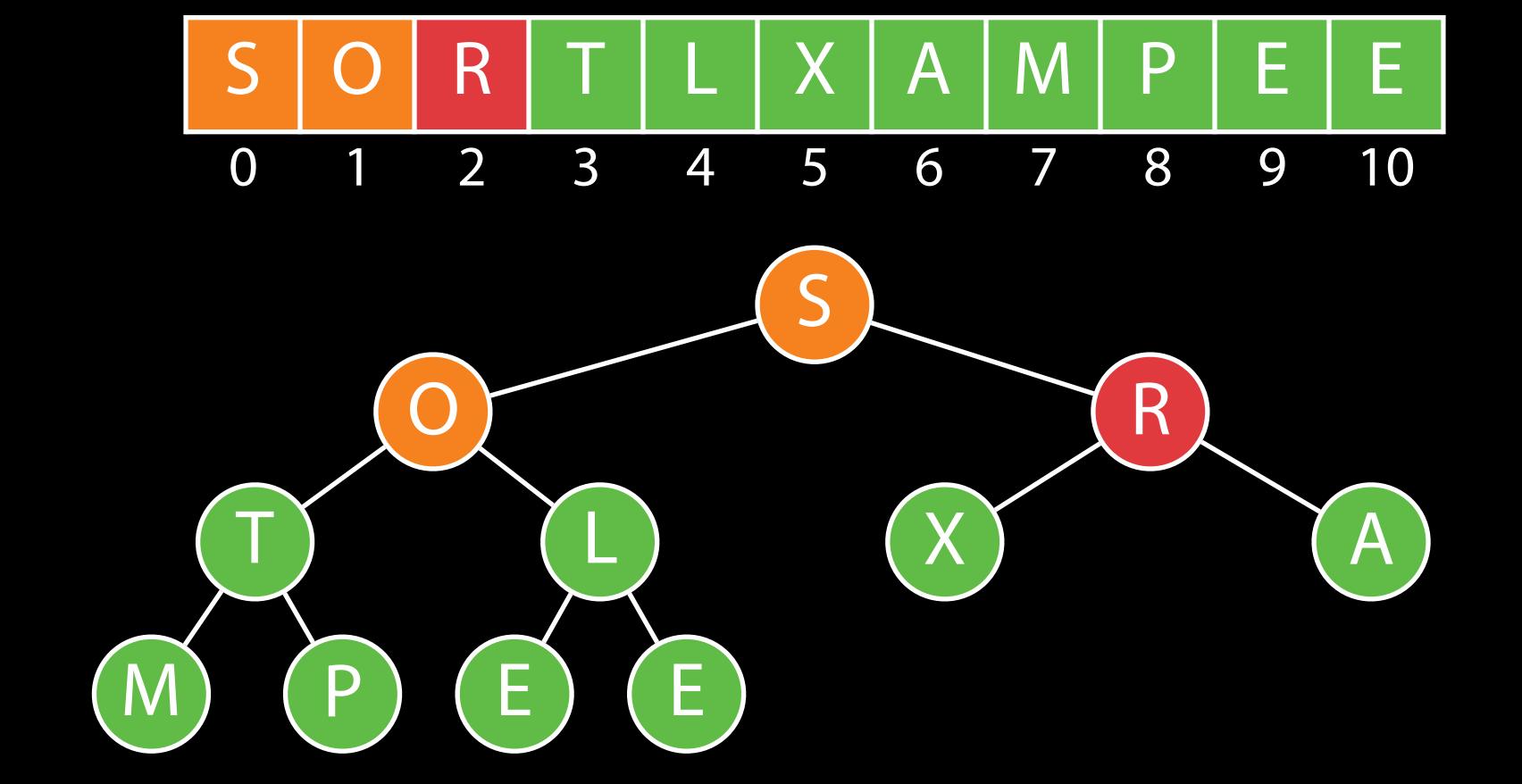


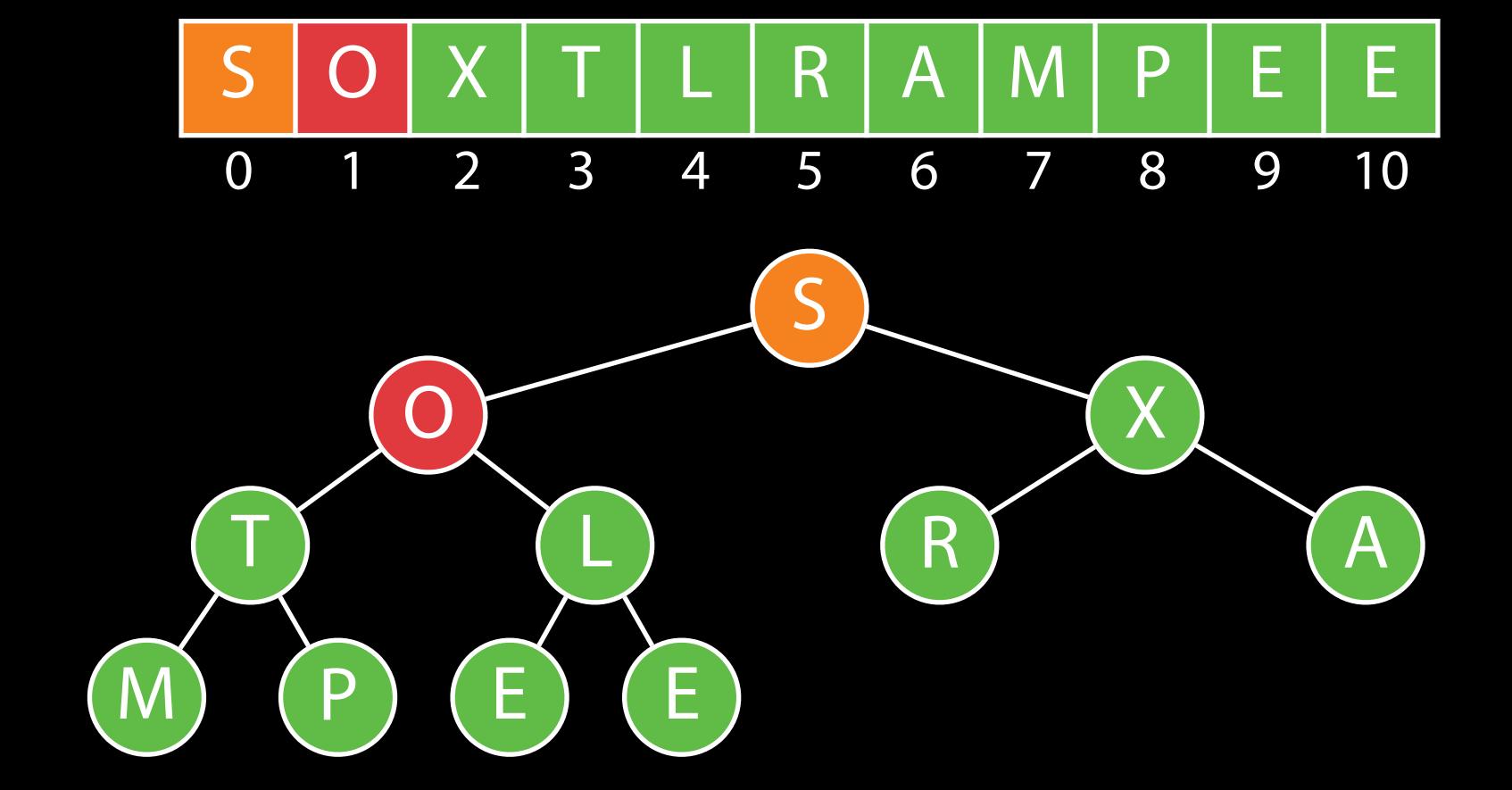


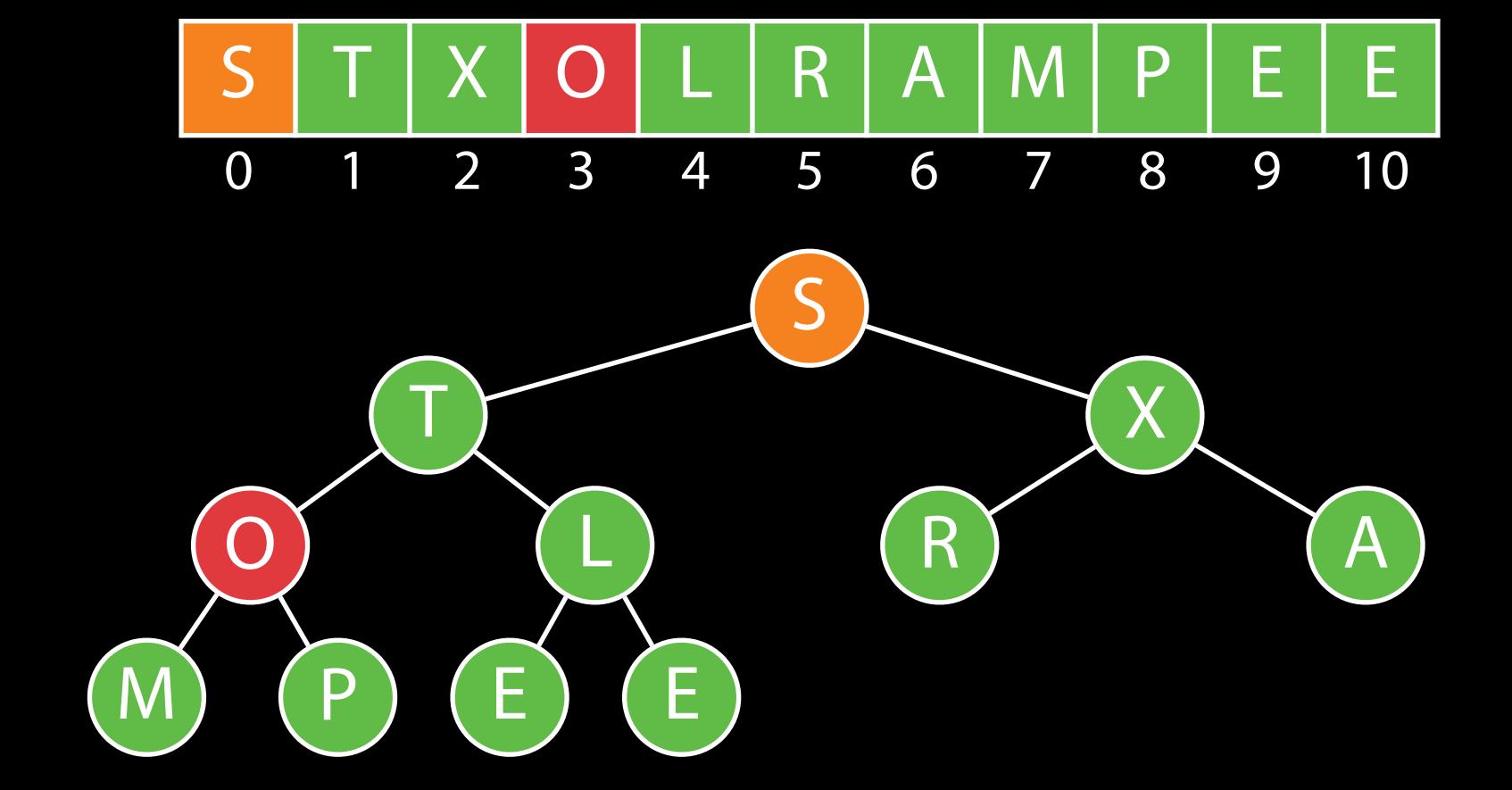


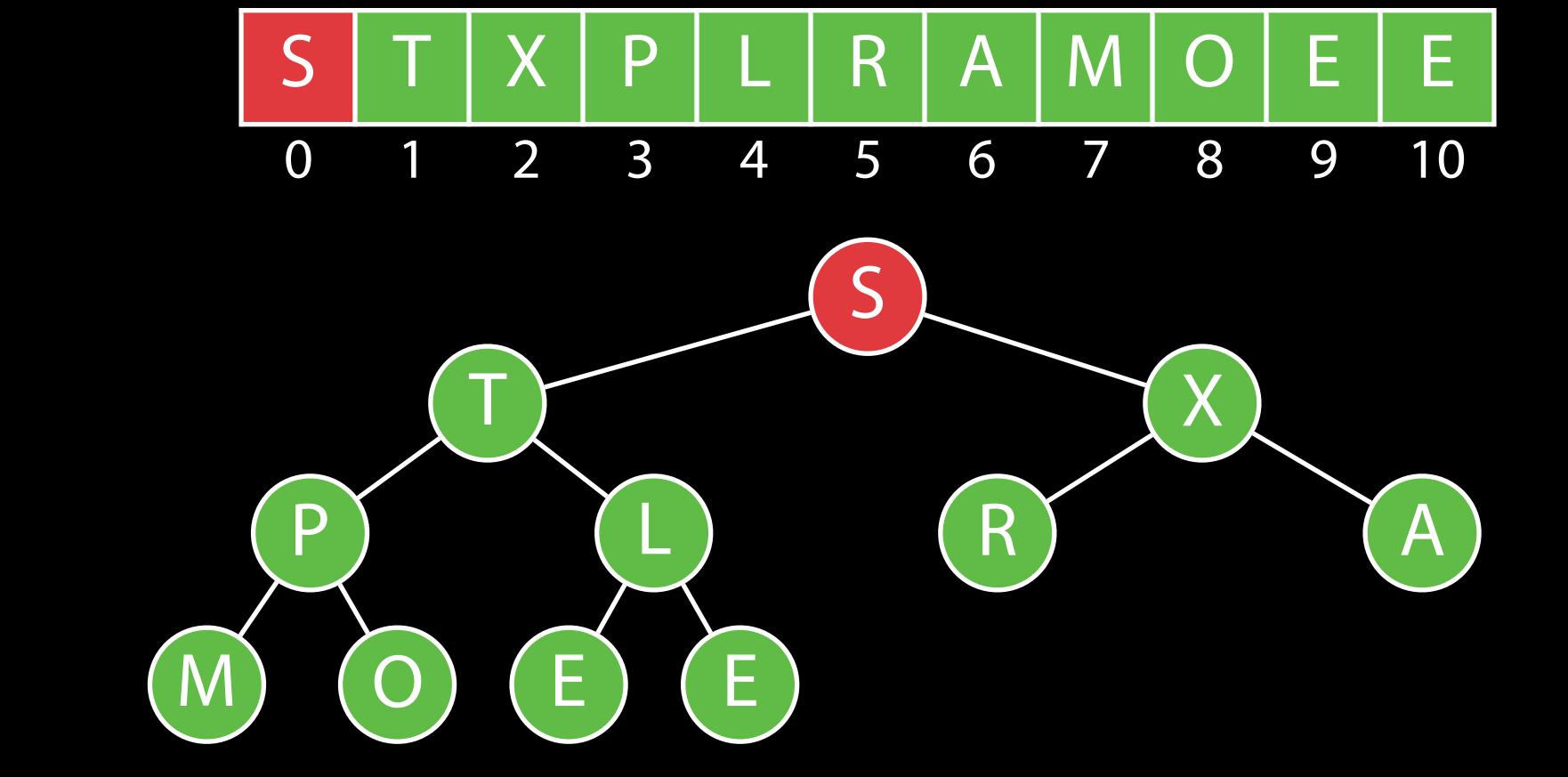


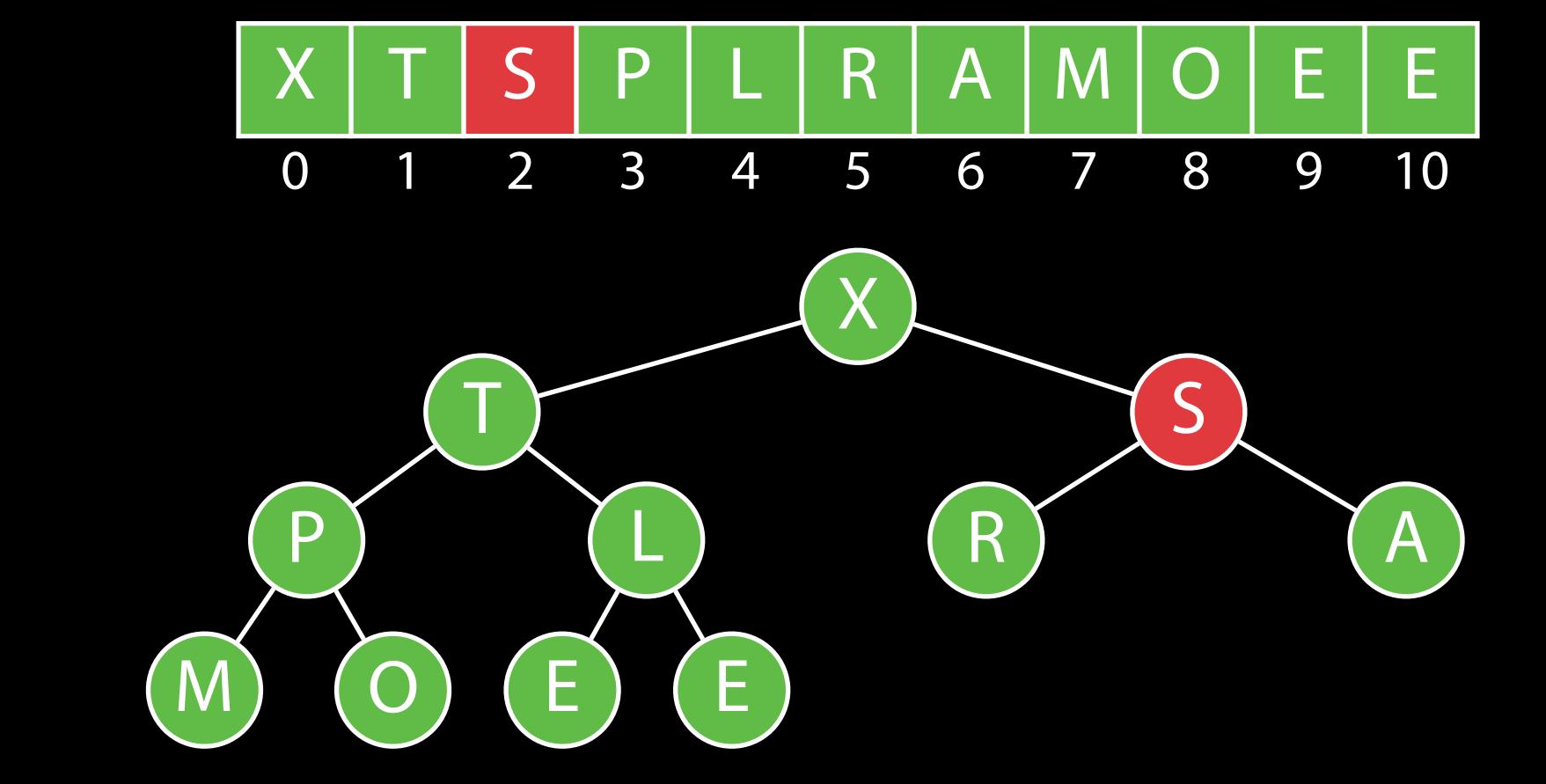


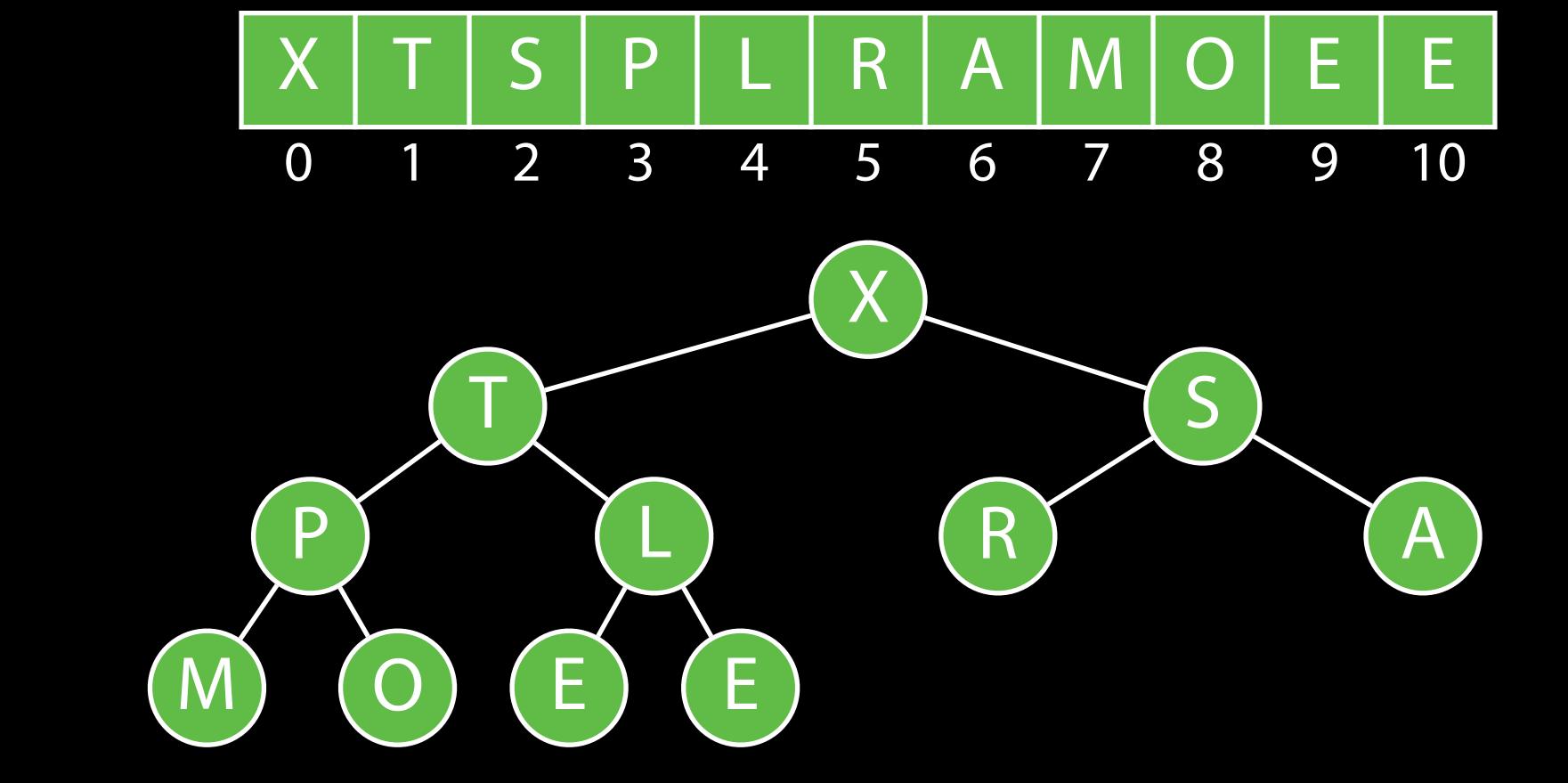


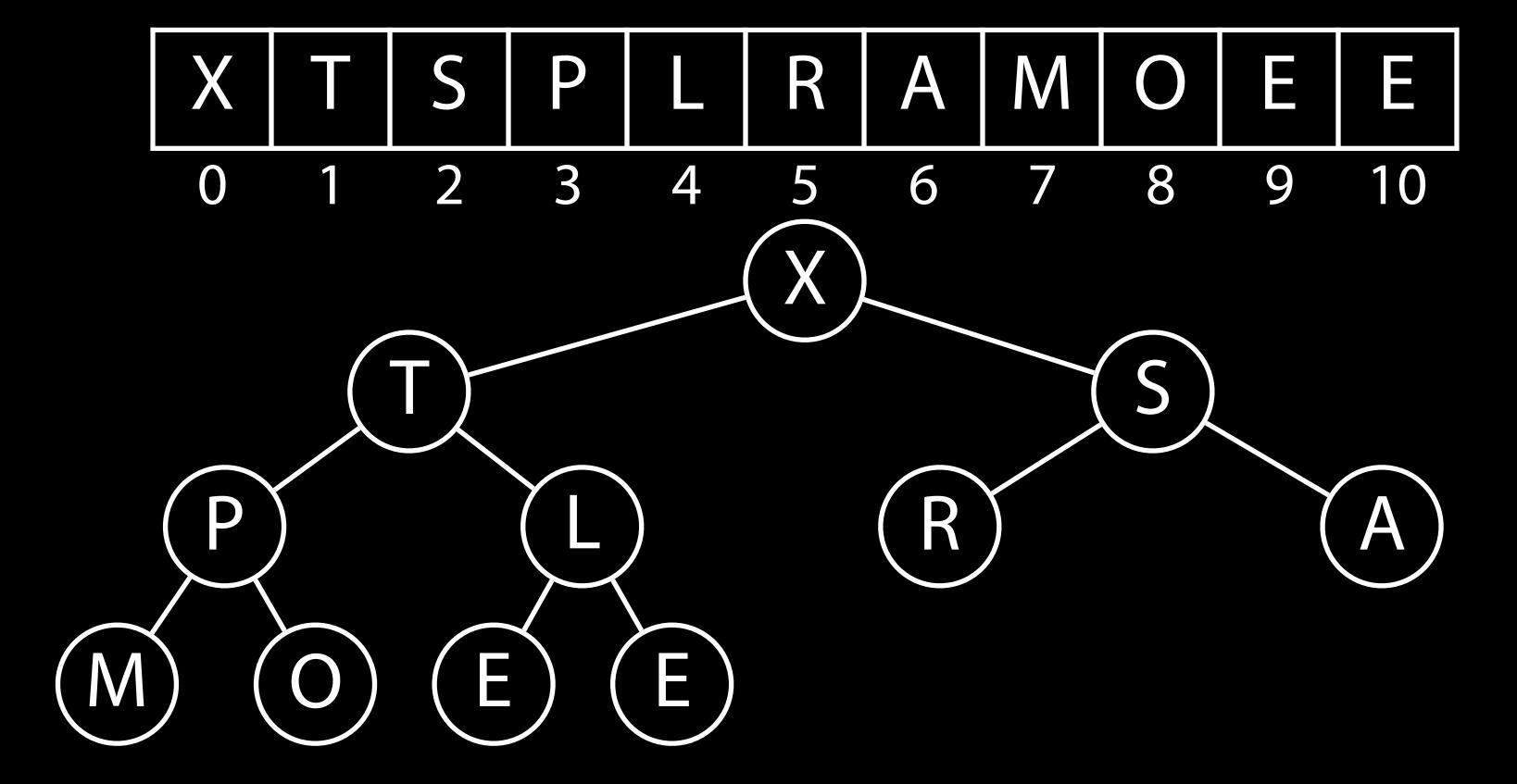


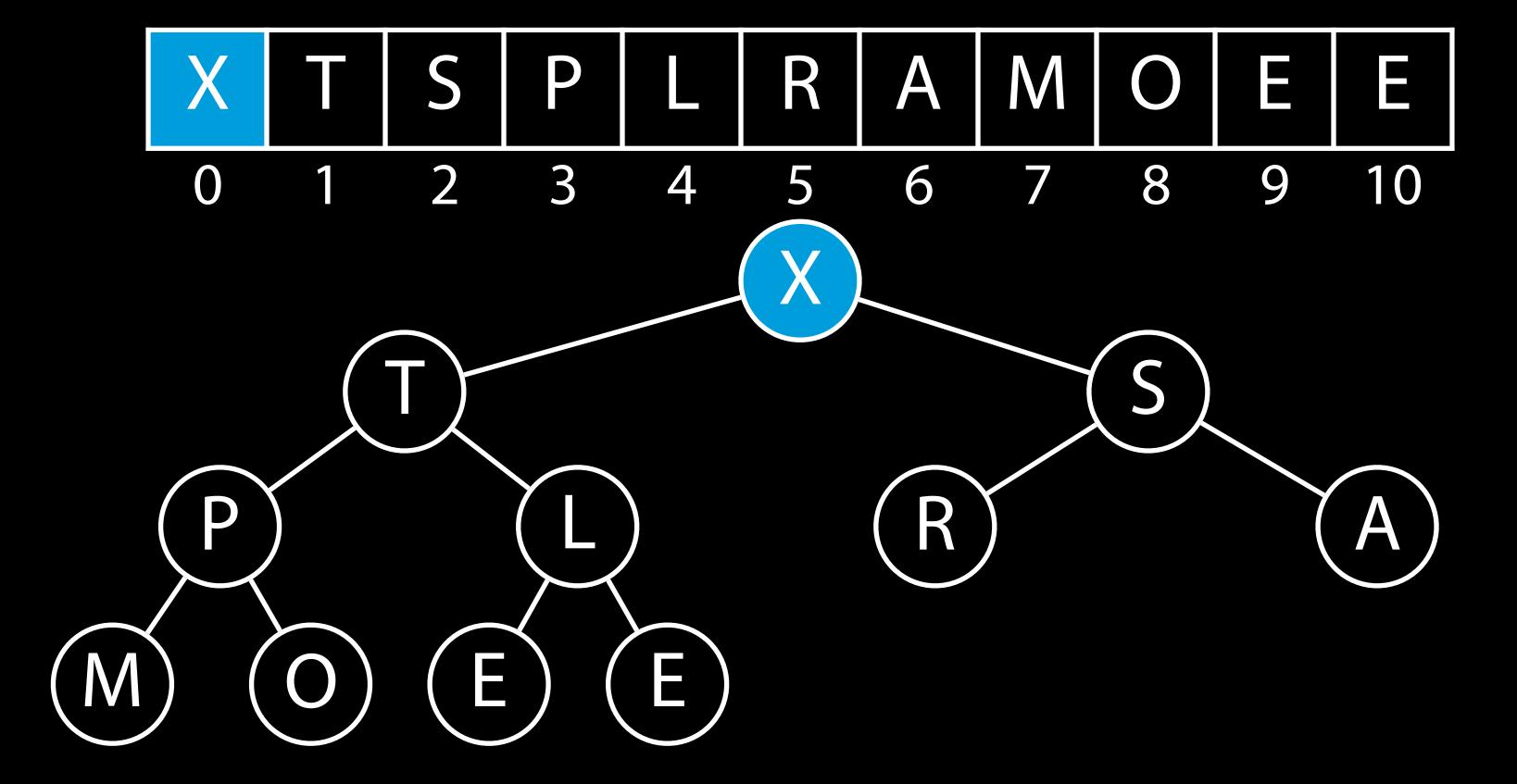


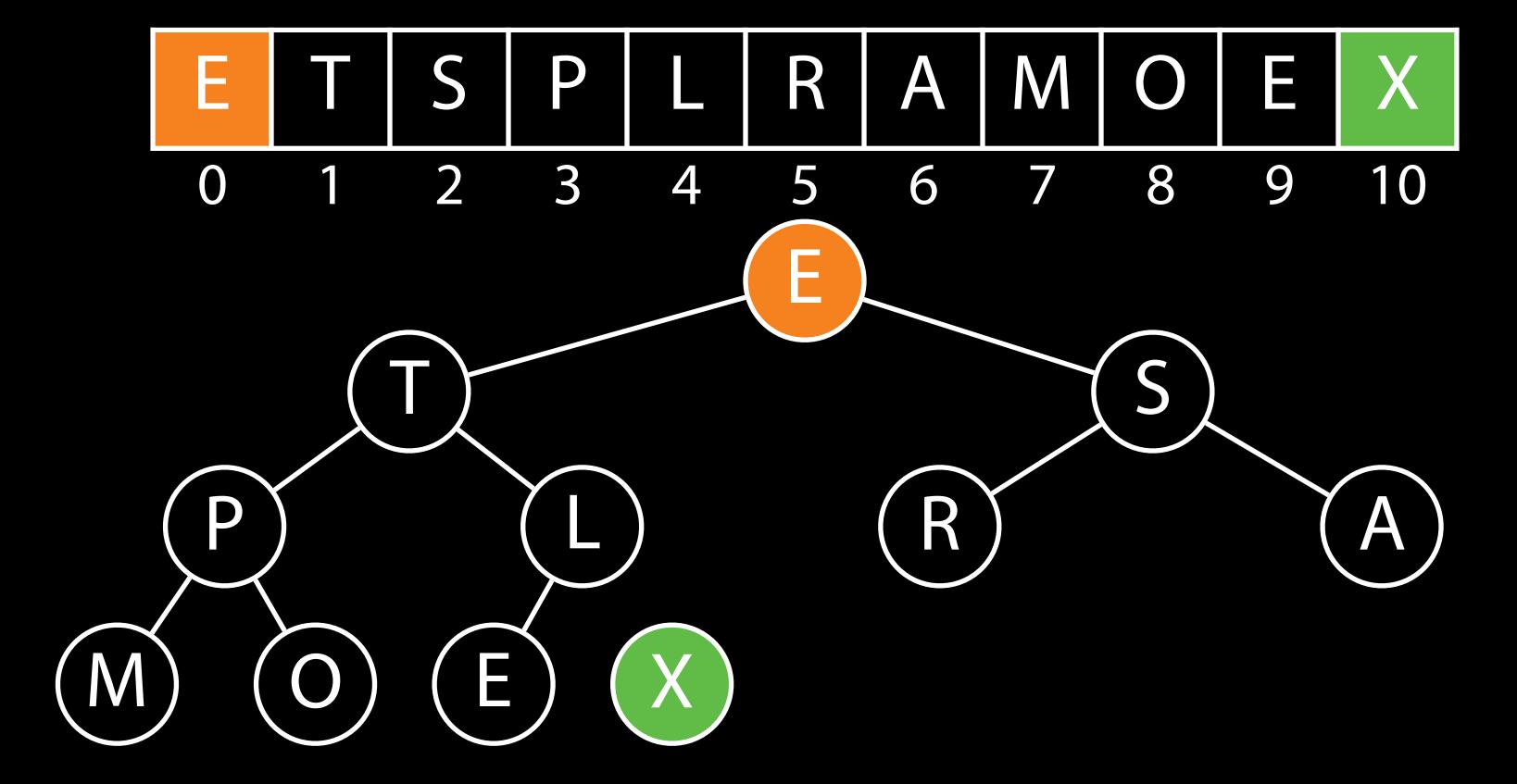


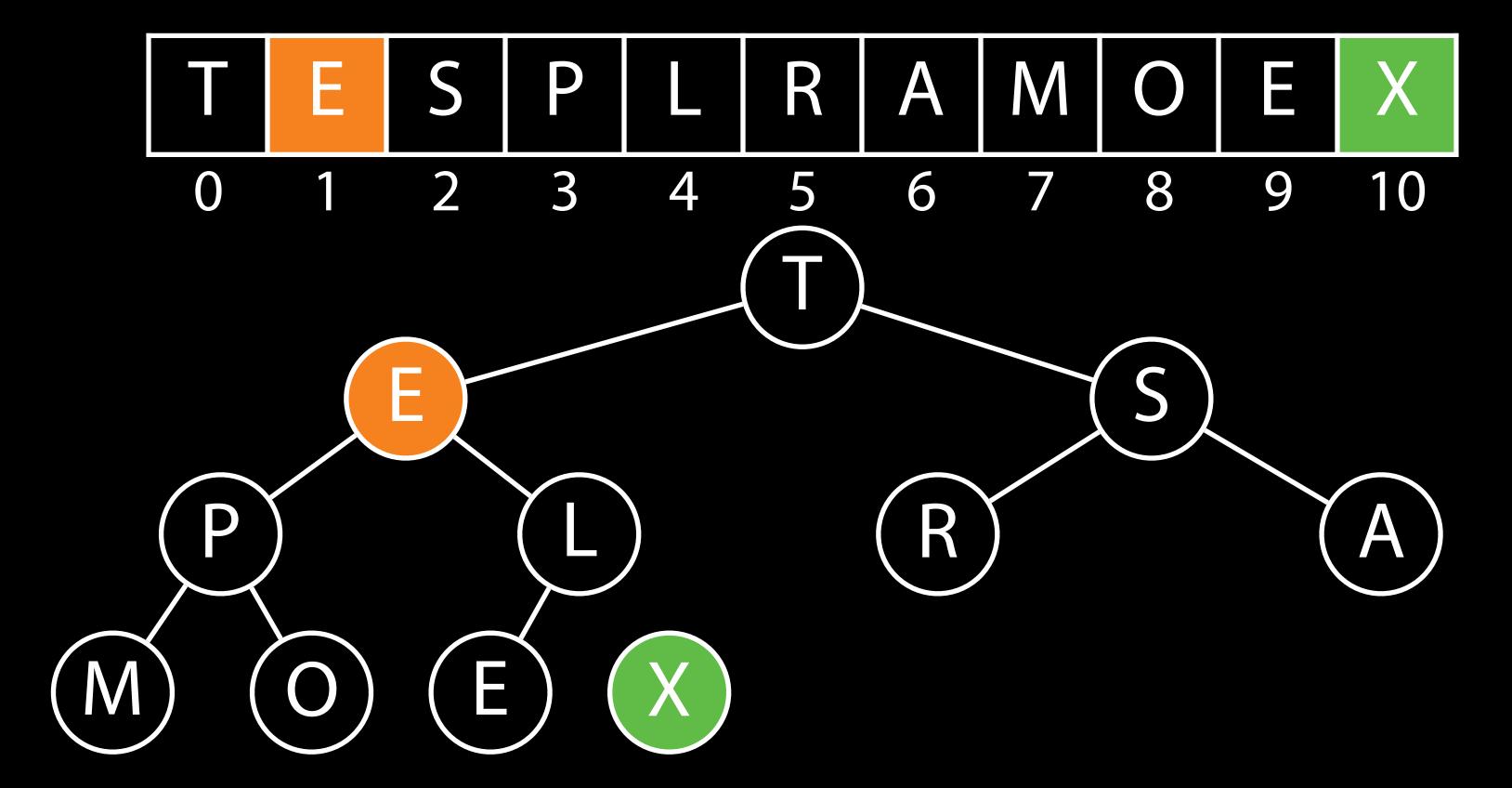


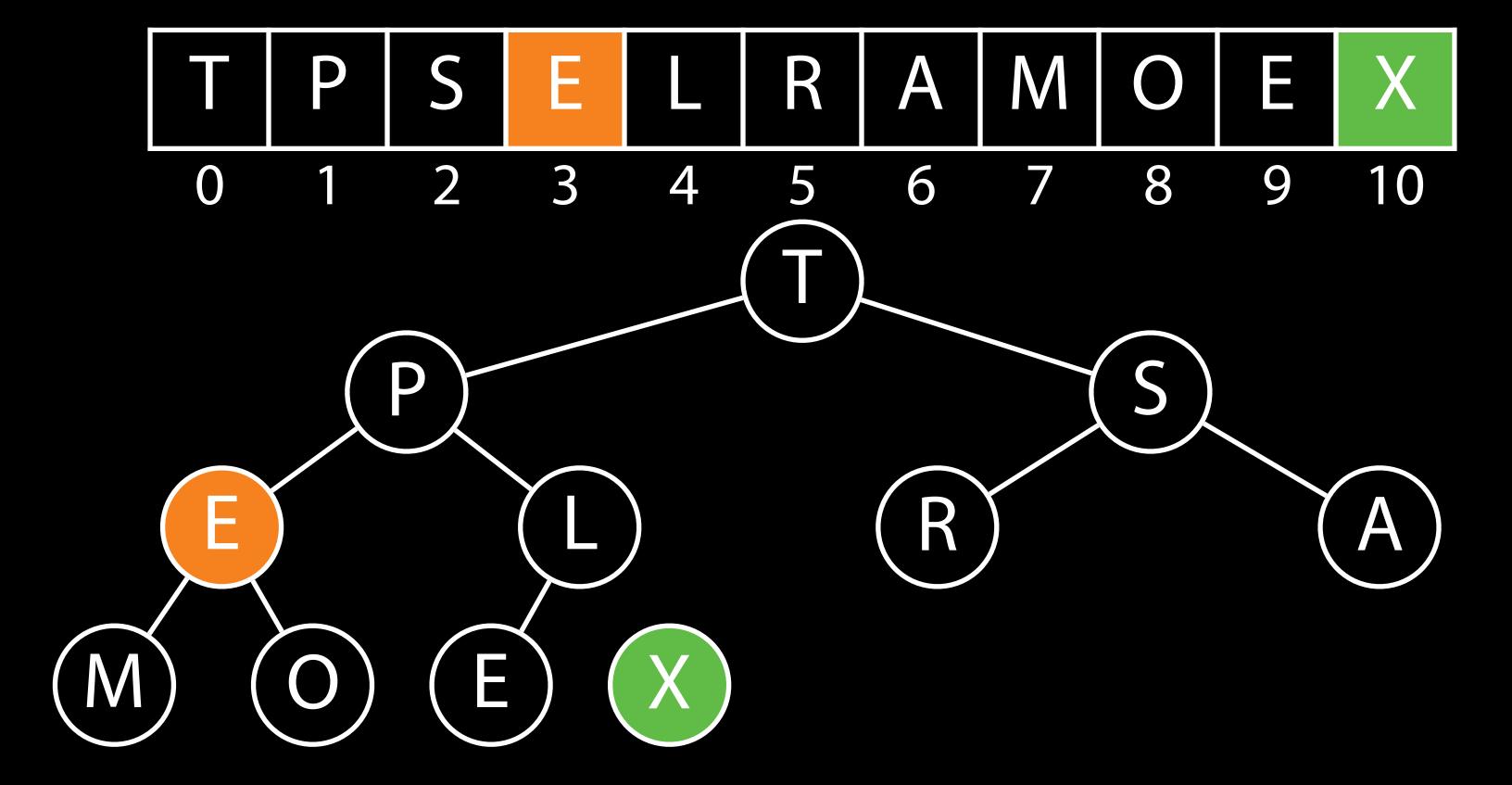


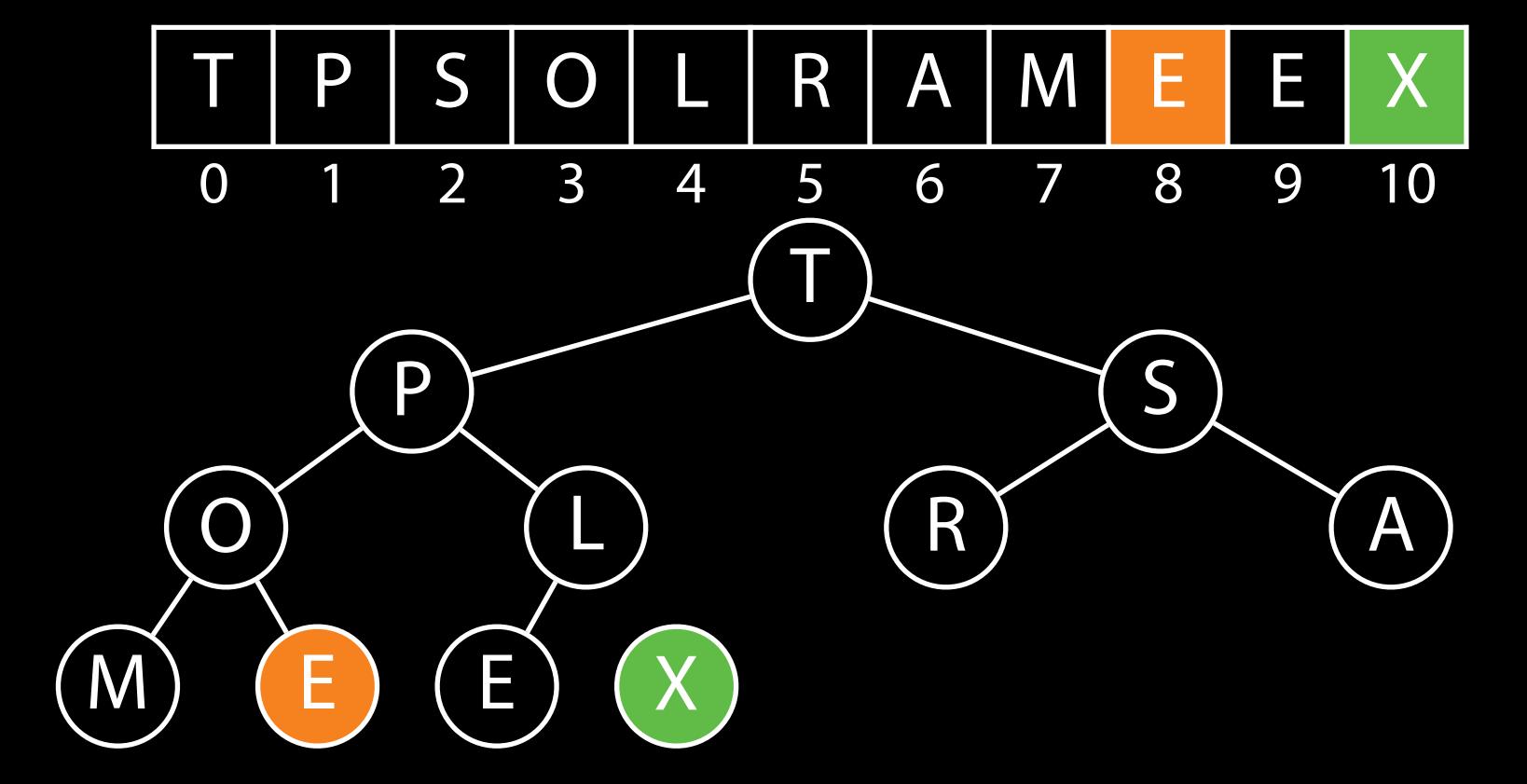


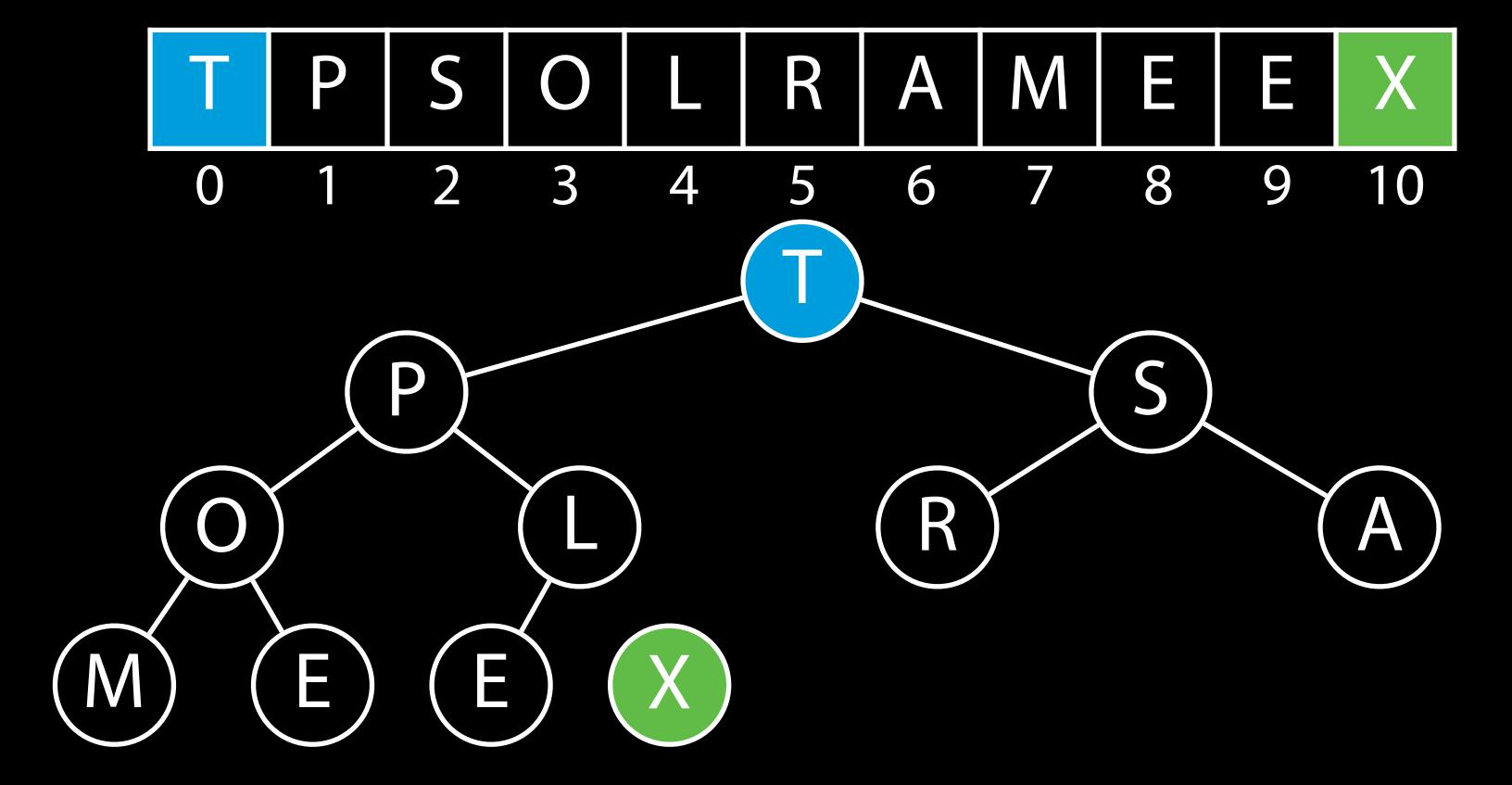


