

מגדל האבן

הפירוק

מספר המינימום של פעולות  $\log_2 n$  כדי לסדר את המגדל

$O(n \log n)$

הפירוק של המגדל  $\log_2 n$  פעולות

$O(n \log n)$

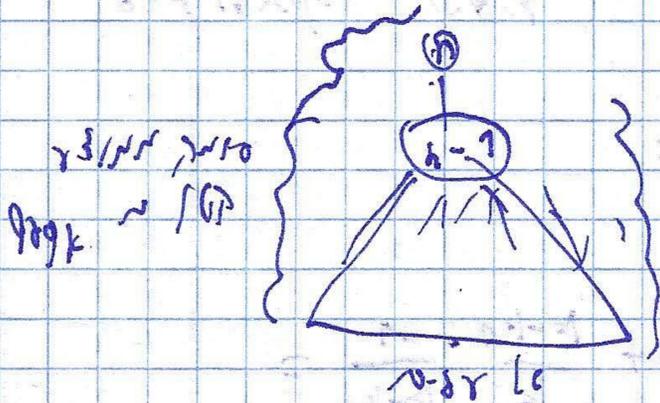
Average case  $\log_2 n$  פעולות

מספר המינימום של פעולות  $\log_2 n$  כדי לסדר את המגדל

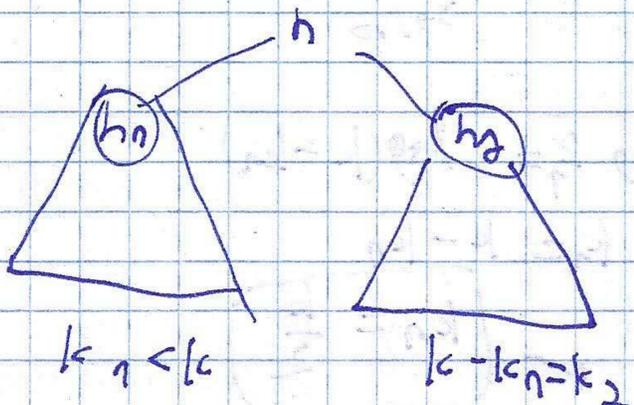
$\Omega(n \log n)$

הפירוק

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$$\frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2} \log k_1 + \frac{k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \log k_2 + 1$$

הפירוק של המגדל  $\log_2 n$  פעולות

log k = log(k1 + k2) = log k1 + log k2 + 1

$$\frac{k_1}{k_1+k_2} \log k_1 + \frac{k_2}{k_1+k_2} \log k_2 + 1$$

log k = log(k1 + k2) = log k1 + log k2 + 1

נסתכל ב-  $k_2 = k - k_1$  נניח  $k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$

נסתכל ב-  $k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$   
 $k_2 = k - k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$   
 $\log k = \log(\frac{k}{2} + \frac{k}{2}) = \log k = \log \frac{k}{2} + \log \frac{k}{2} + 1$

נסתכל ב-  $k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$  ו-  $k_2 = \frac{k}{2}$  נניח  $k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$

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$$\frac{k}{2} = k_1 = k_2 \quad \text{נניח } k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$$

נסתכל ב-

$$\begin{aligned} \log k &\geq \frac{k_1}{k} \log k_1 + \frac{k_2}{k} \log k_2 + 1 = \log \frac{k}{2} + 1 = \\ &= \log k - 1 + 1 = \log k \end{aligned}$$

נסתכל ב-  $k_2 = k - k_1$  נניח  $k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$

$$\left( \frac{k_1}{k} \log k_1 + \frac{k - k_1}{k} \log(k - k_1) + 1 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k} \log k_1 + \frac{k - k_1}{k} \log(k - k_1) + \frac{k - k_1}{k} \cdot \frac{-1}{k - k_1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \left( \log k_1 - \log(k - k_1) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \left( \log \frac{k_1}{k - k_1} \right) \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$\log \frac{k_1}{k - k_1} = 0 \quad \text{נניח}$$

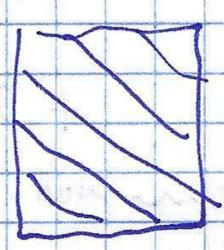
$$\log k_1 = \log(k - k_1)$$

$$k_1 = k - k_1$$

$$k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$$

נסתכל ב-  $k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$  ו-  $k_2 = \frac{k}{2}$  נניח  $k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$

נסתכל ב-



# BIN/RADIX Sorting

Time complexity:  $O(n \log h)$  where  $n$  is the number of elements and  $h$  is the height of the tree.

