

Algoritmi di ordinamento

ALGORITMO	Tempo	Spazio
Selection Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	sul posto $\Theta(1)$
Insertion Sort *	Ottimo: $\Theta(n)$ Medio: $\Theta(n^2)$ Pessimo $\Theta(n^2)$	sul posto $\Theta(1)$
MergeSort *	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n)$
QuickSort	Ottimo $\Theta(n \log n)$ Medio: $\Theta(n \log n)$ Pessimo: $\Theta(n^2)$	sul posto $\Theta(1)$ (ma spazio non costante x ricorsione)
HeapSort	$\Theta(n \log n)$	sul posto $\Theta(1)$
CountingSort *	$\Theta(n + k)$	
RadixSort *	$\Theta(d(n+k))$	

SelectionSort

```

for i = 1 to n-1 {
    minimo = i;
    for j = i+1 to n {
        if (a[j] < a[minimo])
            minimo = j;
    }
    scambia a[j] e a[minimo];
}

```

Insertion Sort

```

for j = 2 to n {
    key = a[j];
    i = j - 1;
    while (i > 0 && a[i] > key)
    {
        a[i+1] = a[i];
        i--;
    }
    a[i+1] = key;
}

```

MergeSort

```

MergeSort(a, sx, dx)
if (sx < dx) {
    cx = (sx+dx)/2; //parte
    intera inferiore
    MergeSort(a, sx, cx);
    MergeSort(a, cx+1, dx);
    Merge(a, sx, cx, dx);
}
Merge(a, sx, cx, dx)
n1 = cx - sx + 1;
n2 = dx - cx;
L = nuovo array di dim n1+1
R = nuovo array di dim n2+1
for (i = 1; i ≤ n1; i++) L[i] = a[sx+i-1];
for (j = 1; j ≤ n2; j++) R[j] = a[cx+j];
L[n1+1] = ∞ //sentinella
R[n2+1] = ∞ //sentinella
i = 1;
j = 1;
for (k=sx; k ≤ dx; k++) {
    if (L[i] ≤ R[j]) {a[k] = L[i]; i++;}
    else {a[k] = R[j]; j++;}
}

```

QuickSort

```

QuickSort(A, p, r)
if (p < r) {
    q = partition(A, p, r);
    QuickSort(A, p, q-1);
    QuickSort(A, q+1, r);
}
Partition(A, p, r) {
    //nella versione random generare
    i = numero //random tra p e r
    //e metterlo in fondo
    x = A[r];
    i = p-1;
    for j = p to r-1 {
        if (a[j] ≤ x) {
            i++;
            scambia A[i]
            con A[j];
        }
    }
    scambia A[i+1], A[r];
    return i+1;
}

```

Heap

```

Max-Heapify(A, i)
l = Left(i);
r = Right(i);
if l ≤ A.heapsize and A[l] > A[i]
    massimo = l;
else massimo = i;
if r ≤ A.heapsize and A[r] > A[massimo]
    massimo = r;
if massimo ≠ i
    scambia A[i] con A[massimo];
Max-Heapify(A, massimo);
Build-Max-Heap
A.heapsize = A.length;
for i = A.length/2 downto 1

```



By greatcraic
cheatography.com/greatcraic/

Not published yet.
Last updated 12th May, 2016.
Page 1 of 2.

Sponsored by CrosswordCheats.com
Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!
<http://crosswordcheats.com>

Heap (cont)

```
> Max-Heapify(A, i);
Heapsort(A)
Build-Max-Heap(A);
for i = A.length downto 2
  scambia A[1] con A[i]
  A.heapsize--;
Max-Heapify(A, 1);
```

Code di priorità

```
Heap-Maximum(A) return A[1];
Heap-Extract-Max(A)
  if A.heap-size < 1
    error "underflow dell'heap"
  max = A[1];
  A[1] = A[A.heap-size]
  A.heap-size--;
  Max-Heapify(A, 1);
  return max;
Heap-Increase-Key(A, i, key)
  if key < A[i]
    error "la nuova chiave è
    più piccola di quella
    corrente";
  A[i] = key;
  while i > 1 and A[Parent(i)] < A[i]
    scambia A[i] con
    A[Parent(i)];
    i = Parent(i);
Max-Heap-Insert(A, key)
  A.heap-size++;
  A[A.heap-size] = -∞;
  Heap-Increase-Key(A,
  A.heap-size, key)
```

CountingSort

```
CountingSort(A, k)
C[0..k] nuovo array di
dimensione k
//nota che qui conto da 0
for i = 0 to k
```

CountingSort (cont)

```
> C[i] = 0;
for i = 0 to n
  C[A[i]]++;
for i = 1 to k
  C[i] = C[i-1] + C[i];
for i = n downto 1 {
  B[C[A[i]]] = A[i];
  C[A[i]]--;
}
```

RadixSort

```
RadixSort(A, d)
for i = 1 to d
  usa un ordinamento stabile
  per ordinare
  l'array A sulla cifra i
```

Ricerca Binaria (tempo log n)

```
RicercaBinaria(a, sx, dx, k)
  if (sx > dx) return -1;
  cx = (sx + dx) / 2;
  if (a[cx] == k) return cx;
  if (a[cx] > k)
    return RicercaBinaria(a, sx, cx-1, k);
  else
    return RicercaBinaria(a, cx+1, dx, k);
RicercaBinariaSx(a, sx, dx, k)
  if (sx > dx) return -1;
  if (sx == dx) {
    if (a[sx] == k) return sx;
    else return -1;
  }
  cx = (sx + dx) / 2;
  if (a[cx] ≥ k)
    return RicercaBinariaSx(a, sx, cx, k);
  else
    return RicercaBinariaSx(a, cx+1, dx, k);
```

Randomized-Select (QuickSelect)

```
//Trova la i-esima occorrenza +
piccola in //tempo atteso
lineare
Randomize d-S ele ct(A, p, r,
i)
  if (p == r)
    return A[p];
  q = Randomize d-Partition(A, p, r); //vedi
  //
  //q uick sort
  k = q - p + 1;
  if (i == k) // il valore del
  pivot è la
  //
  soluzione
  return A[q];
  else if (i < k)
    return Randomize d-S ele -
    ct(A, p, q-1, i)
  else
    return Randomize d-S ele -
    ct(A, q+1, r, i-k)
```



By greatcraic

cheatography.com/greatcraic/

Not published yet.

Last updated 12th May, 2016.

Page 2 of 2.

Sponsored by CrosswordCheats.com

Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!

<http://crosswordcheats.com>