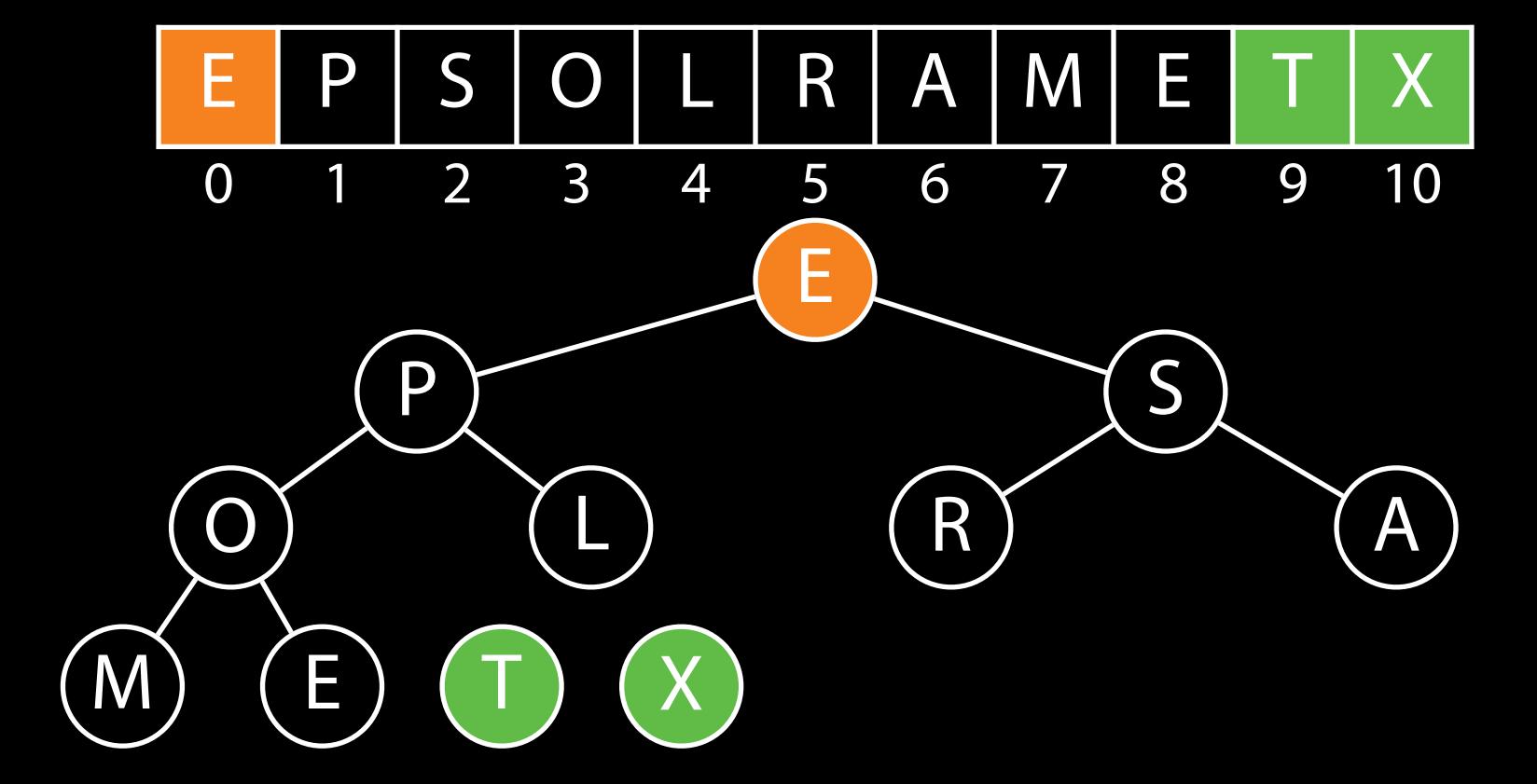


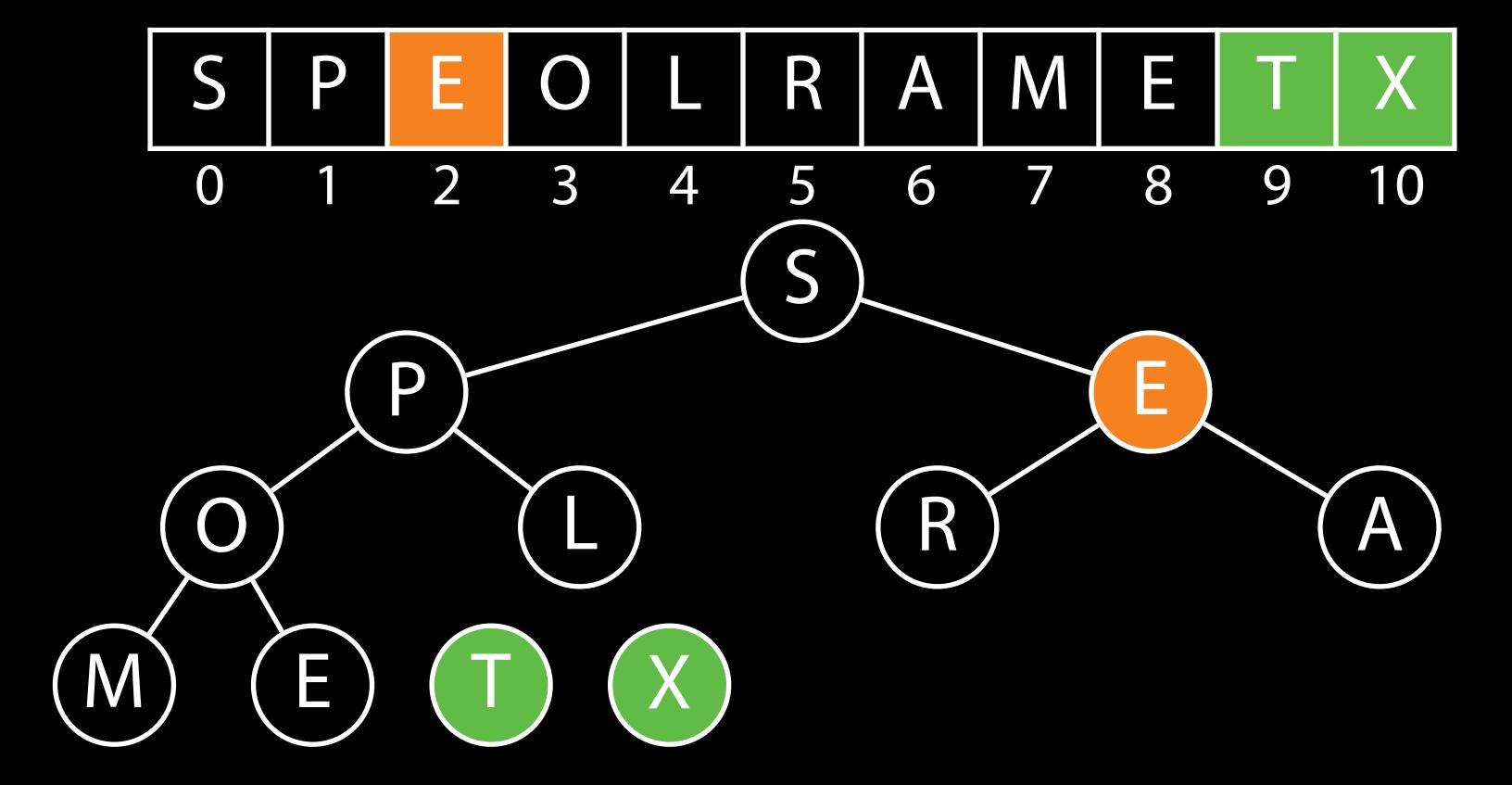


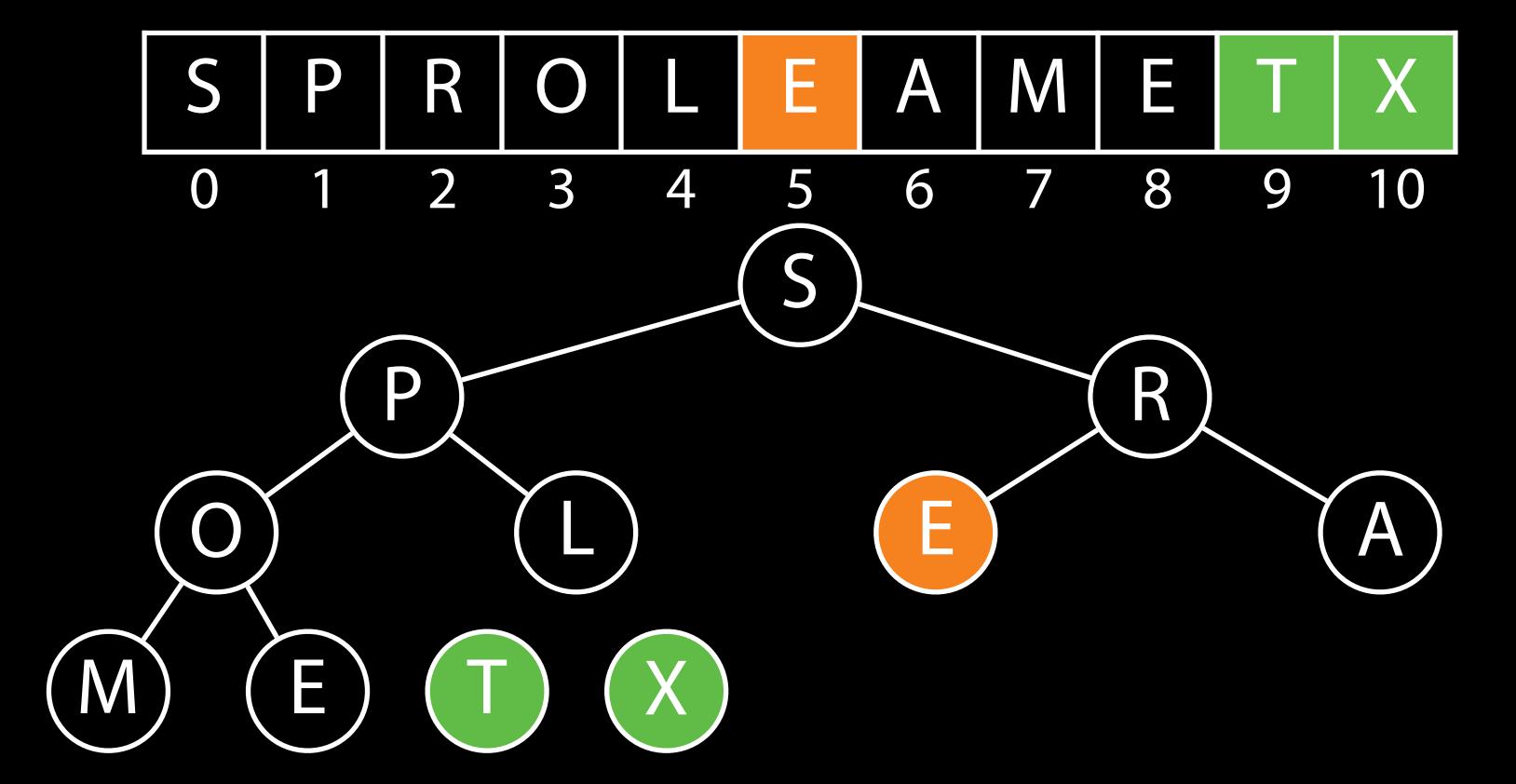


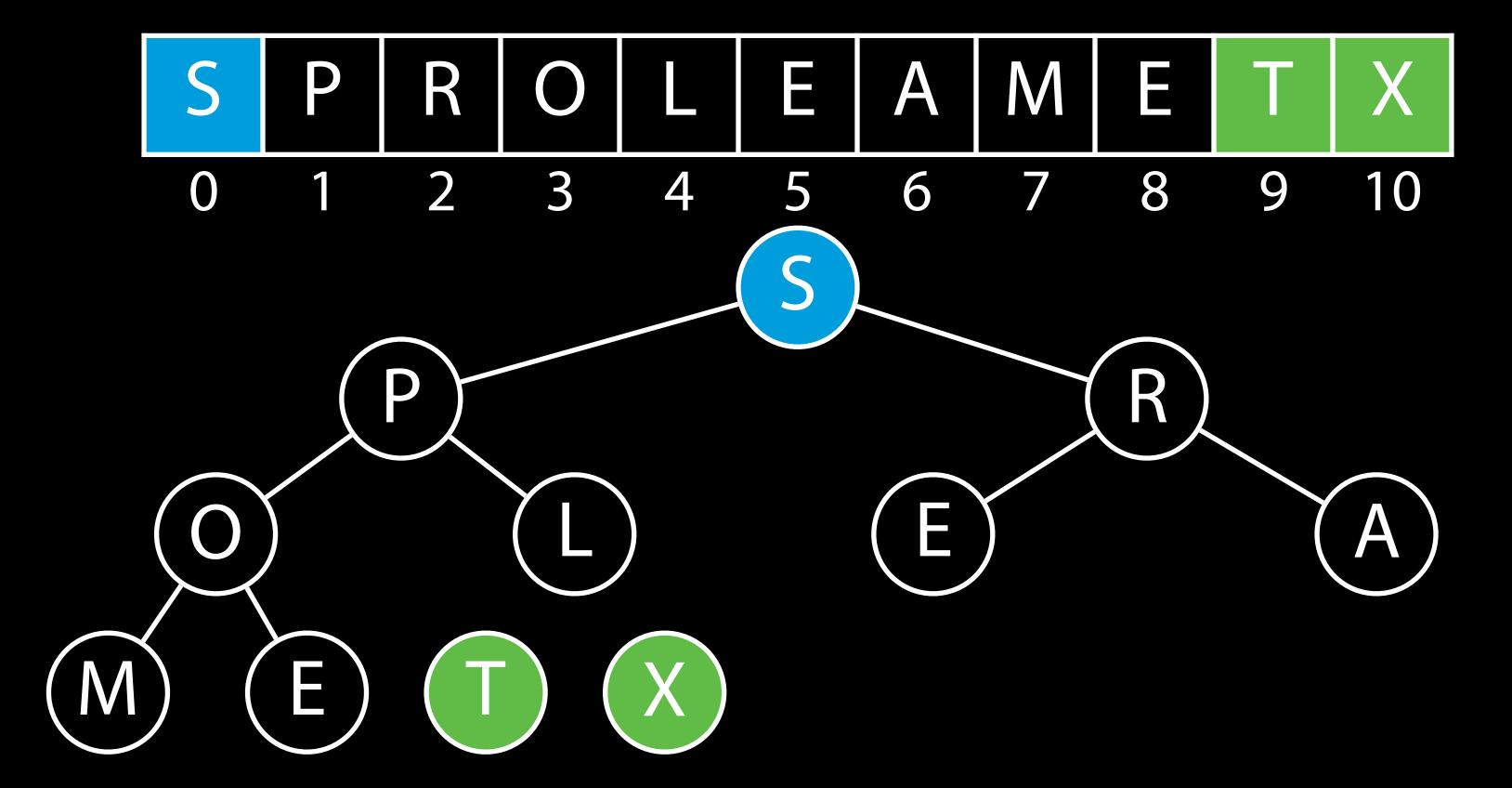


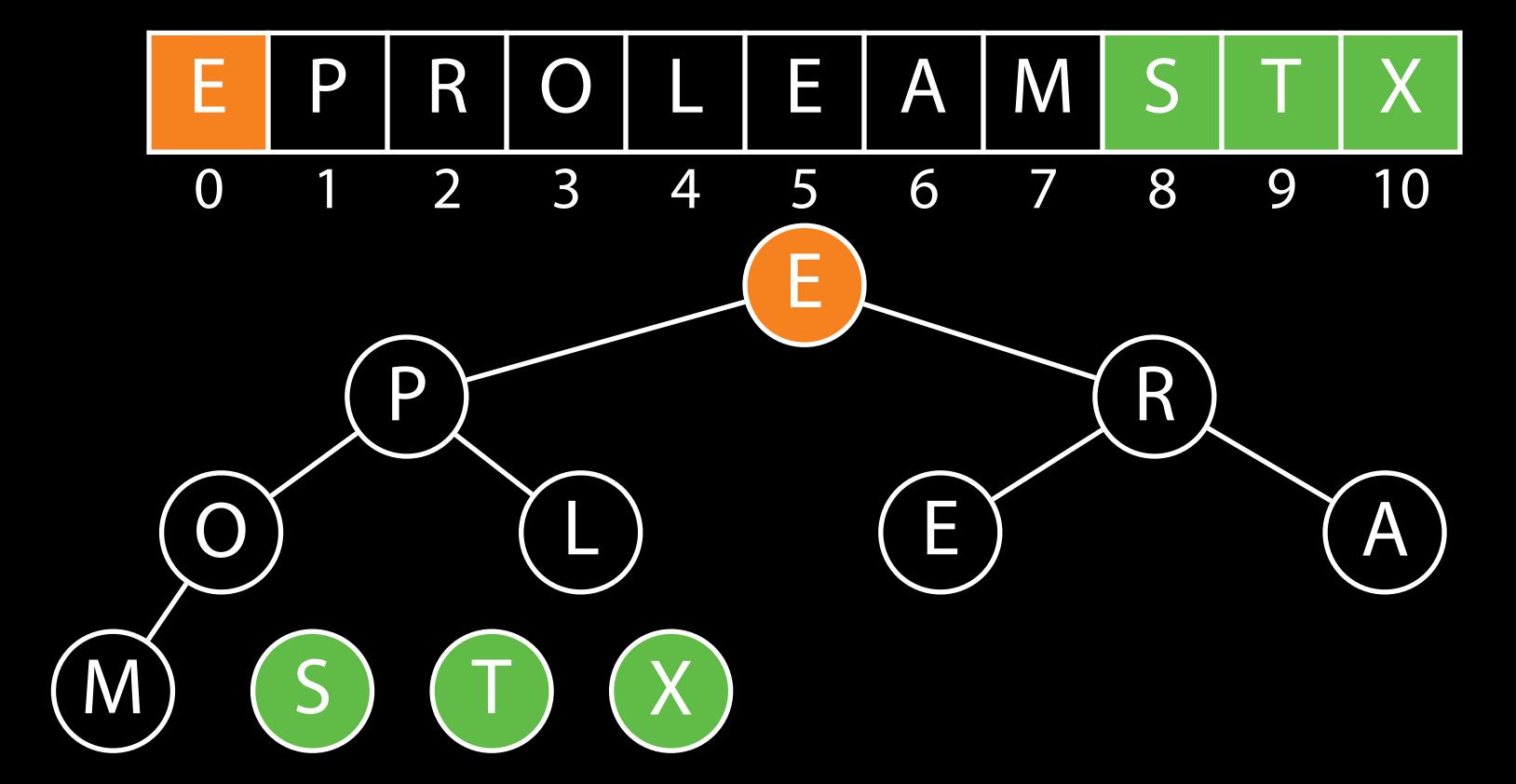


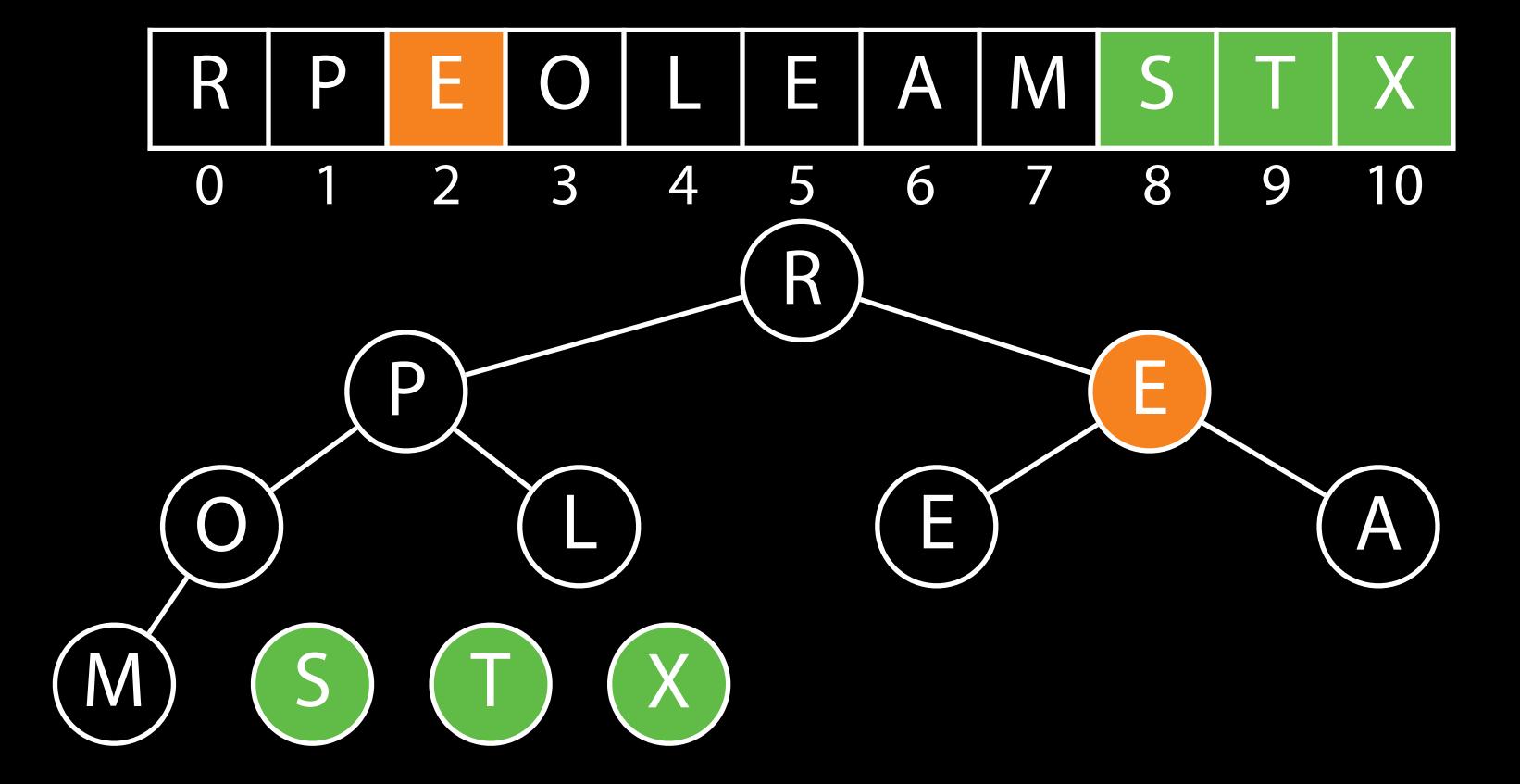


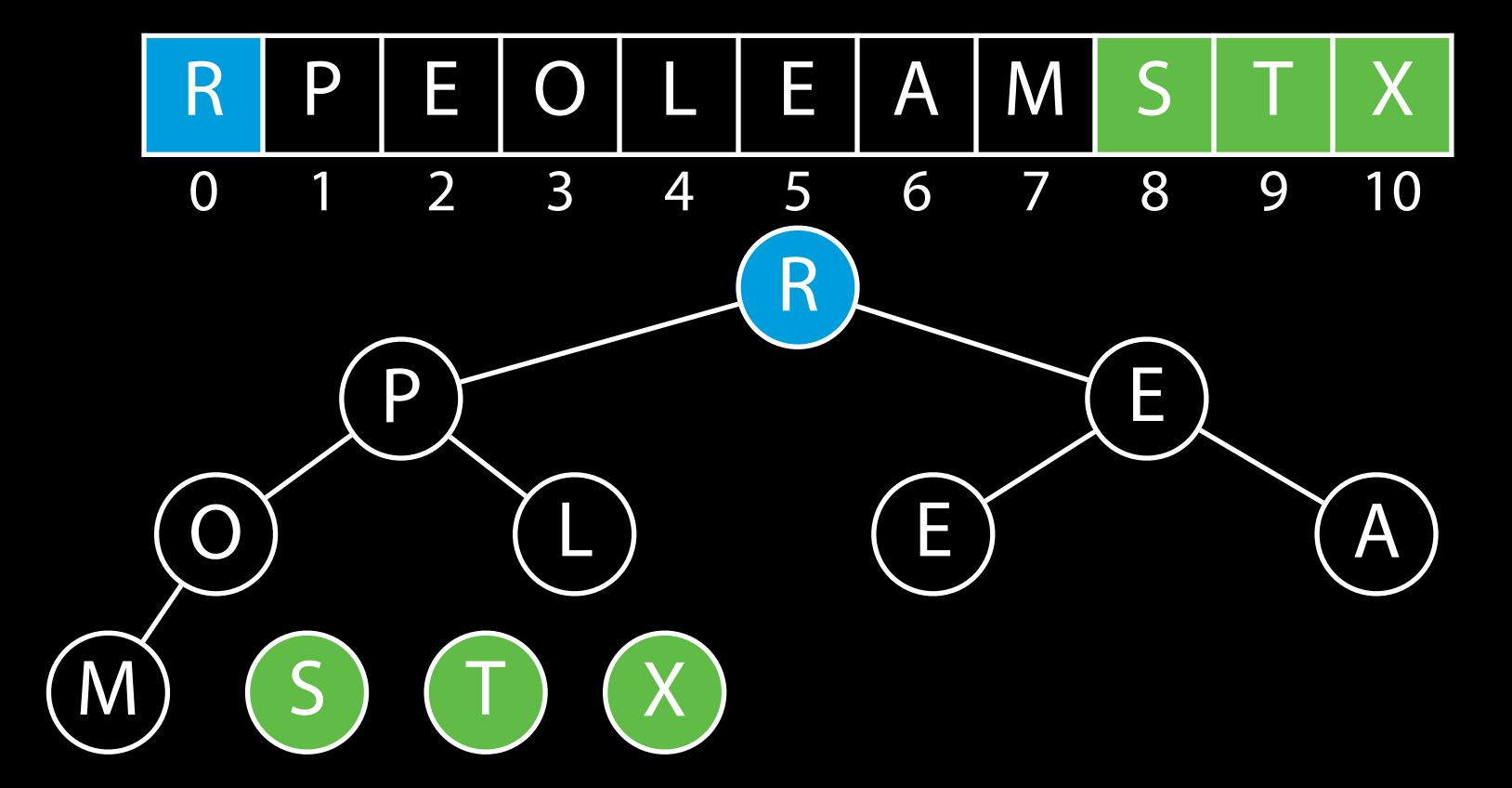


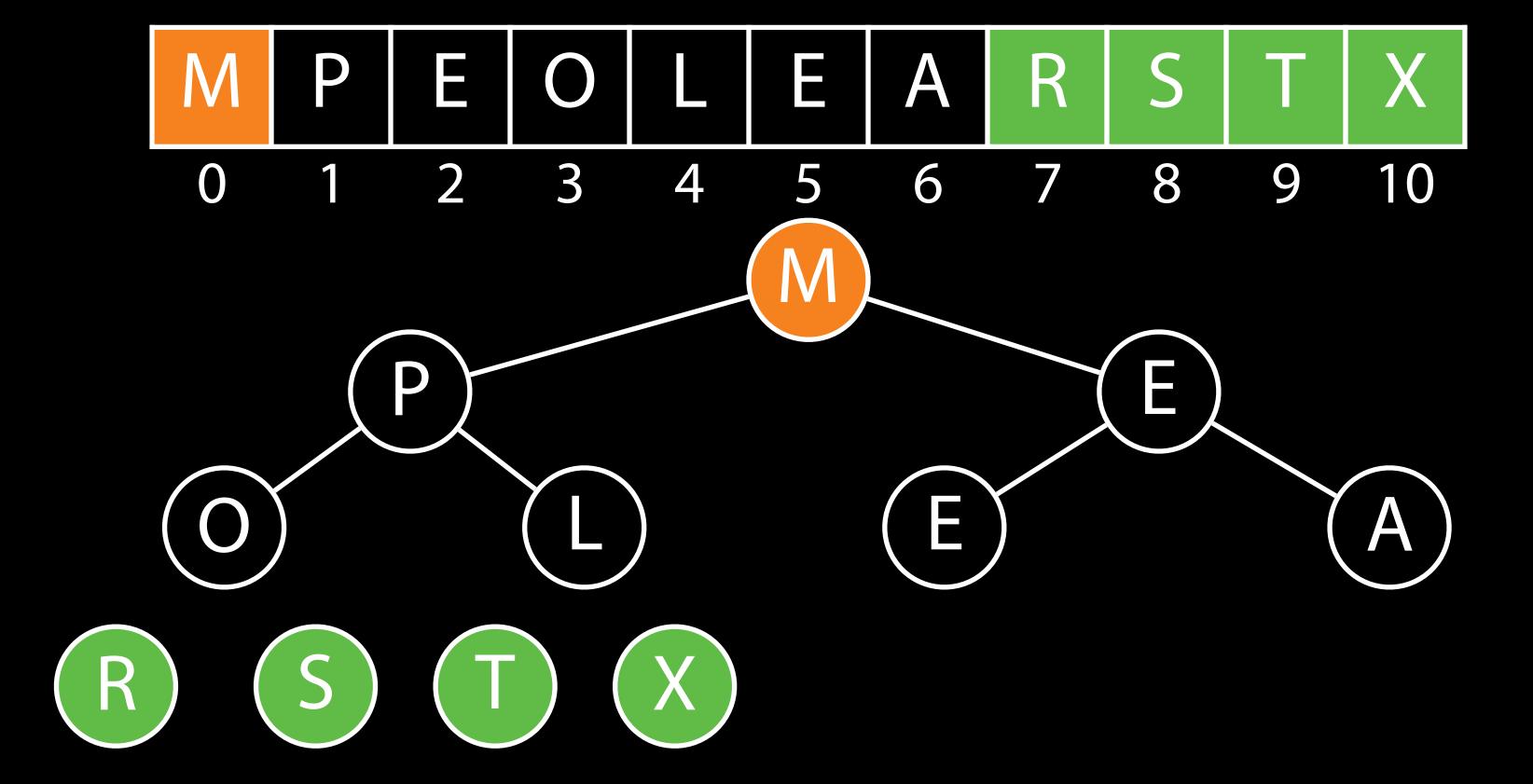


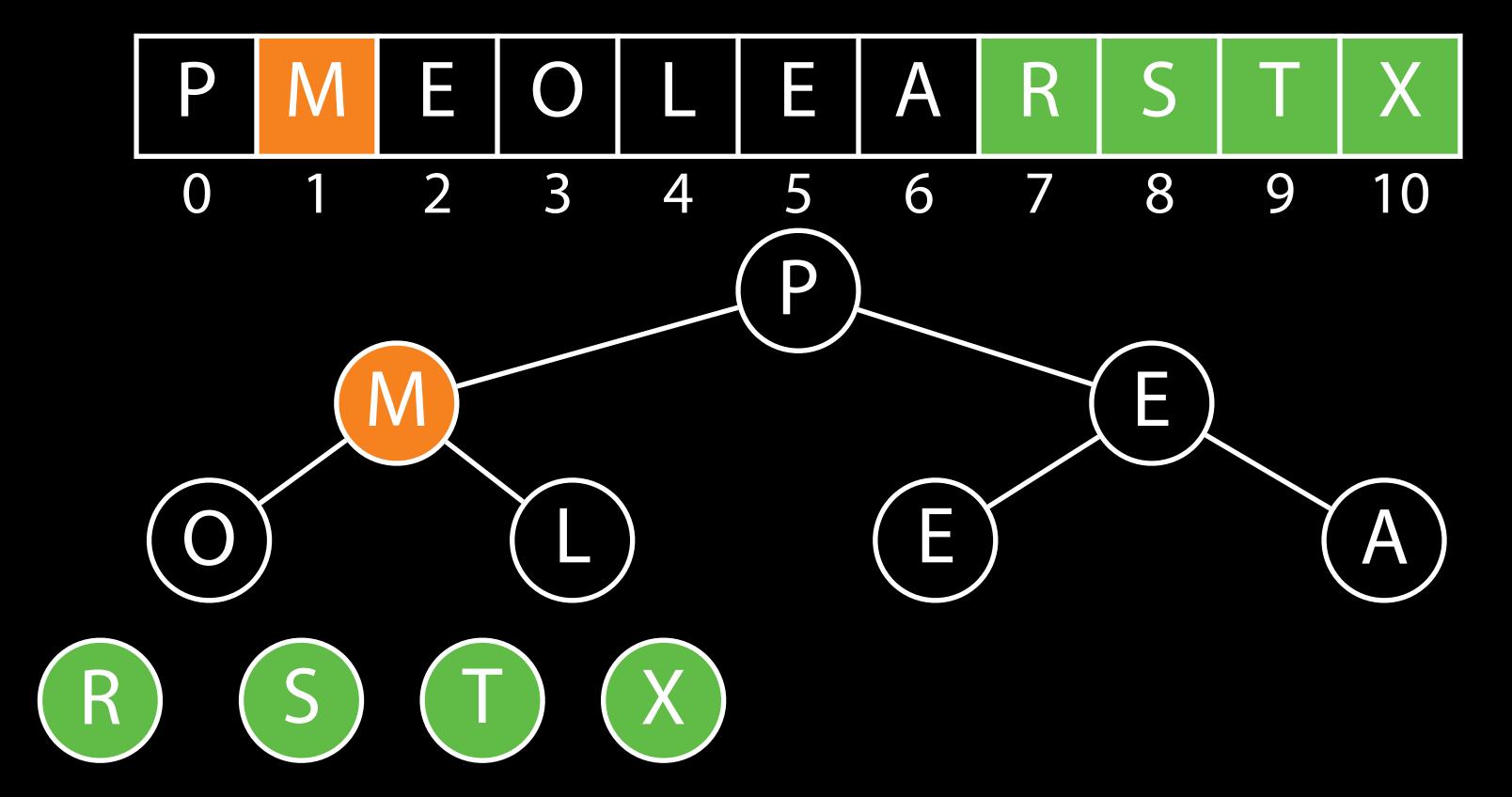


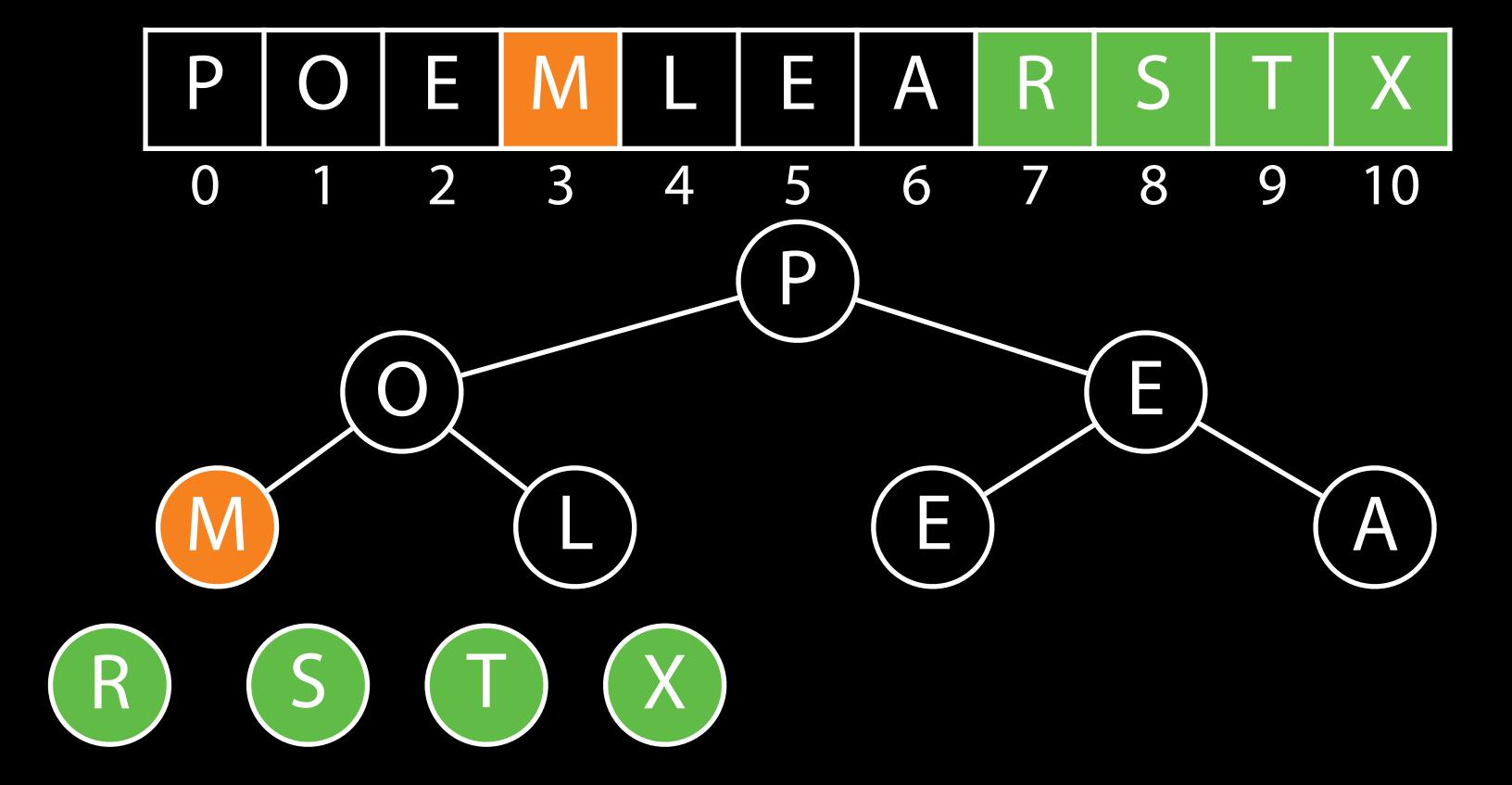


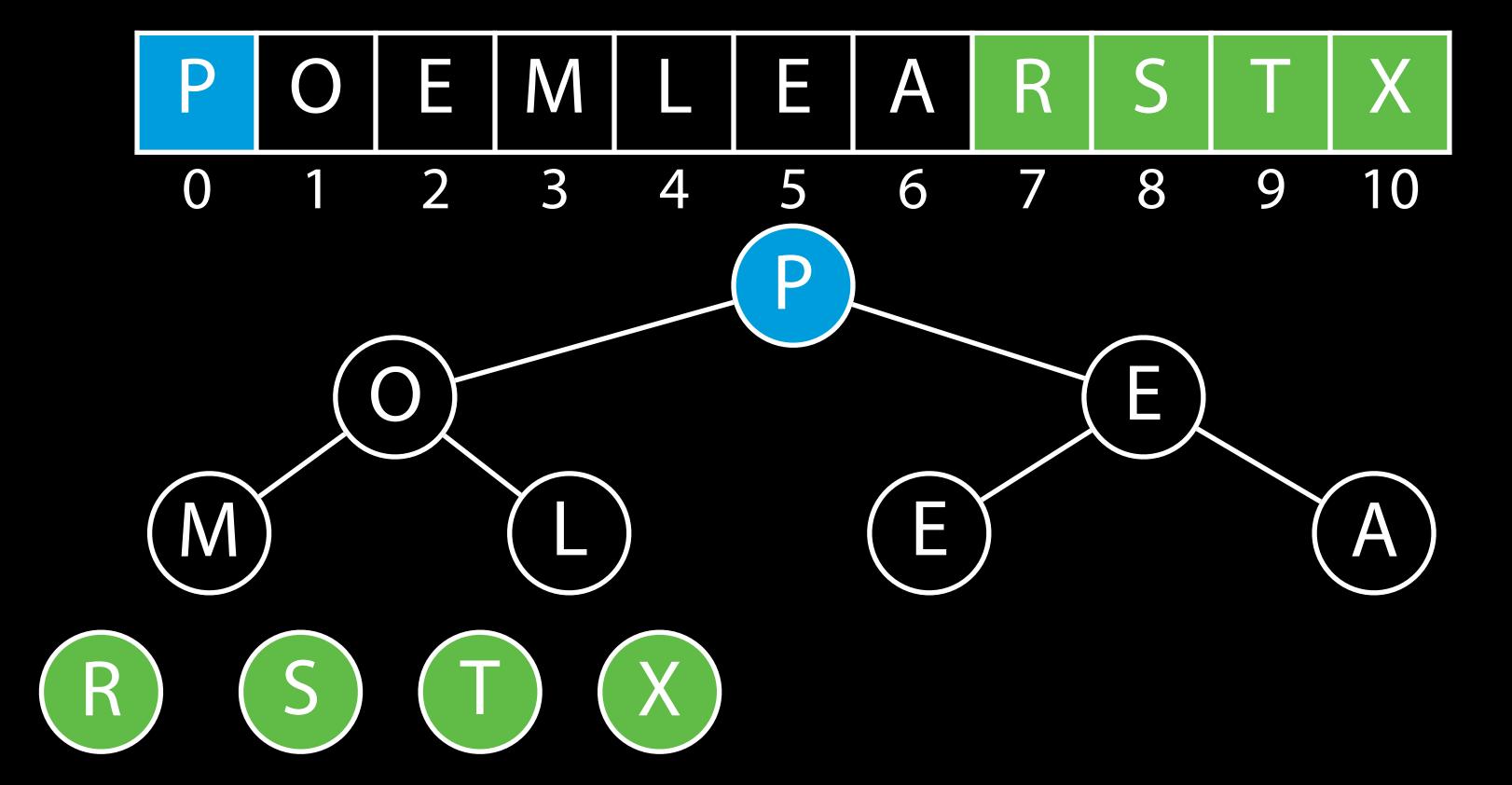


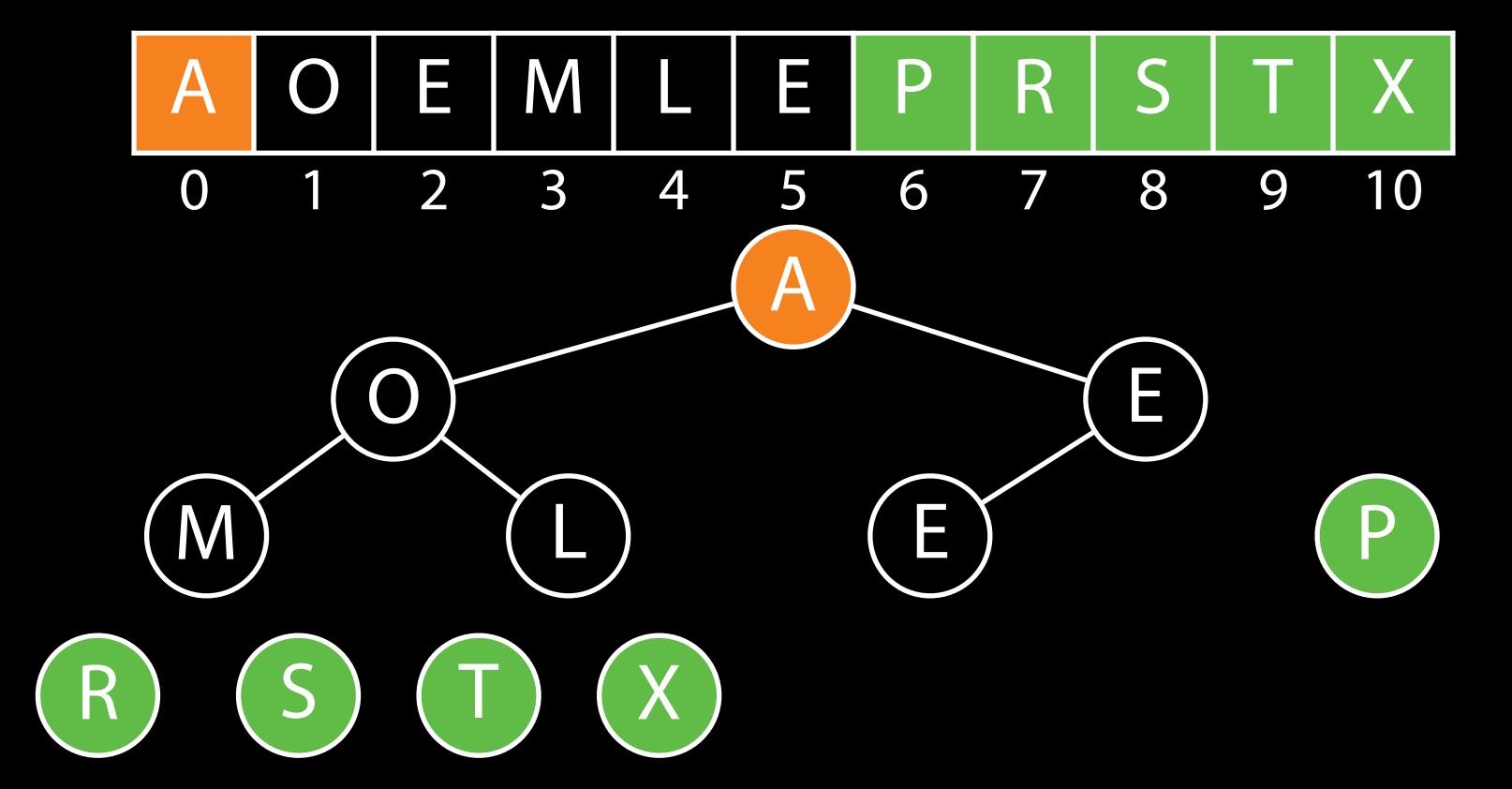