Example 1:

Input array:  $A[1..n]$

Output array:  $B$  with keys  $h, h-1, \dots, 1$

$$B[A[i].key] = A[i]$$

Interpretation: We are sorting the array  $A$  based on the keys  $h, h-1, \dots, 1$ . The output array  $B$  is indexed by the keys, and the value at  $B[key]$  is the element  $A[i]$  from the input array.

Example 2: Count Sort

Input:  $A[1..n]$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Example 3:

Input:  $A[1..n]$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Output:  $B$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Example 4: Radix Sort

Input:  $A[1..n]$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Output:  $B$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Example 5: Radix Sort

Input:  $A[1..n]$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Example 6:

Input:  $A[1..n]$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Output:  $B$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Example 7: Radix Sort

Input:  $A[1..n]$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Output:  $B$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Example 8: Radix Sort

Input:  $A[1..n]$  with keys  $1 \dots k$

Interpretation: This section contains a diagram or flowchart illustrating the radix sort process, showing how elements are grouped into buckets based on their keys and then sorted.

~~Bin Sort~~  
(Bins)

# Bin Sorting

Number of bins

Number of elements

Bin of number

Bins

Number of bins

$O(n)$

$O(n)$  Concat Bins

Number of bins

Number of elements

$$O(n+m) \leftarrow \begin{matrix} O(n) \\ O(m) \end{matrix}$$

Number of bins

$$O(n) \leftarrow O(m+h) \quad h > m$$

$m > h$

$$O(n) < O(n+h)$$

$$O(n \log n) < O(n^2) = O(n+m) \quad m = n^2$$

Number of bins

$i = 0, 1, \dots, 9$

0, 1, ..., 9, 100

0-9

Bin Sort

Bin Sort

Number of bins

Bin Sort  
(Radix Sort)

Bin Sort

$$i = 10a + b, \quad j = 10c + d$$

$$i < j$$

Bin Sort  $a < c$

Bin Sort  $j < i$

$$a = c$$

Bin Sort  $b < d$

$$b > d$$

Bin Sort  $b < d$

Bin Sort

Bin Sort  $1, \dots, k$

Bin Sort

Bin Sort

Bin Sort

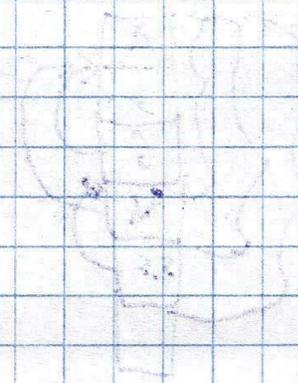
$$h = 10 = k$$

Bin Sort

Bin Sort  $h < k$

Bin Sort  $h > k$

Bin Sort



# Radix Sort

$f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k$      $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$      $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$   
 $(a_1, \dots, a_k) < (b_1, \dots, b_k)$   
 $a_1 < b_1$

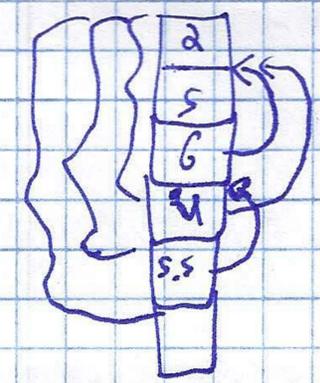
$a_1 = b_1 \wedge a_2 < b_2$     (2)  
 $a_1 = b_1 \wedge a_2 = b_2 \wedge a_3 < b_3$     (3)  
 $\vdots$   
 $\forall i < k: a_i = b_i \wedge a_k < b_k$     (k)

