

CSC 301: Analysis of Algorithms

Lecture 18: Sorting Practice

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Reminders

- Homework 5 is due a week from Wednesday. I'd recommend starting it early
- Quiz 5 has been released on gradescope and is due Monday
- Quiz 4 Redo has been released on gradescope and is due Monday
- Next week is the midterm

Table of Contents

1 Practice

Practice 1

- 7.1-1 Illustrate the operation of Partition on the Array [9,5,12,8,7,4,21,2,6,11]
- 8.2-1 Illustrate the operation of Counting-Sort on the Array [6,0,2,0,1,3,4,6,1,3,2]
- 8.3-1 Illustrate the operation of Radix-Sort on the Array [Cow,Dog,Sea,Rug,Row,Mob,Box,Tab,Bar,Ear,Tar,Dig,Big,Tea,No]
- 8.4-1 Illustrate the operation of Bucket-Sort on the Array [.79,.13,.16,.64,.39,.2,.89,.53,.71,.42]
- Hint for Homework 5: Write your results down on paper not a whiteboard

Practice 2

- 8.3-3 Prove that Radix Sort Works
- 7.2-4 Consider an almost sorted array. Why would sorting it with Insertion sort be better than sorting it with Quicksort?
- 8.4-3 Let X be a random variable equal to the number of heads in two flips of a fair coin. What is $E[X^2]$ and What is $E^2[X]$?
- 8-5 Average sorting. Suppose that we just require that elements increase on average. An Array is k -sorted if
$$\frac{\sum_{j=i}^{i+k-1} A[j]}{k} \leq \frac{\sum_{j=i+1}^{i+k} A[j]}{k}$$

Practice 3

- 8-5 Average sorting. Suppose that we just require that elements increase on average. An Array is k -sorted if
$$\frac{\sum_{j=i}^{i+k-1} A[j]}{k} \leq \frac{\sum_{j=i+1}^{i+k} A[j]}{k}$$
 - What does it mean to be 1-sorted
 - Give a permutation of the numbers 1:10 that is 2-sorted but not sorted
 - Prove that an n -element array is k -sorted if and only if $A[i] \leq A[i+k]$ for all $i \leq n-k$