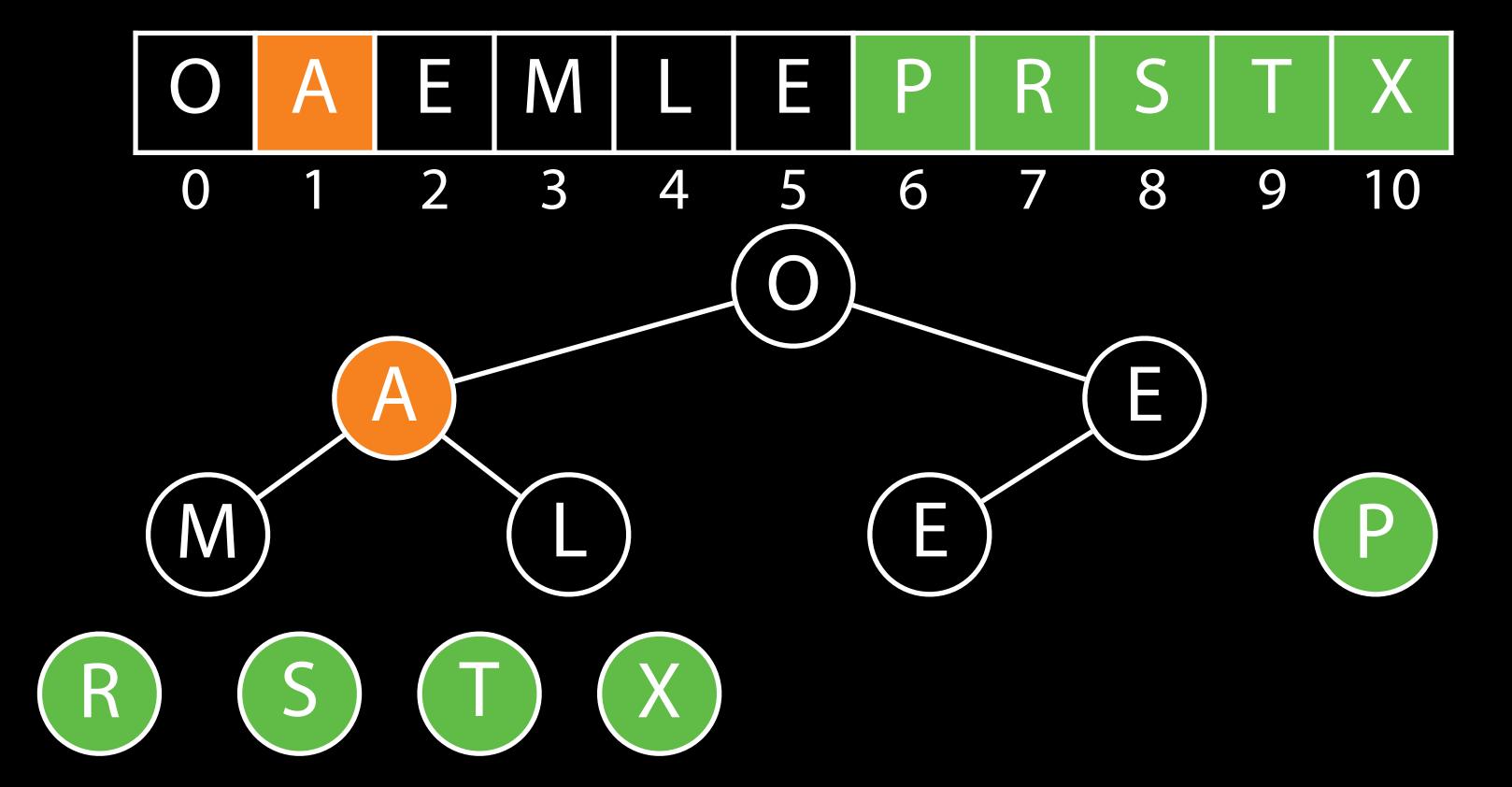


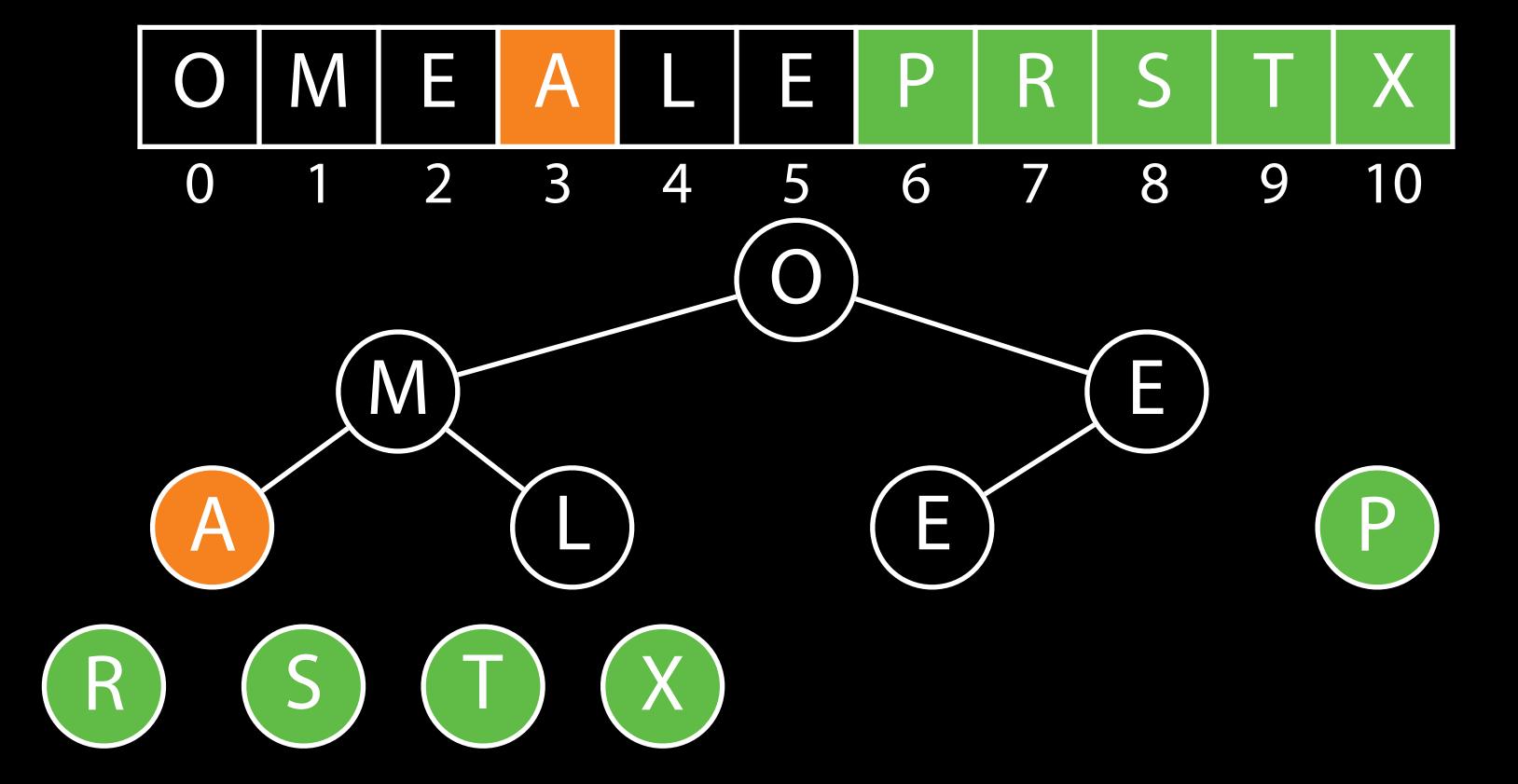


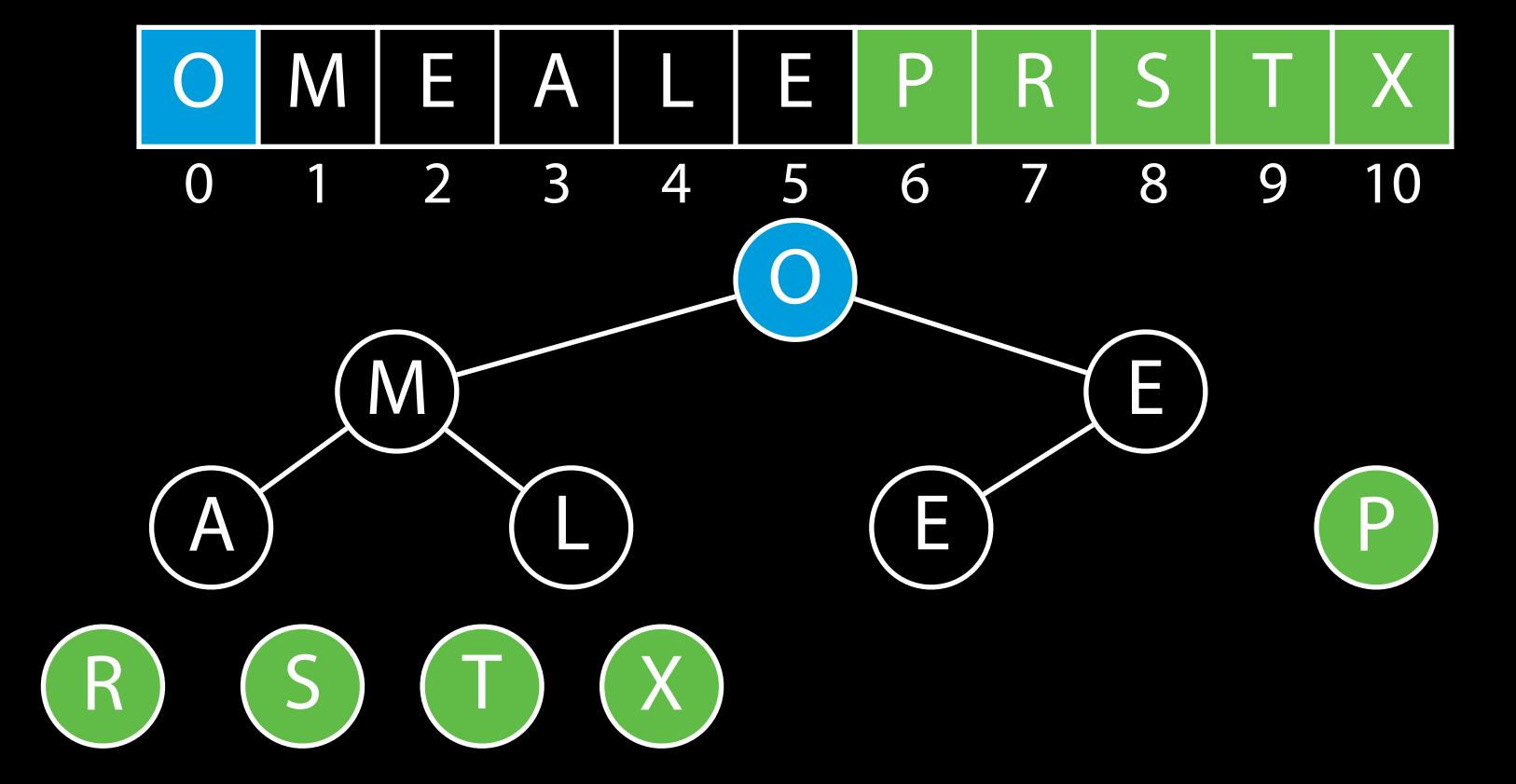


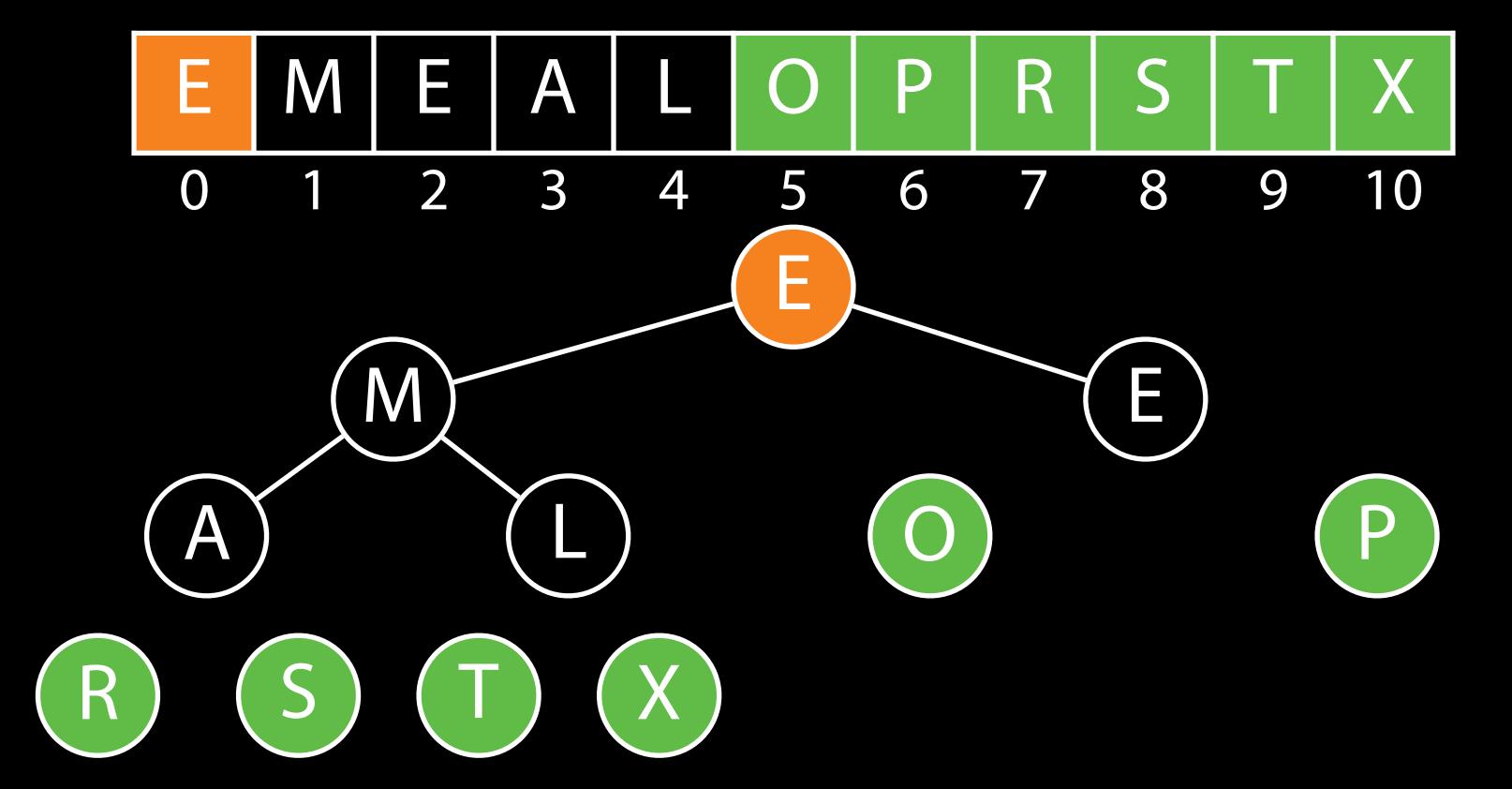


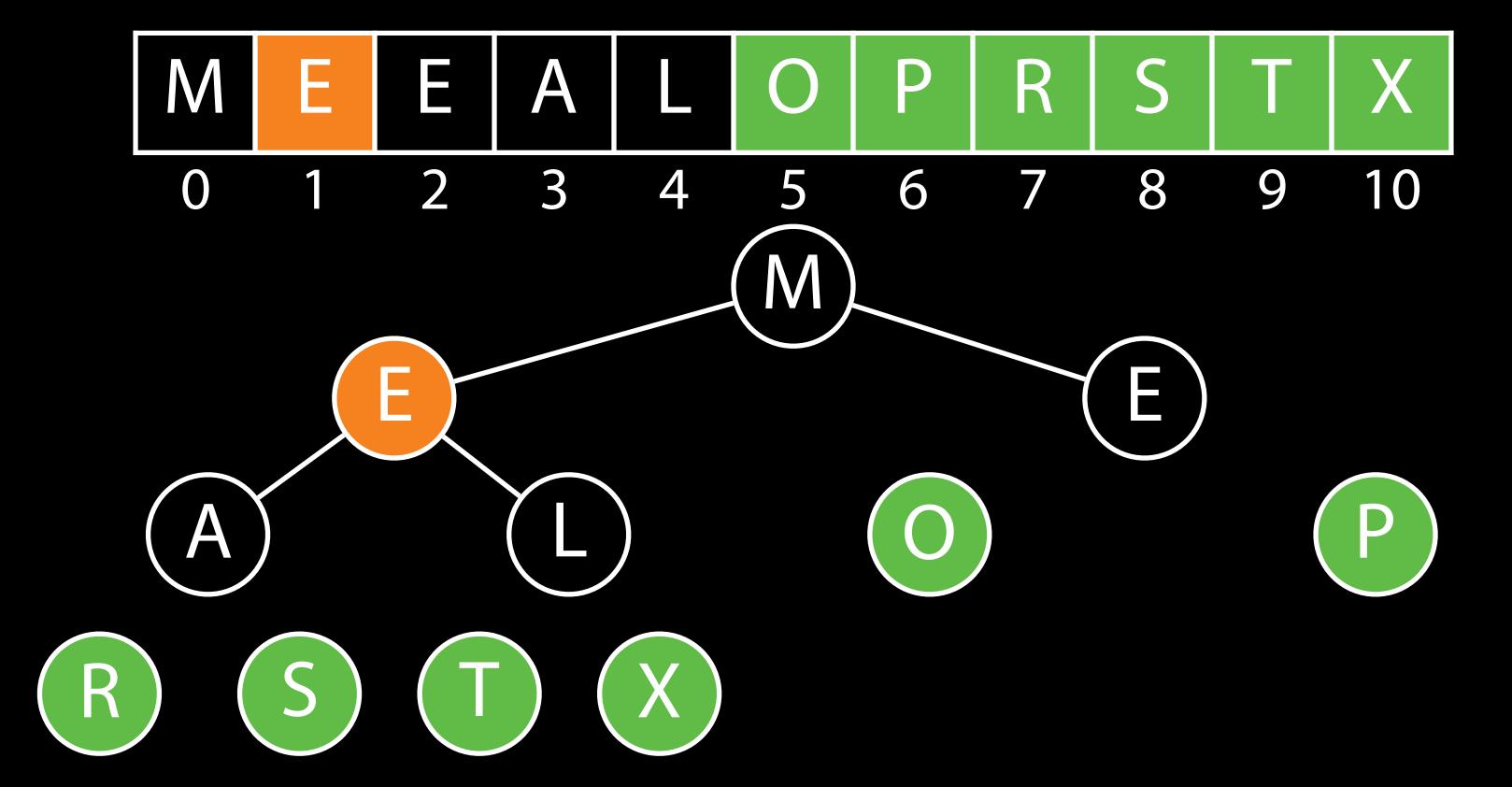


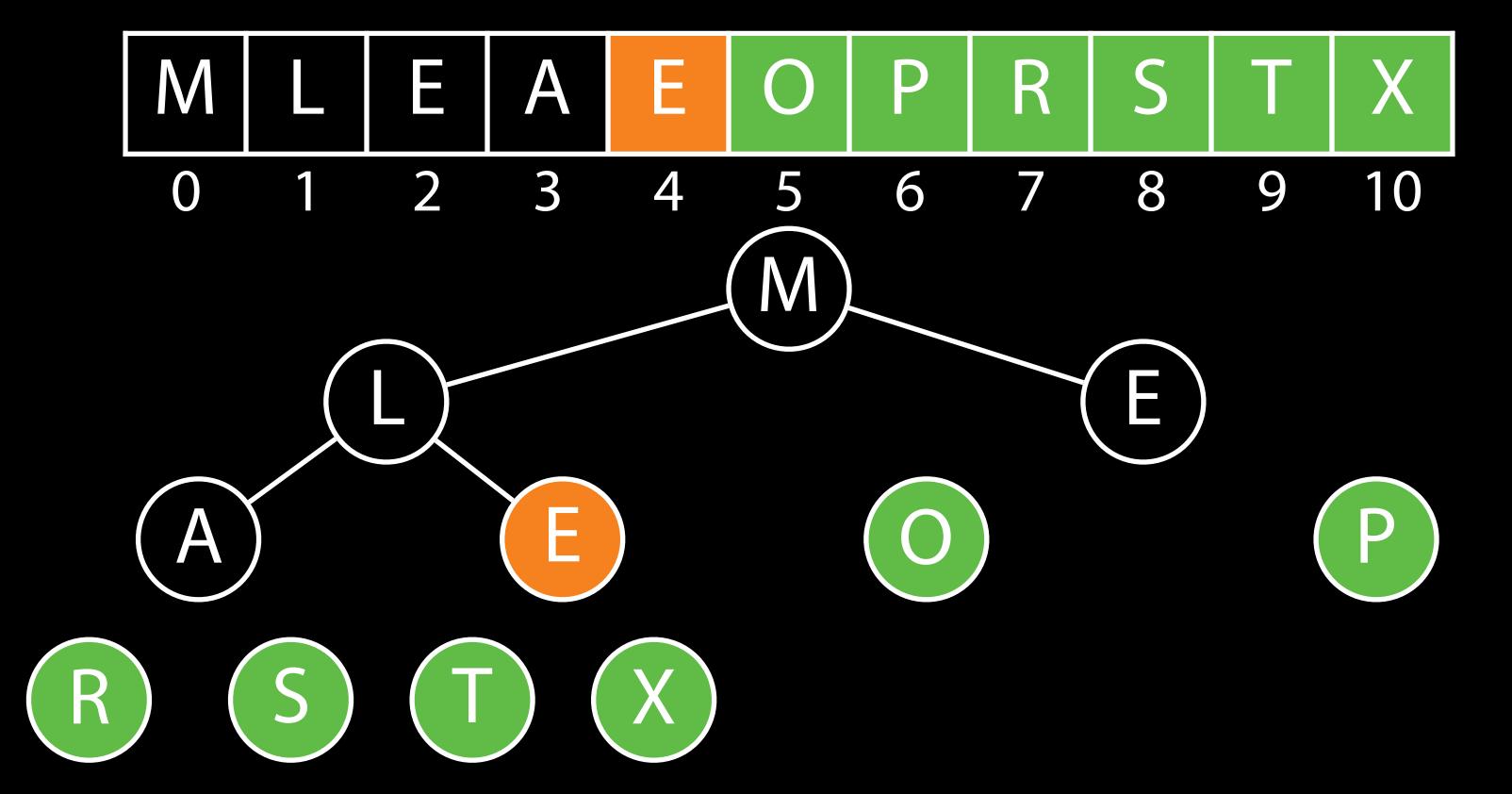


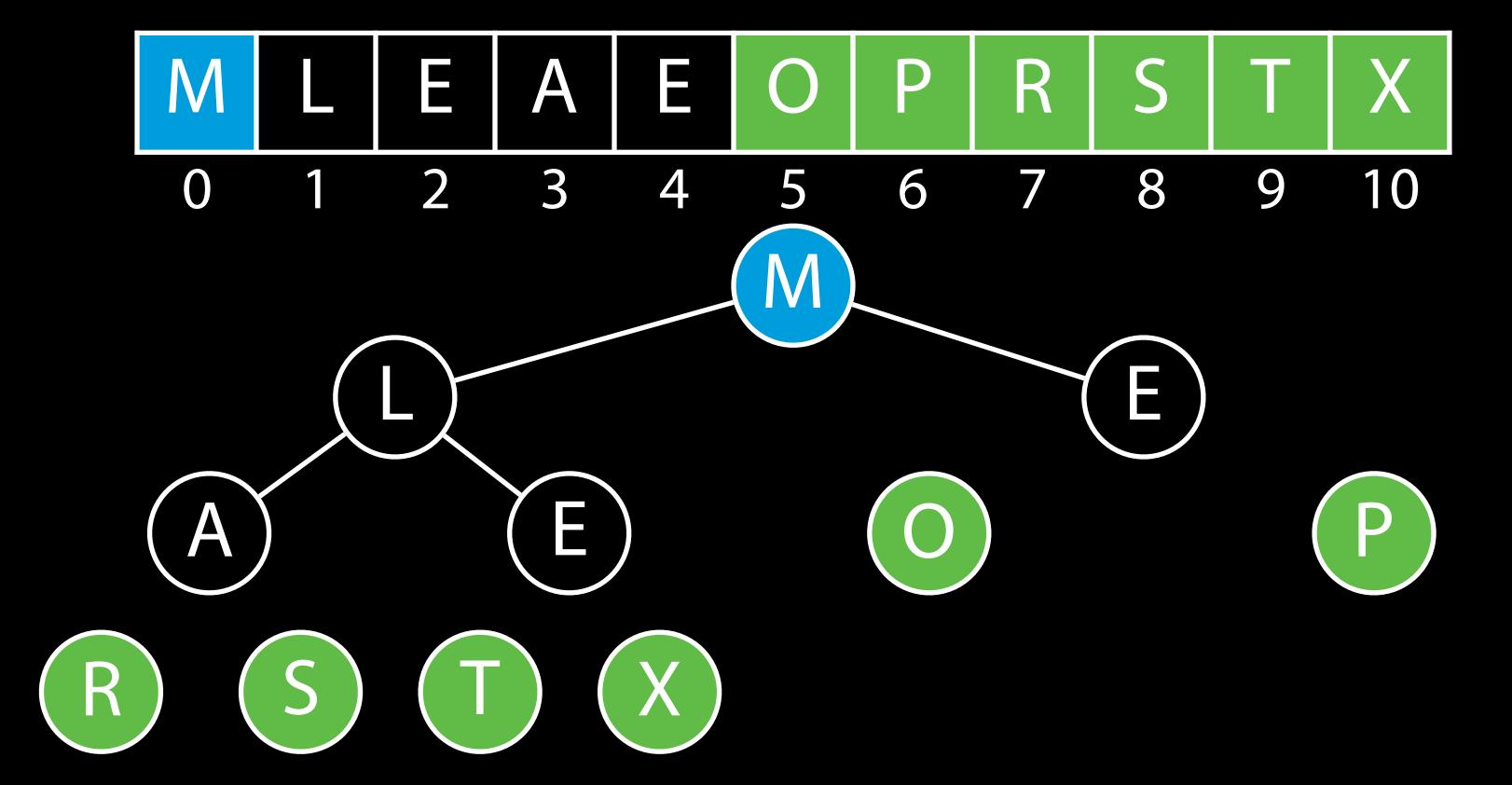


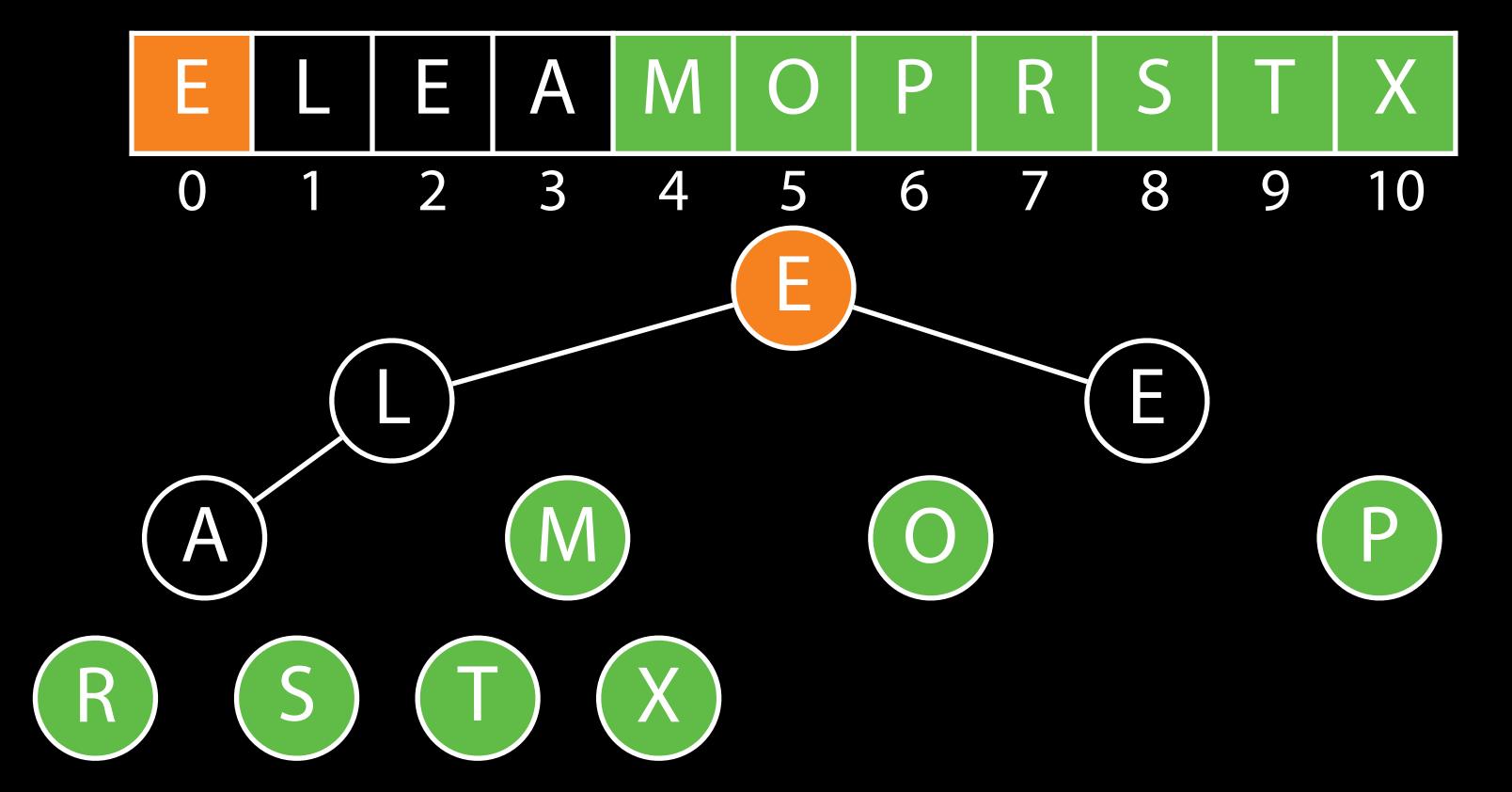


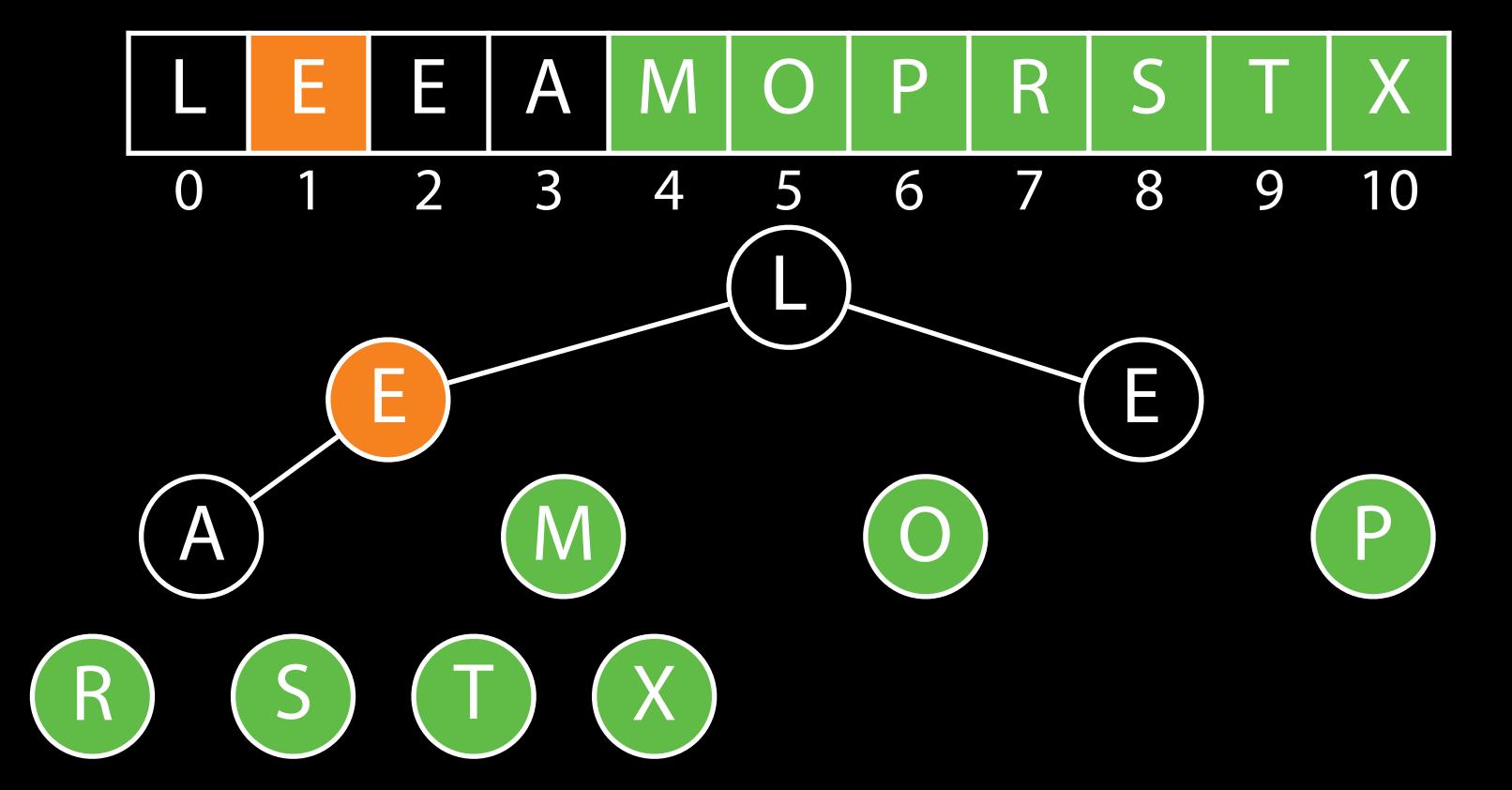


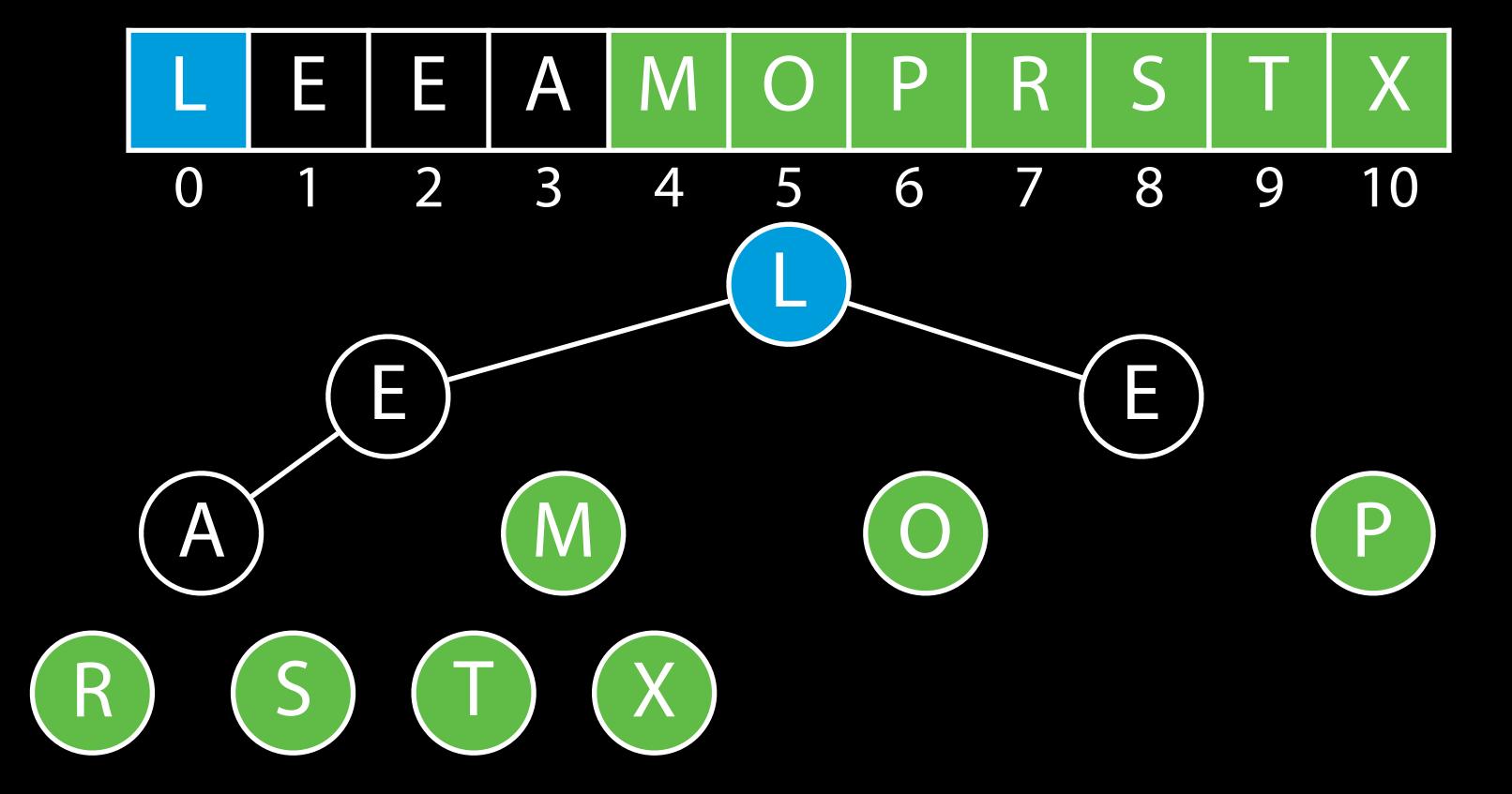


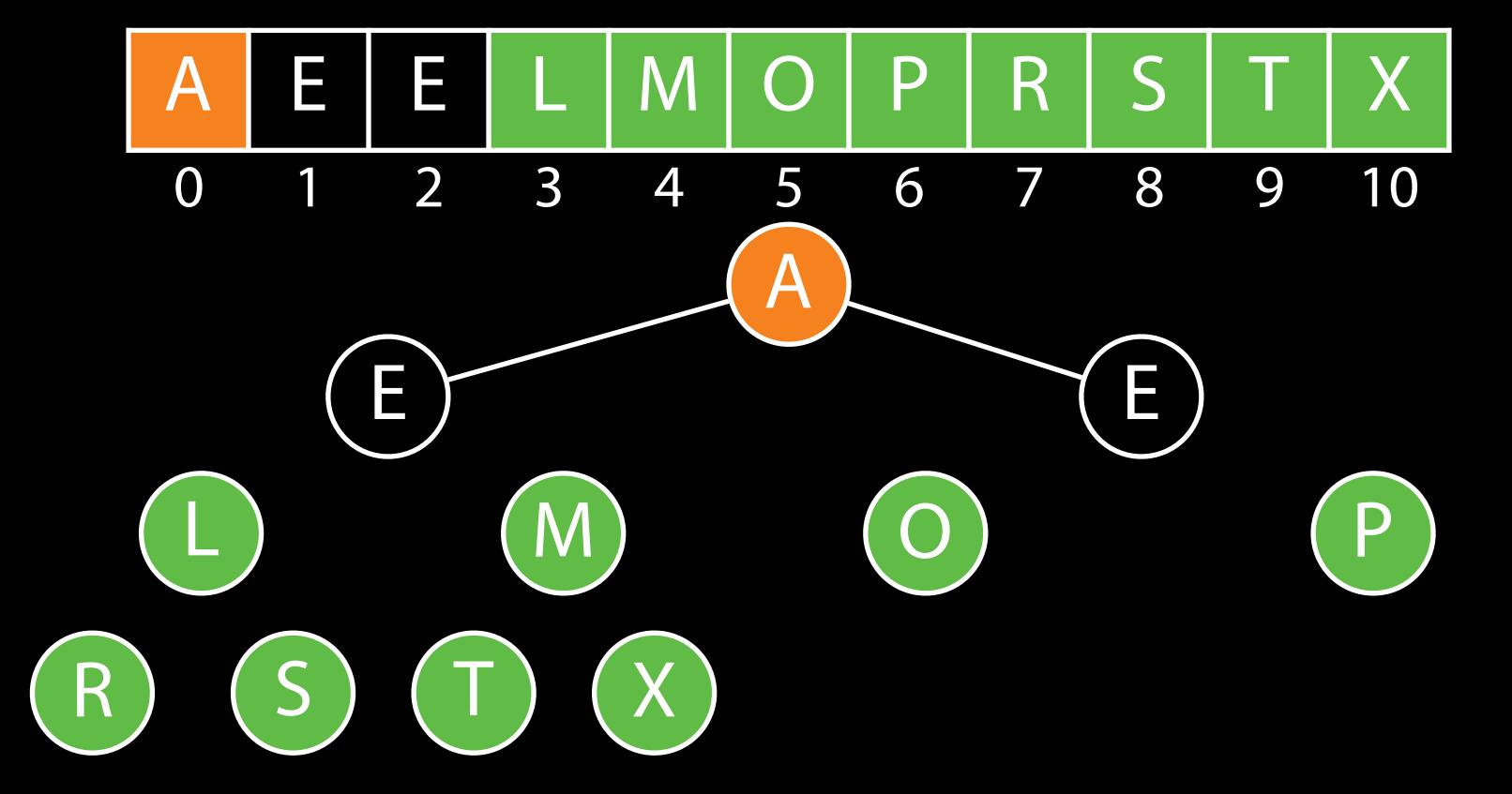


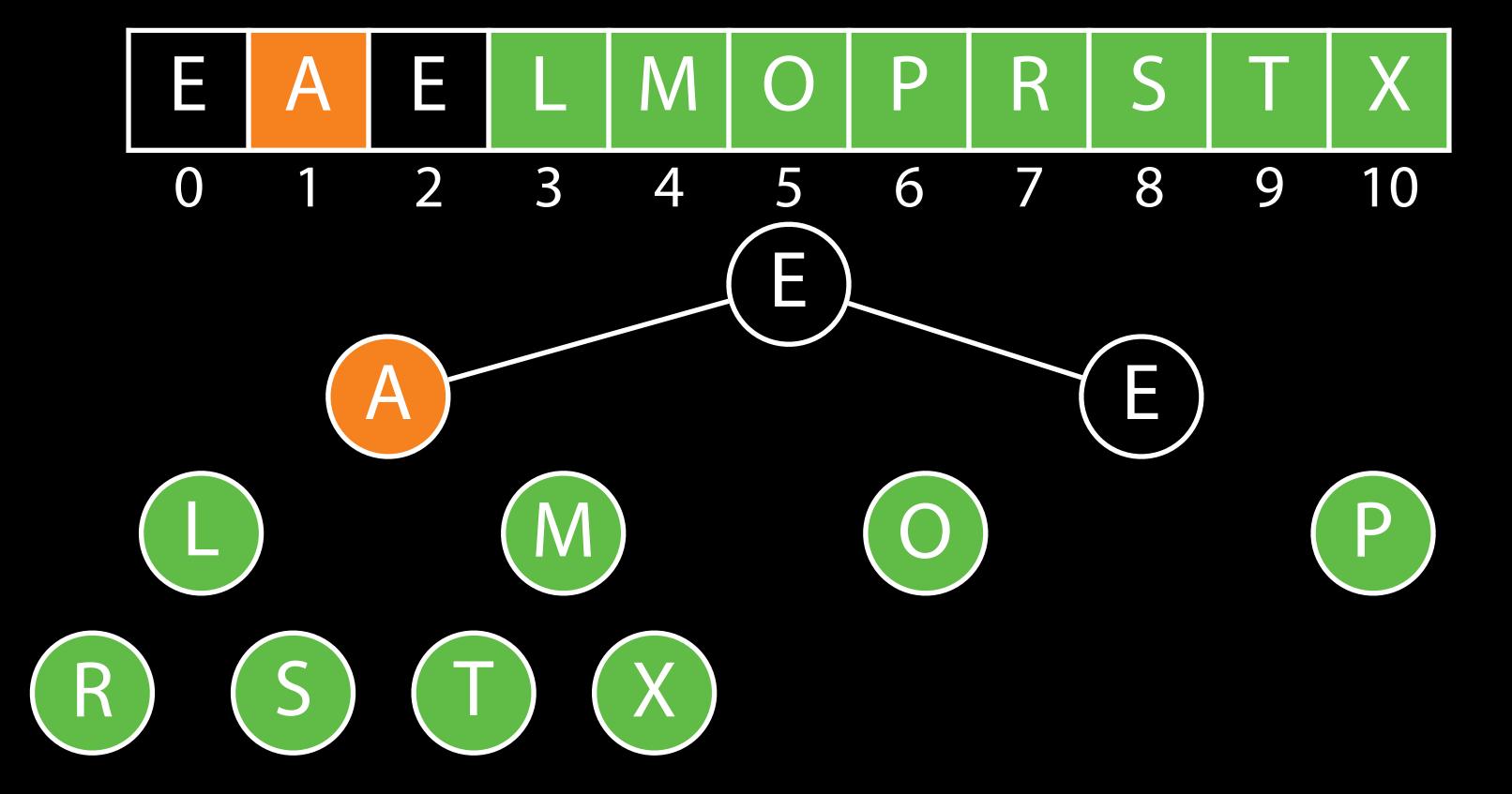


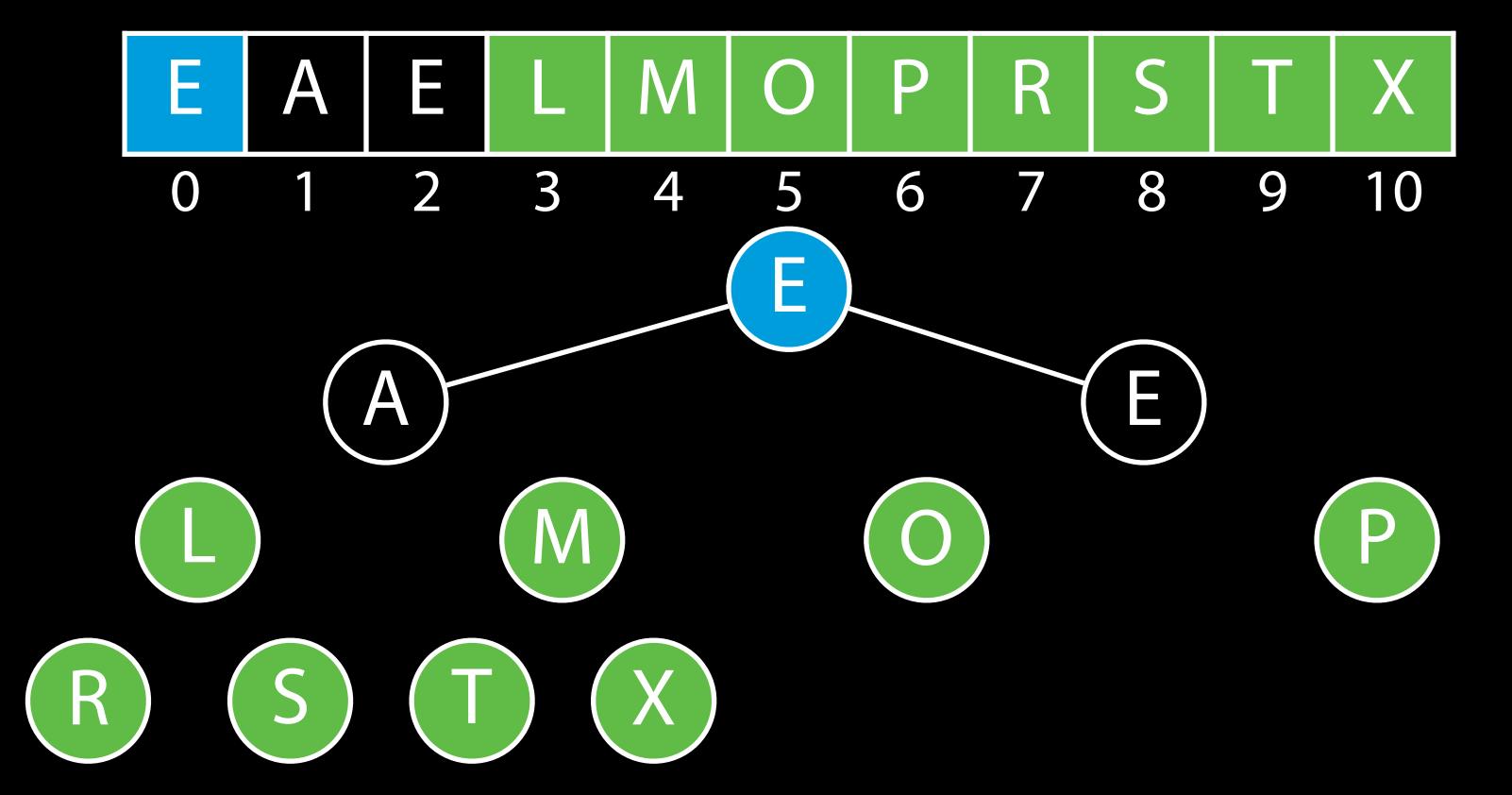