$f_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow f_k$      $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$      $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$   
 BIN SORT     $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$

Inversions:  $a_j > a_i$  for  $j > i$

Inversions:  $a_j > a_i$  for  $j > i$   
 $a_j > a_i$      $a_i < a_j$   
 $a_i < a_j$      $a_j > a_i$

## Insertion Sort



$I_k$      $I_{k+1}$   
 $I_k + h = I_{k+1}$

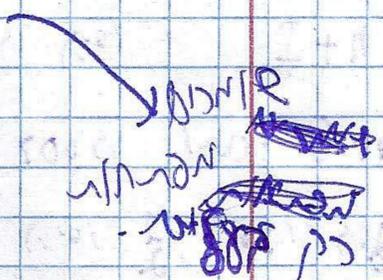
$\sum_{j=1}^k I_j + h = I_{k+1}$   
 $I = \Omega(n^2)$

# Finger red-black trees

for insertion and deletion

level in (order) of nodes

each node is (order) of nodes

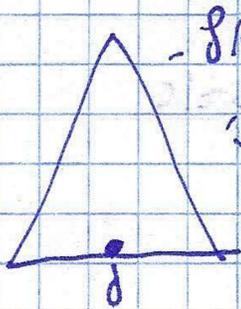
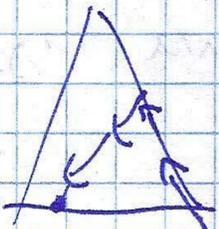


Amortized  $O(1)$

$O(h)$  for insertion

for deletion

for insertion and deletion



slowly moving

slowly moving

$\log$  for search

$\log$  for search

Amortized  $O(1)$

insert

F RB Tree

insertion sort

for insertion sort

$$d_i = O(I_i)$$

$$T = O(N) + \sum_{k=1}^N \log(I_k)$$

no slow

Insertion Sort

W.C.  $h \log h$

for

"order" of nodes

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \log(I_k) \leq \sum_{k=1}^N \log k = h \log h$$

$$\sum I_j = I$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^h \frac{q_i}{h} \geq \sqrt[h]{\prod_{i=1}^h q_i}$$

log

$$\log \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^h q_i}{h} \right) \geq \log \left( \sqrt[h]{\prod_{i=1}^h q_i} \right) = \frac{\log \prod_{i=1}^h q_i}{h} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^h \log q_i}{h}$$

$$O(h) + \sum_{k=1}^N \log I_k = O(h) + \sum_{k=1}^N \log \frac{I}{h}$$

$$= O(h + h \log \frac{I}{h}) \leq O(h + h \log \frac{I}{h})$$

$$= O(h + h \log \frac{I}{h})$$

# Insertion Sort

$n+1$  comparisons  
 $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$  comparisons  
 $\frac{1}{2}n^2$  comparisons  
 $\frac{1}{2}n^2$  comparisons

$$\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \approx \frac{n^2}{4} = \Theta(n^2)$$

## Selection - Order Statistic

Find the  $k^{\text{th}}$  element

$$O(n \log n)$$

$k$  is small,  $n$  is large  
 $k$  is large,  $n$  is small

$$O(k)$$

$k$  is small,  $n$  is large

$O(n)$ ,  $O(k)$ ,  $O(n \log k)$

$$O(n + k \log n)$$

Insertion sort is used for small  $k$   
 Selection sort is used for large  $k$

$O(n)$  for  $k=1$  or  $k=n$   
 $O(k)$  for  $k$  small

$$O(n + k \log k)$$

## Quicksort : Randomized selection

partition around a pivot

$n$  elements,  $p$  is pivot  
 $n$  elements,  $p$  is pivot

$n$  elements,  $p$  is pivot  
 $n$  elements,  $p$  is pivot

$n$  elements,  $p$  is pivot  
 $n$  elements,  $p$  is pivot

$p$  is pivot

$$O(n \log n)$$

