

Quick Sort

Outline

- 1 Partitioning
- 2 Sorting
- 3 An Algorithmic Improvement

Partitioning

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Quick sort works by partitioning the input array, about a pivot, into two subarrays, and then sorting the subarrays independently

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Example

a[]															
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Q	U	I	C	K	S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E

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Example

a[]															
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
K	R	A	T	E	L	E	P	U	I	M	Q	C	X	O	S

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Example

a[]															
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
E	C	A	I	E	K	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

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Example

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Example

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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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Partitioning

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- No entry in $a[lo]$ through $a[j - 1]$ is greater than $a[j]$

Partitioning

The partitioning procedure rearranges the array such that:

- The entry $a[j]$ is in its final place in the array, for some j
- No entry in $a[lo]$ through $a[j - 1]$ is greater than $a[j]$
- No entry in $a[j + 1]$ through $a[hi]$ is less than $a[j]$

Partitioning

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		K	R	A	T	E	L	E	P	U	I	M	Q	C	X	O	S

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	16	K	R	A	T	E	L	E	P	U	I	M	Q	C	X	O	S

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	12	K	R	A	T	E	L	E	P	U	I	M	Q	C	X	O	S

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	12	K	C	A	T	E	L	E	P	U	I	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	9	K	C	A	T	E	L	E	P	U	I	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	9	K	C	A	I	E	L	E	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	6	K	C	A	I	E	L	E	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	6	K	C	A	I	E	E	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	5	K	C	A	I	E	E	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	5	E	C	A	I	E	K	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Partitioning

		a[]															
i	j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	5	E	C	A	I	E	K	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Partitioning

Partitioning

Quick.java

```
public class Quick {
    private static int partition(Comparable[] a, int lo, int hi) {
        int i = lo;
        int j = hi + 1;
        Comparable v = a[lo];
        while (true) {
            while (less(a[++i], v)) {
                if (i == hi) {
                    break;
                }
            }
            while (less(v, a[--j])) {
                if (j == lo) {
                    break;
                }
            }
            if (i >= j) {
                break;
            }
            exchange(a, i, j);
        }
        exchange(a, lo, j);
        return j;
    }

    private static int partition(Object[] a, int lo, int hi, Comparator c) {
        int i = lo;
        int j = hi + 1;
        Object v = a[lo];
        while (true) {
            while (less(a[++i], v, c)) {
                if (i == hi) {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Partitioning

Quick.java

```
    while (less(v, a[--j], c)) {  
        if (j == lo) {  
            break;  
        }  
    }  
    if (i >= j) {  
        break;  
    }  
    exchange(a, i, j);  
}  
exchange(a, lo, j);  
return j;  
}
```

Sorting

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Q	U	I	C	K	S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			K	R	A	T	E	L	E	P	U	I	M	Q	C	X	O	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	5	15	E	C	A	I	E	K	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	3	4	E	C	A	E	I	K	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	2	2	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	1	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1		1	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4		4	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	6	15	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	P	U	T	M	Q	R	X	O	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	9	15	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	M	O	P	T	Q	R	X	U	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	M	O	P	T	Q	R	X	U	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8		8	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	M	O	P	T	Q	R	X	U	S

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	13	15	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	M	O	P	S	Q	R	T	U	X

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lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	12	12	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	M	O	P	R	Q	S	T	U	X

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			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	11	11	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	M	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	X

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lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10		10	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	M	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	X

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			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14	14	15	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	M	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	X

Sorting

			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15		15	A	C	E	E	I	K	L	M	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	X

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			a[]															
lo	j	hi	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			A	C	E	E	I	K	L	M	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	X

Sorting

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```
public class Quick {  
    public static void sort(Comparable[] a) {  
        StdRandom.shuffle(a);  
        sort(a, 0, a.length - 1);  
    }  
  
    public static void sort(Object[] a, Comparator c) {  
        StdRandom.shuffle(a);  
        sort(a, 0, a.length - 1, c);  
    }  
  
    private static void sort(Comparable[] a, int lo, int hi) {  
        if (hi <= lo) {  
            return;  
        }  
        int j = partition(a, lo, hi);  
        sort(a, lo, j - 1);  
        sort(a, j + 1, hi);  
    }  
  
    private static void sort(Object[] a, int lo, int hi, Comparator c) {  
        if (hi <= lo) {  
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        int j = partition(a, lo, hi, c);  
        sort(a, lo, j - 1, c);  
        sort(a, j + 1, hi, c);  
    }  
}
```

$$T(n) = n \log n$$

An Algorithmic Improvement

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When the input array has a large number of duplicates, 3-way quick sort can significantly improve performance

