

מקרה הטוב

מקרה גרוע

מקרה אמצעי

$O(n \log n)$

מקרה גרוע

$O(n^2)$

Average case

מקרה גרוע

מקרה אמצעי

$\Omega(n \log n)$

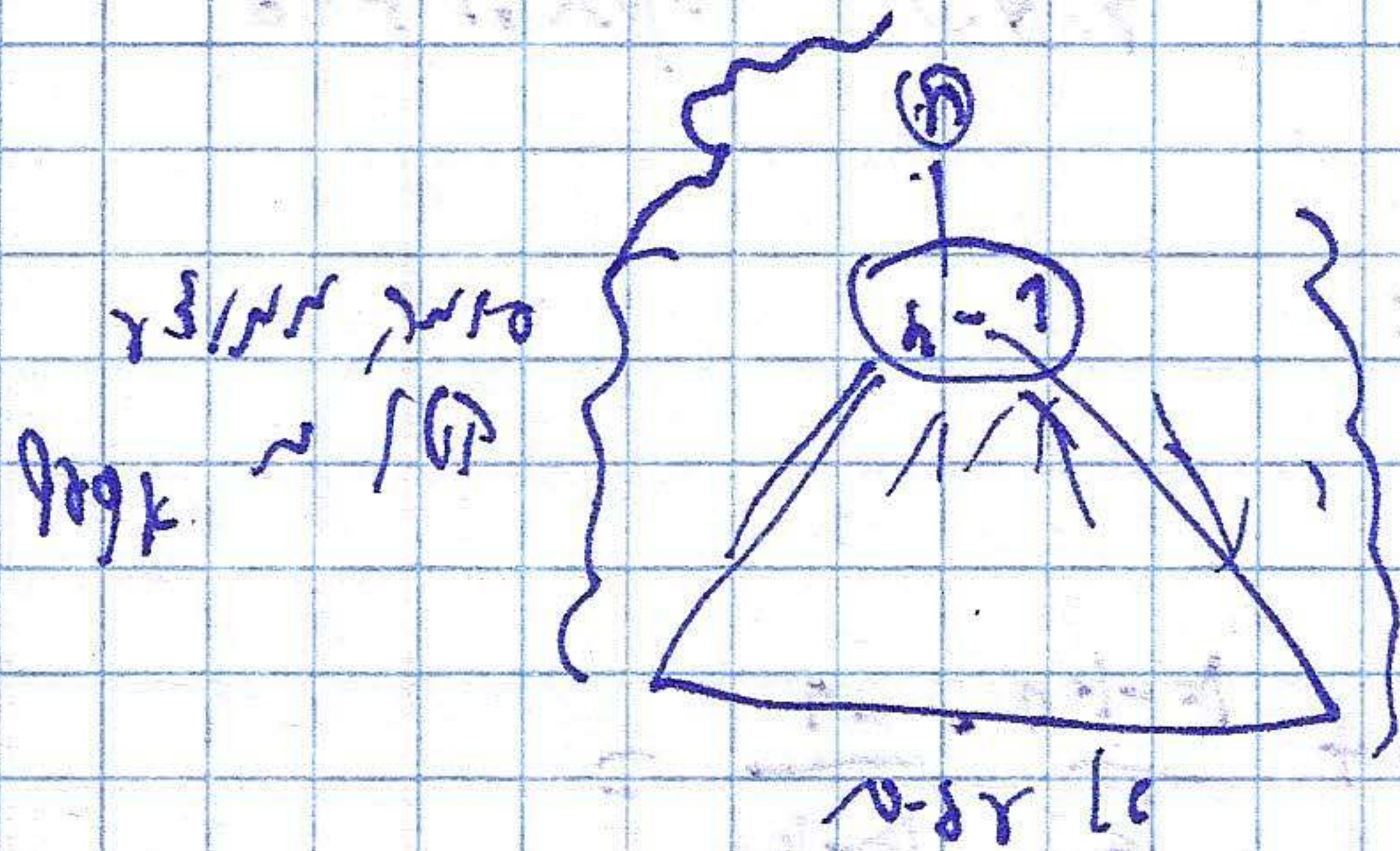