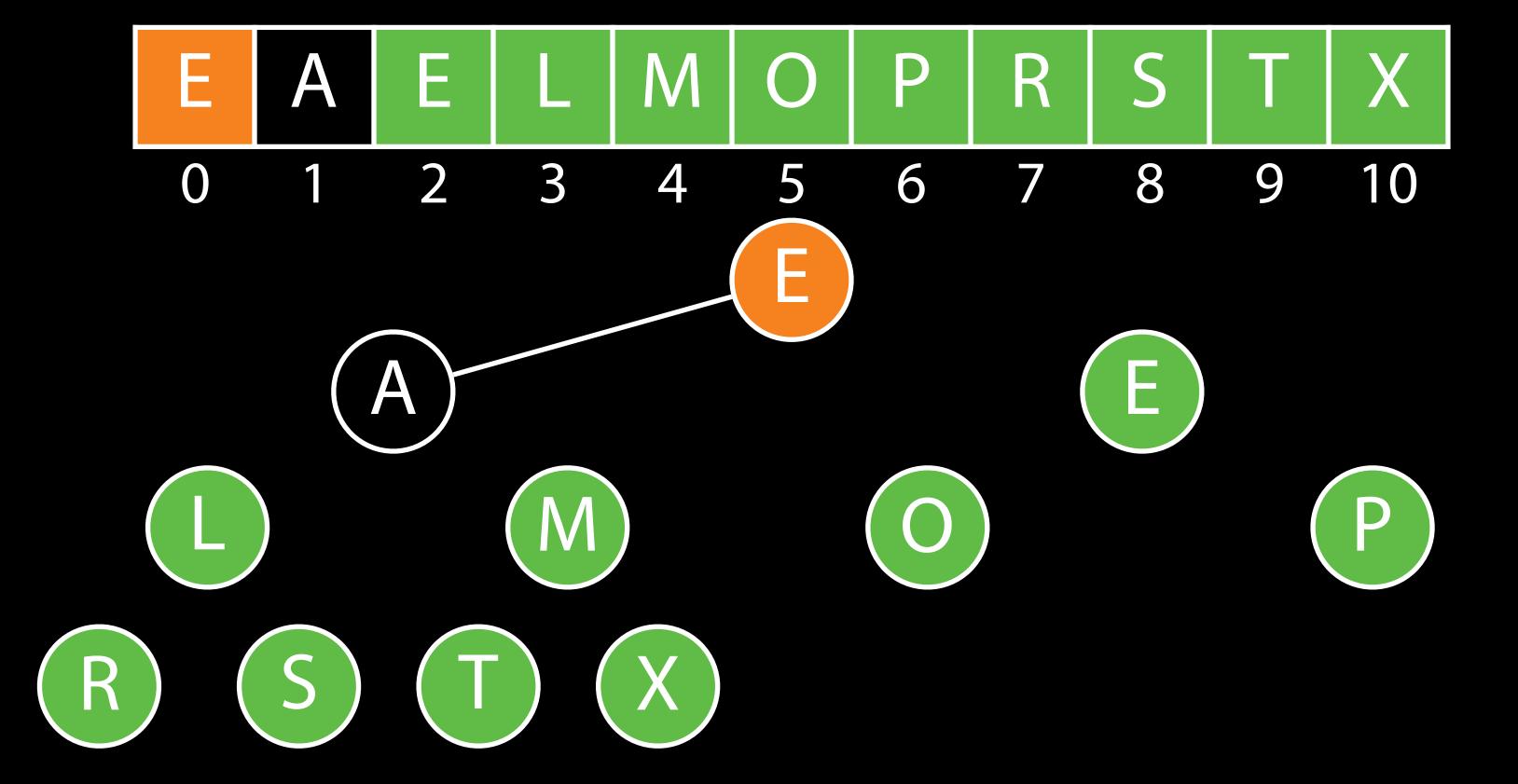


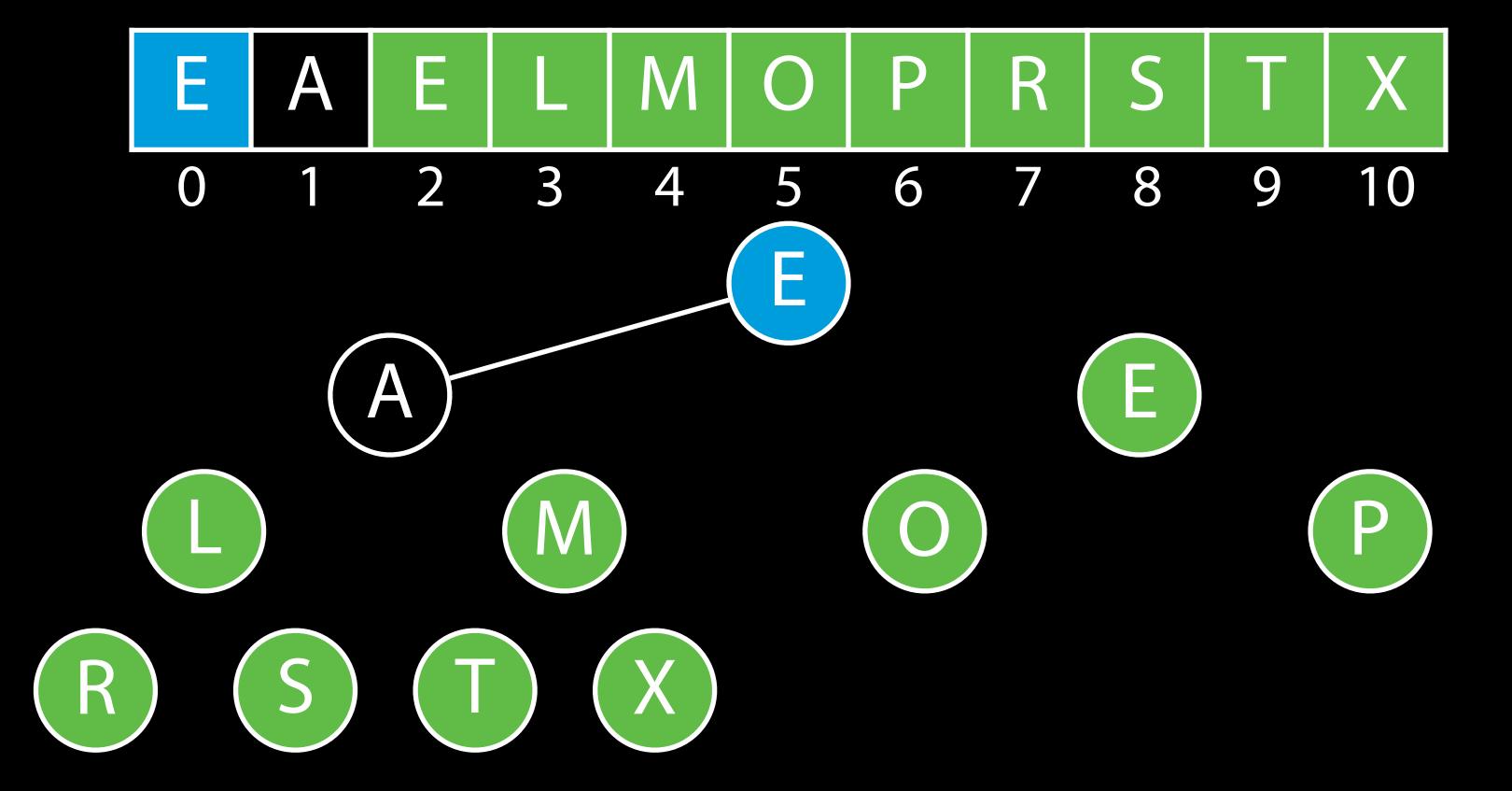


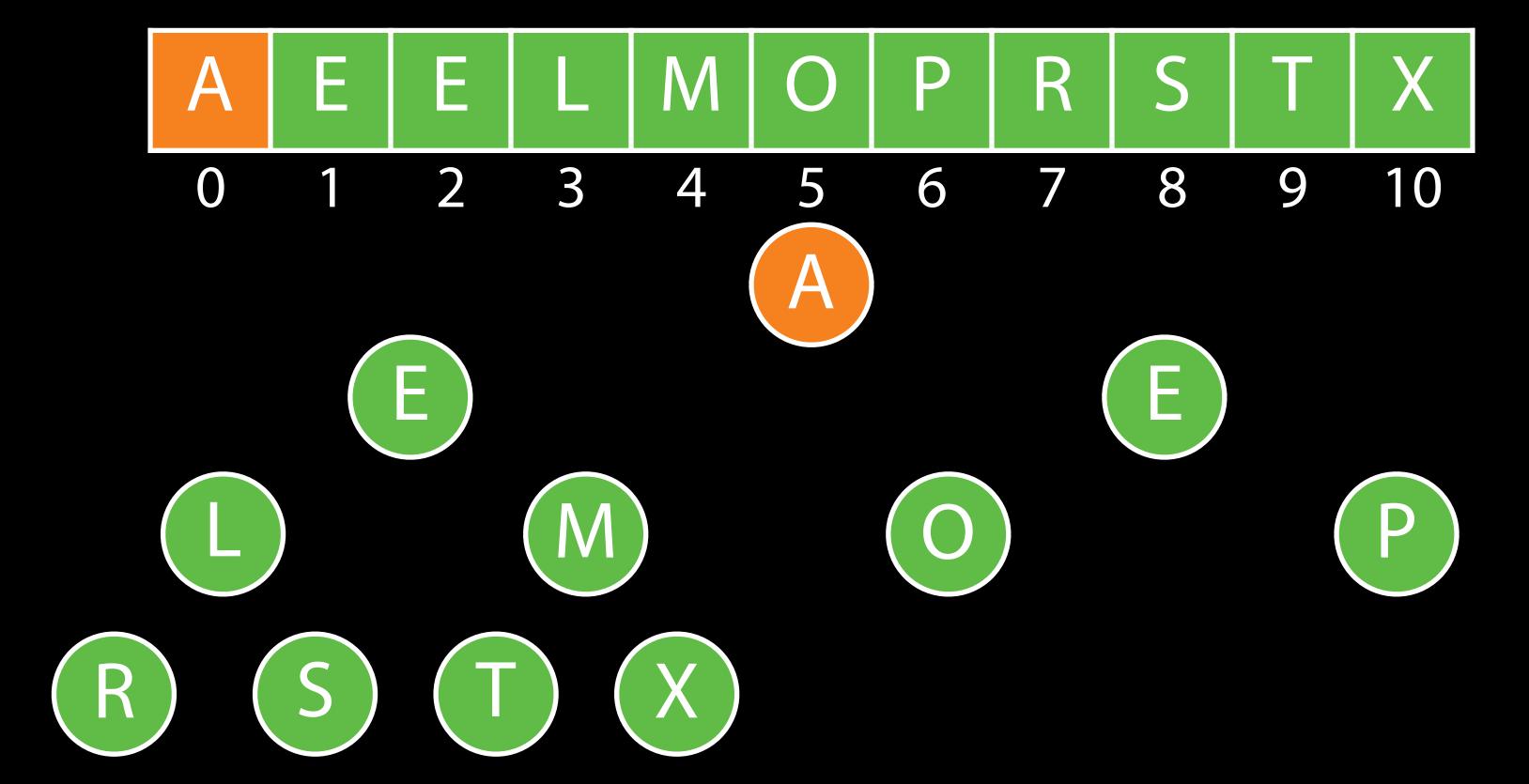


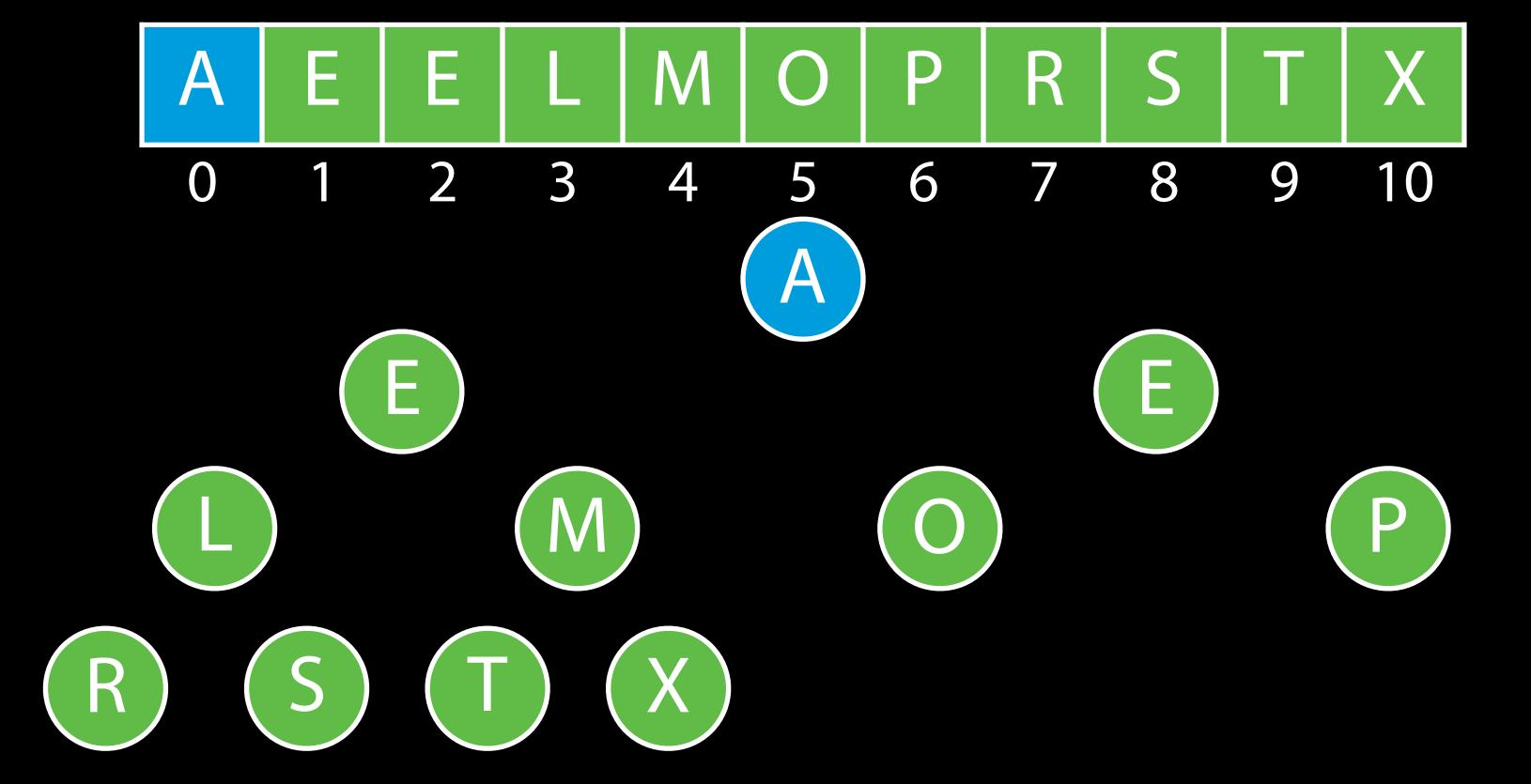


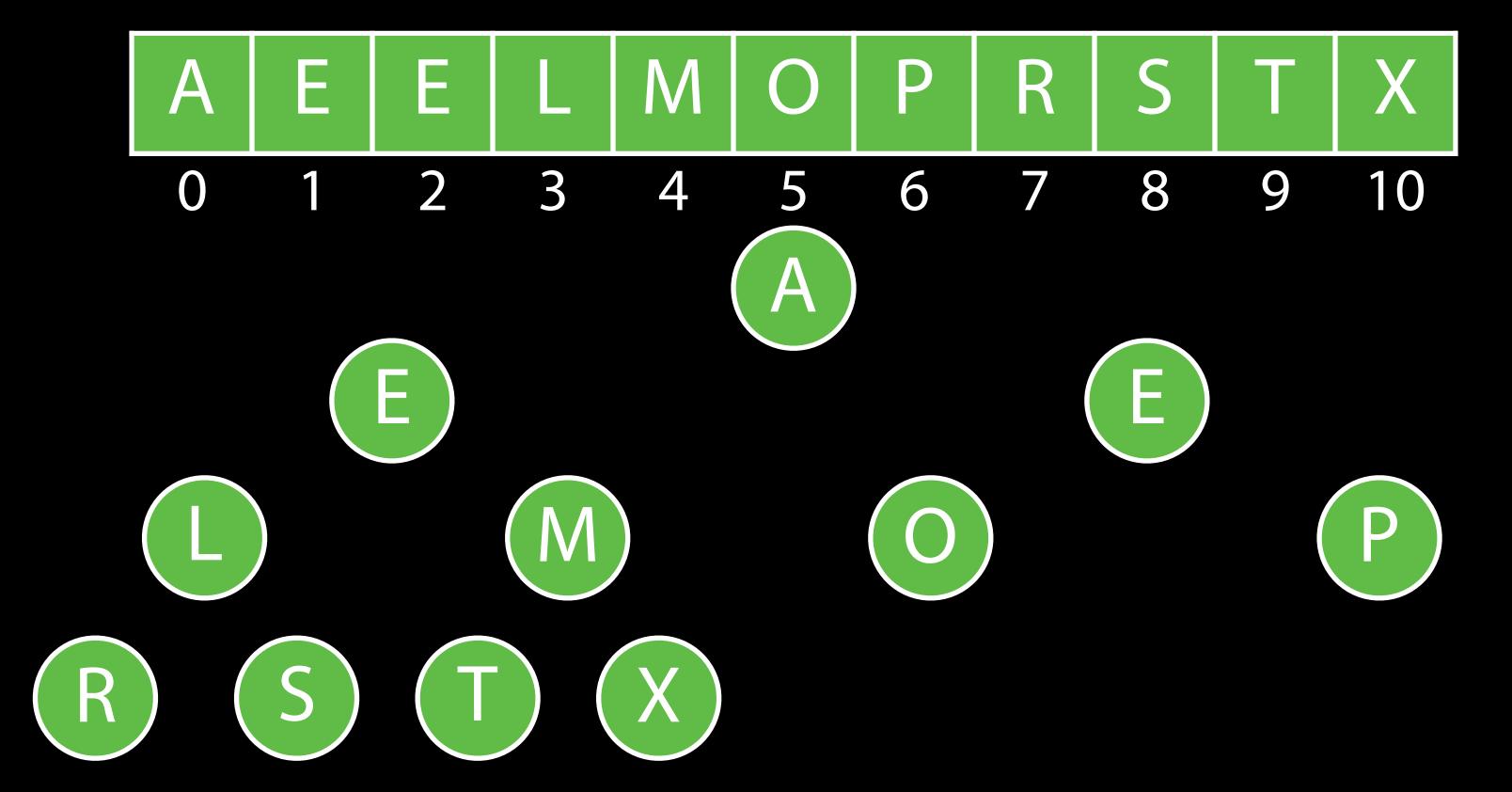


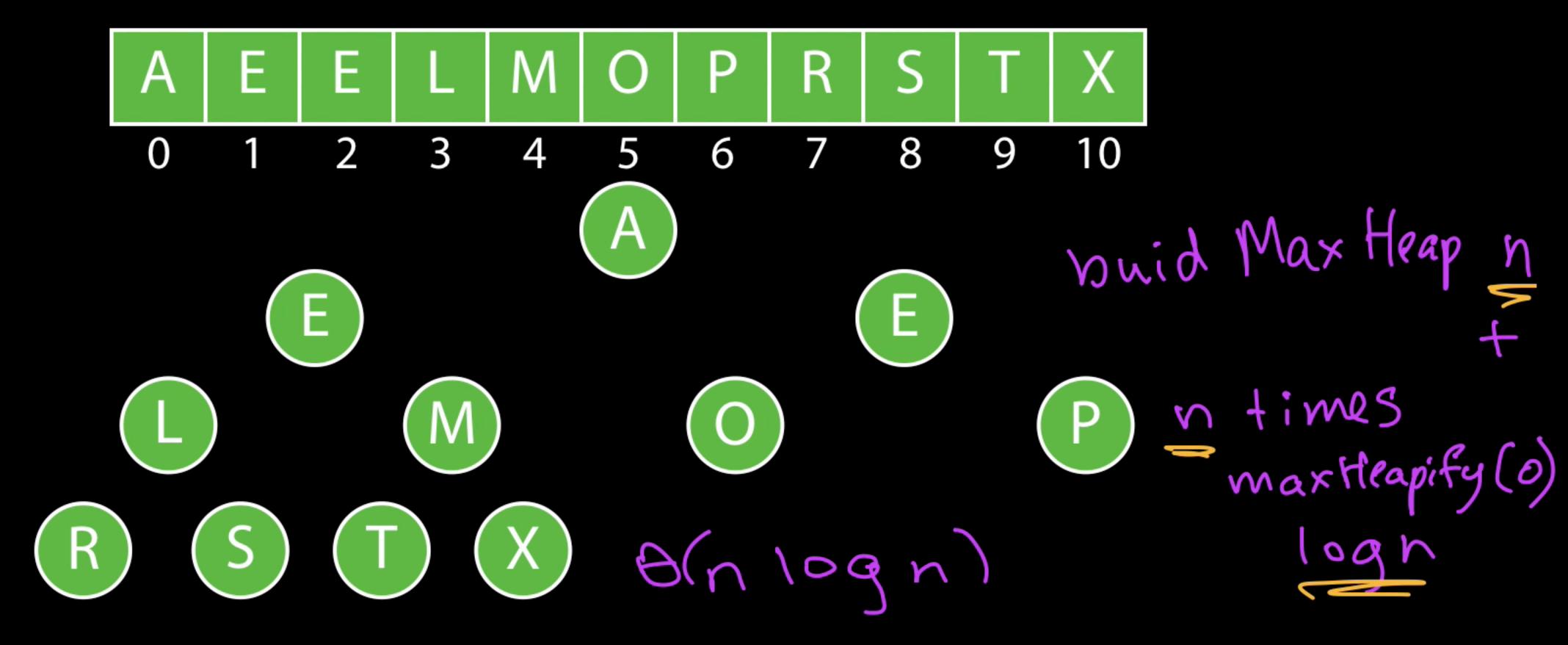








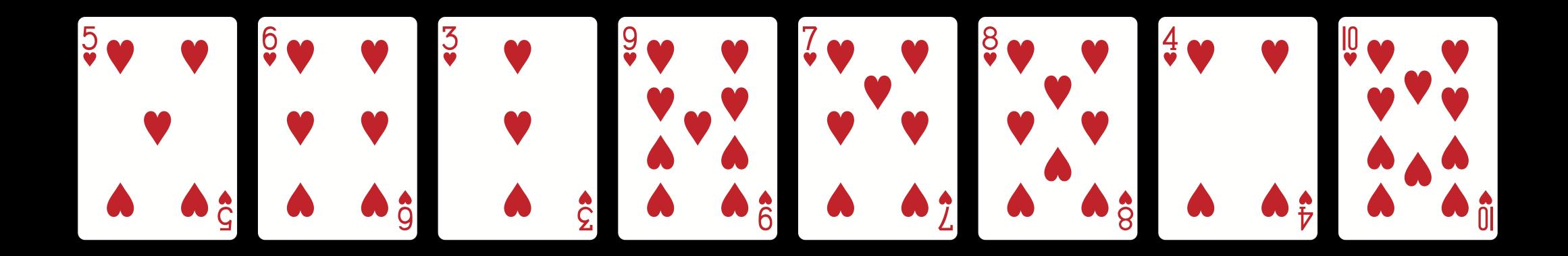


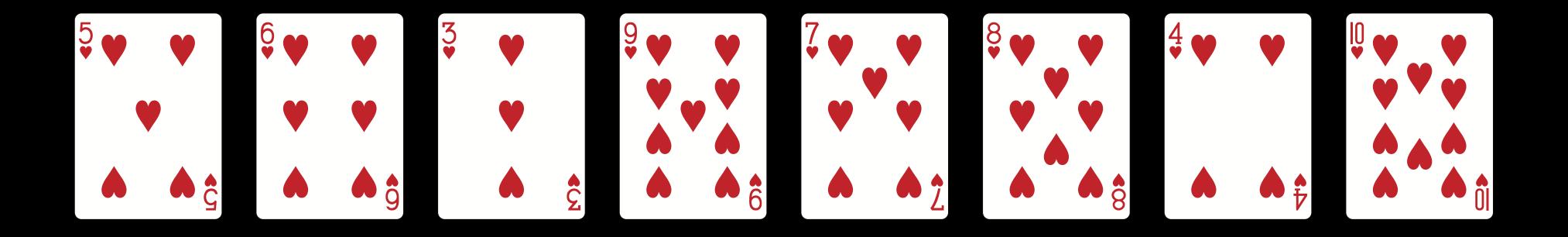


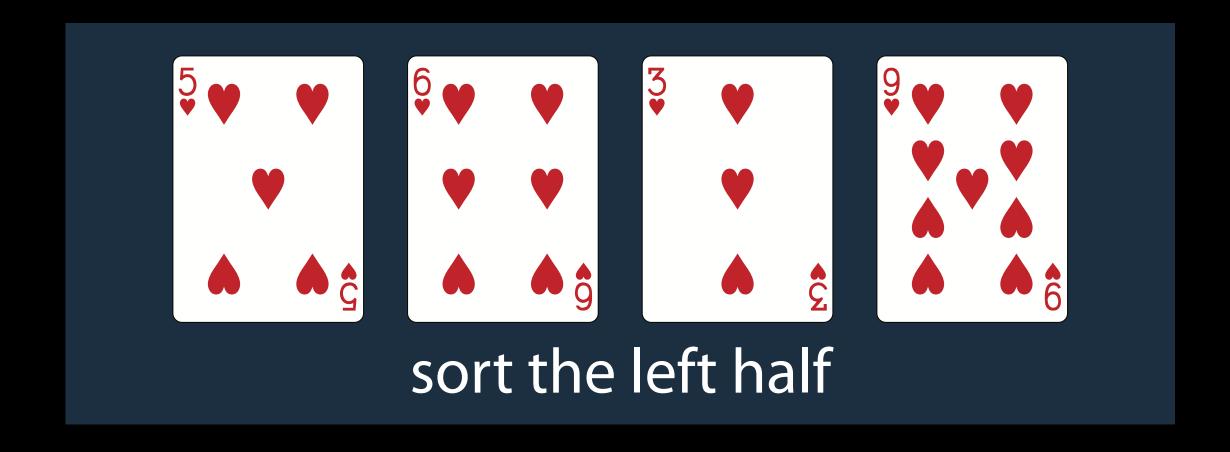
Sort the left half.

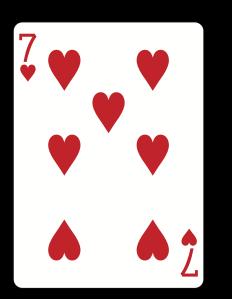
Sort the right half.

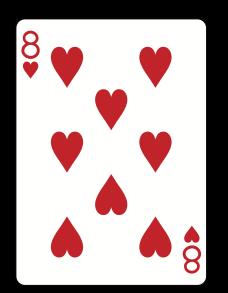
Merge the sorted halves.

