Programming (Econometrics) Lecture 7: Sorting continued, searching

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Mergesort



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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)

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(n)$$

= $O(n \log n)$

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

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



Video: Quicksort with Hungarian folk dancers

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + O(n)$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} O(k)$$
$$= O(\sum_{k=1}^{n} k)$$
$$= O(n^{2})$$



$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(n)$$

= $O(n \log_2 n)$



$$T(n) = T(9n/10) + T(n/10) + O(n)$$

= O(n log_{10/9} n)
= O(n log n)

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



- Min-heap
- BST
- Array



Elementary imperative programming:

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



- Programming paradigms; methods/functions
- 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, side effects
- … Matlab!



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



