

Quicksort

Indices

Alg (pseudocode, sort of) :

quicksort (array, left, right)

if (right > left) {

// pick a pivot

pivot = partition(
array,
left, right,
pivot)

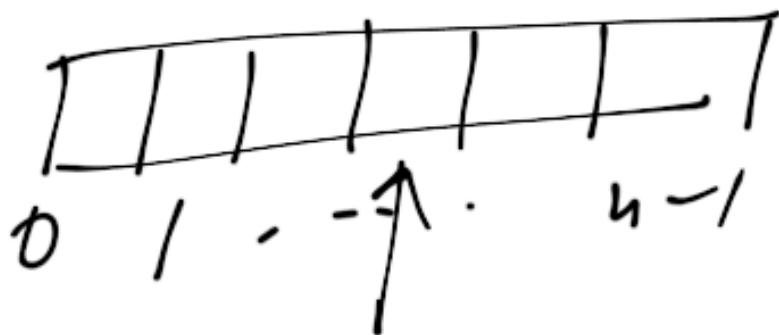
also an index,
value can change

quicksort(arr, left,
pivot - 1)

quicksort(arr, pivot + 1,
right)

} // end of ij

- picking a pivot :



integer
div

$$\text{pivot} = \text{left} + (\text{right} - \text{left}) / 2$$

Quicksort analysis:

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) +$$

$$T(\text{partition})$$



n

partition(arr, left, right, pivot)

1. store data at pivot location
the_pivot = arr[pivot]

2. move pivot element to
end of array

swap(arr[pivot], arr[right])

3. go thru arr from left to right
moving values $>$ the_pivot
to the left of pivot index,
advancing left index

```
for (i = left; i < right; i++)  
    if (arr[i] <= the_pivot) {  
        swap(arr[left], arr[i])  
        left++;  
    }  
}
```

4. move pivot element
to its final location
swap(arr[left], arr[right])

5. return pivot's new
location

return (left)

(note: 'left' must be
pass-by-value)

3 7 8 5 2 1 9 5 4

left
i

^
pivot

3 7 8 4 2 1 9 5 5

left

i

3 4 8 7 2 1 9 5 5


left
i

3 4 2 7 8 1 9 5 5

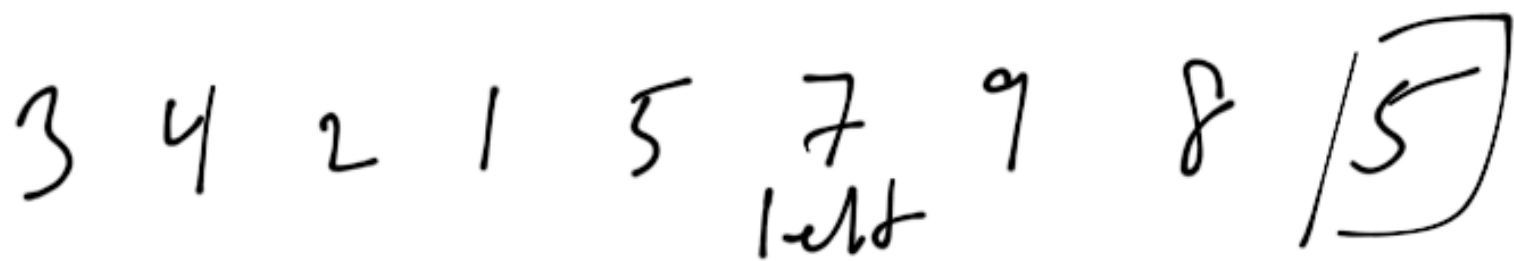
left

i

3 4 2 1 8 7 9 6 5
 left i



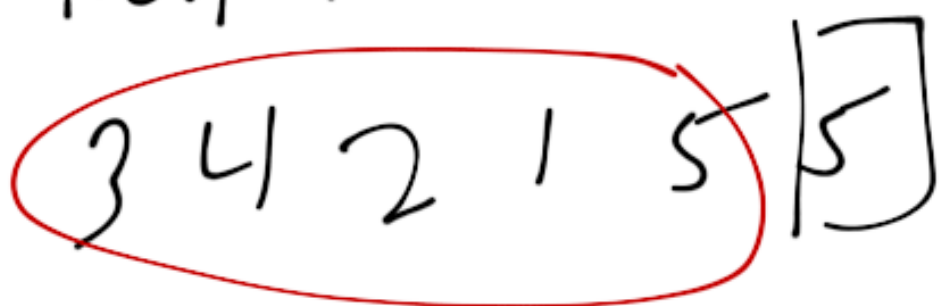
3 4 2 1 5 7 9 8 5



// end of for loop

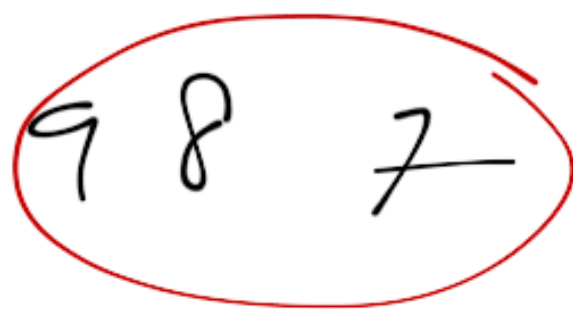
last step puts pivot in
left location

3 4 2 1 5 | 5



left list

9 8 7



right list

Quicksort worst case
analysis

$$T(n) = T(i) + T(n-i-1) \\ + cn$$

$i = |S_1|$ the no. of
elements in one
side of the array

$\mathcal{O}(V_n) T(n)$

$K=0$

$$T(n) = cn + T(n-1)$$

(with $\tilde{c} = 1$ in the
worst case)

$K=1$

$$= cn + (c(n-1) + T(n-2))$$

$$= cn + cn - c + T(n-2)$$

$$k=2$$

$$= cn + (n - c +$$

$$(c(n-2) + T(n-1)))$$

$$= cn + (n + cn - c - 2c$$

$$+ T(n-1))$$

$$k=3$$

$$= cn + cn + cn - c - 2c$$

$$+ (c(n-1) + T(n-4))$$

$$= 4cn - c \sum_{k=0}^n k + T(n-4)$$

$$= c(k+1)n - \dots + T(n-k+1)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$0 + 1 + 2 + \dots + n$$

$$n + (n-1) + \dots + 0$$

$$n + n + \dots + n$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$T(n) = c(k+1)n - c \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$+ T(n-k+1)$$

$$\text{let } k=n$$

$$T(n) = c(n^2 + n) -$$

$$\frac{cn^2}{2} - \frac{cn}{2} + T(1)$$

$$\frac{cn^2}{2} - \frac{cn}{2} \in o(n^2)$$