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When the input array has a large number of duplicates, 3-way quick sort can significantly improve performance

3-way quick sort partitions the array into three parts, one each for keys smaller than, equal to, and larger than the pivot

An Algorithmic Improvement

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			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			B	R	B	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	B

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			R	B	W	W	R	W	B	R	R	W	B	R

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	0	11	R	B	W	W	R	W	B	R	R	W	B	R

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	1	11	R	B	W	W	R	W	B	R	R	W	B	R

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	11	B	R	W	W	R	W	B	R	R	W	B	R

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	10	B	R	R	W	R	W	B	R	R	W	B	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	3	10	B	R	R	W	R	W	B	R	R	W	B	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	3	9	B	R	R	B	R	W	B	R	R	W	W	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	4	9	B	B	R	R	R	W	B	R	R	W	W	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	5	9	B	B	R	R	R	W	B	R	R	W	W	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	5	8	B	B	R	R	R	W	B	R	R	W	W	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	5	7	B	B	R	R	R	R	B	R	W	W	W	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	6	7	B	B	R	R	R	R	B	R	W	W	W	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	7	7	B	B	B	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	8	7	B	B	B	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

			a[]											
lt	i	gt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	8	7	B	B	B	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W

An Algorithmic Improvement

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Quick3way.java

```
public class Quick3way {
    public static void sort(Comparable[] a) {
        StdRandom.shuffle(a);
        sort(a, 0, a.length - 1);
    }

    public static void sort(Object[] a, Comparator c) {
        StdRandom.shuffle(a);
        sort(a, 0, a.length - 1, c);
    }

    private static void sort(Comparable[] a, int lo, int hi) {
        if (hi <= lo) {
            return;
        }
        int lt = lo, gt = hi;
        Comparable v = a[lo];
        int i = lo + 1;
        while (i <= gt) {
            int cmp = a[i].compareTo(v);
            if (cmp < 0) {
                exchange(a, lt++, i++);
            } else if (cmp > 0) {
                exchange(a, i, gt--);
            } else {
                i++;
            }
        }
        sort(a, lo, lt - 1);
        sort(a, gt + 1, hi);
    }

    private static void sort(Object[] a, int lo, int hi, Comparator c) {
        if (hi <= lo) {
            return;
        }
    }
```

An Algorithmic Improvement

Quick3way.java

```
    }  
    int lt = lo, gt = hi;  
    Object v = a[lo];  
    int i = lo + 1;  
    while (i <= gt) {  
        int cmp = c.compare(a[i], v);  
        if (cmp < 0) {  
            exchange(a, lt++, i++);  
        } else if (cmp > 0) {  
            exchange(a, i, gt--);  
        } else {  
            i++;  
        }  
    }  
    sort(a, lo, lt - 1, c);  
    sort(a, gt + 1, hi, c);  
}
```

An Algorithmic Improvement

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Given an array of n keys with k of them distinct, let f_i be the frequency of the i th key and $p_i = f_i/n$ the probability that the i th key is found when the array is sampled

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Given an array of n keys with k of them distinct, let f_i be the frequency of the i th key and $p_i = f_i/n$ the probability that the i th key is found when the array is sampled

The Shannon entropy of the keys is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} H &= -(p_1 \lg p_1 + p_2 \lg p_2 + \cdots + p_k \lg p_k) \\ &= -\sum_{i=1}^k p_i \lg p_i \end{aligned}$$

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Note that $0 \leq H \leq \ln n$

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Note that $0 \leq H \leq \ln n$

Running time for 3-way quick sort in terms of Shannon entropy is $T(n) = nH$