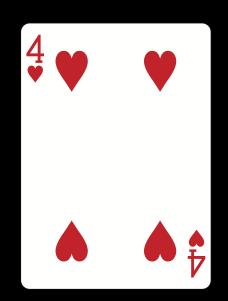


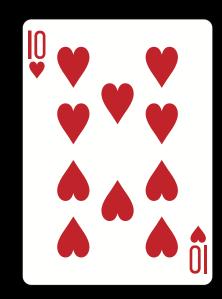


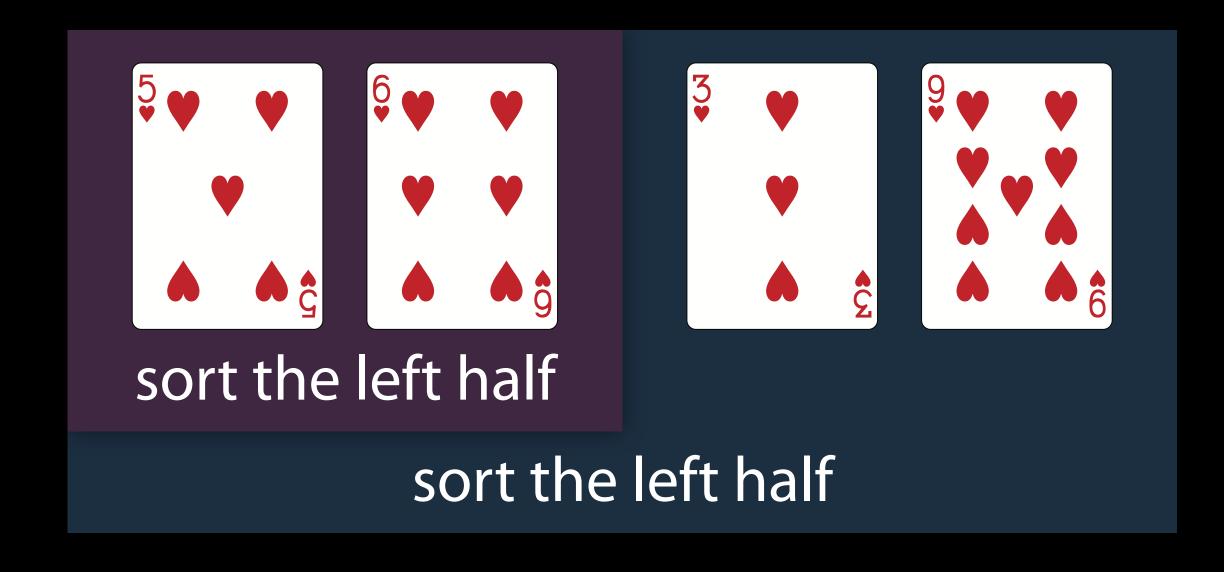


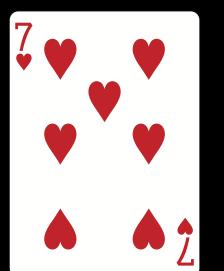


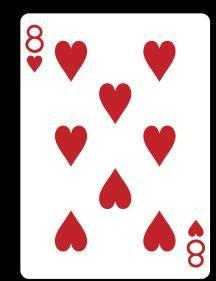


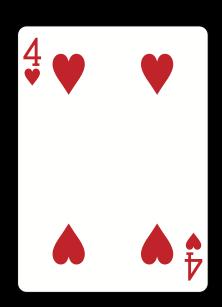


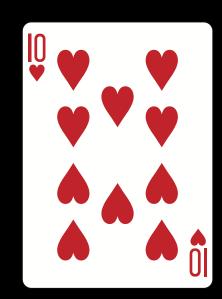


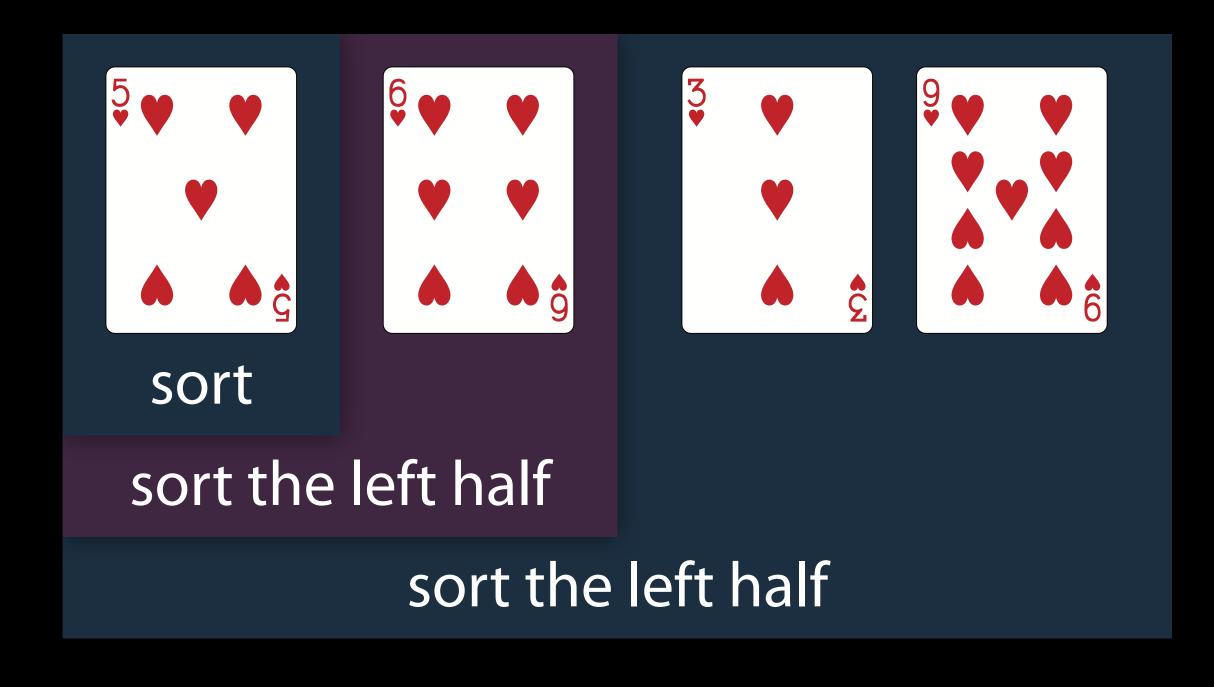


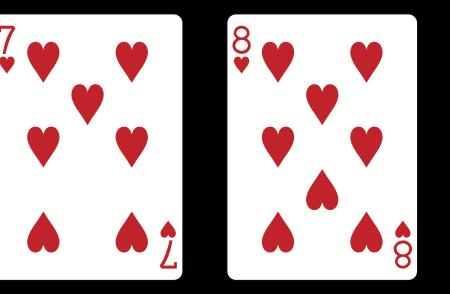


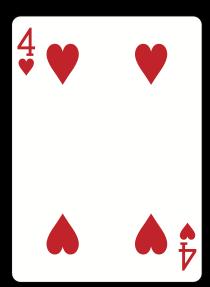


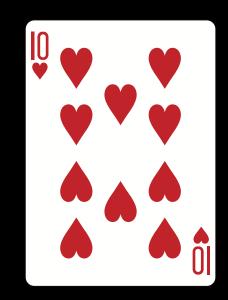


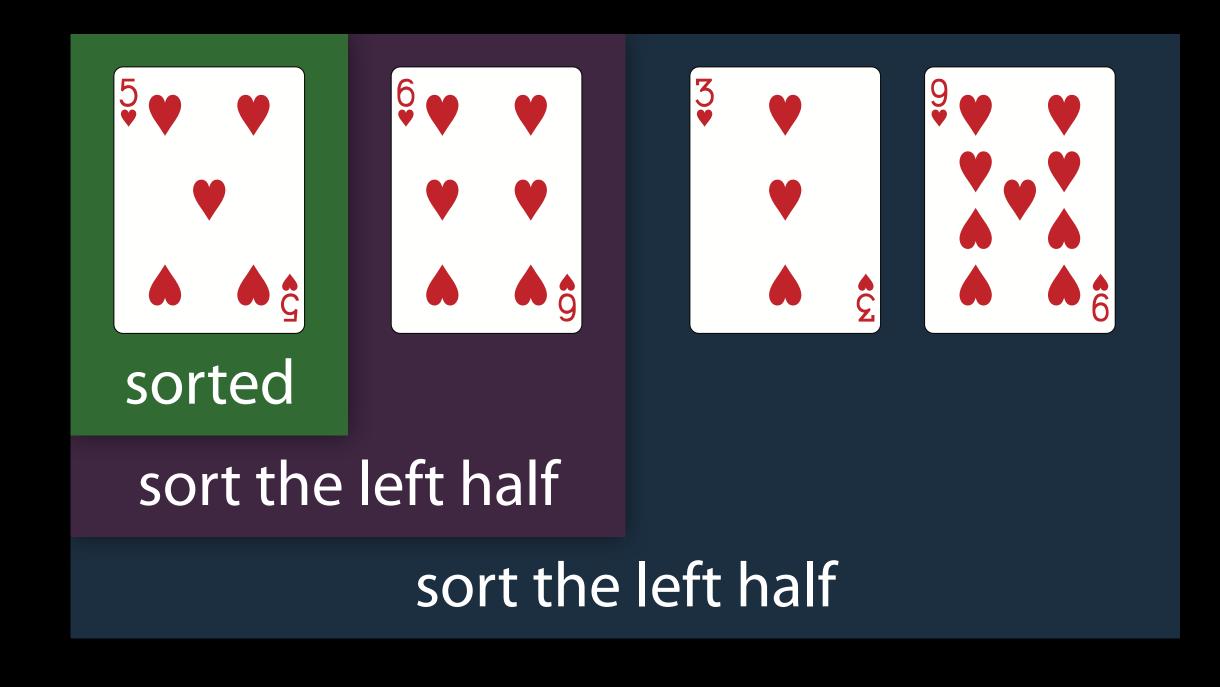


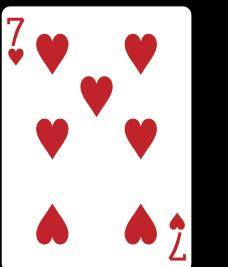


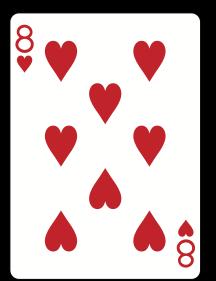


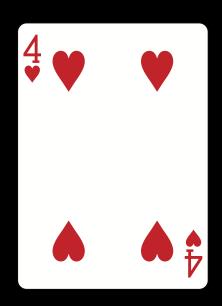


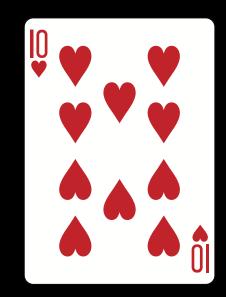


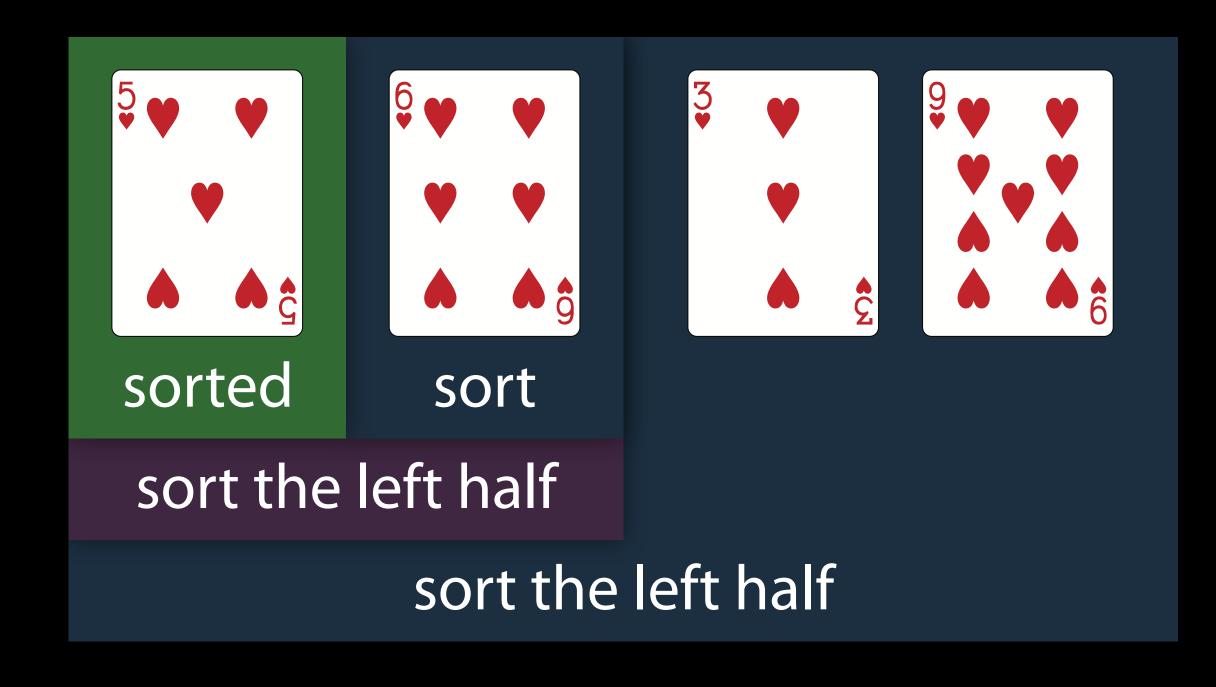


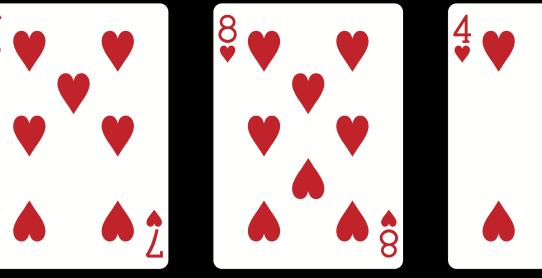




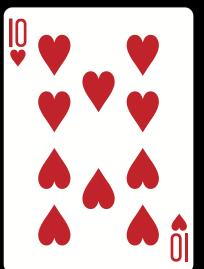


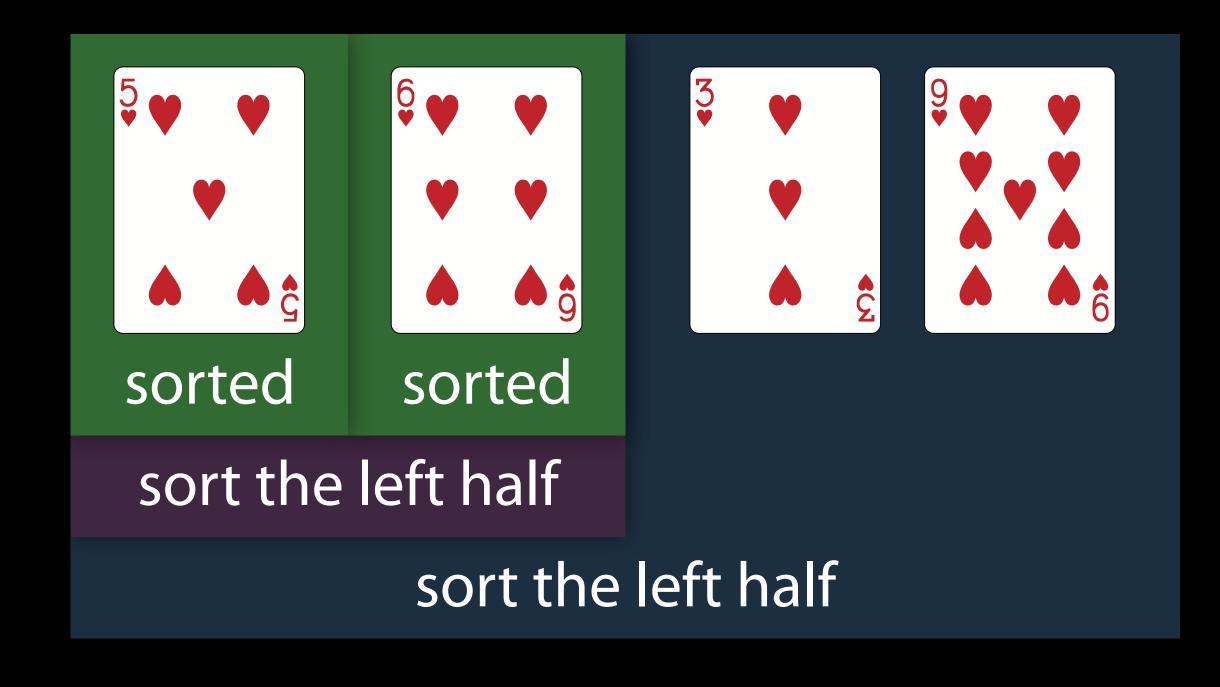


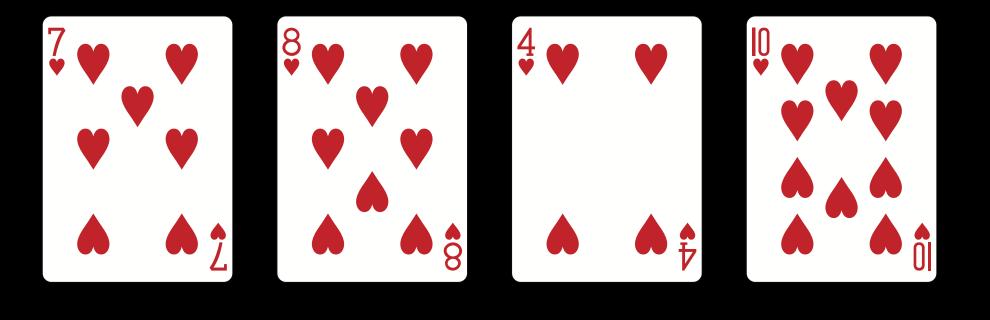


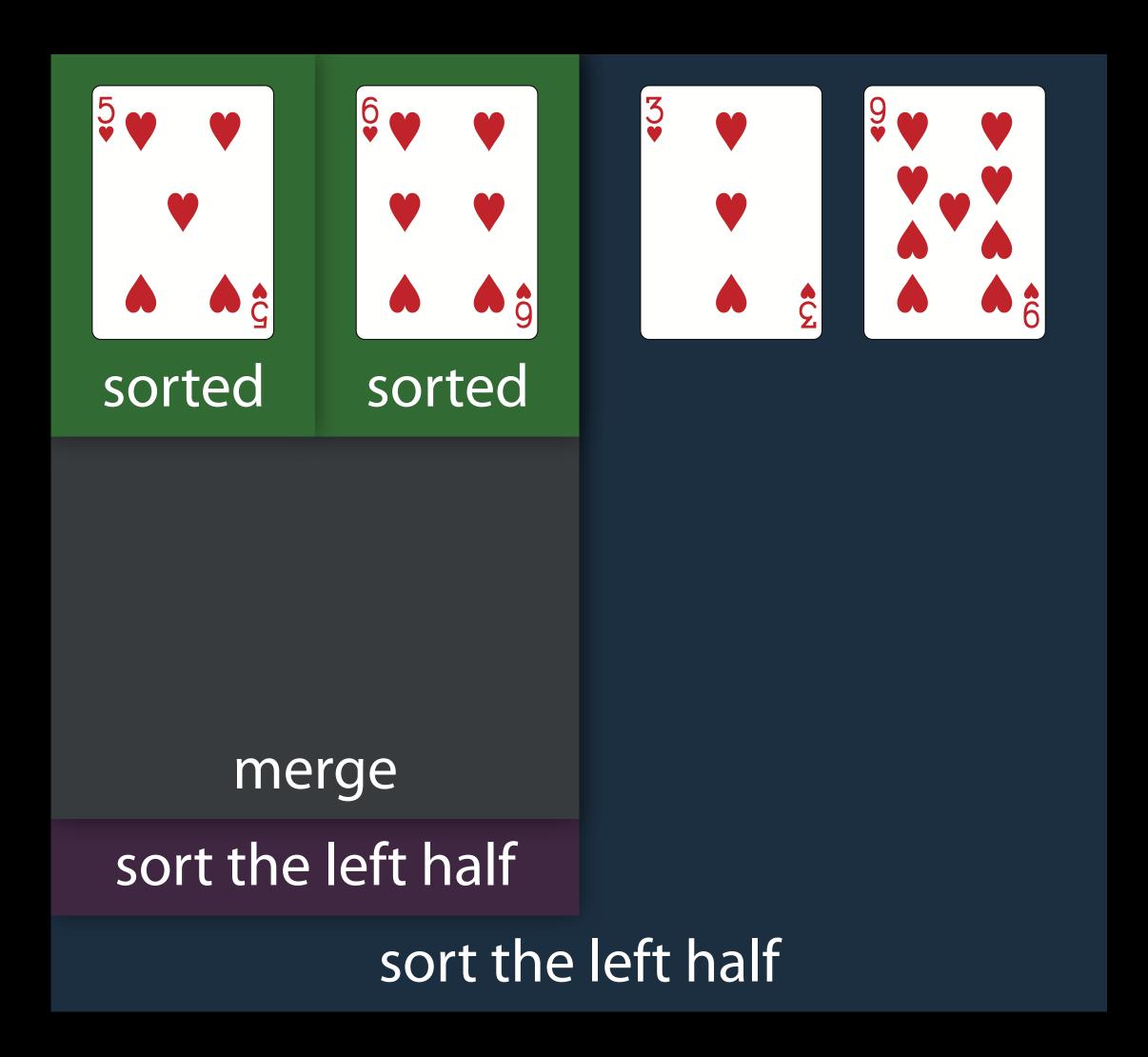


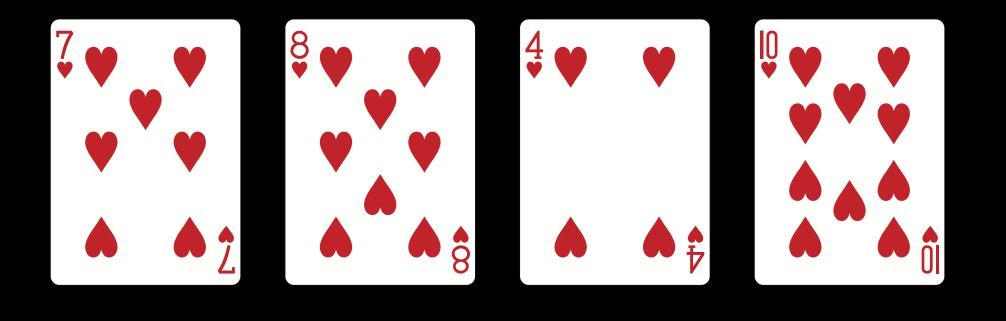


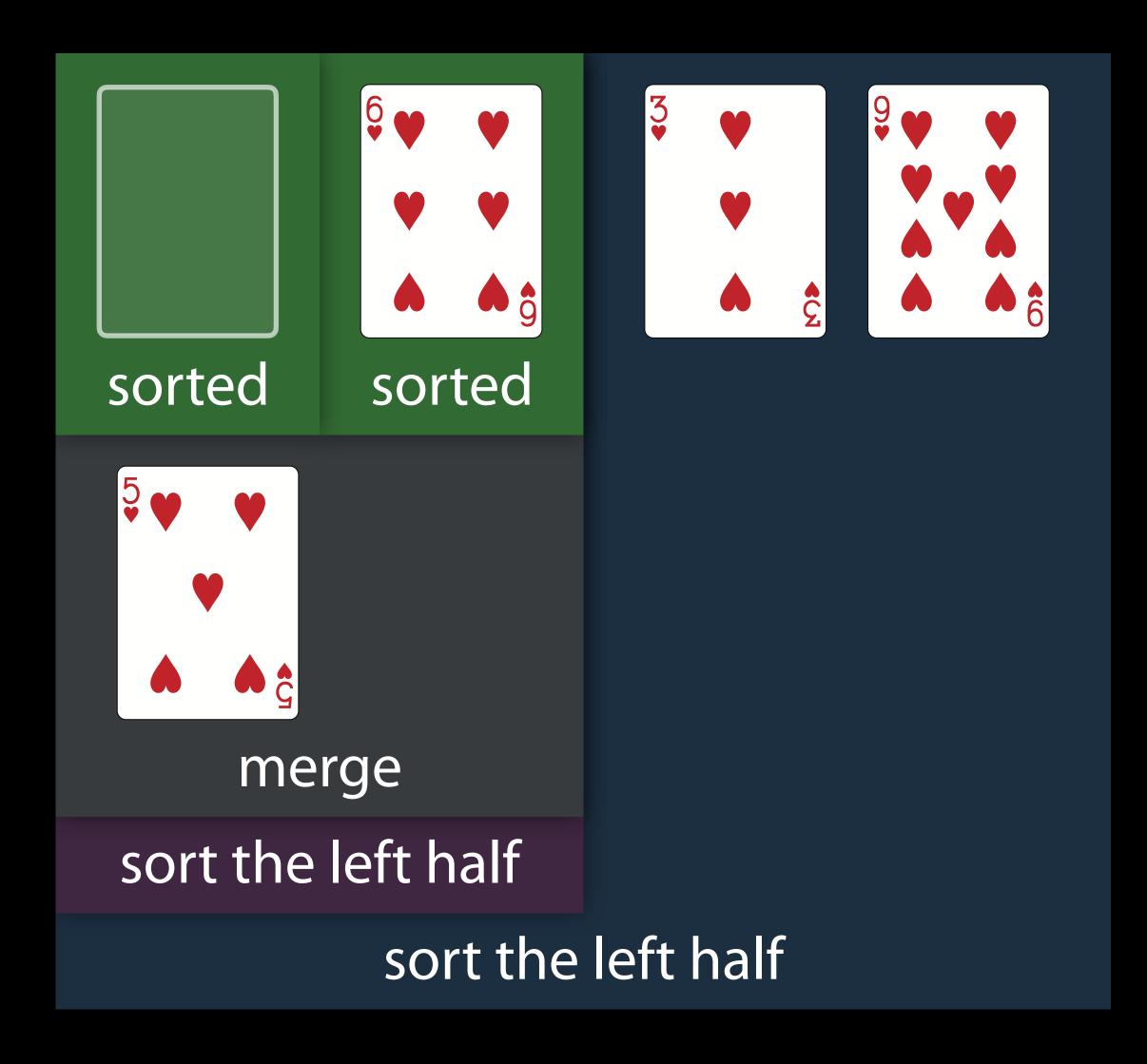


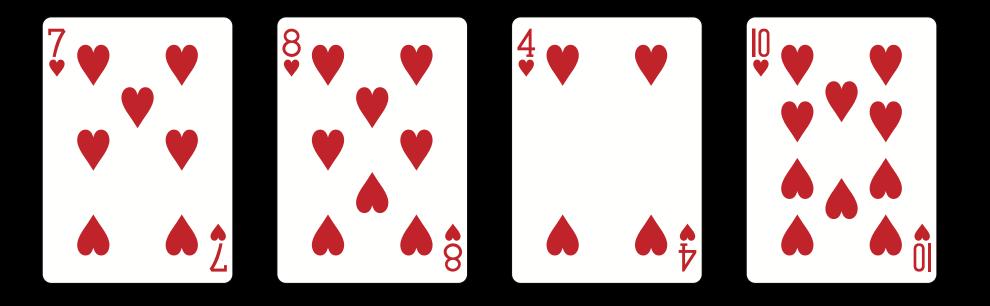


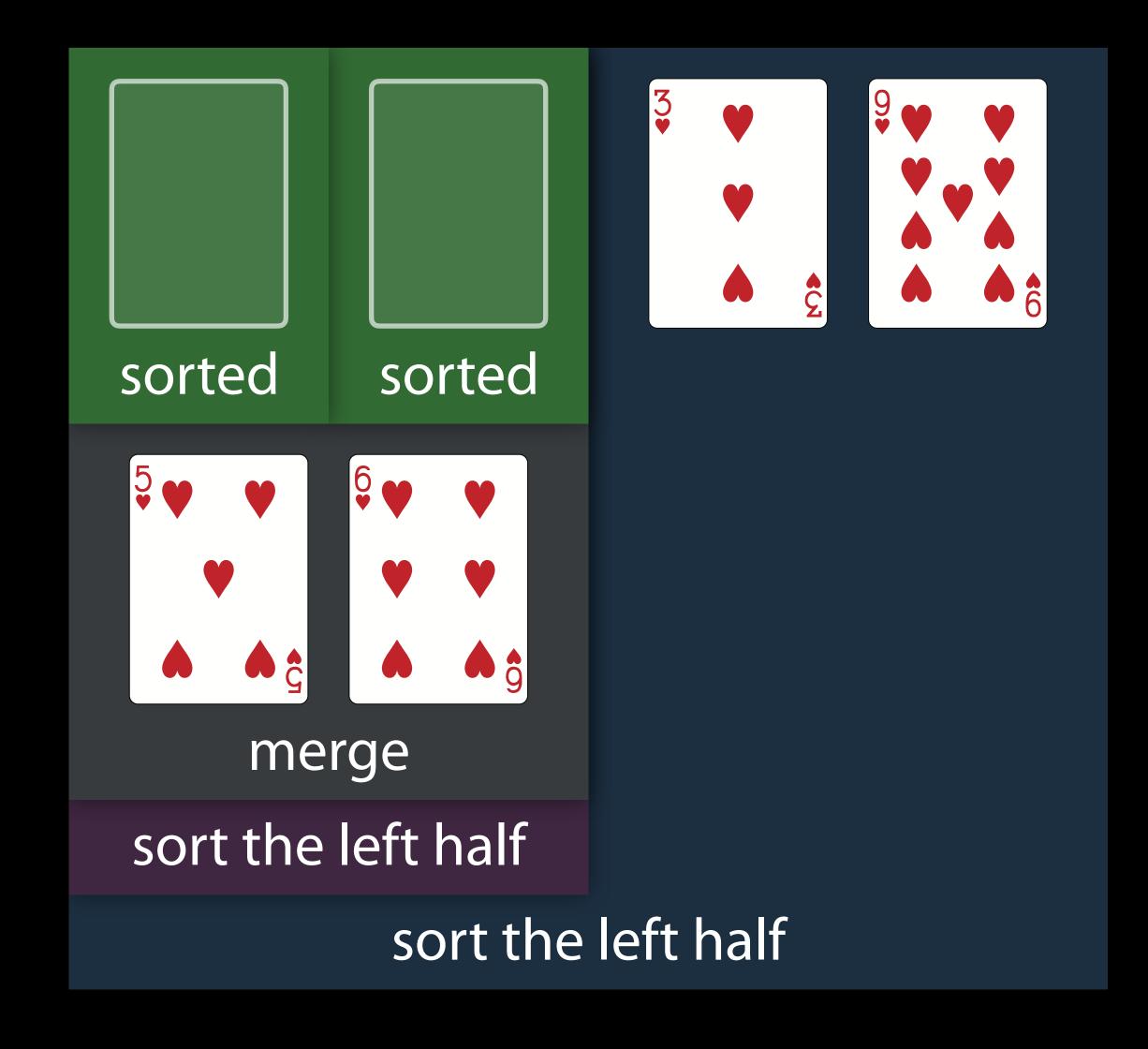


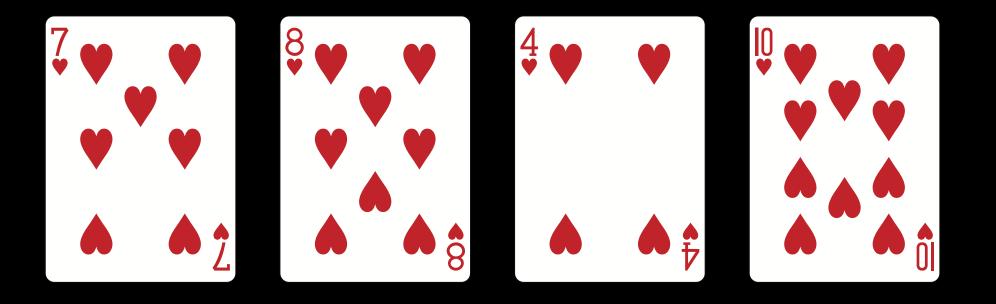


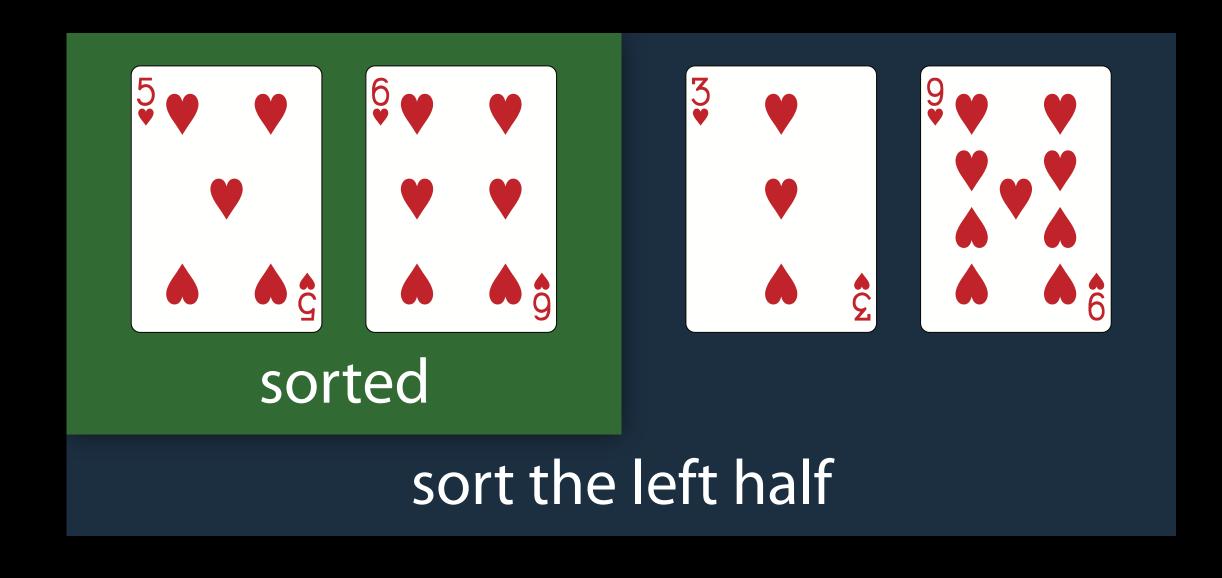


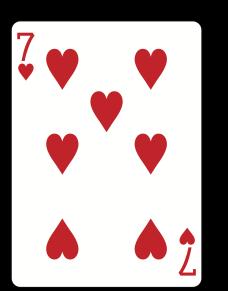


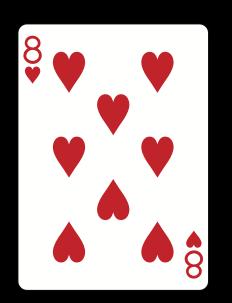


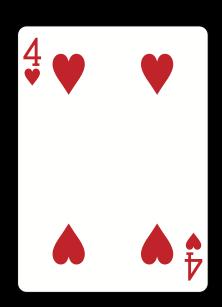


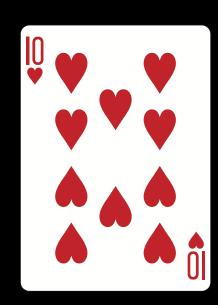


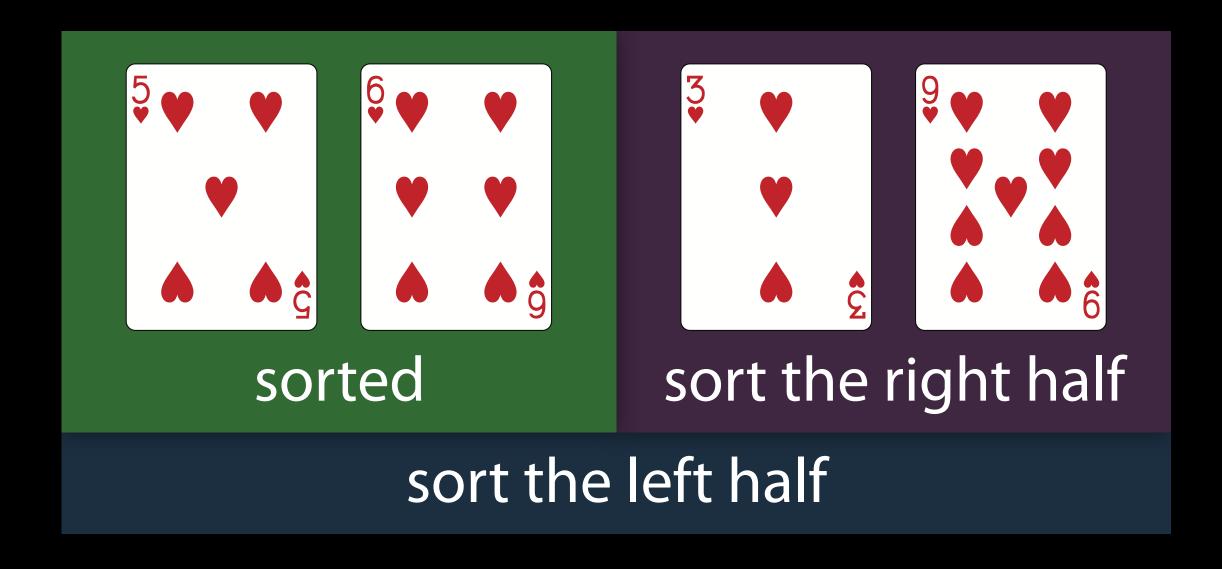


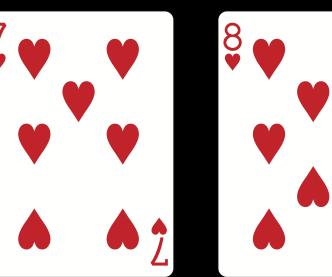


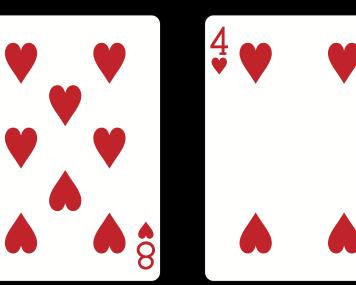


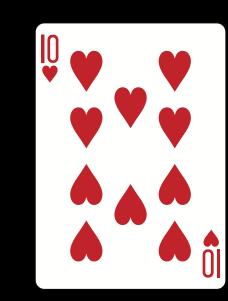


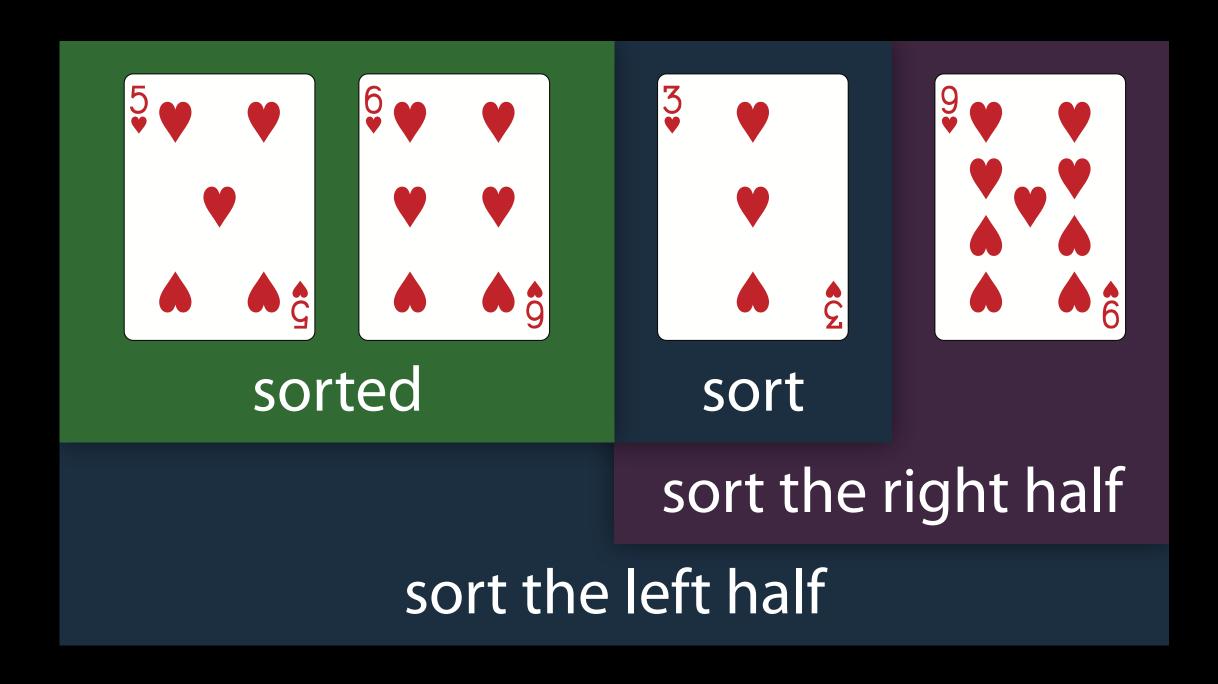


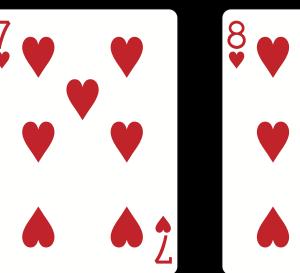


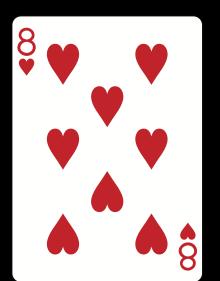


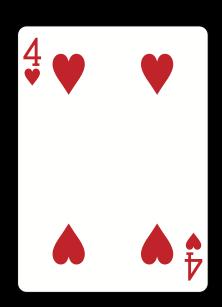




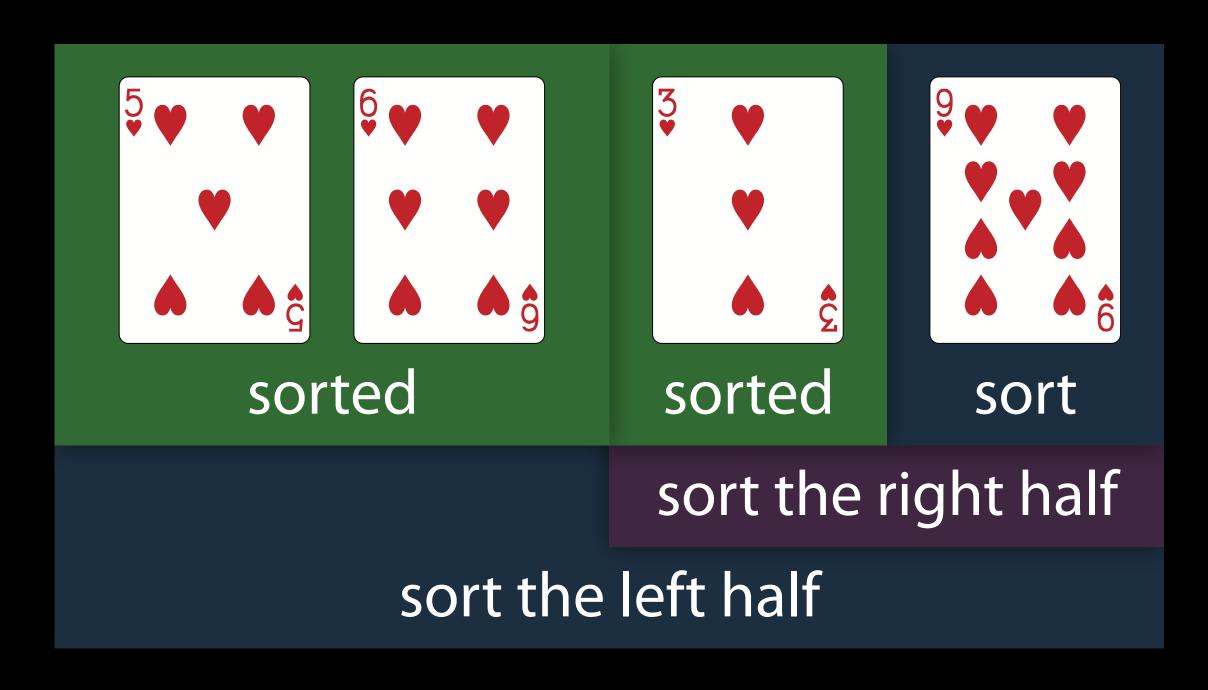


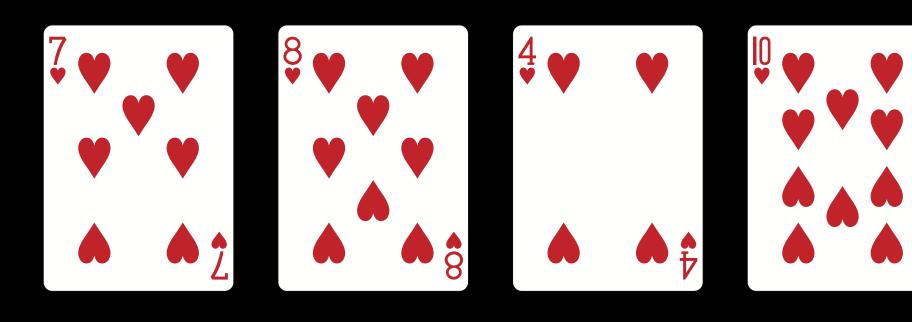


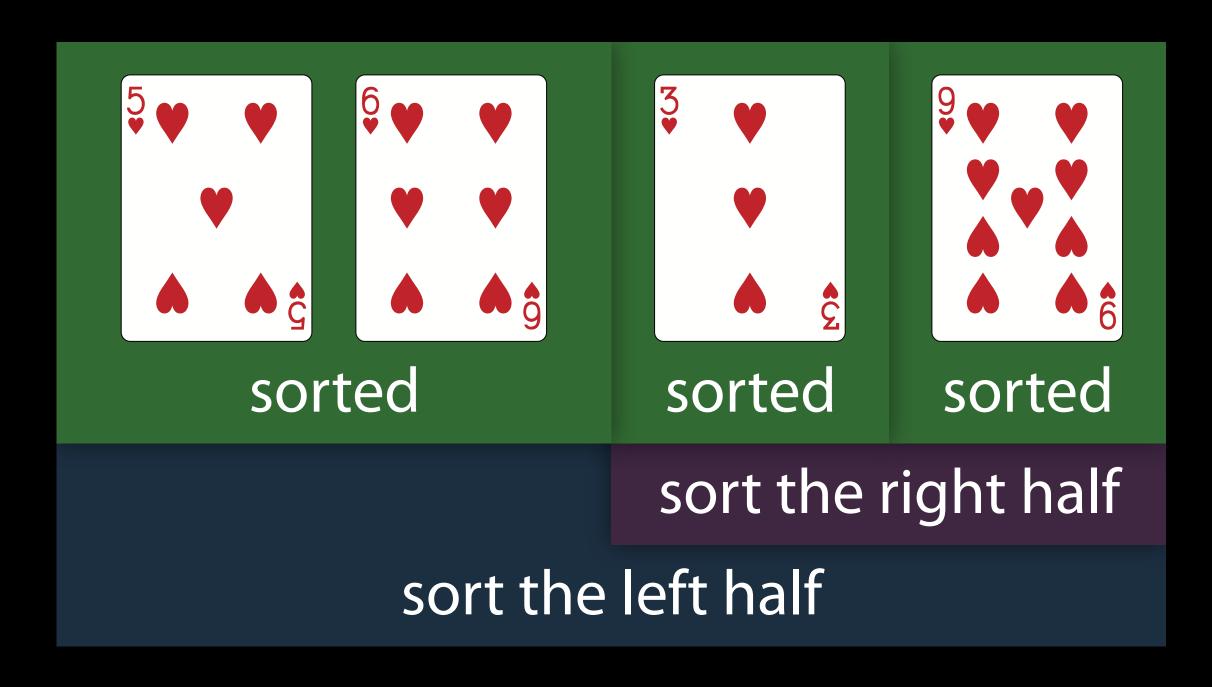


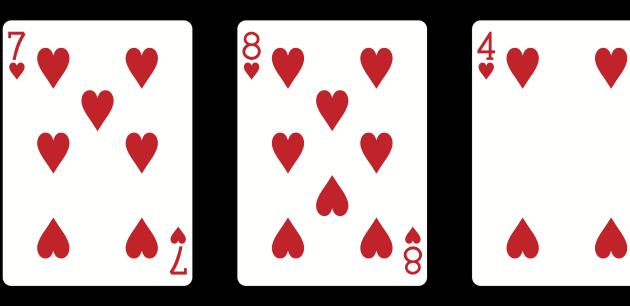


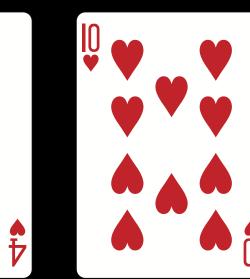


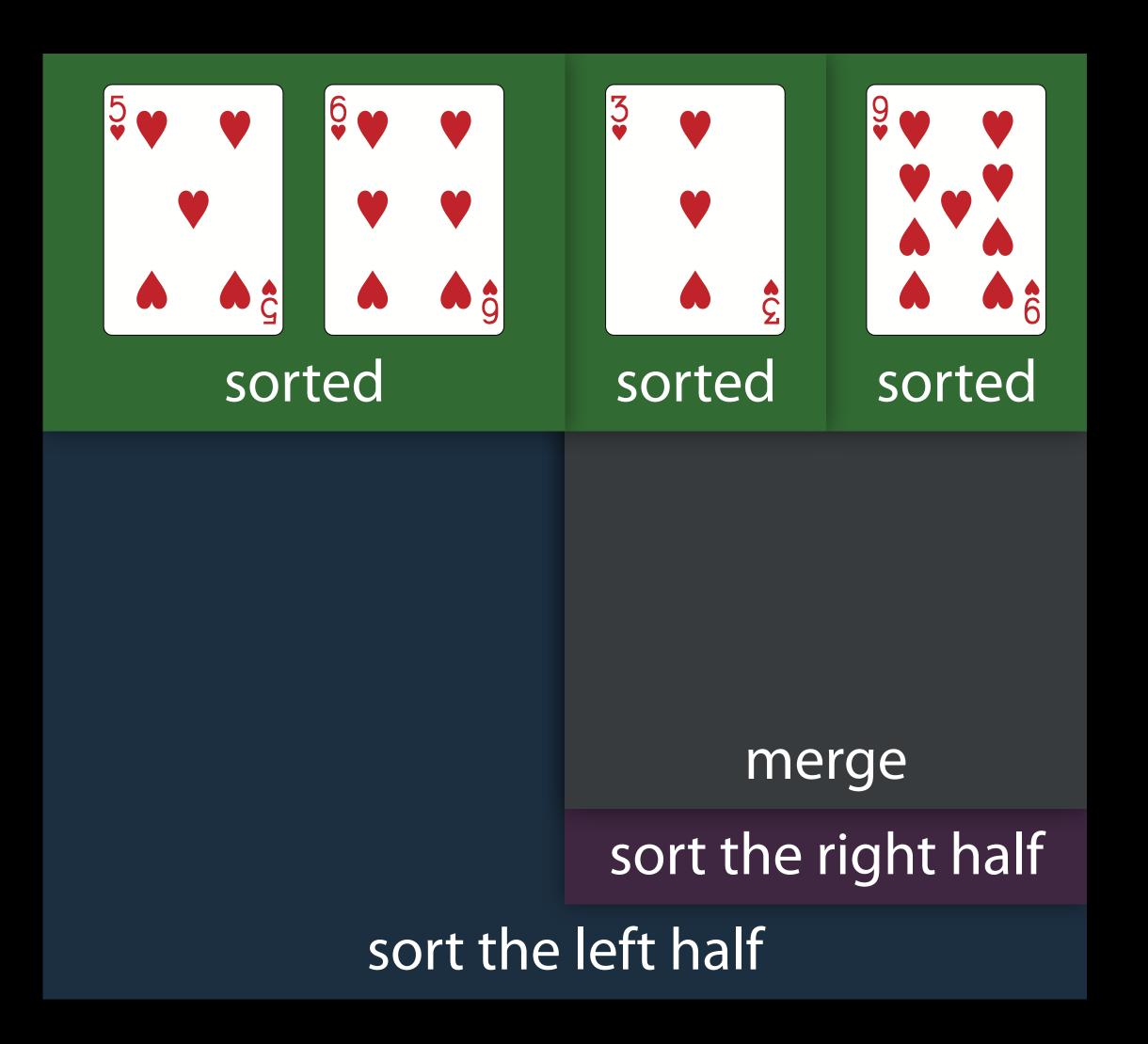


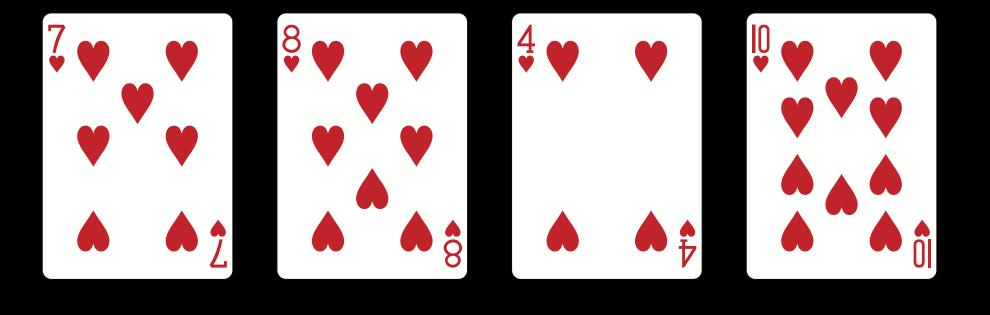


