

# Quick Sort

```

1  QuickSort(sx a, dx destra ):
2      ⟨pre:  $0 \leq sinistra, destra \leq n-1$ ⟩
3      IF (sinistra < destra) {
4          scegli pivot nell'intervallo [sinistra...destra];
5           $r_x =$  Distribuzione( a, sinistra, pivot, destra );
6          QuickSort( a, sinistra, rango-1 );
7          QuickSort( a, rango+1, destra );
8      }
  
```

pivot =  $A[r_x]$

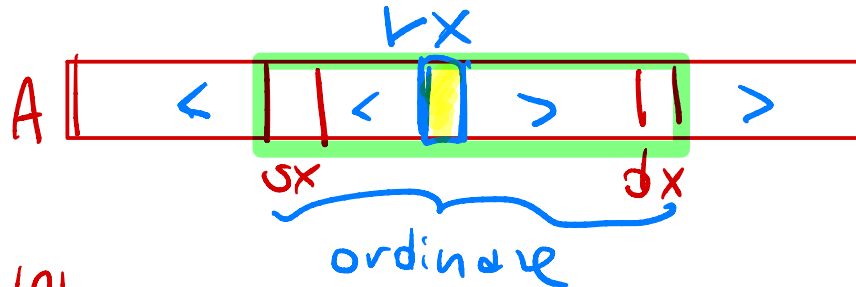
• natura ricorsiva

•  $\forall x \in A[0..sx-1]:$

$x < y \in A[sx..dx]. \forall y$

•  $\forall x \in A[dx+1..n-1];$  ,  $n = |A|$

$x > y \in A[sx..dx]. \forall y$



Esempio

$$A = [4, \boxed{5}, 3, 7, 2]$$

Distributione (Partition)

$$\begin{matrix} \text{sx} & & & \text{rx} & & \text{dx} \\ [4, 3, 2, \boxed{5}, 7] \end{matrix}$$

3

ordine  
quadrante

> 5

STOP

< 5

$$\begin{matrix} \text{sx} \\ [4, 3, 2] \end{matrix}$$

distribuzione

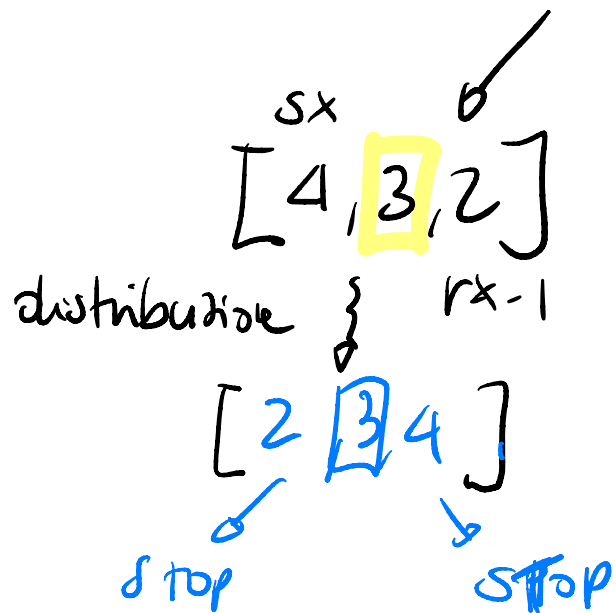
rx-1

$$[3, 2, \boxed{4}]$$

STOP

$$[3, 2]$$

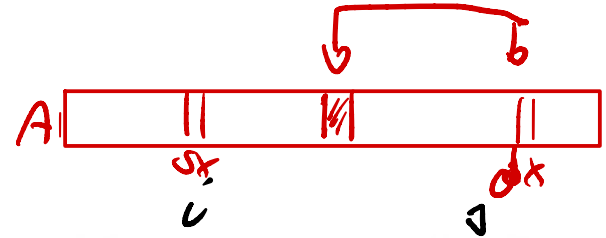
$$[2, 3]$$



```

1 QuickSort( a, sinistra, destra ):
2     <pre:  $0 \leq \text{sinistra}, \text{destra} \leq n - 1$ >
3     IF (sinistra < destra) {
4         scegli pivot nell'intervallo [sinistra...destra];
5         rango = Distribuzione( a, sinistra, pivot, destra );
6         QuickSort( a, sinistra, rango-1 );
7         QuickSort( a, rango+1, destra );
8     }