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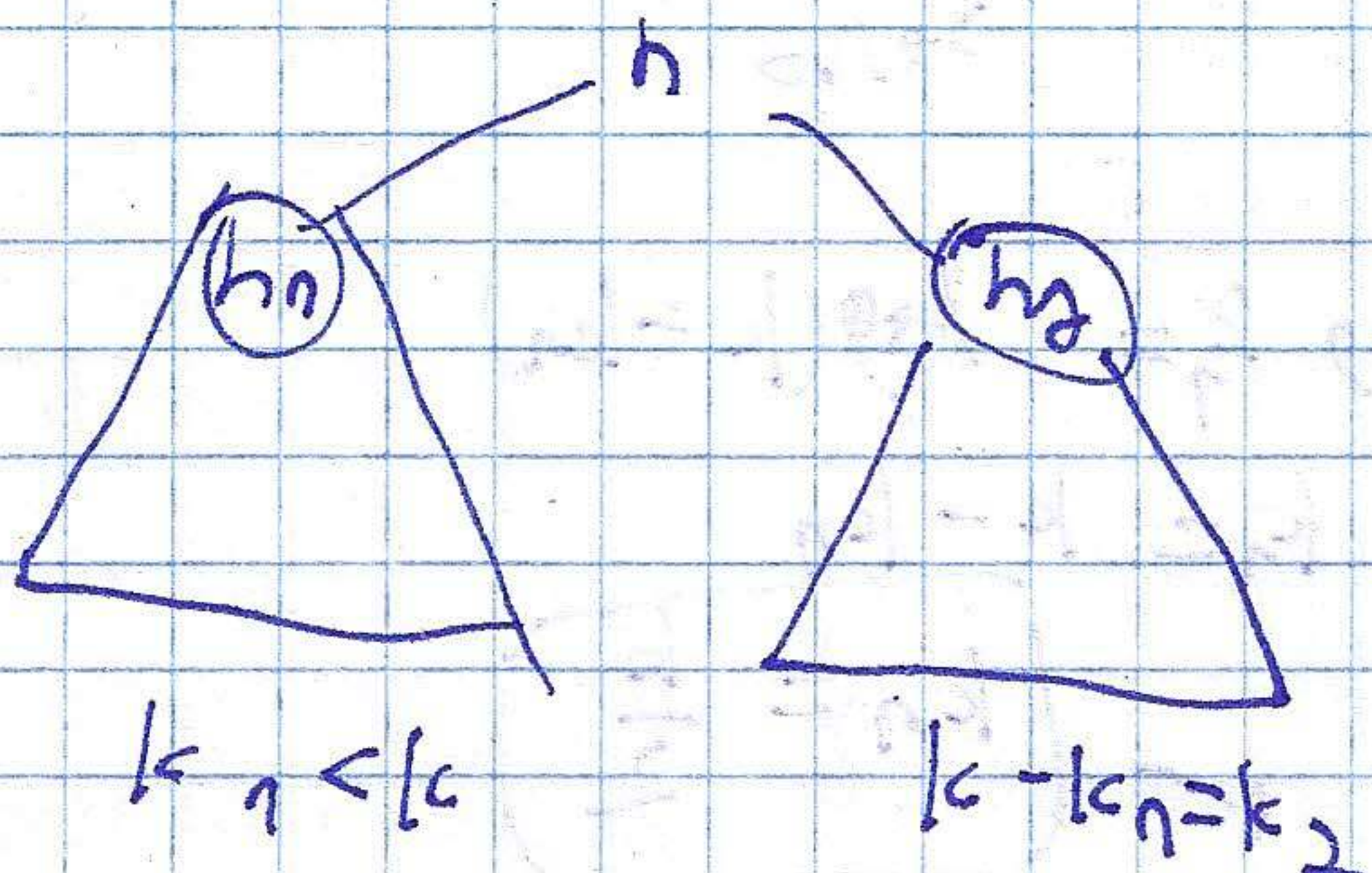
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$$\frac{k_1}{k_1+k_2} \log k_1 + \frac{k_2}{k_1+k_2} \log k_2 + 1$$