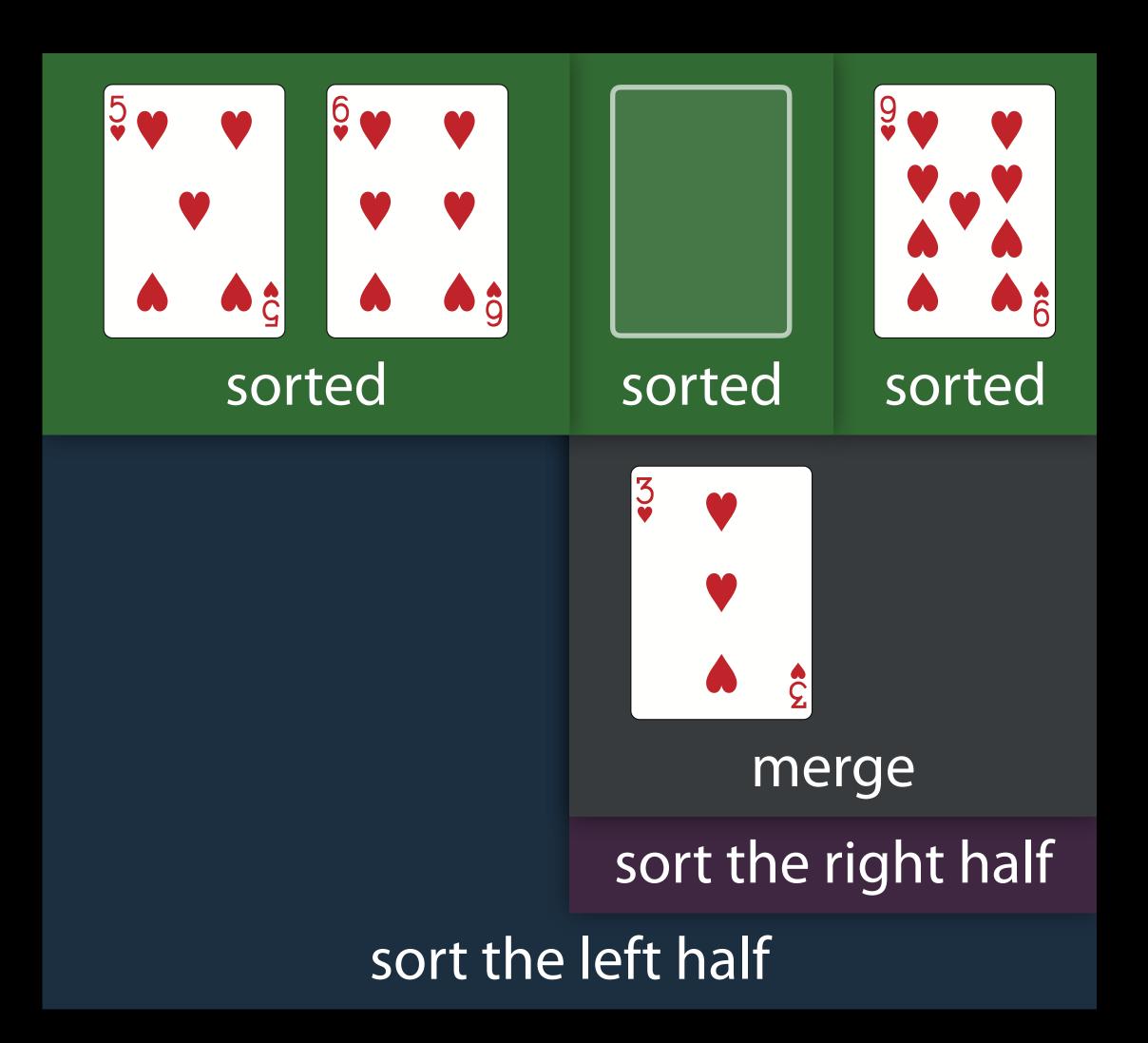


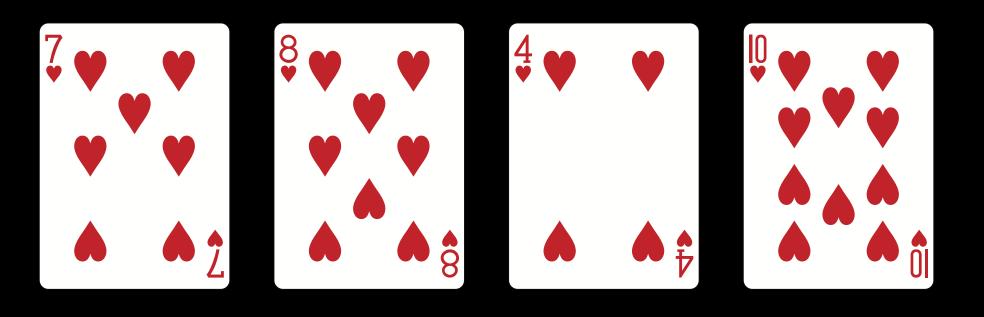


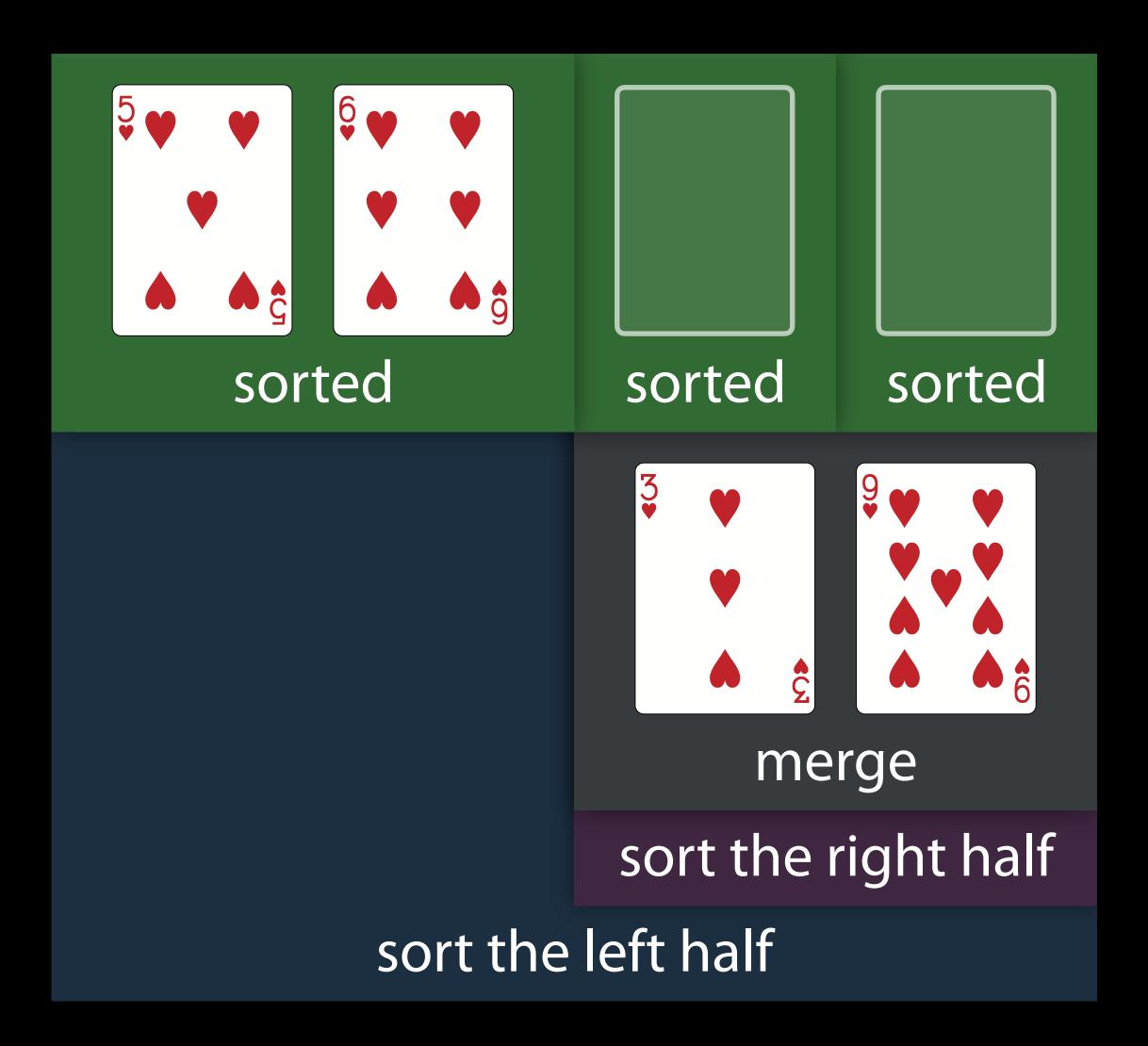


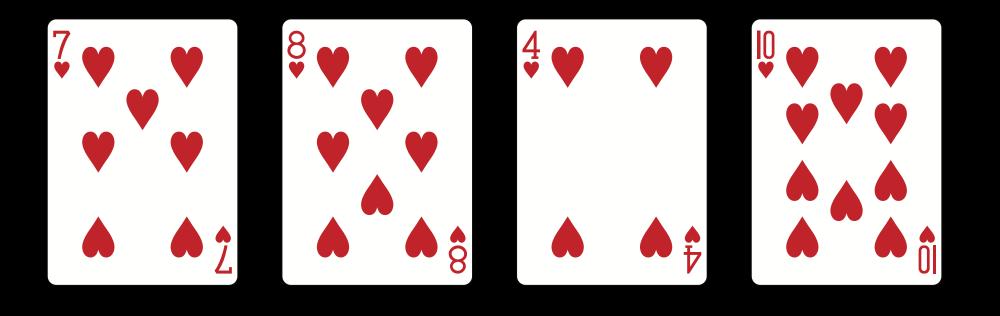


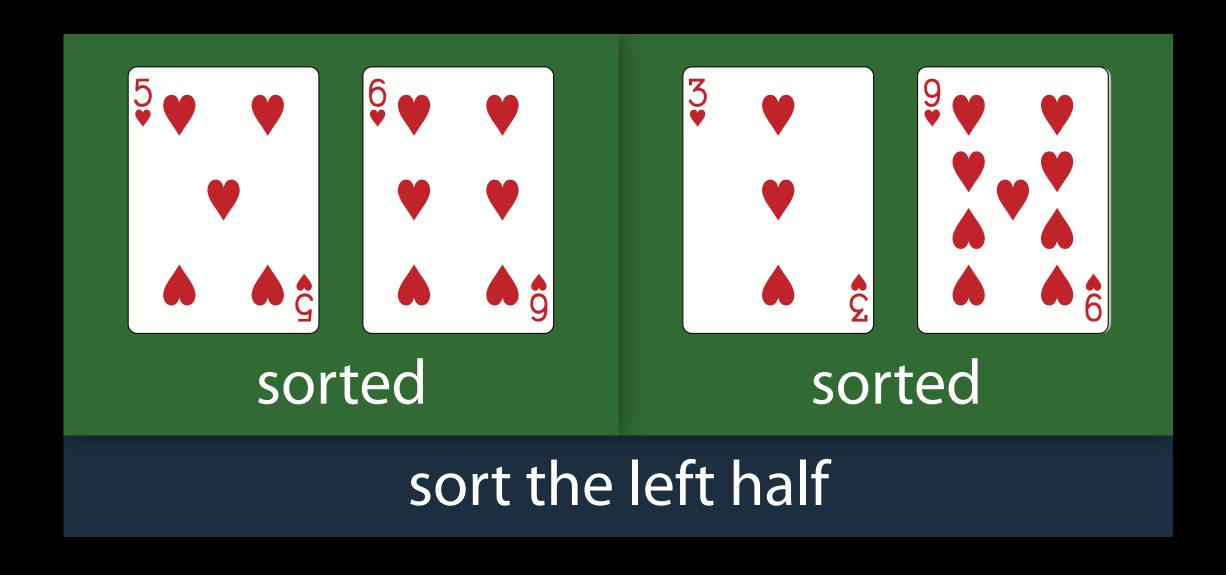


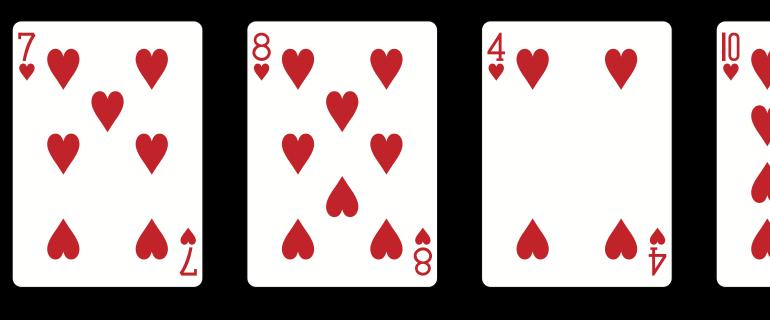


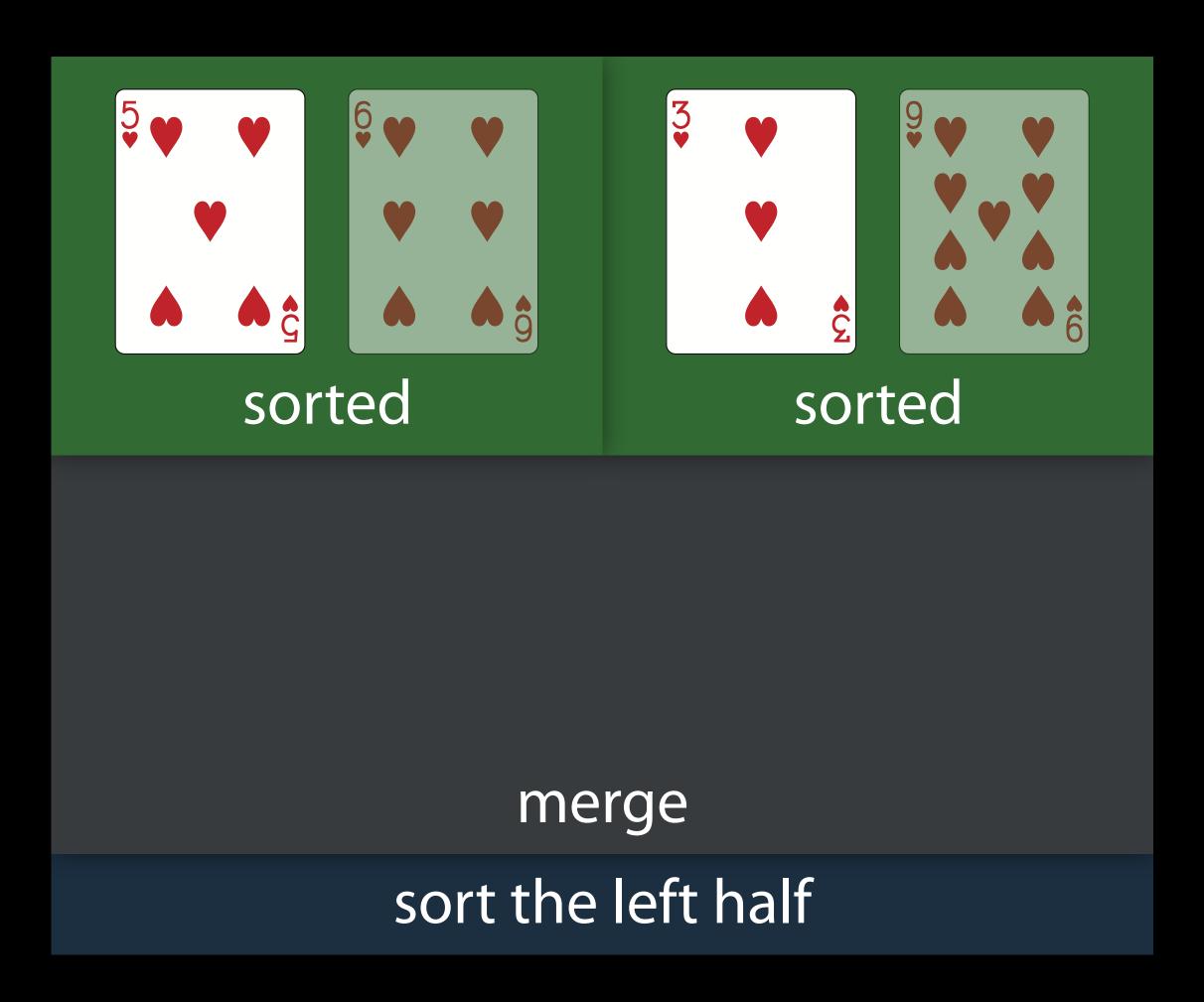


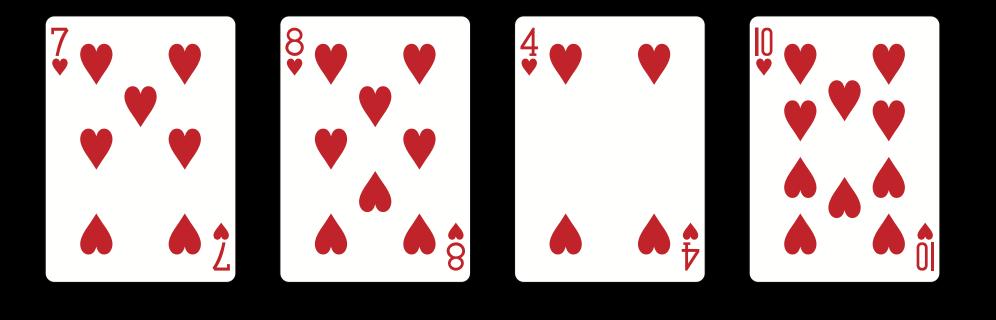


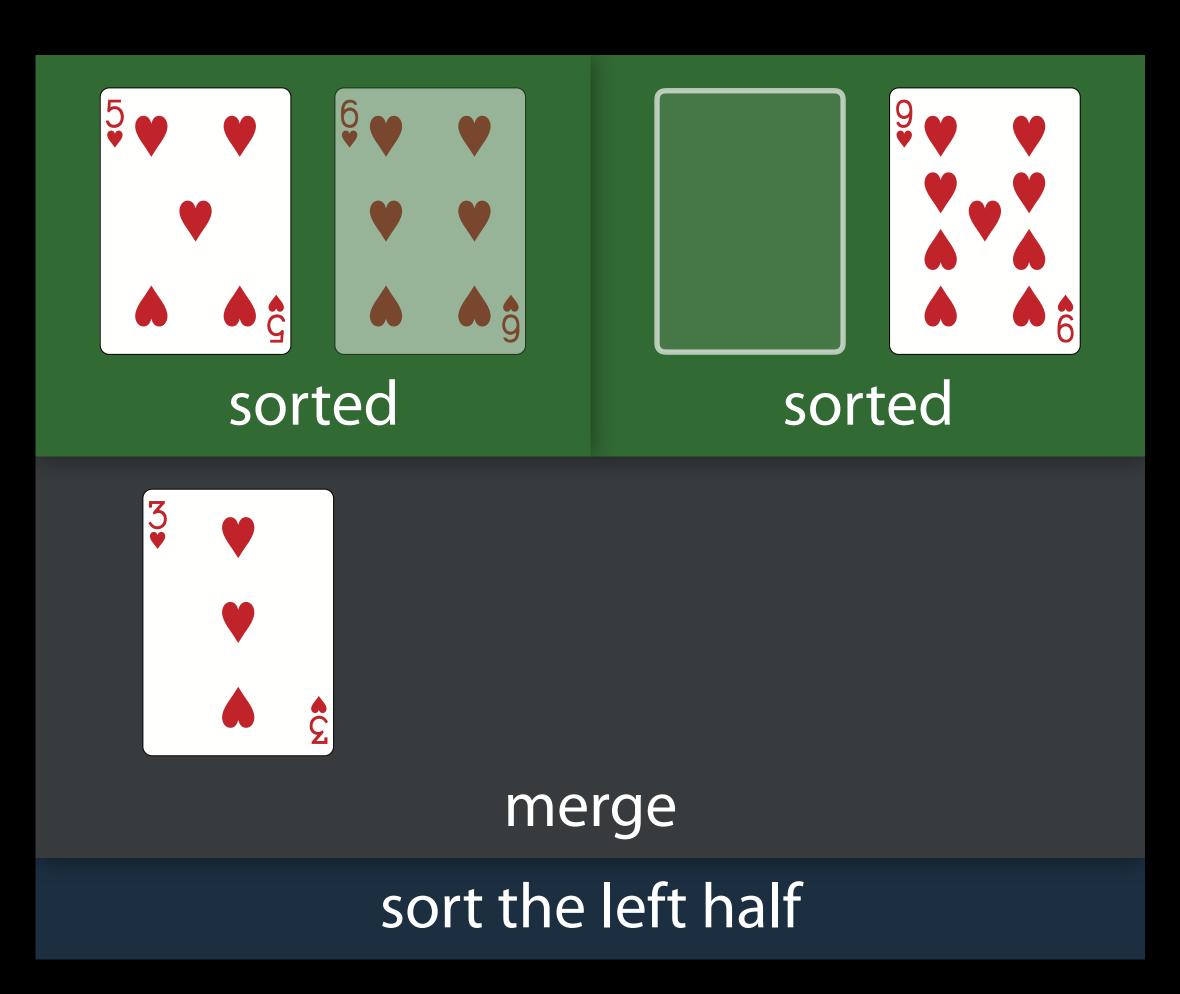


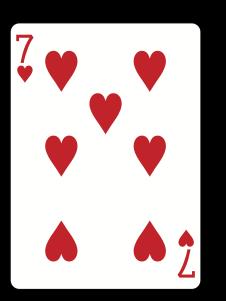


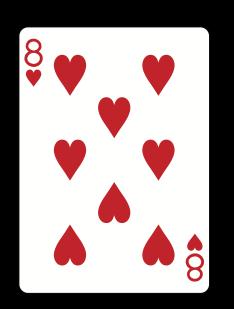


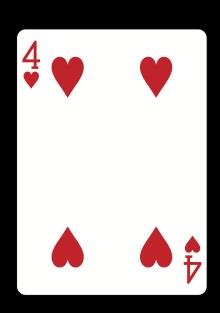


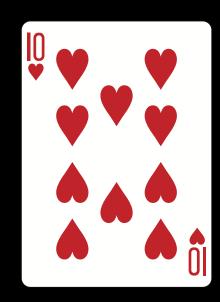


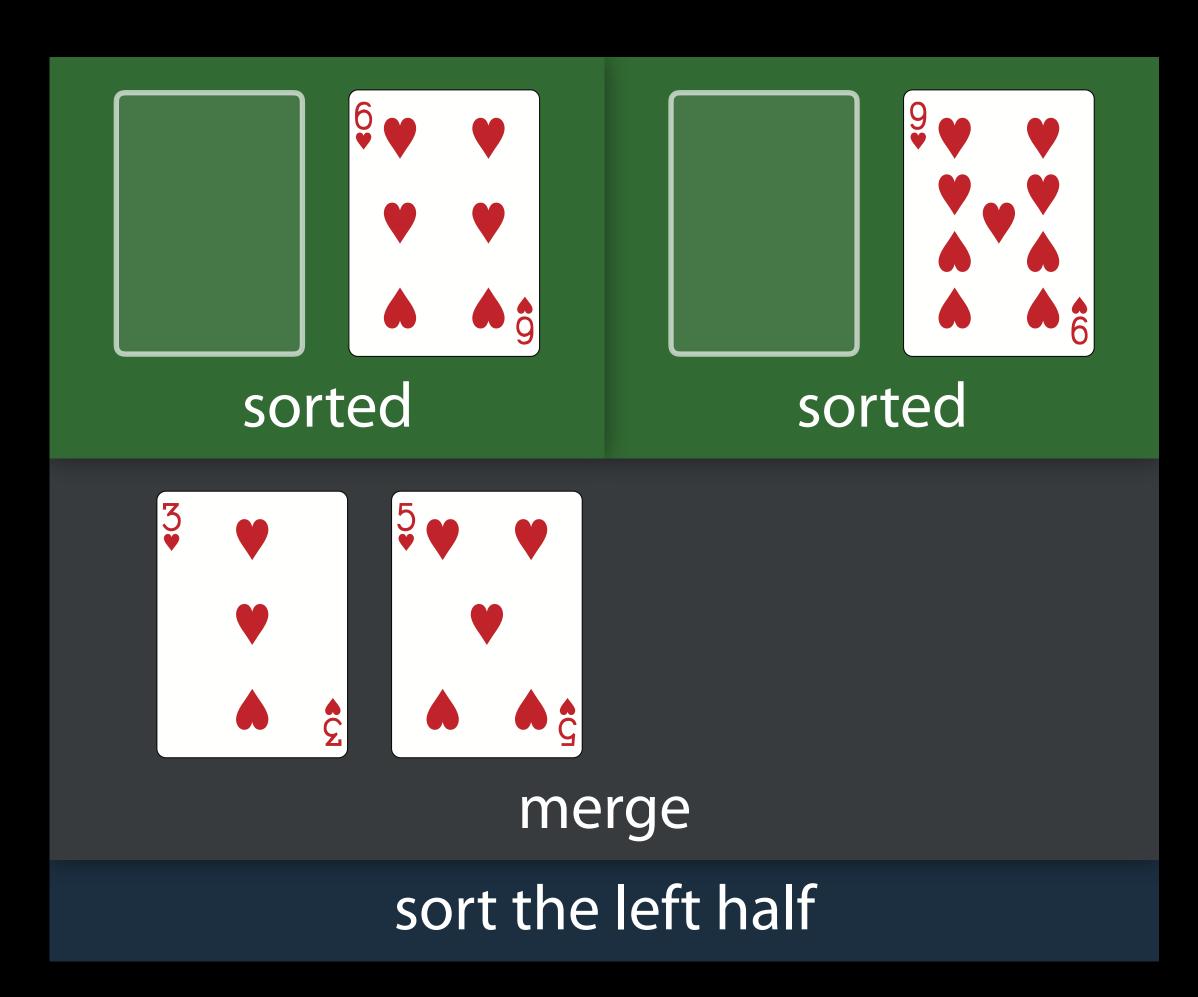


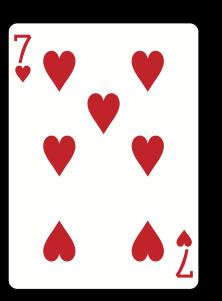


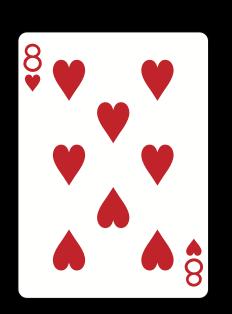


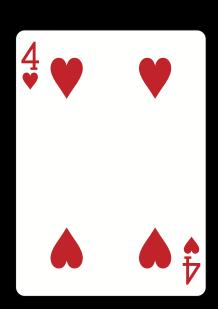


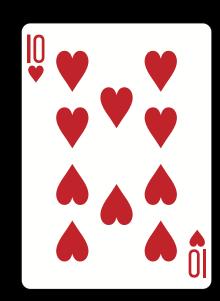


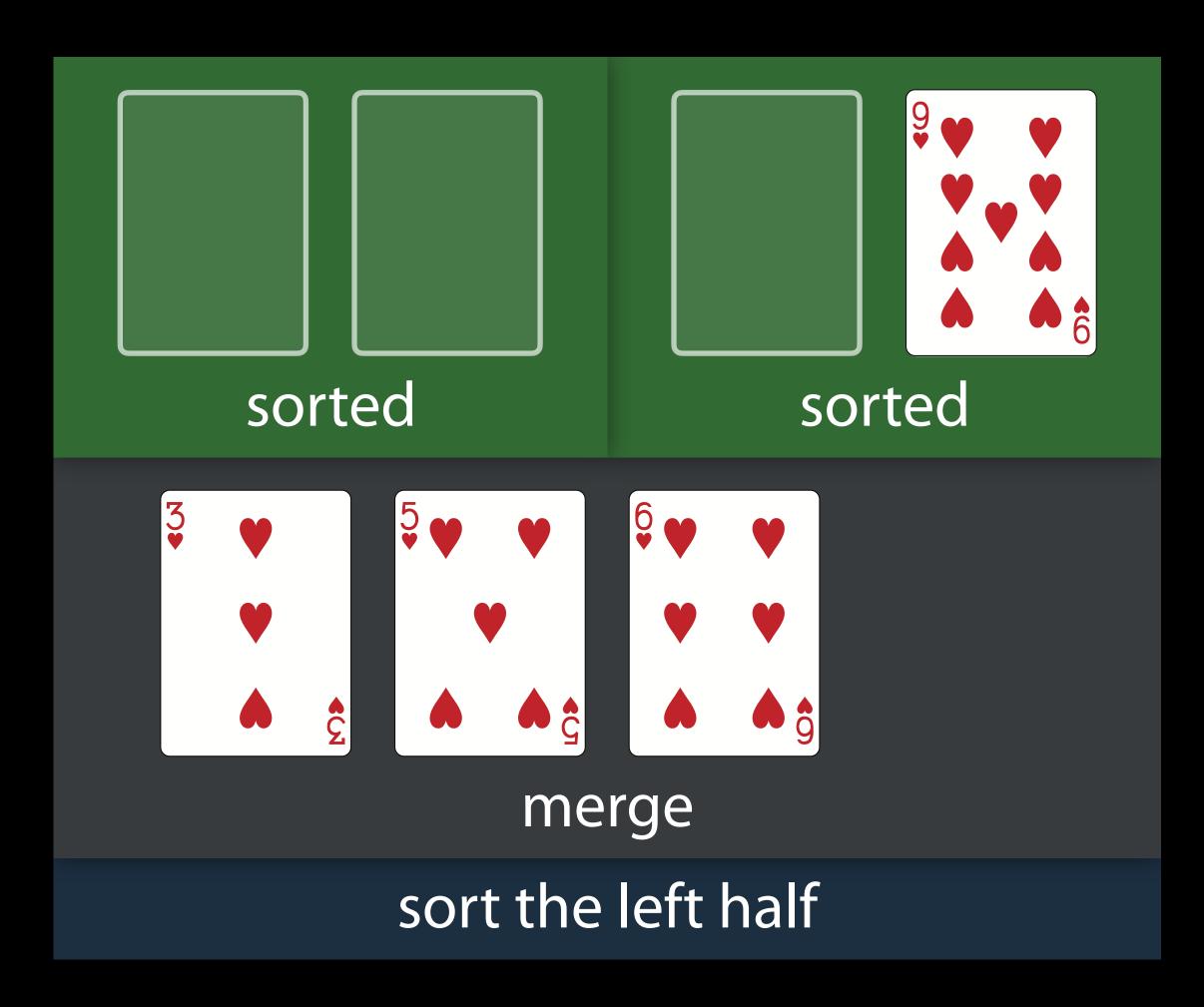


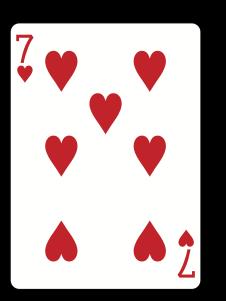




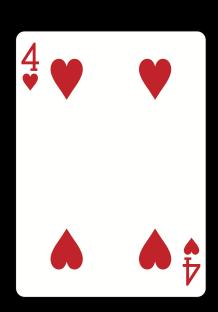


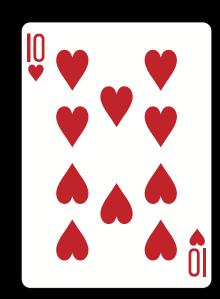


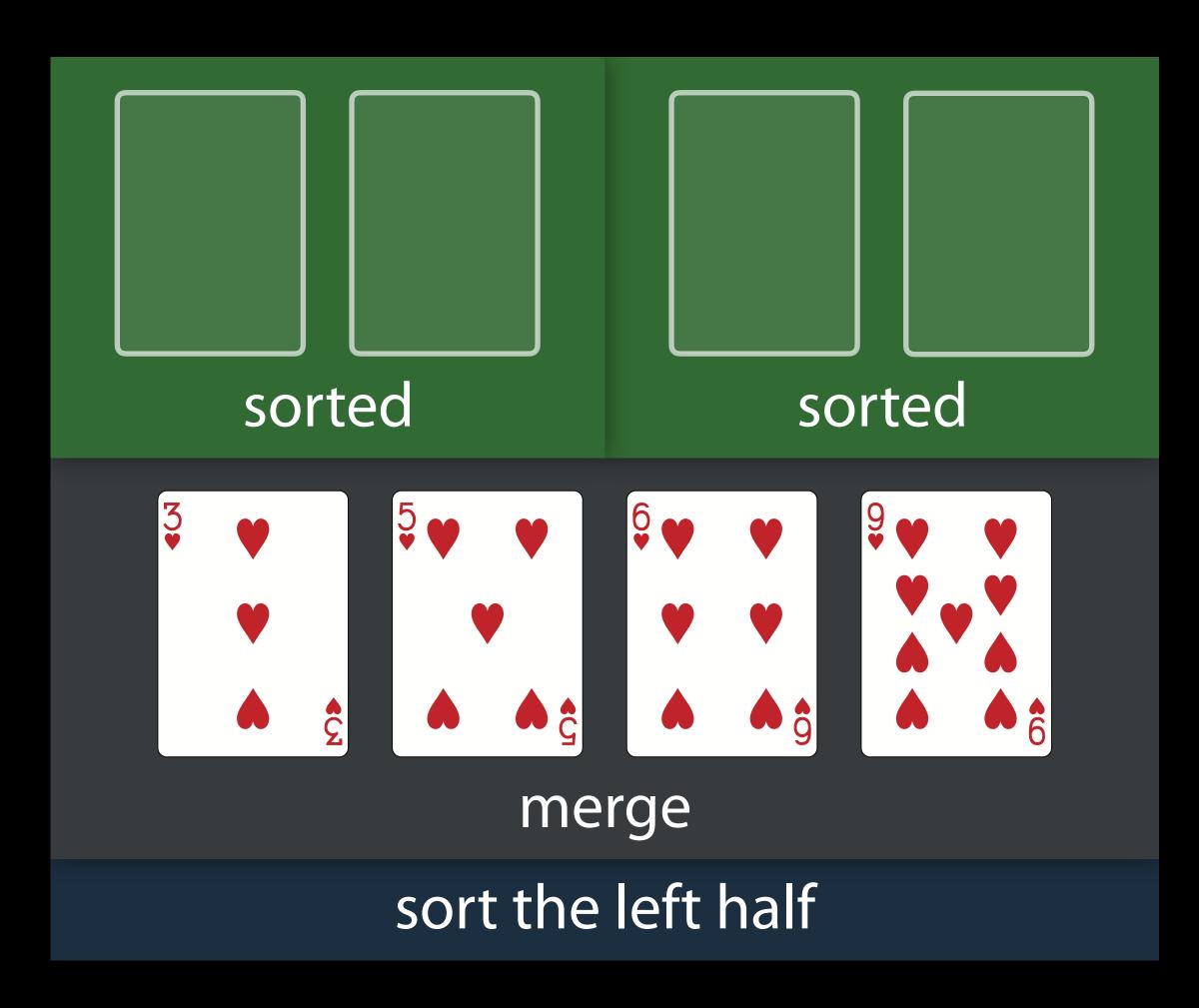


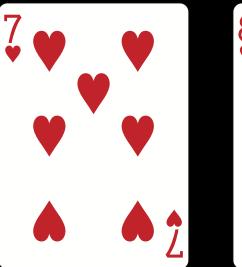


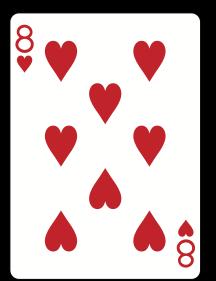


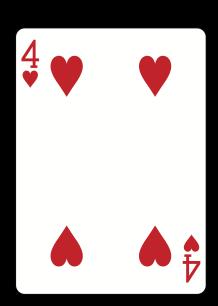


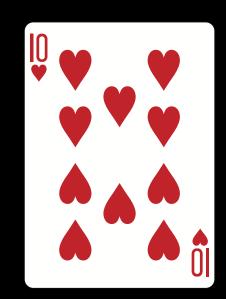


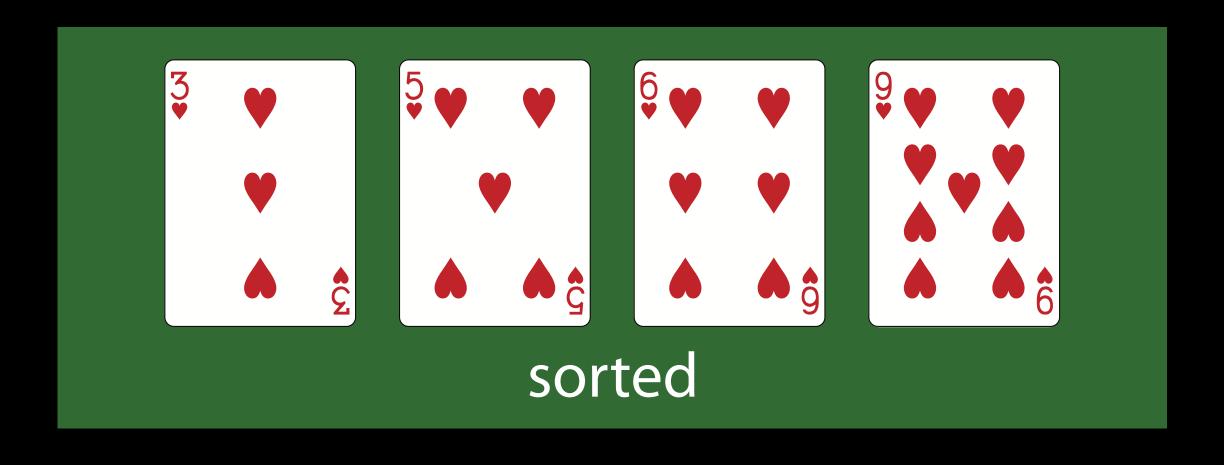


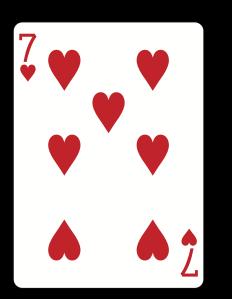


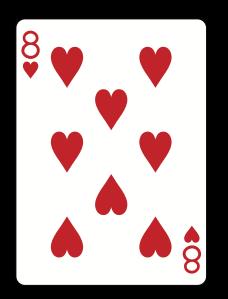


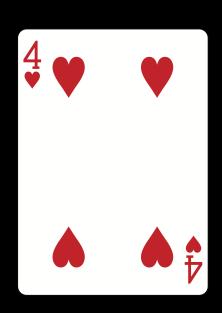


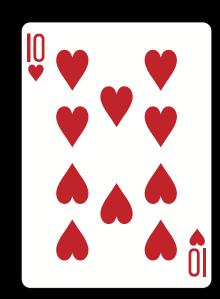


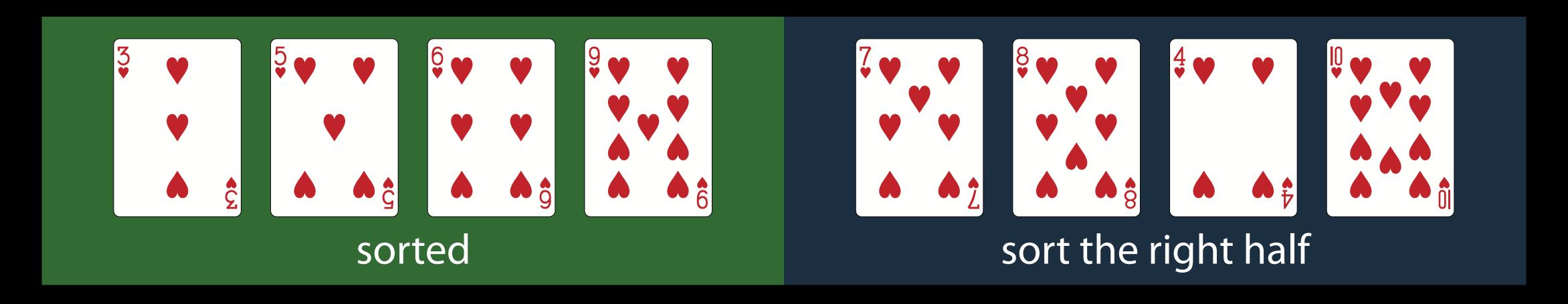


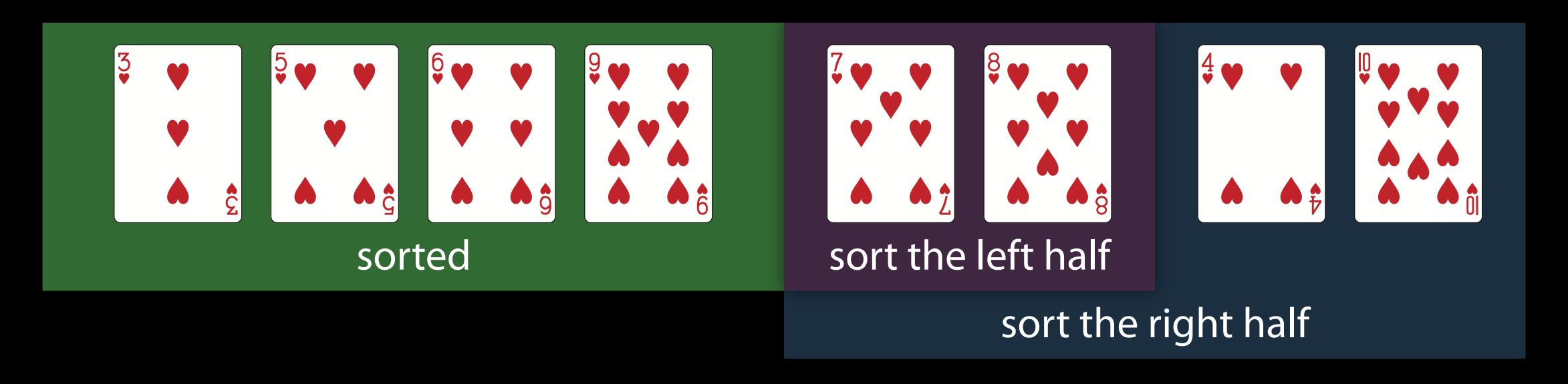


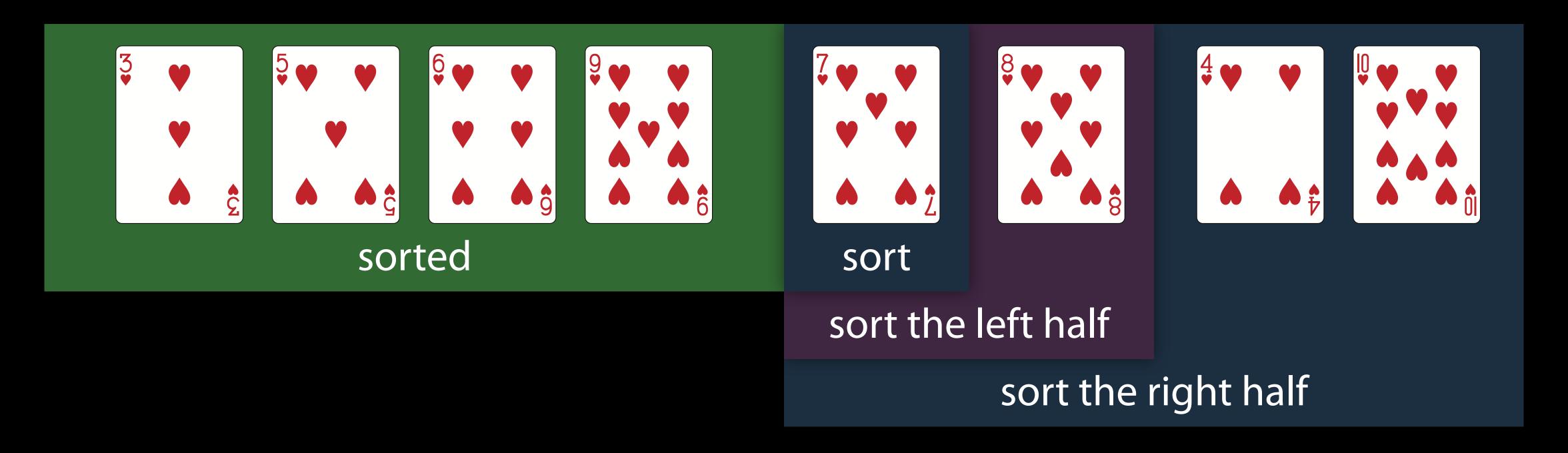


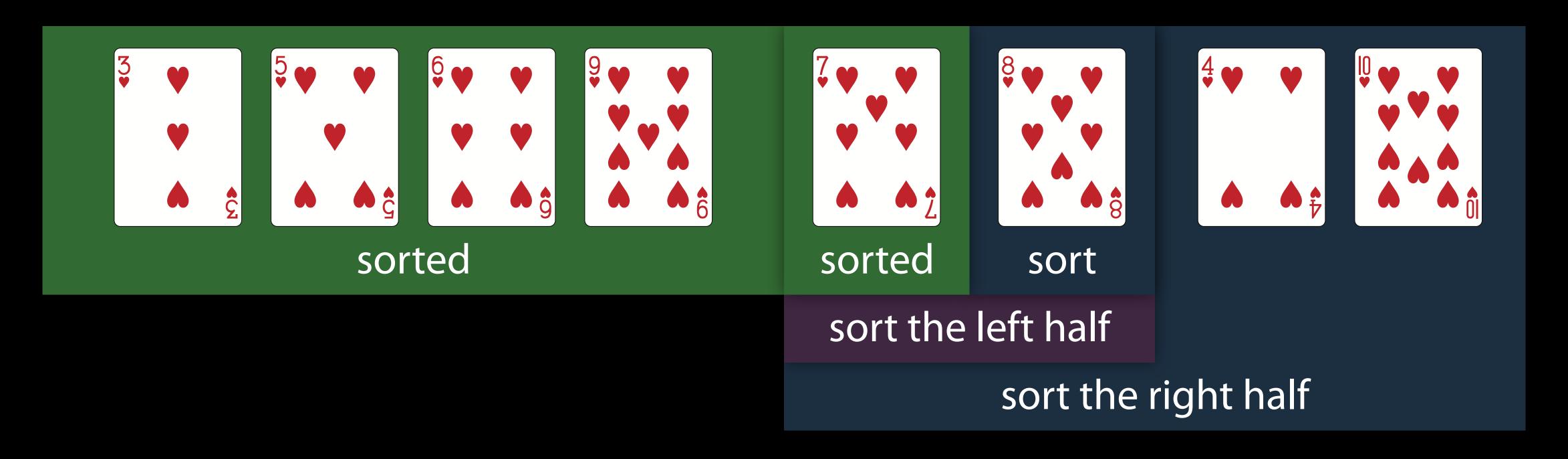


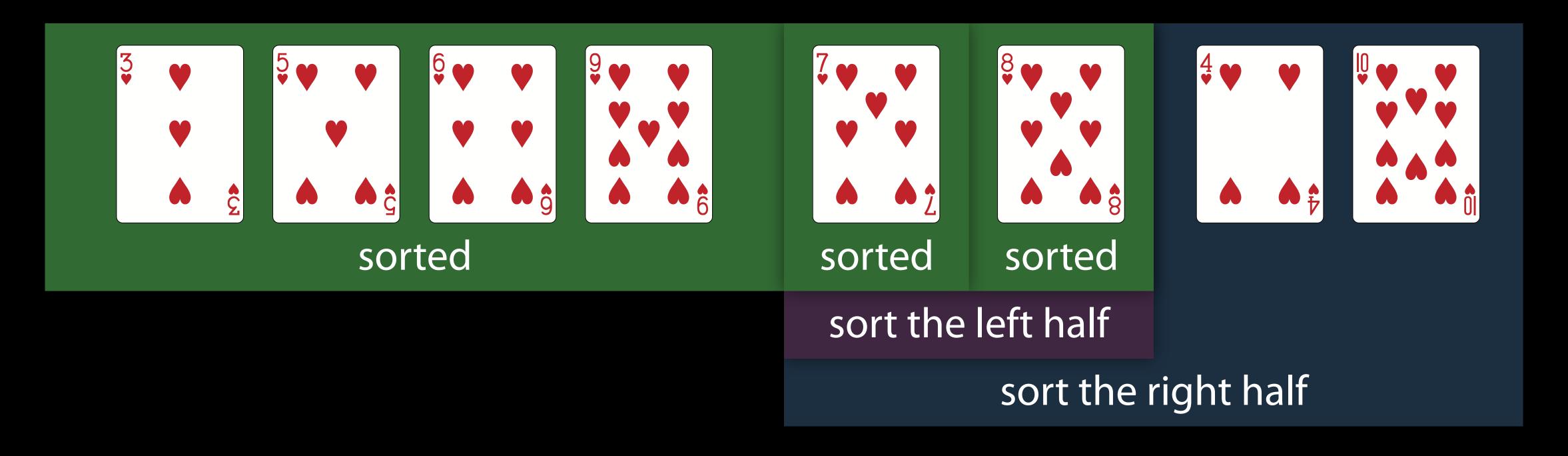


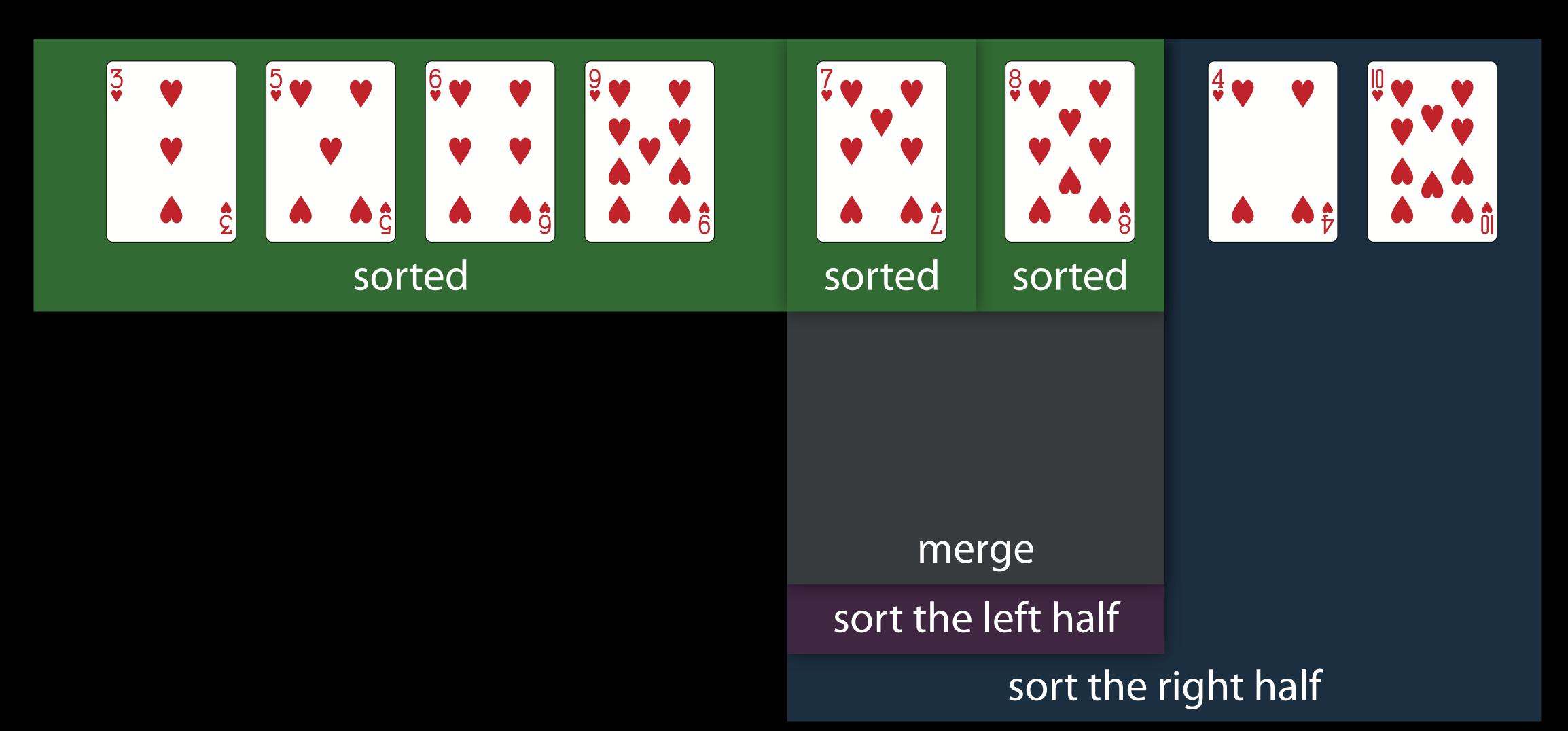


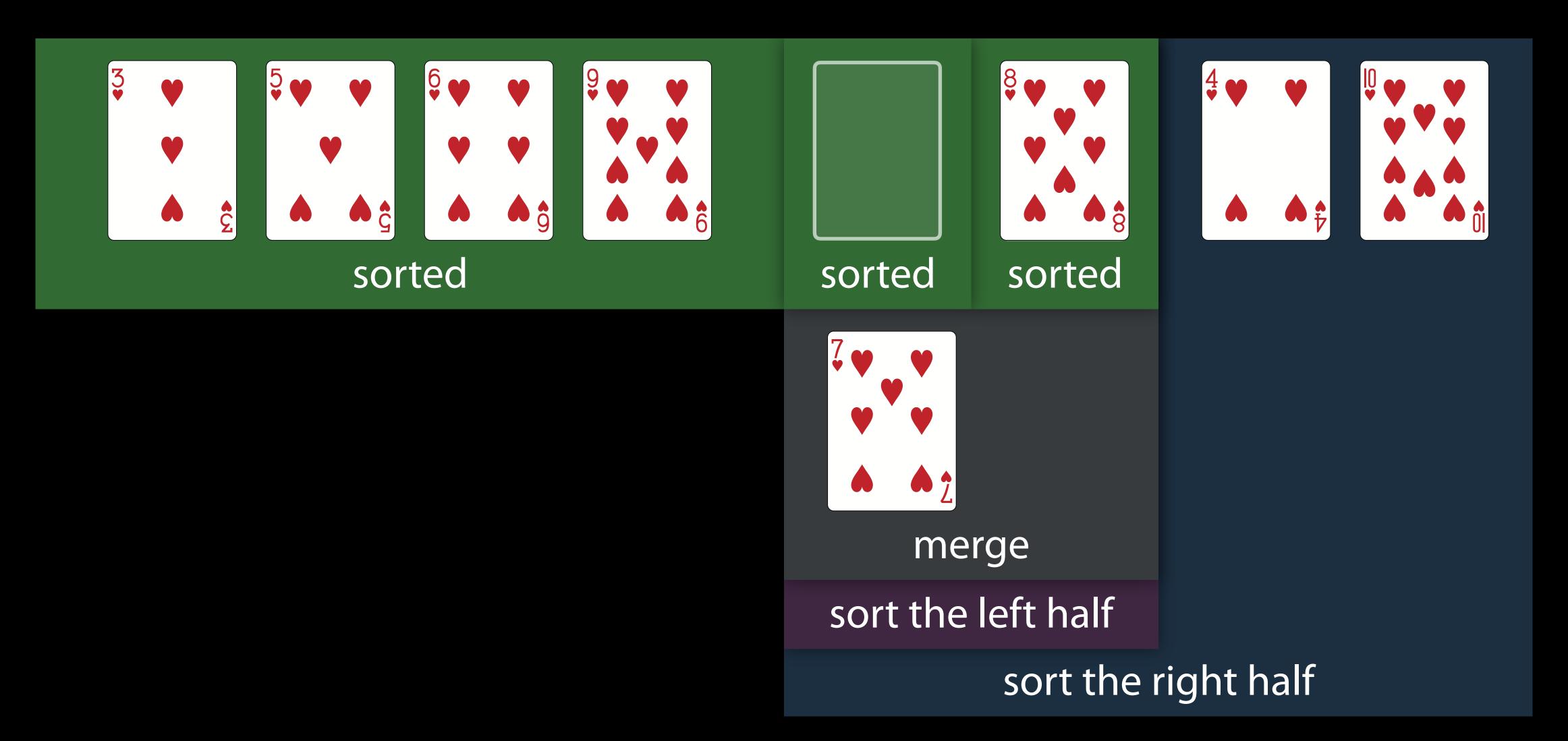


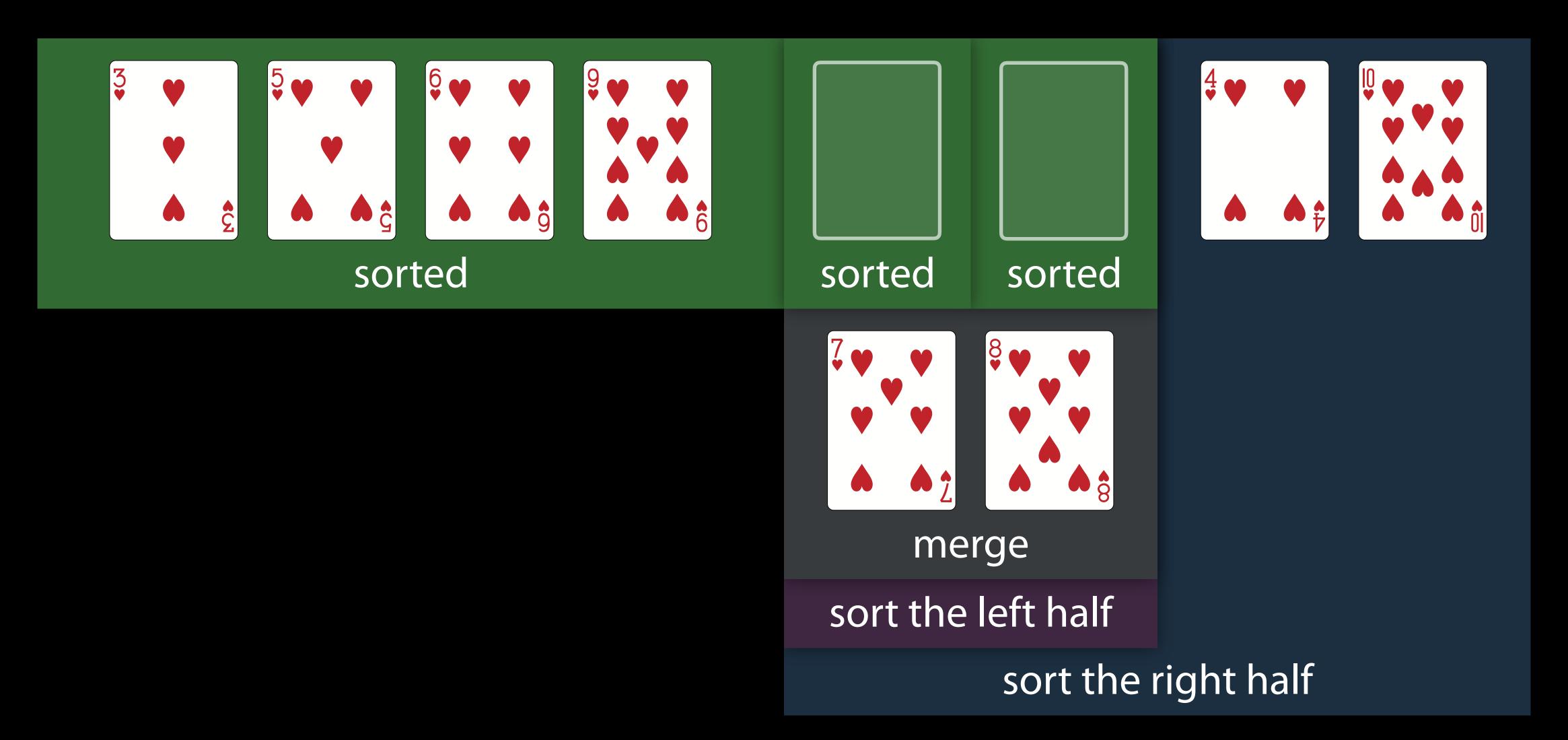


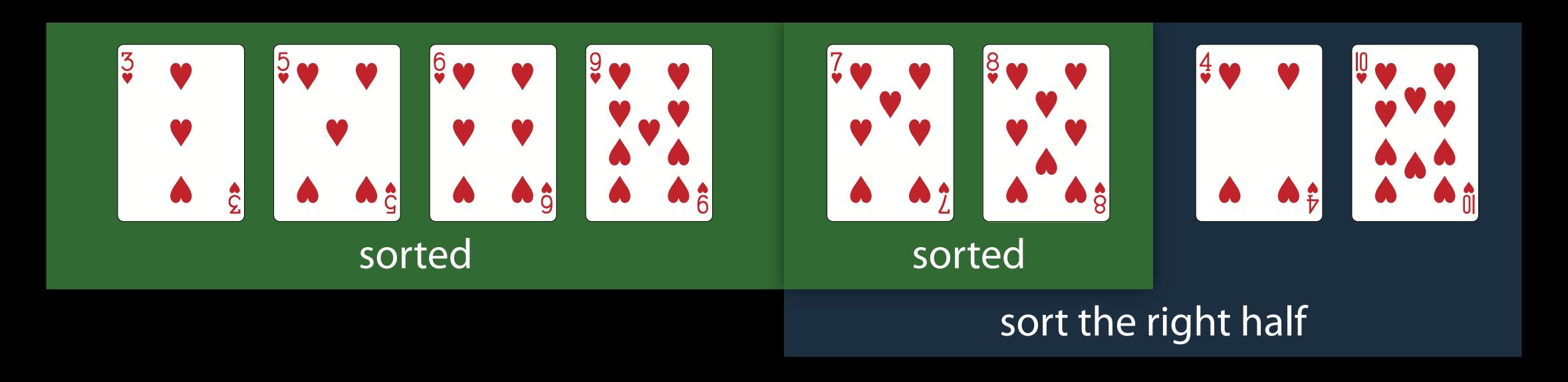


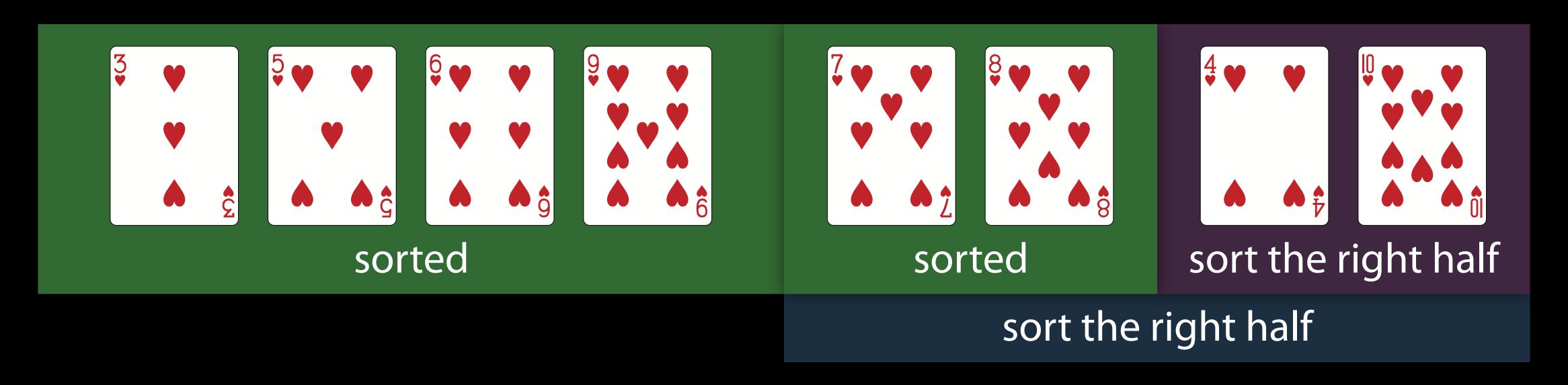


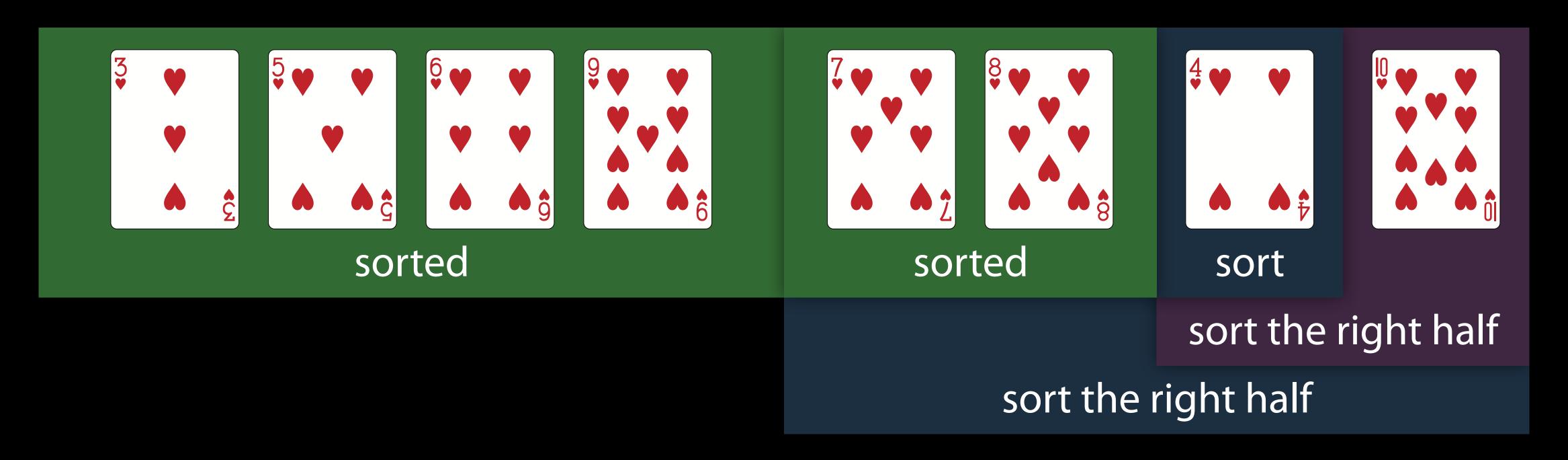


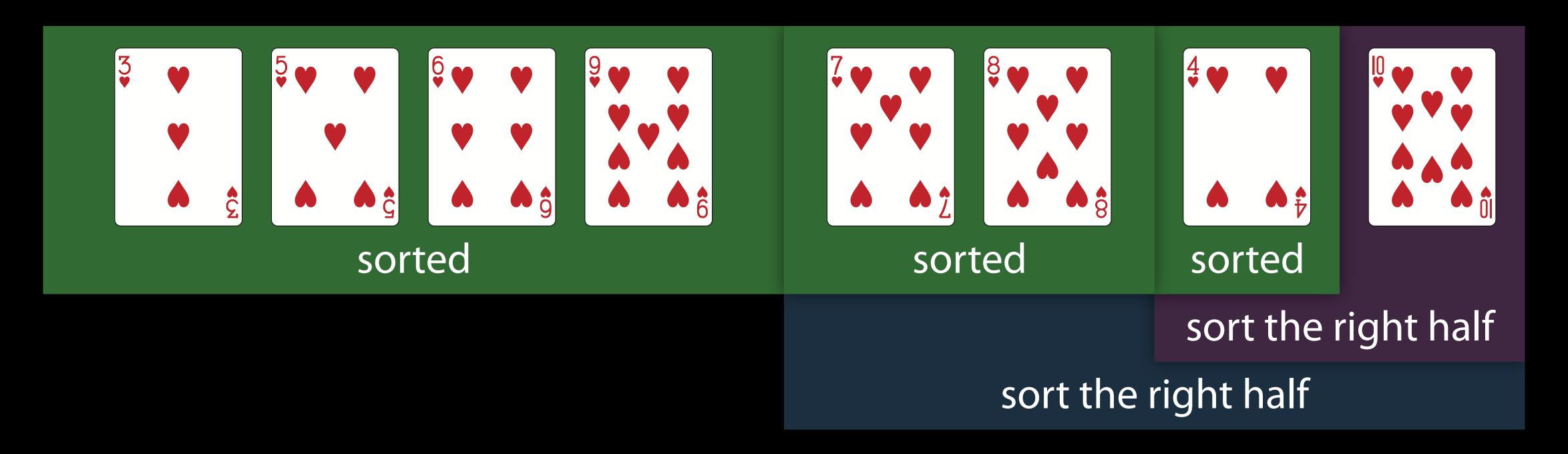


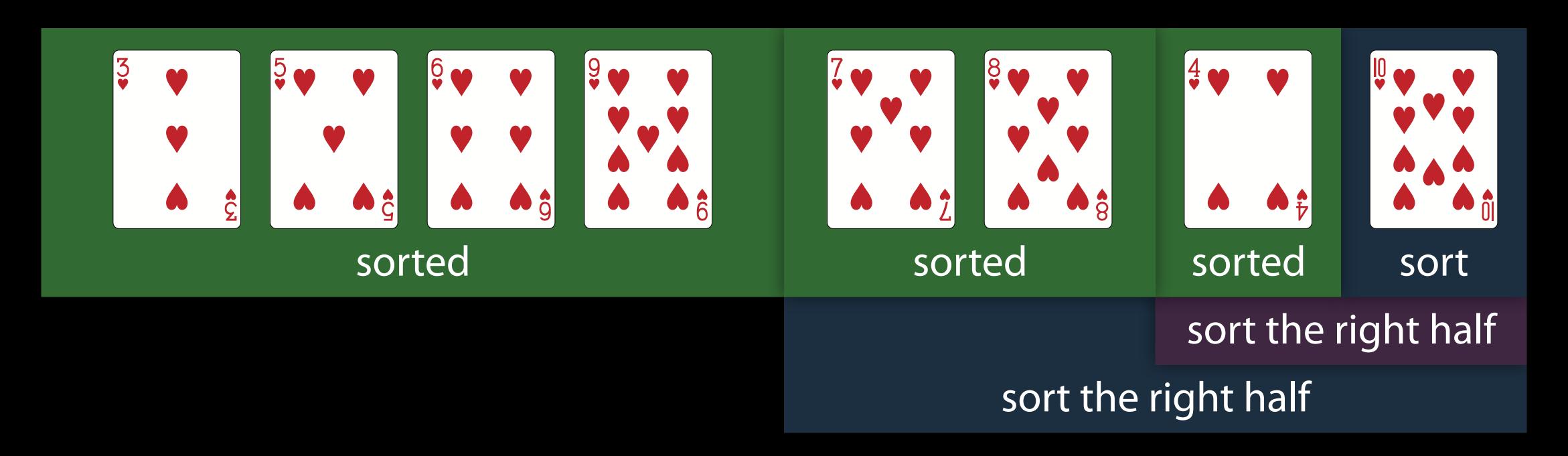




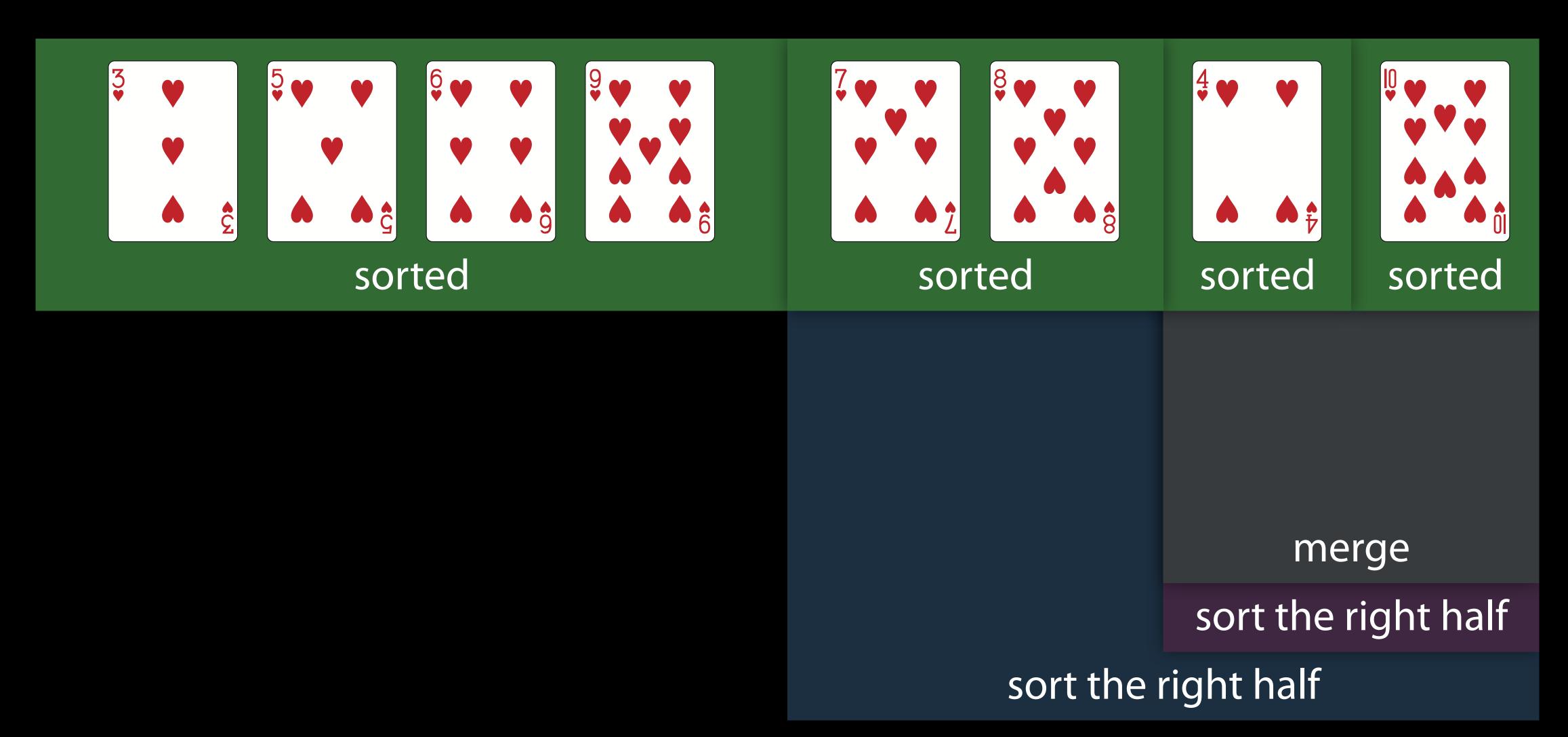


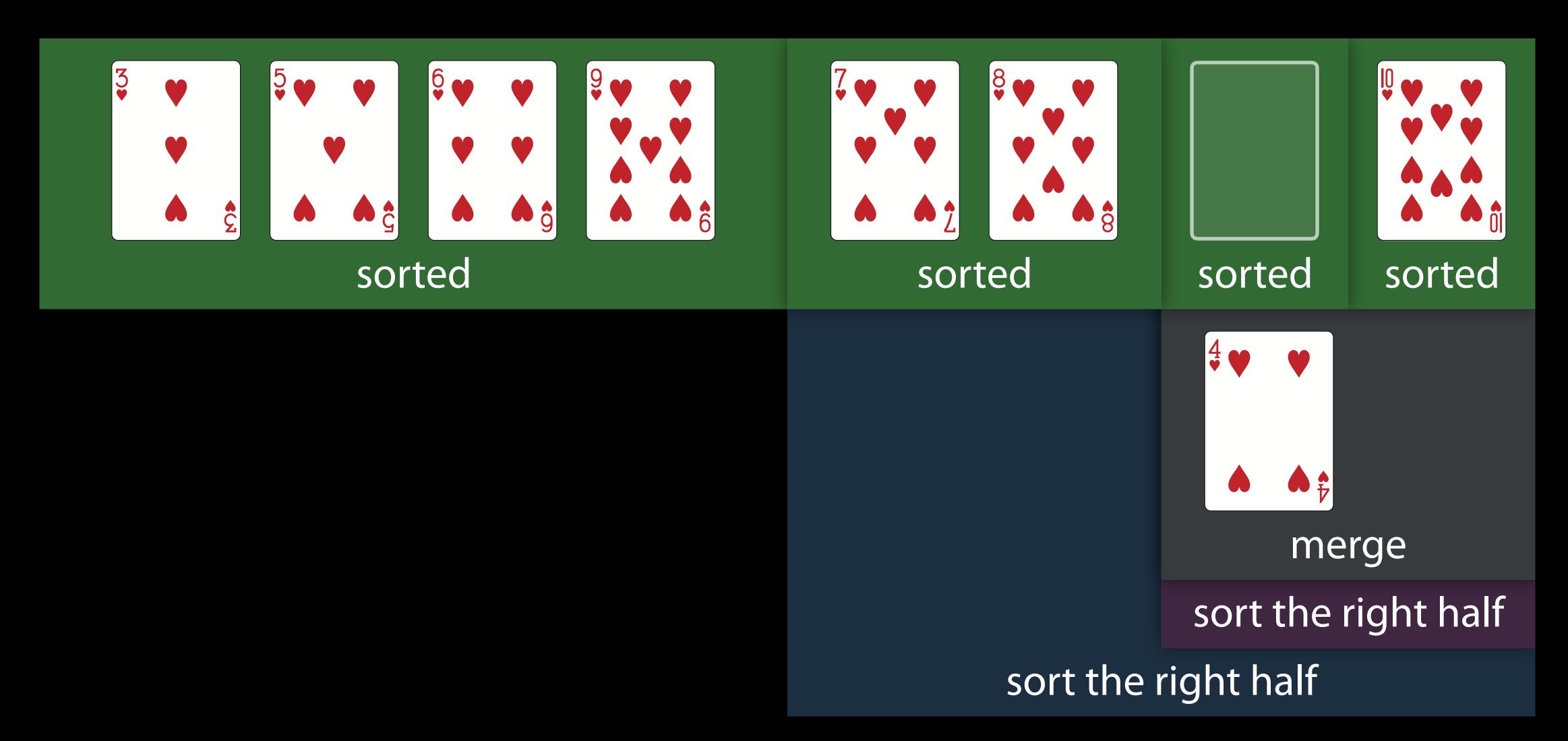