```



Scambia(0, j):  
 $\text{temp} = A[i]$   
 $A[i] = A[j]$   
 $A[j] = \text{temp}$

gdb debug →  
 $i > j$   
 oppure  
 $A[i] > A[dx]$  e  
 $A[j] < A[dx]$

```

1 Distribuzione( a, sx, px, dx ):      <pre:  $0 \leq sx \leq px \leq dx \leq n - 1$ >
2     IF (px != dx) Scambia( px, dx );
3     i = sx;
4     j = dx-1;
5     WHILE (i <= j) {
6         WHILE ((i <= j) && (A[i] <= A[dx]))
7             i = i+1;
8         WHILE ((i <= j) && (A[j] >= A[dx]))
9             j = j-1;
10        IF (i < j) Scambia( i, j );
11    }
12    IF (i != dx) Scambia( i, dx );
13    RETURN i;

```

Diagram illustrating the partitioning step of QuickSort. The array  $A$  is shown with indices  $sx$  and  $dx$  marked. A pivot element is indicated by a vertical line in the middle. Arrows show the partitioning process: elements to the left of the pivot are moved to the left, and elements to the right are moved to the right. The pivot is labeled "pivot" and "pivott".



$$A = \overset{5x}{[6, \overset{1}{\boxed{5}}, 3, 7, \overset{dx}{2}]}$$

$$A \underset{i}{[6, 2, 3, 7, \boxed{5}]} \quad \downarrow$$

$$A \underset{i}{[3, 2, 6, 7, \boxed{5}]} \underset{dx}{\sim [3, 2, \boxed{5}, 7, 6]}$$

$n = dx - sx + 1$  elementi da ordinare

Distribuzione( $dx, sx, px, dx$ ) richiede  $O(n)$  tempo

```
1  Distribuzione( a, sx, px, dx ) :                                <pre:  $0 \leq sx \leq px \leq dx \leq n - 1$ >
2  O(1) IF (px != dx) Scambia( px, dx );
3  O(1) i = sx;
4  O(1) j = dx-1;
5      WHILE (i <= j) {                                           O(1)
6          WHILE ((i <= j) && (A[i] <= A[dx]))
7  O(1)      i = i+1; 
8          WHILE ((i <= j) && (A[j] >= A[dx]))
9  O(1)      j = j-1; 
10 O(1) IF (i < j) Scambia( i, j );
11     }
12 O(1) IF (i != dx) Scambia( i, dx );
13     RETURN i;
```

Il costo dei  
cicli while  
domina

```
1 while {
  2 while ←;
  3 while ←;
}
```

$$n = 0x - 5x + 1$$

$$t_1 \leq n + t_2 + t_3 \leq 3n$$

$$(e_2 + e_3 \leq n)$$

← ita di più n volte

↙  $J_{\pi\pi}$  al  $p_{\pi\pi}$  in volte

Possiamo concludere che globalmente ci sono  $O(n)$  iterazioni (alcune annidate) che cumulativamente costano  $O(n)$  tempo.

```
1 QuickSort( a, sinistra, destra ):  
2   <pre:  $0 \leq \text{sinistra}, \text{destra} \leq n - 1$ >  
3   IF (sinistra < destra) {  
4      $O(1)$  scegli pivot nell'intervallo [sinistra...destra];  
5      $O(n)$  rango = Distribuzione( a, sinistra, pivot, destra );  
6     QuickSort( a, sinistra, rango-1 );  
7     QuickSort( a, rango+1, destra );  
8   }
```

J?

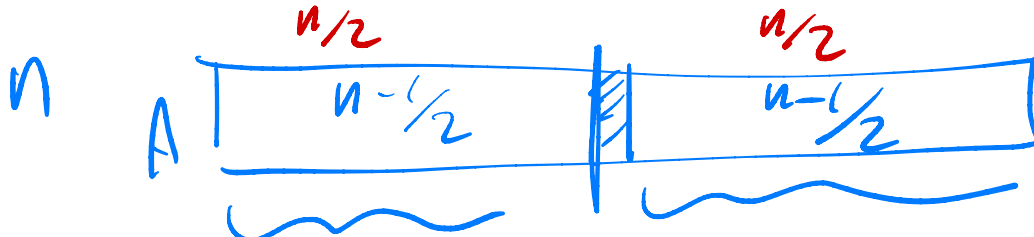


Caso peggio?

