Advanced Competitive Programming

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Week 6 Sort Feast





Outline

Merge SortQuick SortCounting Sort

Competitive Programming

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What about Bubble Sort?



Merge Sort

- •合併排序法
- •運用 Divide and Conquer
- •O(N lgN)





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6 5 3 1 8 7 2 4

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Merge Sort

void mergesort(int l, int r) {//[l, r) if (r-l <= 1) return;</pre> int m = (1+r)/2;mergesort(1, m); mergesort(m, r); merge(l, r);



- •快速排序法
- 運用 Divide and Conquer
- •大約 N IgN,最差 N²



- 選定 pivot (作為一個比較的標準)
- •目標將數列中小於 pivot 的放到 pivot 的左邊,其 餘在右邊
- •稱為 Partition

•然後往 pivot 的左右遞迴排序



```
int a[maxn];
int partition(int 1, int r) {
    int p=a[r], ls=l;//p:pivot,ls:less equal
    for (int i = 1; i < r; i++)</pre>
        if (a[i] <= p) swap(a[i], a[ls++]);</pre>
    swap(a[r], a[ls]);
    return ls;
```

void quicksort(int l, int r) { //[l, r]
 if (l >= r) return;
 int s = partition(l, r);
 quicksort(l, s-1);
 quicksort(s+1, r);

Counting Sort

- •神奇的O(n)
- •不用比較大小
- •不用儲存原數列
- •只適用於數字範圍不大的整數排序

•計算出現過的數字的數量



Counting Sort

•自己想怎麼寫



STL Sort is great.

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Questions?