מקרה אמצעי

log k = log(k1 + k2)

$$\frac{k_1}{k_1+k_2} \log k_1 + \frac{k_2}{k_1+k_2} \log k_2 + \eta$$

log k = log(k1 + k2)

נסתכל ב- $k_2 = k - k_1$

נסתכל ב- k_1 ו- k_2 כקבועים
 \downarrow
 נגזיר ביחס ל- k

נסתכל ב- k_1 ו- k_2 כקבועים

נסתכל ב- k_1 ו- k_2 כקבועים

נסתכל ב- k_1 ו- k_2 כקבועים

$$\frac{k}{2} = k_2 = k_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \frac{k_1}{k} \log k_1 + \frac{k_2}{k} \log k_2 + \eta = \log k_1 + \eta \\ &= \log k - \eta + \eta = \log k \end{aligned}$$

נסתכל ב- $k_2 = k - k_1$

$$\left(\frac{k_1}{k} \log k_1 + \frac{k-k_1}{k} \log(k-k_1) + \eta \right)'$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k} \log k_1 + \frac{k-k_1}{k} \log(k-k_1) + \frac{k-k_1}{k} \cdot \frac{-1}{k-k_1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} (\log k_1 - \log(k-k_1)) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \left(\log \frac{k_1}{k-k_1} \right) \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$\log \frac{k_1}{k-k_1} = 0$$

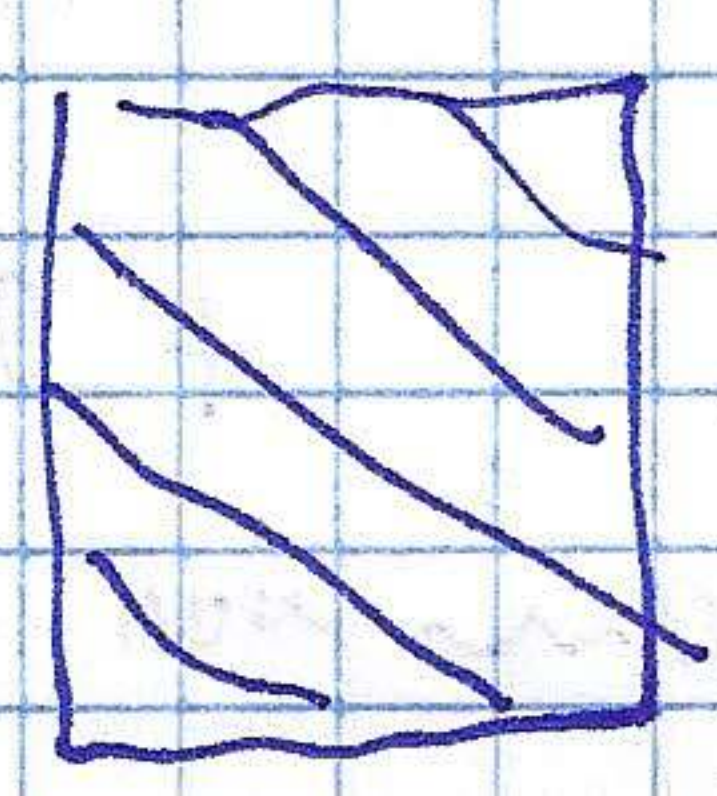
$$\log k_1 = \log(k-k_1)$$

$$k_1 = k - k_1$$

$$k_1 = \frac{k}{2}$$

נסתכל ב- k_1 ו- k_2 כקבועים

נסתכל ב-



BIN/RADIX Sorting

Time complexity: $O(n \log h)$?
 where n is the number of elements and h is the number of bits in the key.

Example 1:

Input: array A of numbers

Output: array B of numbers

$$B[A[i].key] = A[i]$$

Interpretation: We create an array B of size h (number of bits in the key). For each element $A[i]$, we place it in the bucket corresponding to its key. This is a counting sort on the keys.

Example 2: Count Sort

Input: array A of numbers $1 \dots k$, $n \leq k$

Output: sorted array

Count sort works by counting the number of elements in each bucket. For example, if we have 3 elements with key 1, we place them in bucket 1. Then we iterate through the buckets and place the elements back into the original array in order.

Example 3:

Input: array of numbers

Output: sorted array

Radix sort works by sorting the numbers bit by bit. For example, we first sort by the least significant bit, then by the next bit, and so on. This is done by repeatedly applying counting sort to the bits.

Radix sort is a non-comparative integer sorting algorithm. It sorts data by grouping elements into buckets. The time complexity is $O(n \log h)$.