- se il pivot è sempre il minimo/massimo in  $A[sx \dots dx]$   
QS usa  $O(n)$  tempo per trovarlo poi  
con  $A[sx \dots dx-1]$  oppure  $A[sx+1 \dots dx]$  da ordinare

$A = [ \underline{3, 4}, \boxed{2}, \underline{7, 5, 22} ]$   
pivot

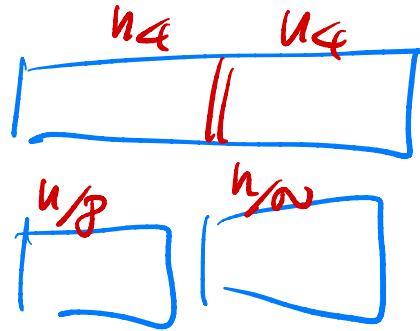
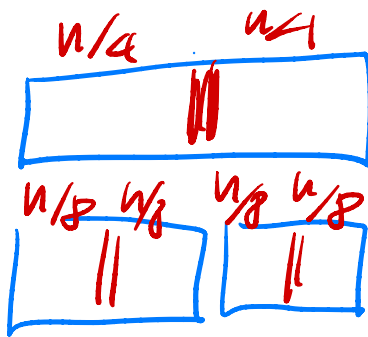
CASO MEDIO? Il pivot va proprio modo a finire  
e metà strada tra sx ed x



IDEALE

$$\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{2}$$

$A'$



$A''$

$$\frac{n}{4} + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{n}{4}$$

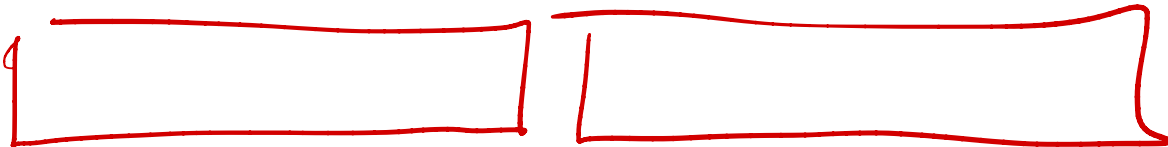
$\log n$

$O(n)$



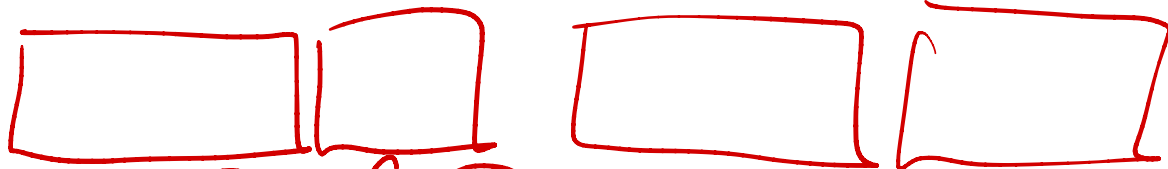
$1 \times n$

$O(n)$



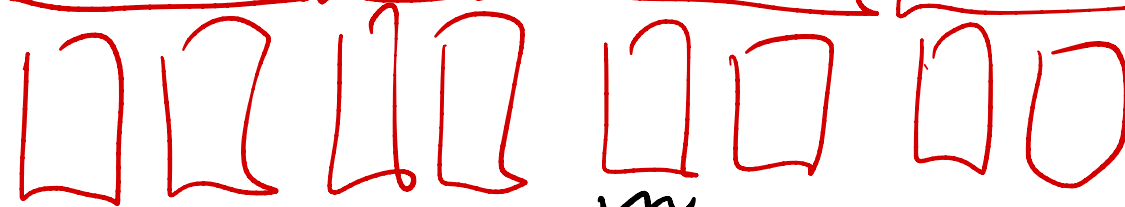
$2 \times \frac{n}{2}$

$O(n)$



$4 \times \frac{n}{4}$

$i$   $O(n)$




$2^i \times \frac{n}{2^i}$

$\sim 1$


$\frac{n}{2^i}$

$O(n \times \log n)$

STOP:  $\frac{n}{2^i} = 1 \Rightarrow i = \log_2 n$

$O(n)$    $1 \times n$

$O(n-1)$    $1 \times (n-1)$

$O(n-2)$    $1 \times (n-2)$

$\vdots$

~~$O\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i)\right) = O(n^2)$~~

$$n-i = 1 \Rightarrow i = n-1$$