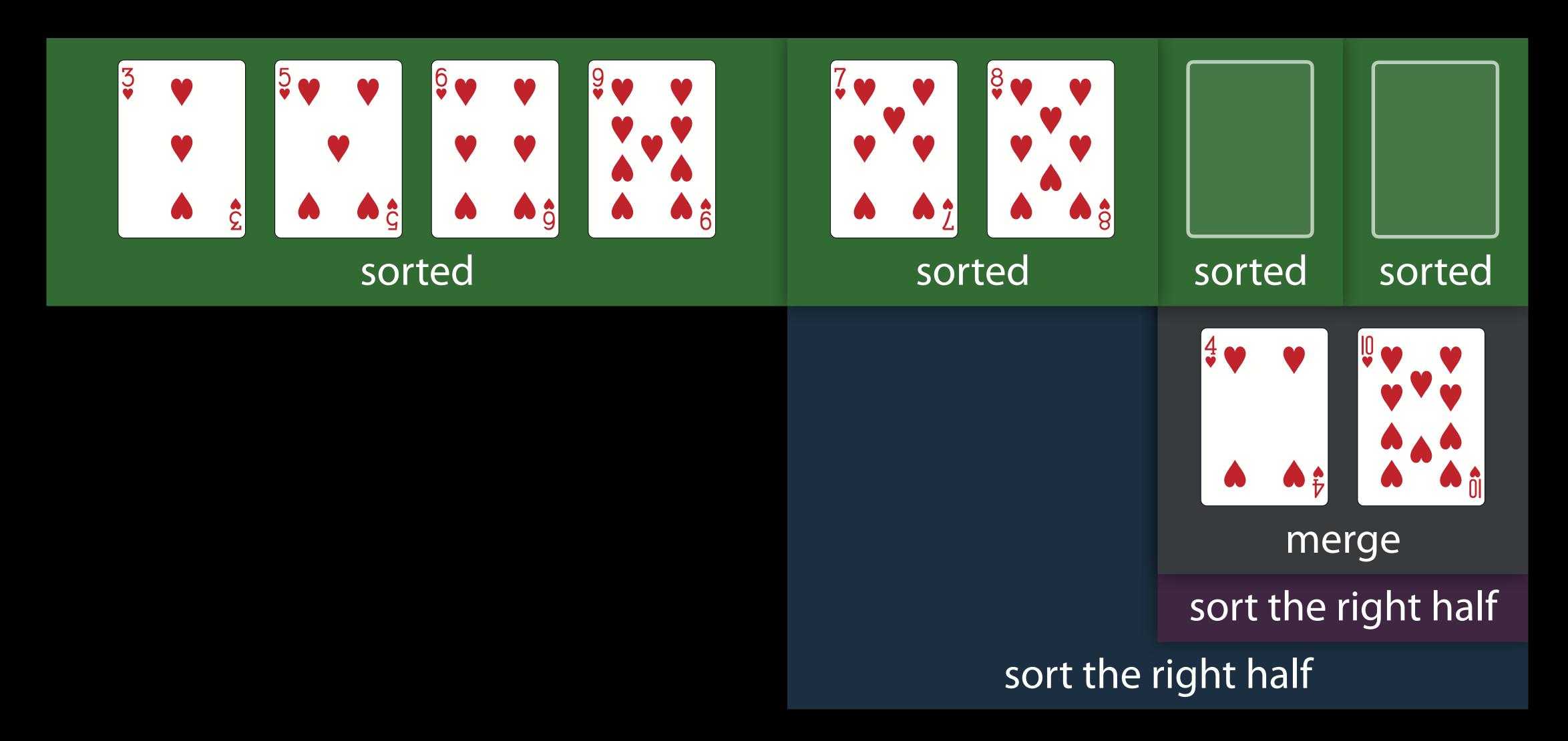


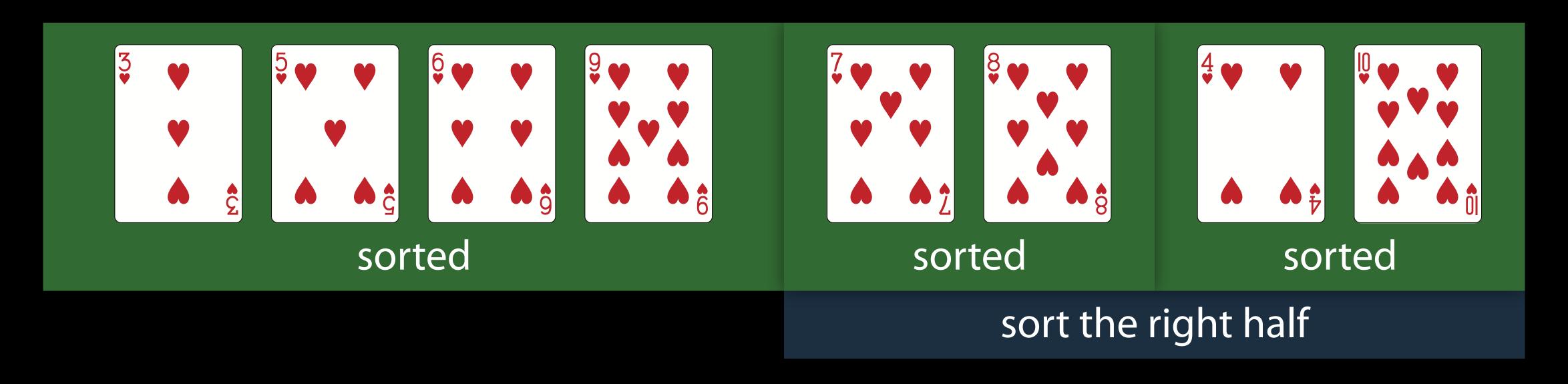


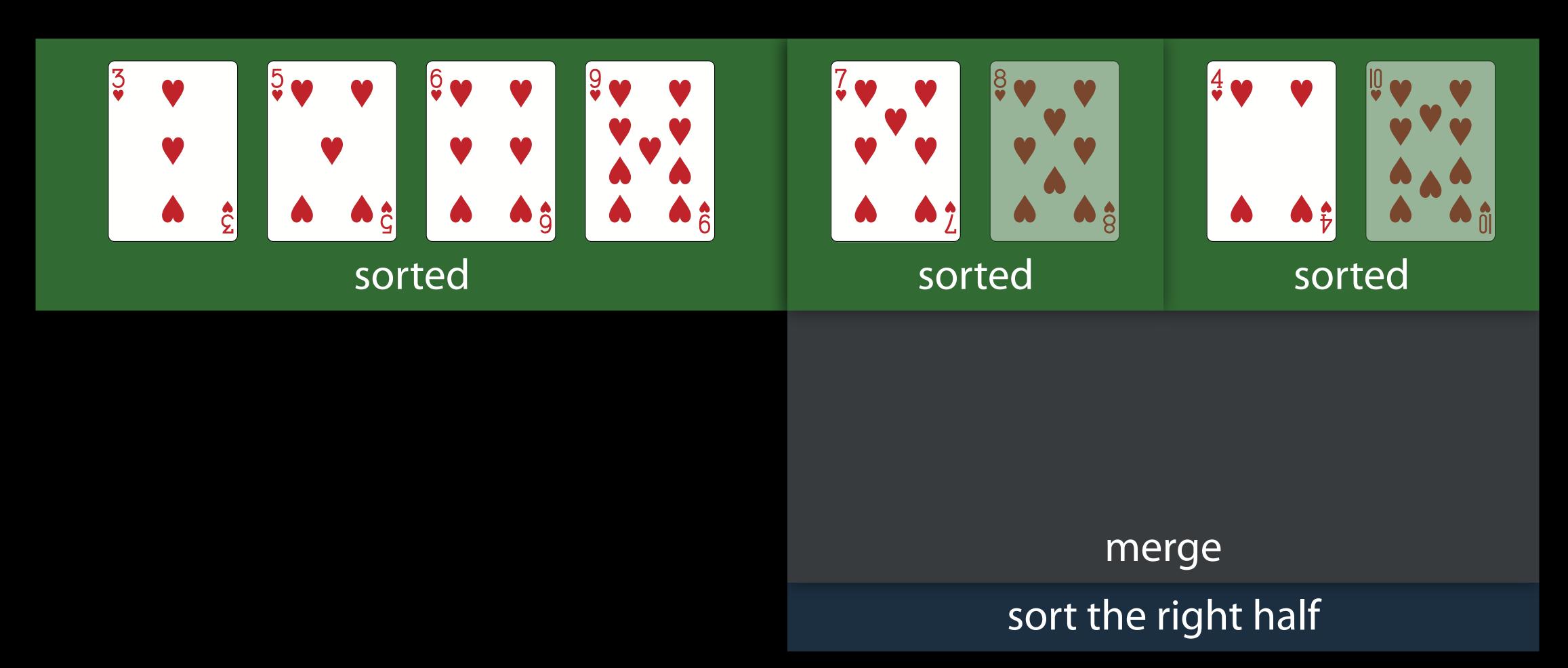


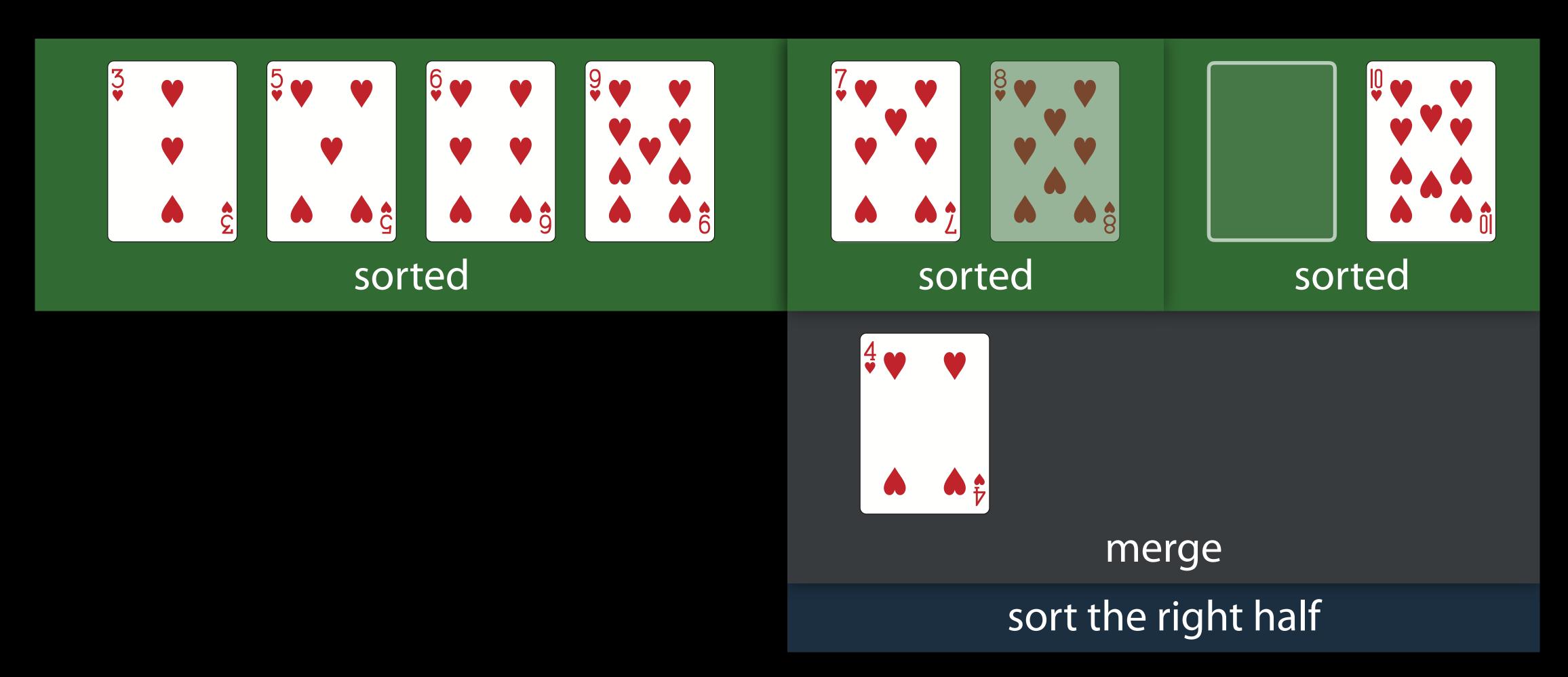


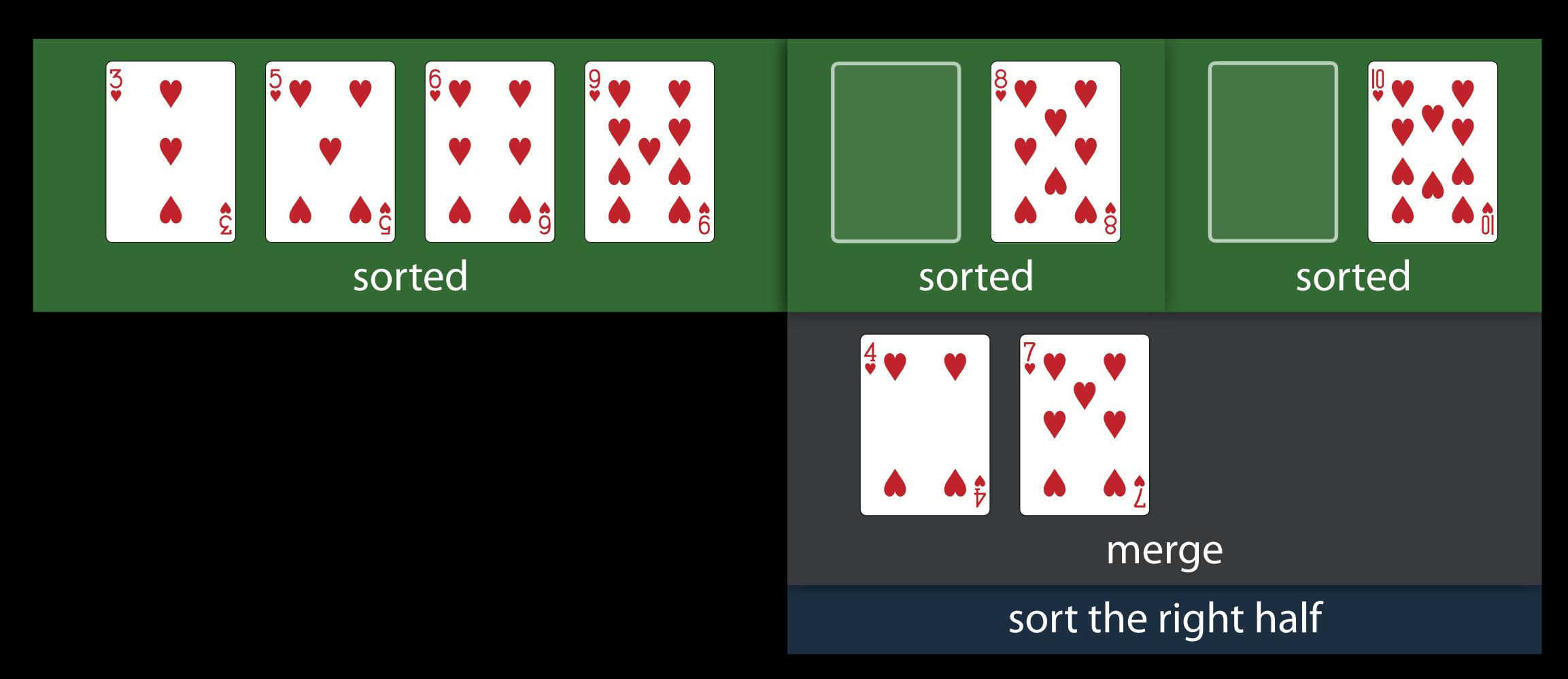


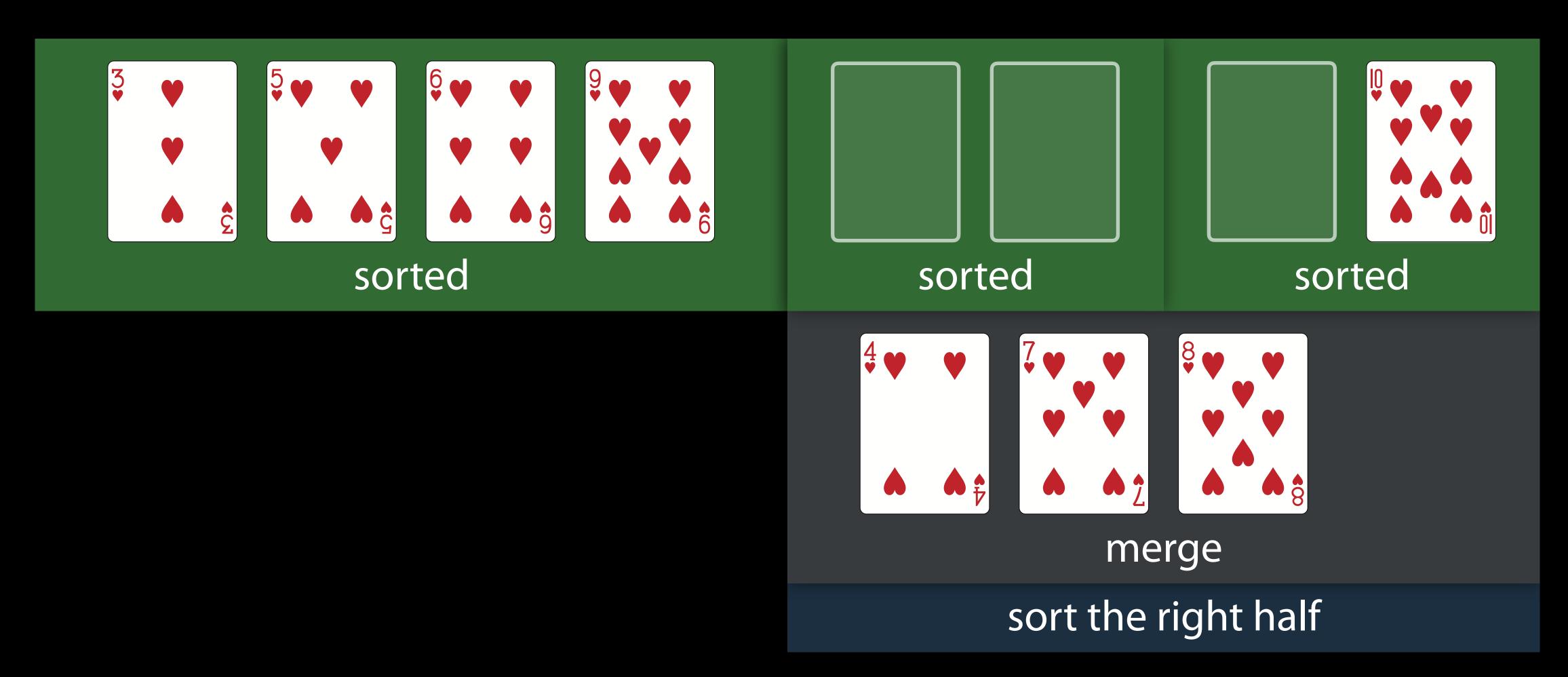


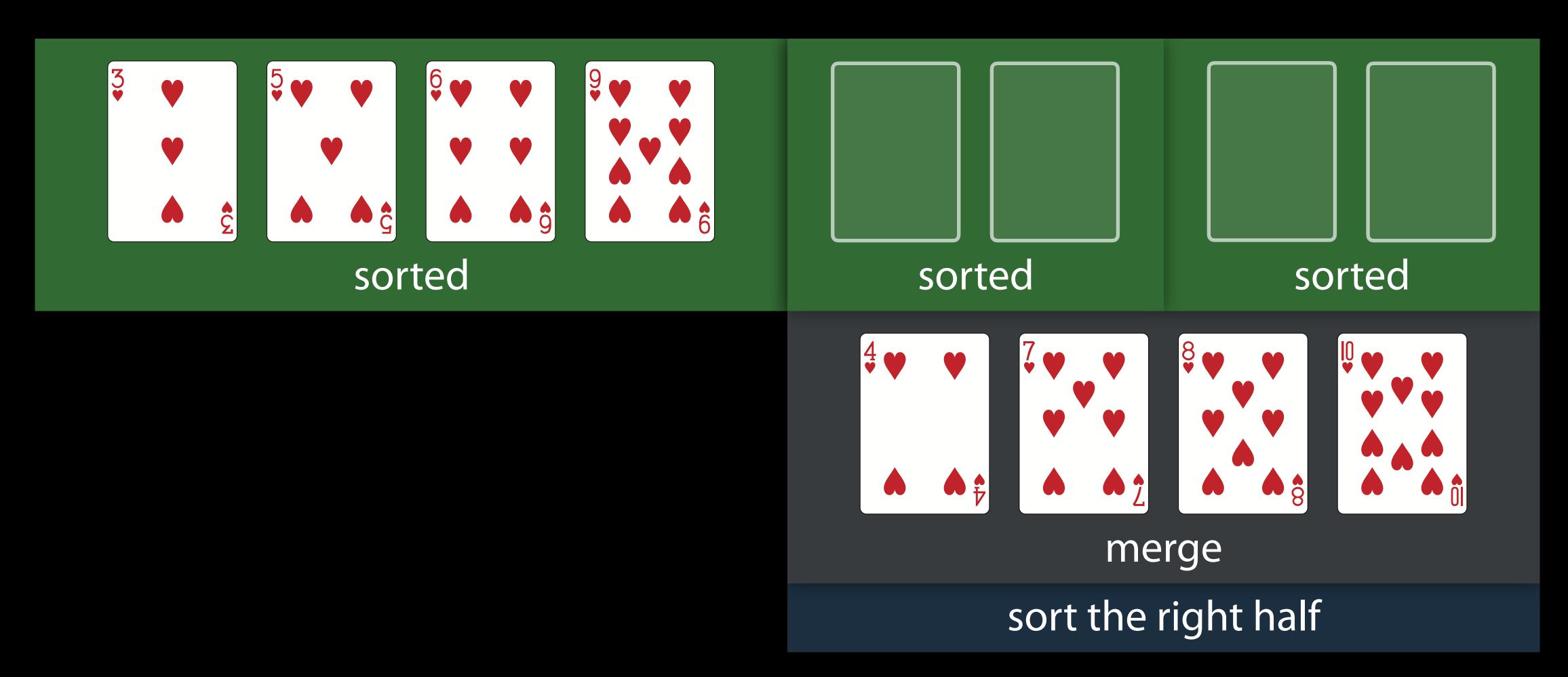


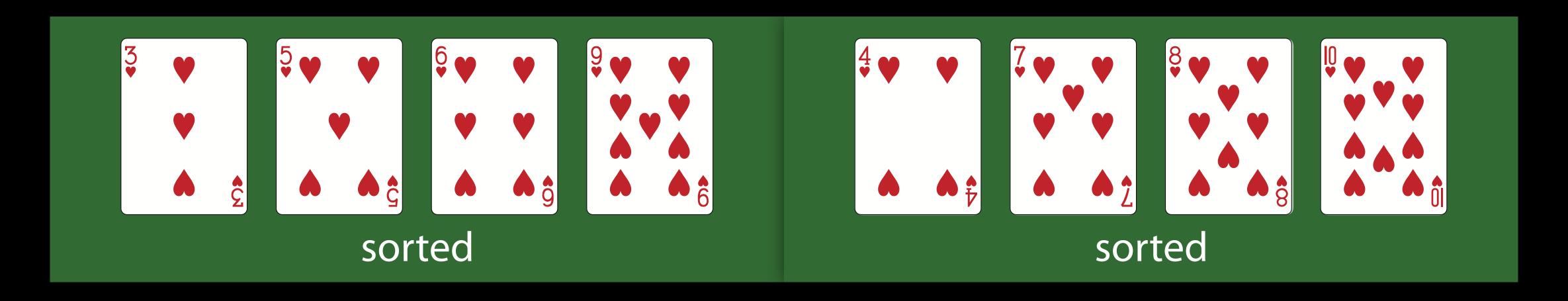


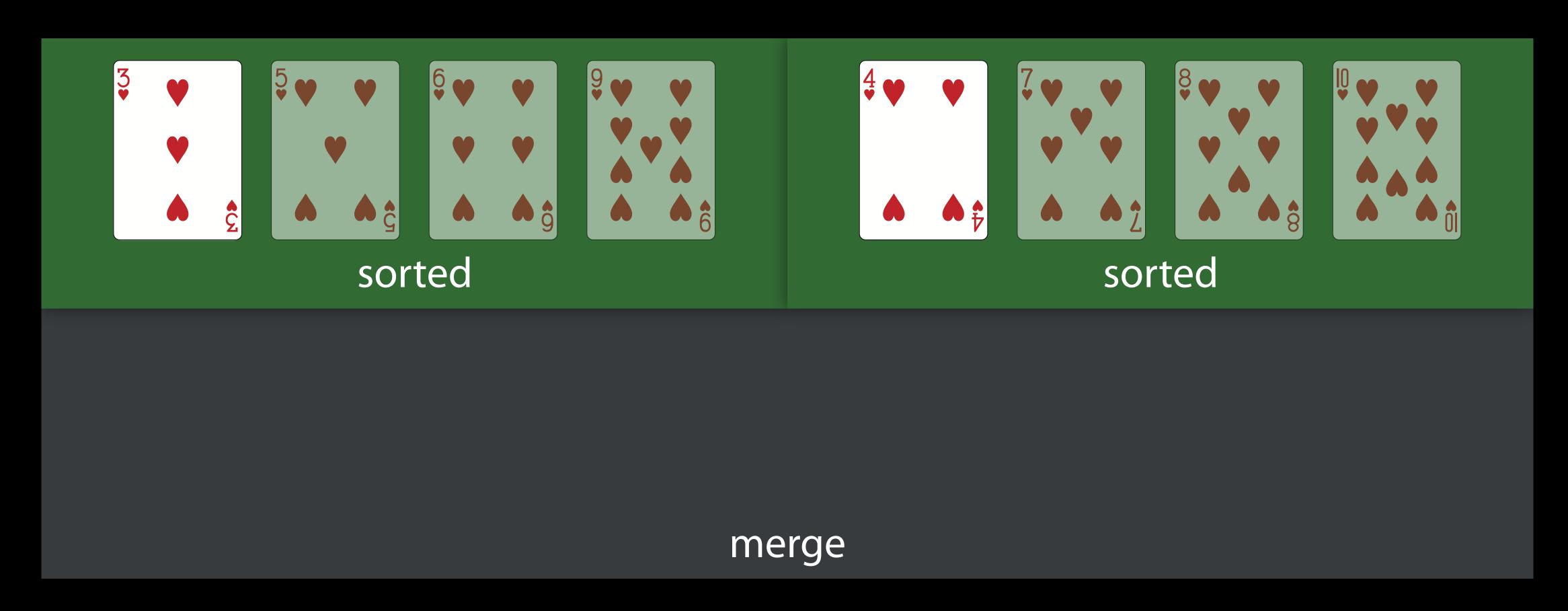


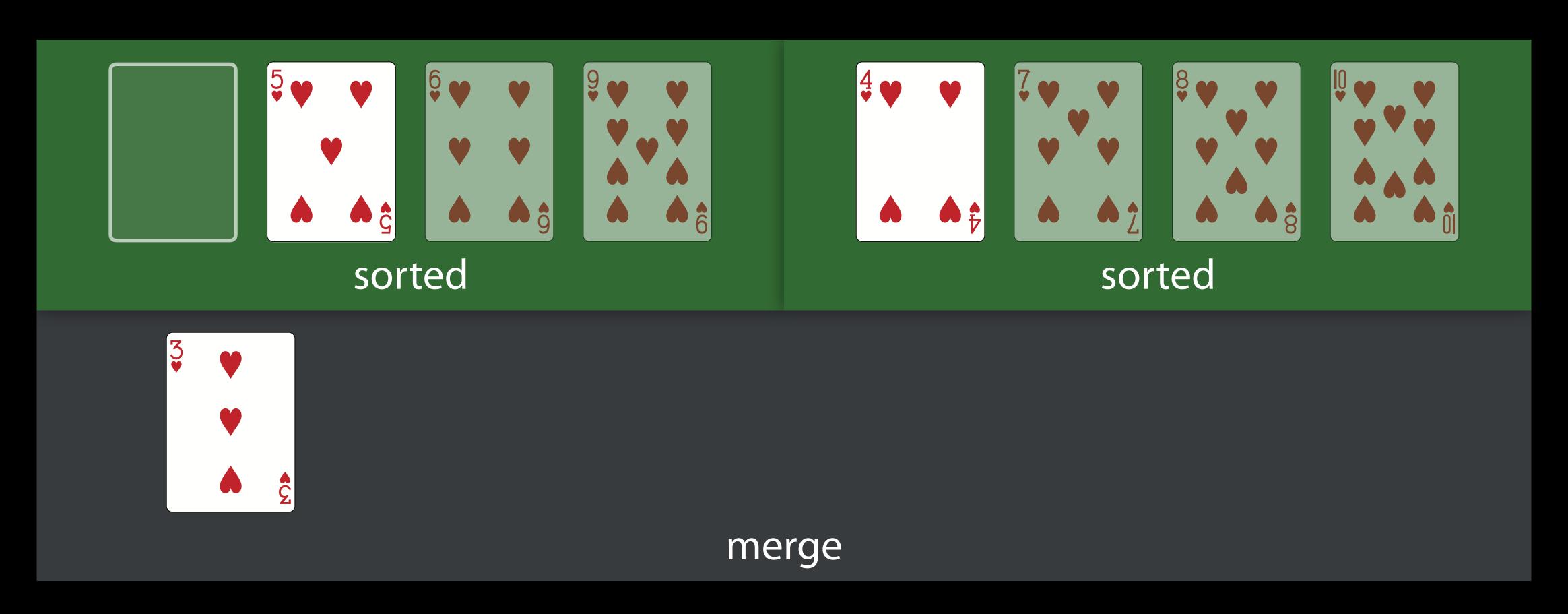


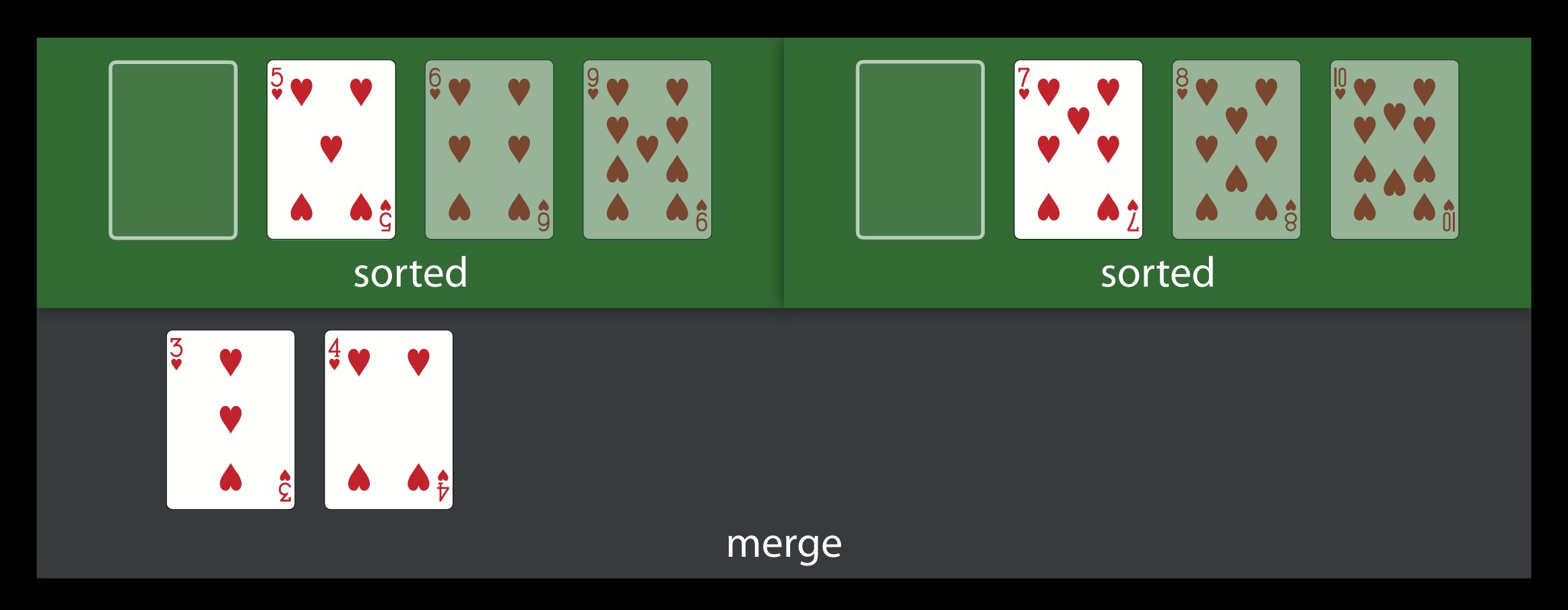


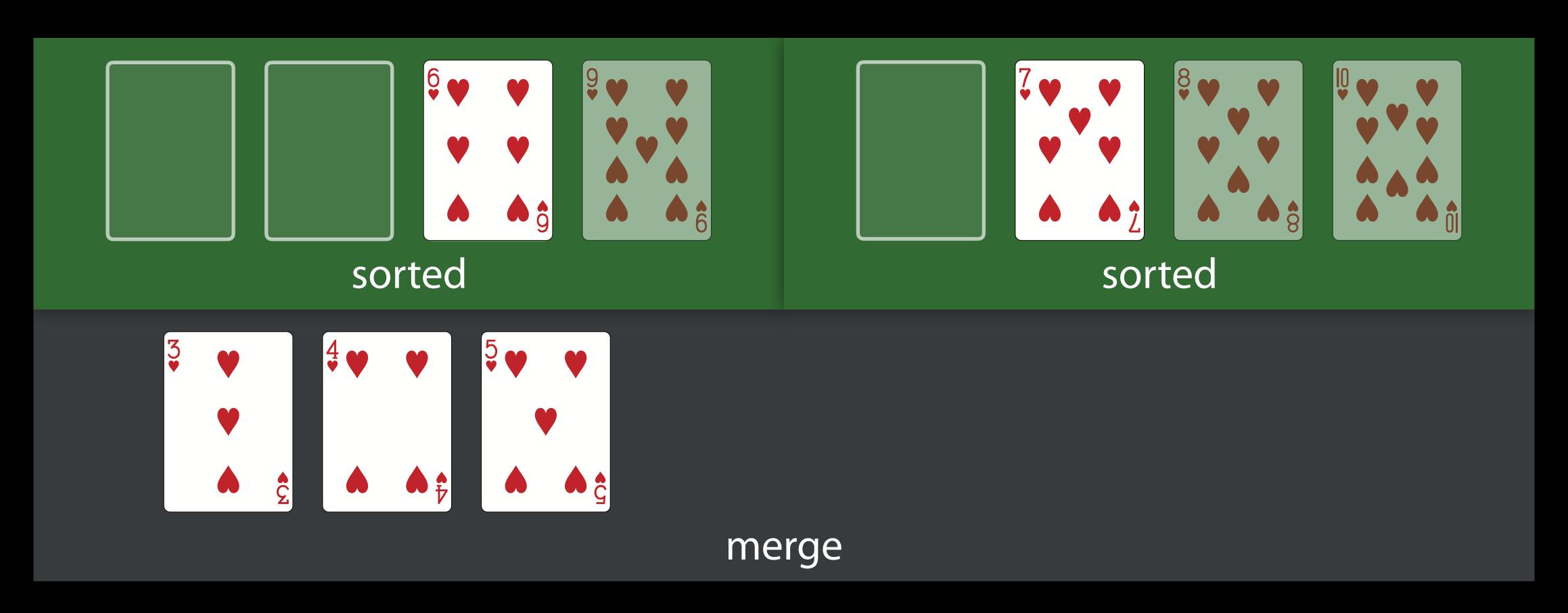


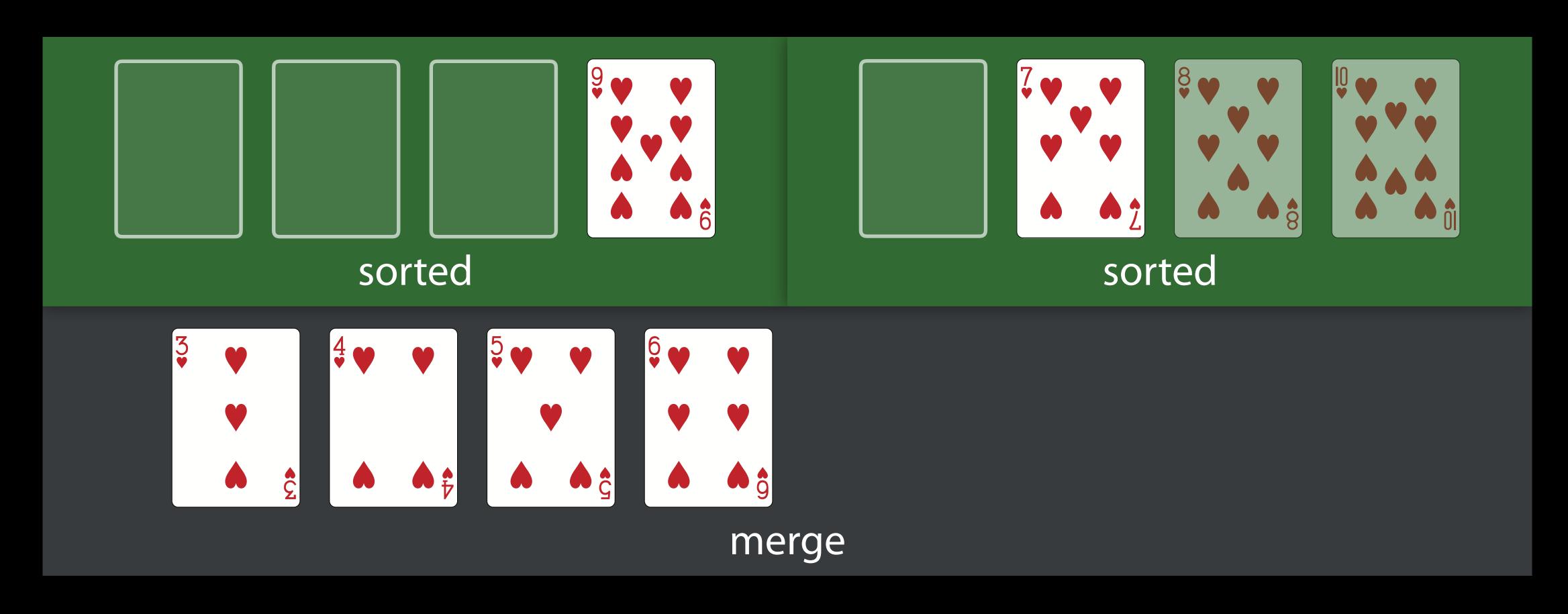


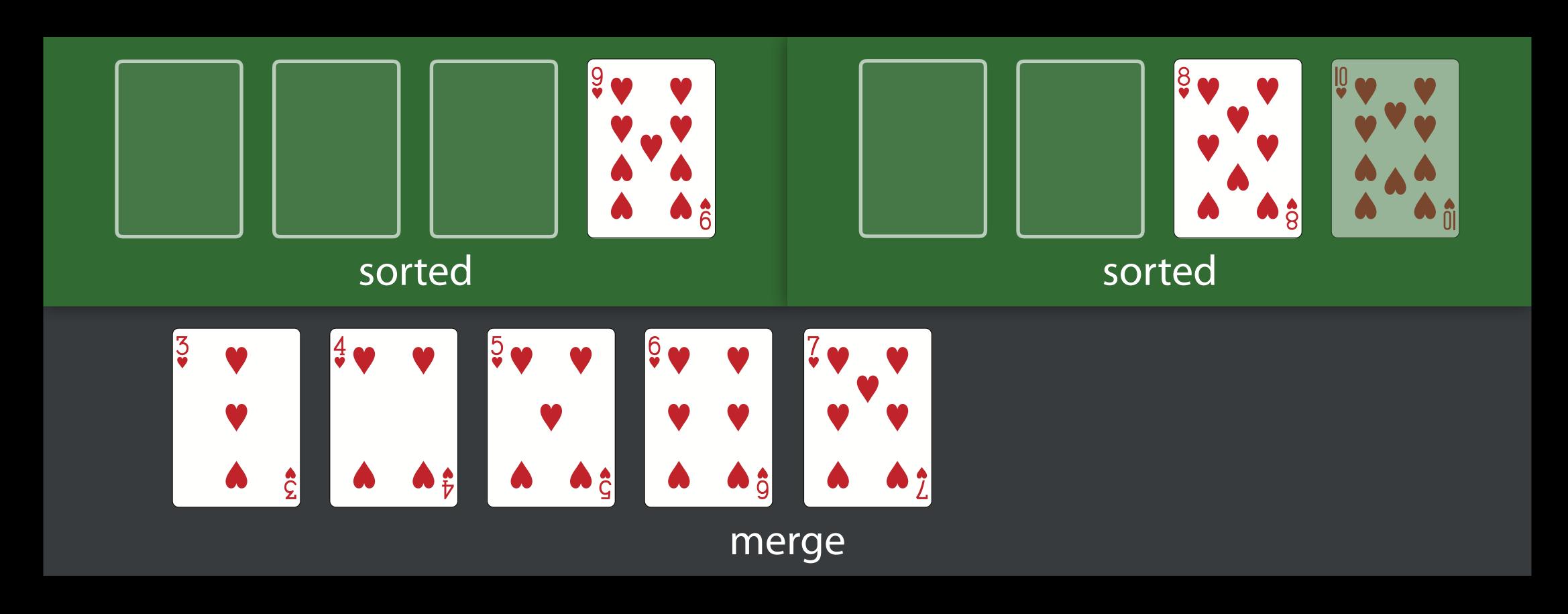


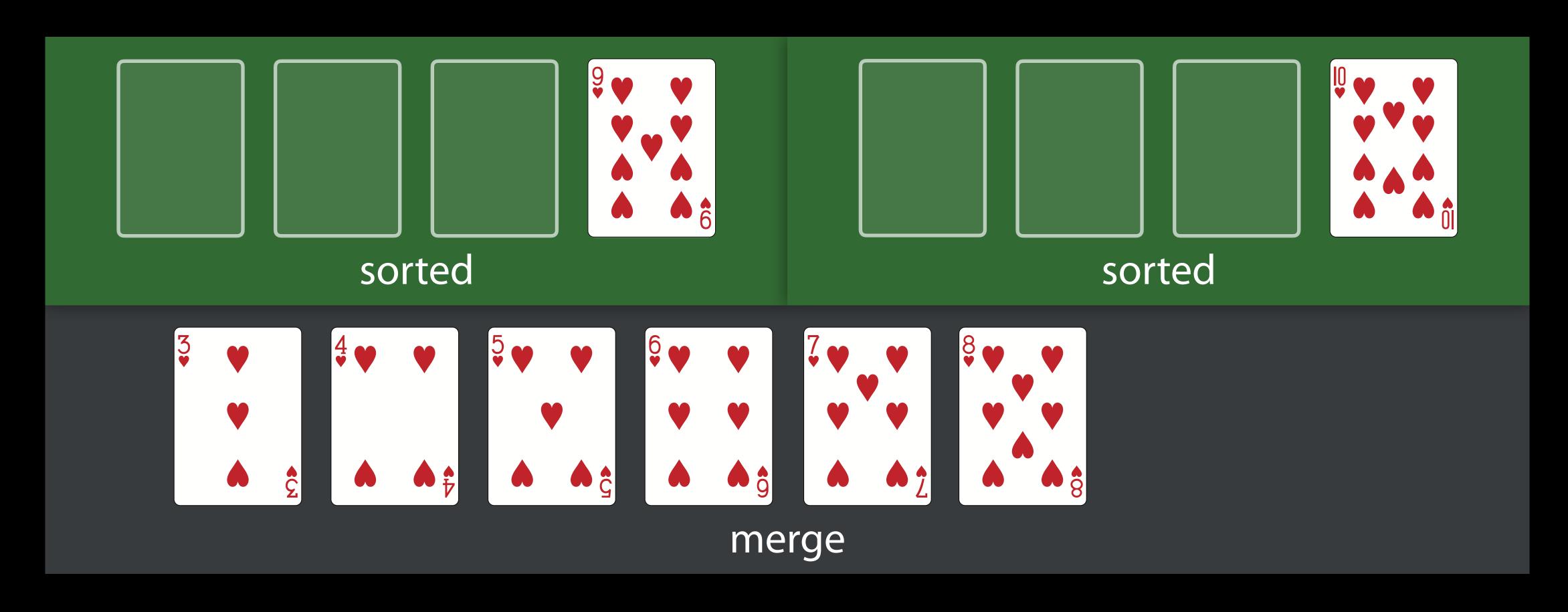


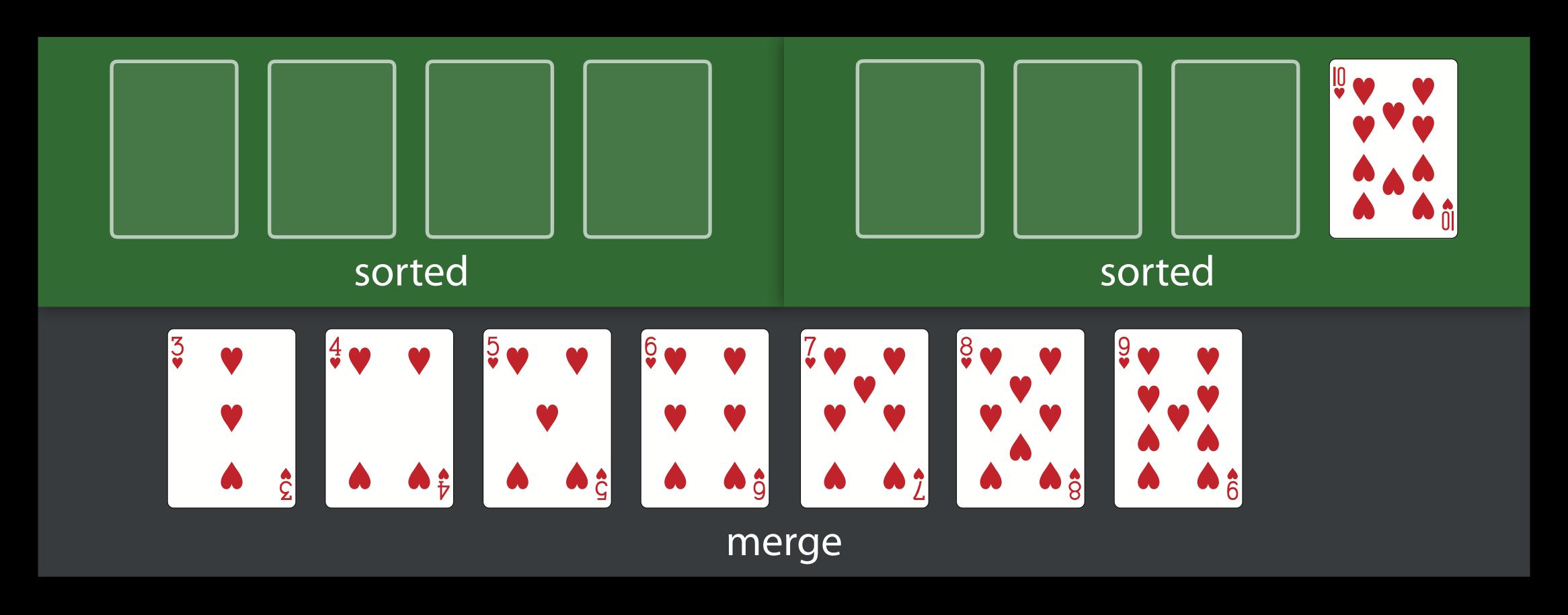


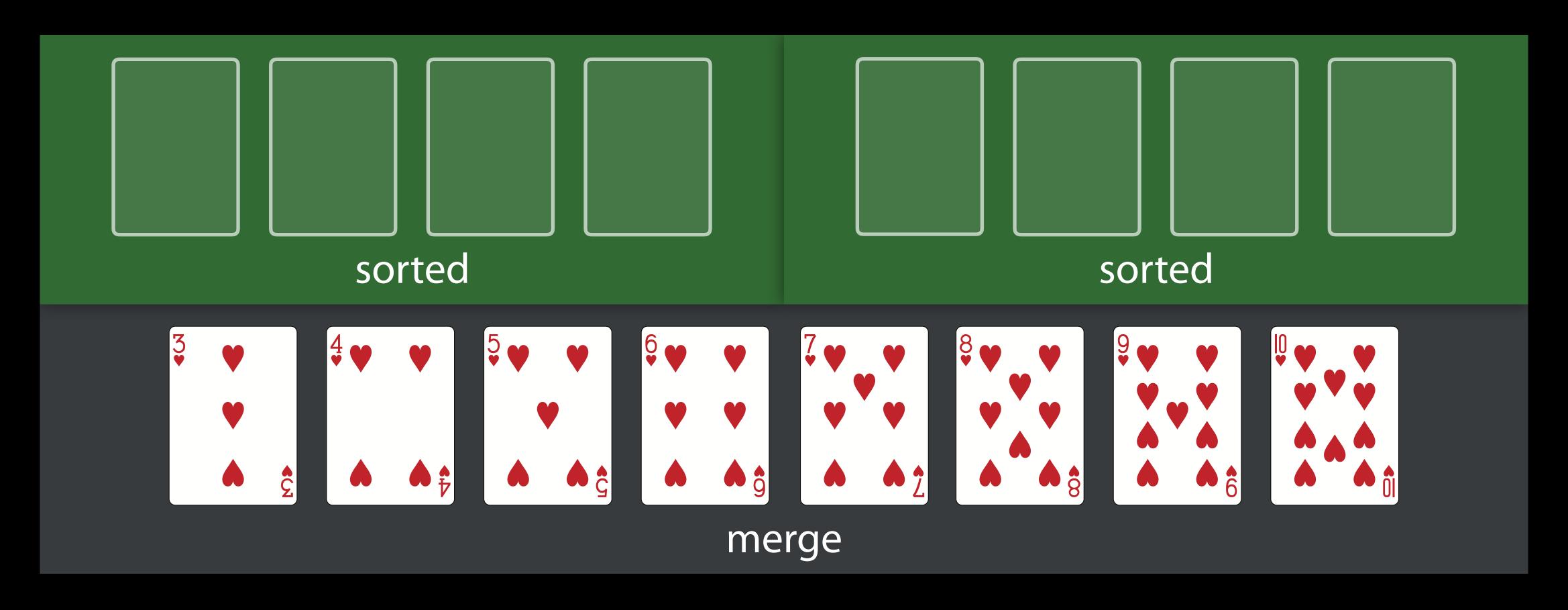


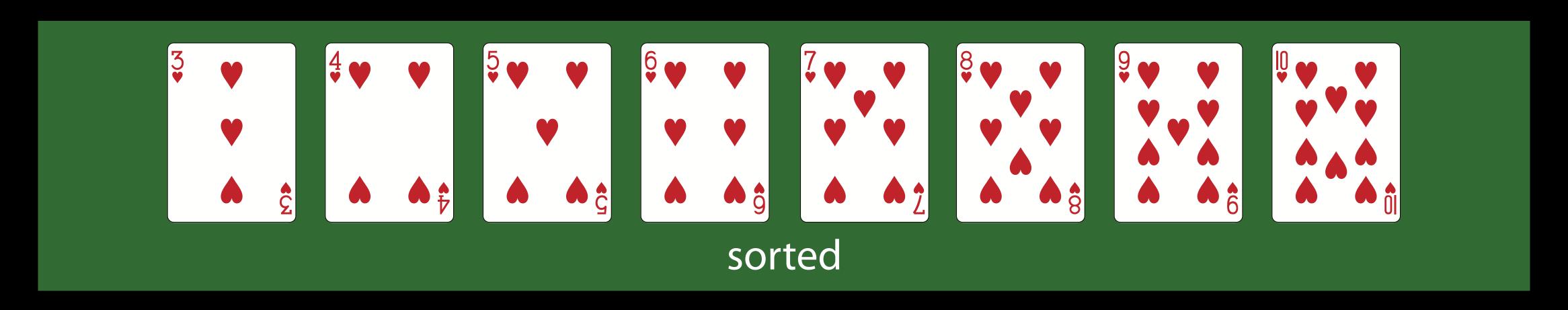


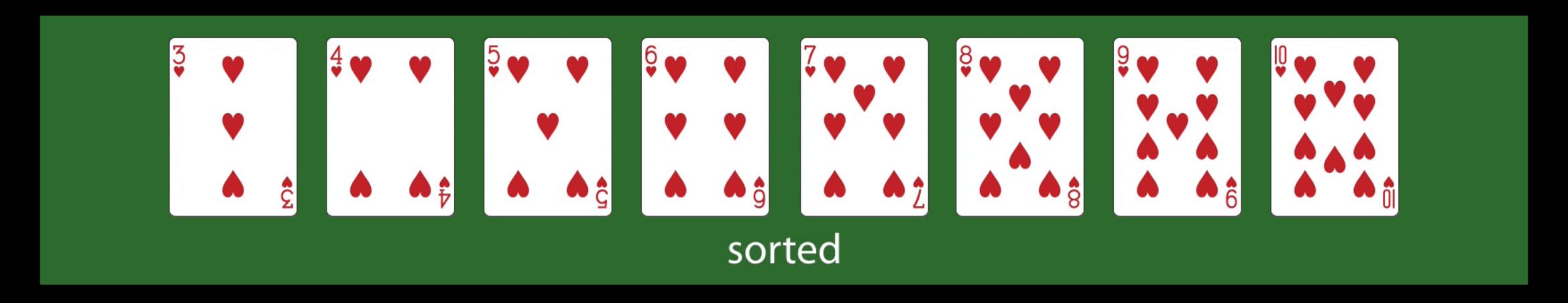












$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n)$$
 $4 + O(n)$
 $4 + O(n)$
 $4 + O(n)$

Quicksort

To partition an array A on element x = A[i] is to rearrange A[] so that:

- x moves to position j (may be the same as i)
- All entries to the left of x are ≤ x.
- All entries to the right of x are ≥ x.

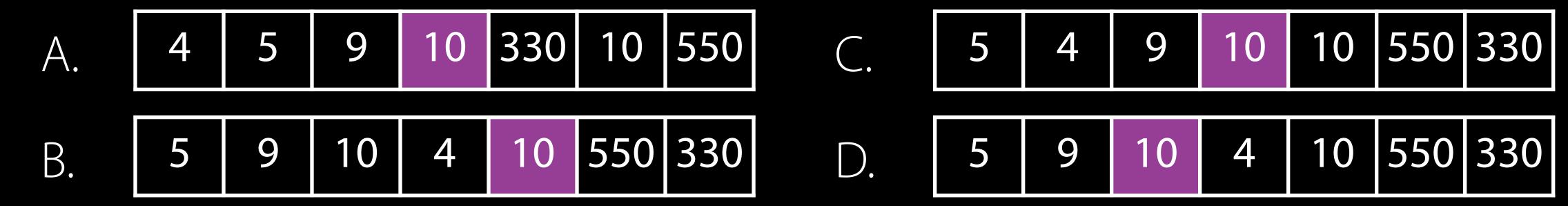
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A[i] (pivot)



Which partitions are valid?



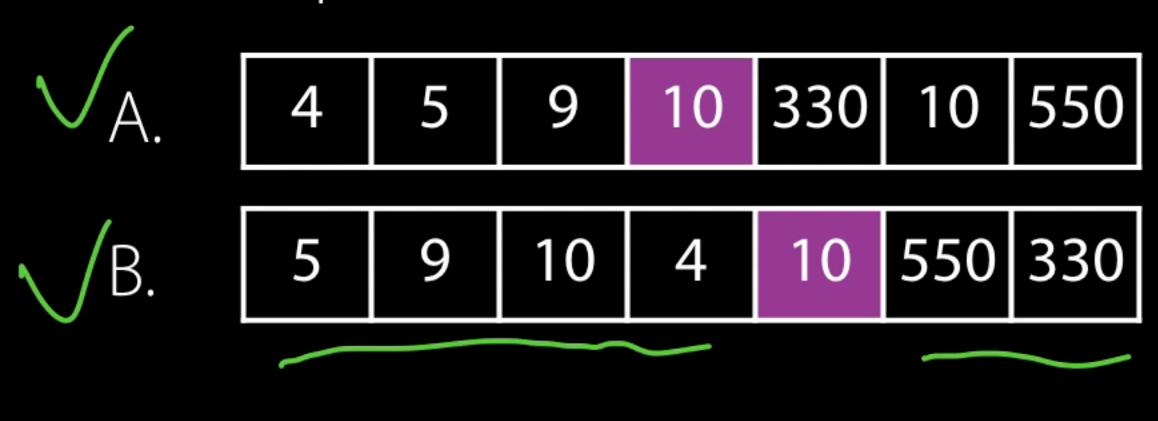
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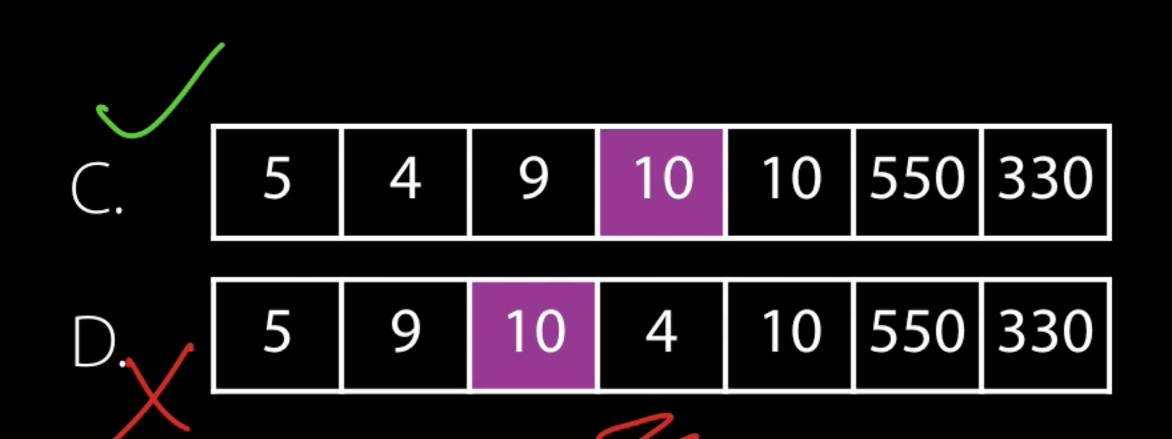
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Which partitions are valid?





Quicksort

Partitioning puts pivot in the correct position.

Keep partitioning until all items become pivots.

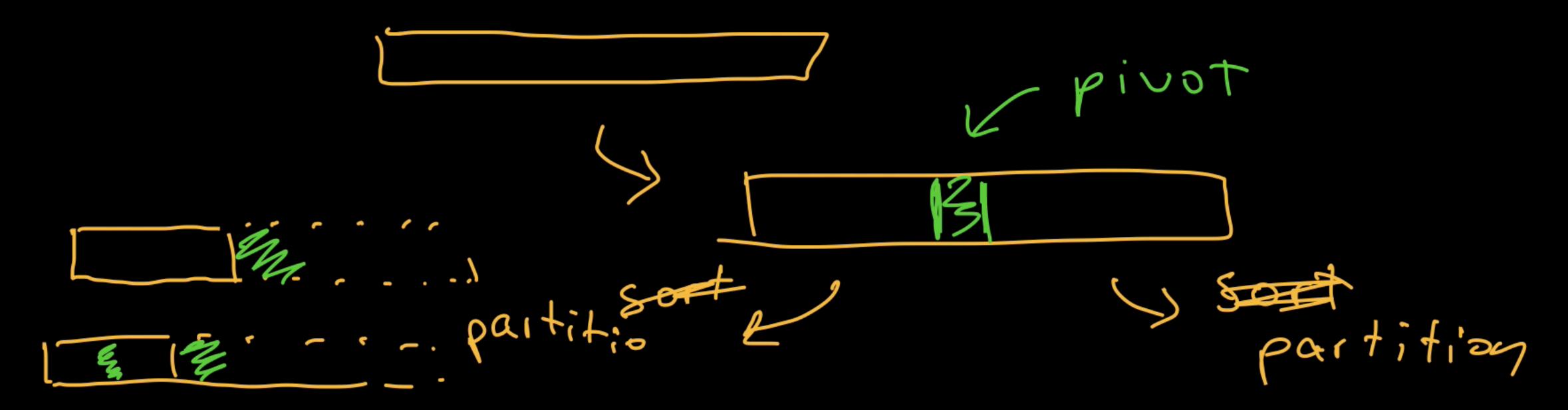
For most common situations, it is empirically the fastest sort.

Quicksort

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Put pivot at position 0

Create L and G pointers at left and right ends

L pointer is a friend to small items and hates large or equal items

G pointer is a friend to large items and hates small or equal items Repeat until pointers cross:

