

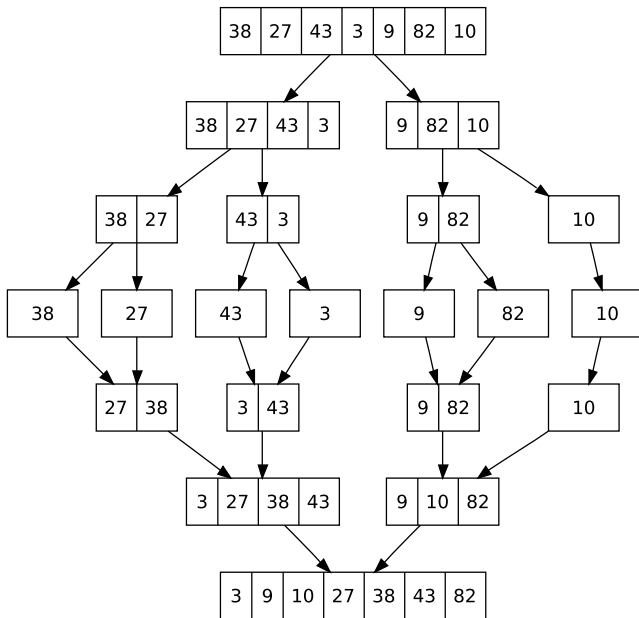
Programmeren (Ectrie)

Lecture 7: Sorting continued, searching

Tommi Tervonen

Econometric Institute, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Mergesort



Video: Merge-sort with
Transylvanian-saxon (German) folk
dance

- Each step, two recursion steps with half size input (divide)
- After division, merge the lists: $O(n)$

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= 2T(n/2) + O(n) \\ &= O(n \log n)\end{aligned}$$

- Does NOT sort in place, but requires $O(n)$ memory

- 1 Choose a pivot element (e.g. first)
- 2 Partition array so, that elements left are \leq pivot, and elements right are $>$ pivot
- 3 Sort recursively until size < 2

Video: Quicksort with Hungarian folk
dancers

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= T(n-1) + O(n) \\&= \sum_{k=1}^n O(k) \\&= O\left(\sum_{k=1}^n k\right) \\&= O(n^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= 2T(n/2) + O(n) \\ &= O(n \log_2 n)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= T(9n/10) + T(n/10) + n \\ &= O(n \log_{10/9} n) \\ &= O(n \log n)\end{aligned}$$

- Similarly for any 1-to- x partitioning, where x is a constant

Randomized quicksort

```
function A = randomizedPartition(A, p, r)
    i = p + (round(rand(1) * (r-p)));
    swap(A, i, p); % pseudo-code
    A = partition(A, p, r);
end
```

1	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---

- Min-heap
- BST
- Array

Elementary imperative programming:

- Variables and methods
- Program flow
- Decisions and branching
- Control structures
- Bitwise operators
- Arithmetic operators
- Scoping

- Computational complexity
- Memory organization
- Fundamental algorithms: sorting (insertion, bubble, heap, merge, quick)
- Fundamental data structures: array, stack, queue, linked list, (binary) tree, heap
- Program correctness: pre- and post-conditions, unit testing, halting problem
- ... Matlab!

What next?

- Last exercise
- Exam
- Other courses: use it or lose it
- Voortgezet Programmeren: object oriented programming, software development

MAN, I SUCK AT THIS GAME.
CAN YOU GIVE ME
A FEW POINTERS?

0x3A28213A
0x6339392C,
0x7363682E.

I HATE YOU.