Walk pointers toward each other stopping on hated items
When pointers have stopped, swap items and move pointers by one
Swap pivot and element pointed to by G

19	17	21	34	4	28	42	19	19
----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----

O(n) time O(1) space

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		L 7								, G
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O(time) O(1)

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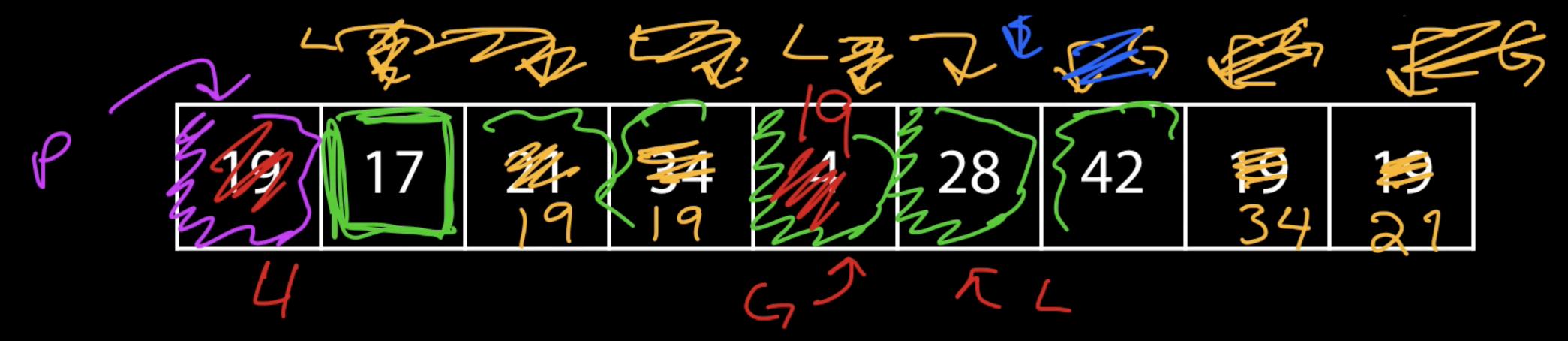
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Pick the best sort

Suppose we do the following:

- Read 1,000,000 integers from a file into an array of length 1,000,000.
- Use merge sort to sort these integers.
- Randomly select one integer and change it.
- Sort using algorithm **S** of your choice.

Which sorting algorithm would be the fastest choice for **S**?

- A. Selection sort
- B. Heap sort
- C. Merge sort
- D. Insertion sort

Almost sorted arrays

For arrays that are almost sorted, insertion sort does very little work.

```
A B D E E C S Q X Y Z
 BDEECSQXYZ
 B D E E C S Q X Y Z
 B D E E C S Q X Y Z
 B D E E C S Q X Y Z
 B D E E C S Q X Y Z
 BCDEESQXYZ
 BCDEESQXYZ
A B C D E E S Q X Y Z
A B C D E E S Q X Y Z
```

Find Sum

Given an integer sum and a sorted array numbers of N distinct integers, implement a function to find if there exist indices i and j such that numbers[i] + numbers[j] == <math>x.

```
bool findSum(const vector<int> &numbers, int sum) {
    for (int i = 0; i < numbers.size(); i += 1) {
        for (int j = 0; j < numbers.size(); j += 1) {
            if (numbers[i] + numbers[j] == sum) {
                return true;
            }
        }
     }
    return false;
}</pre>
```

Find Sum

Interview Question

Given an integer sum and a sorted array numbers of N distinct integers, implement a function to find if there exist indices i and j such that numbers[i] + numbers[j] == <math>x.

bool betterFindSum(const vector<int> &numbers, int sum);

Implement a better, more efficient version of the algorithm.