~~Bin Sort~~
(Bins)

Bin Sorting

Number of bins

Number of elements

Bin of number

Bins

Number of bins

$O(n)$

$O(n)$ Concat Bins

Number of bins

Number of elements

$$O(n+m) \leftarrow \begin{matrix} O(n) \\ O(m) \end{matrix}$$

Number of bins

$$O(n) \leftarrow O(m+h) \quad h > m$$

$m > h$

$$O(n) < O(n+h)$$

$$O(n \log n) < O(n^2) = O(n+m) \quad m = n^2$$

Number of bins

$i = 0, 1, \dots, 9$

0, 1, ..., 8, 9

0, 1, ..., 9

Bin Sort

Bin Sort

Bin Sort

Bin Sort
(Radix Sort)

Bin Sort

$$i = 10a + b, \quad j = 10c + d$$

$$i < j$$

Bin Sort $a < c$

Bin Sort $j < i$

$$a = c$$

Bin Sort $b < d$

$$b = d$$

Bin Sort $j < i$

Bin Sort

Bin Sort $1, \dots, k$

Bin Sort

Bin Sort

Bin Sort

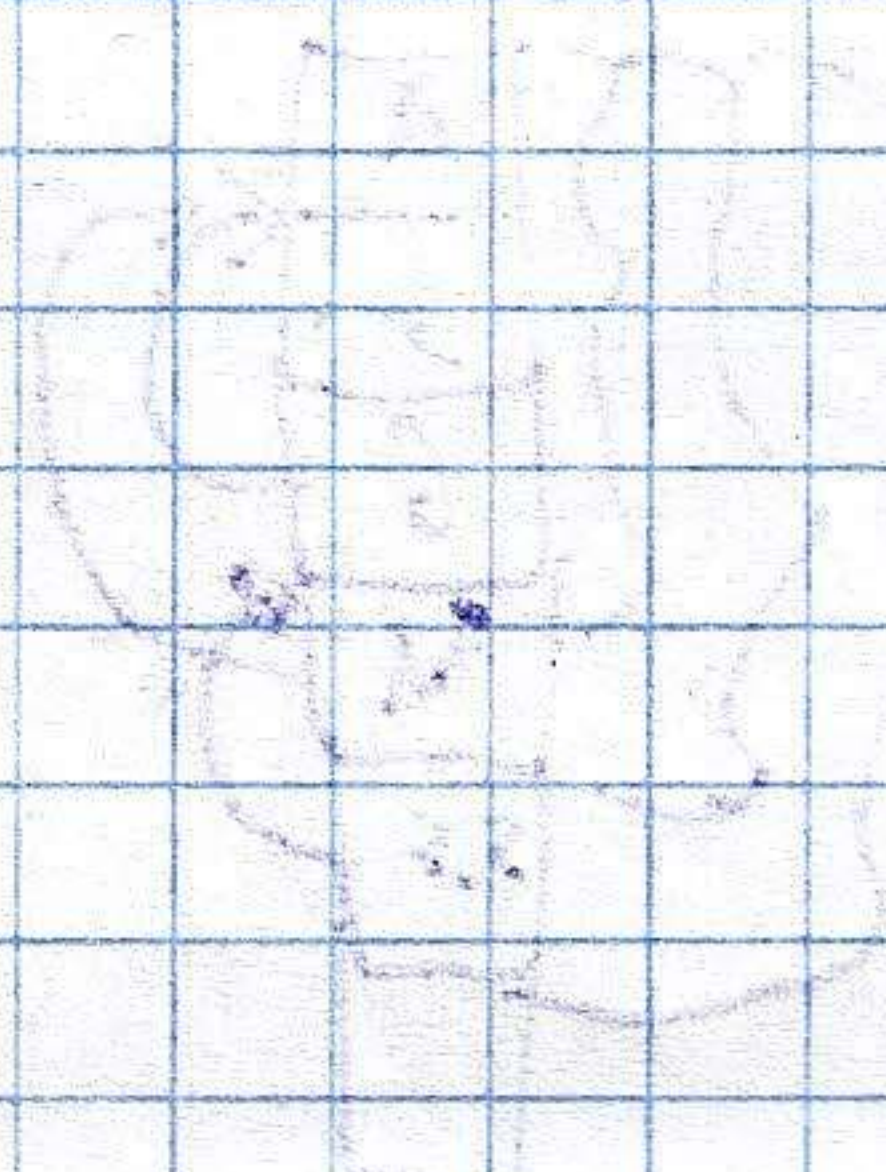
$$h = 10 = k$$

Bin Sort

Bin Sort $h < k$

Bin Sort $h > k$

Bin Sort



Radix Sort

f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n
 $(a_1, \dots, a_k) < (b_1, \dots, b_k)$
 $a_1 < b_1$

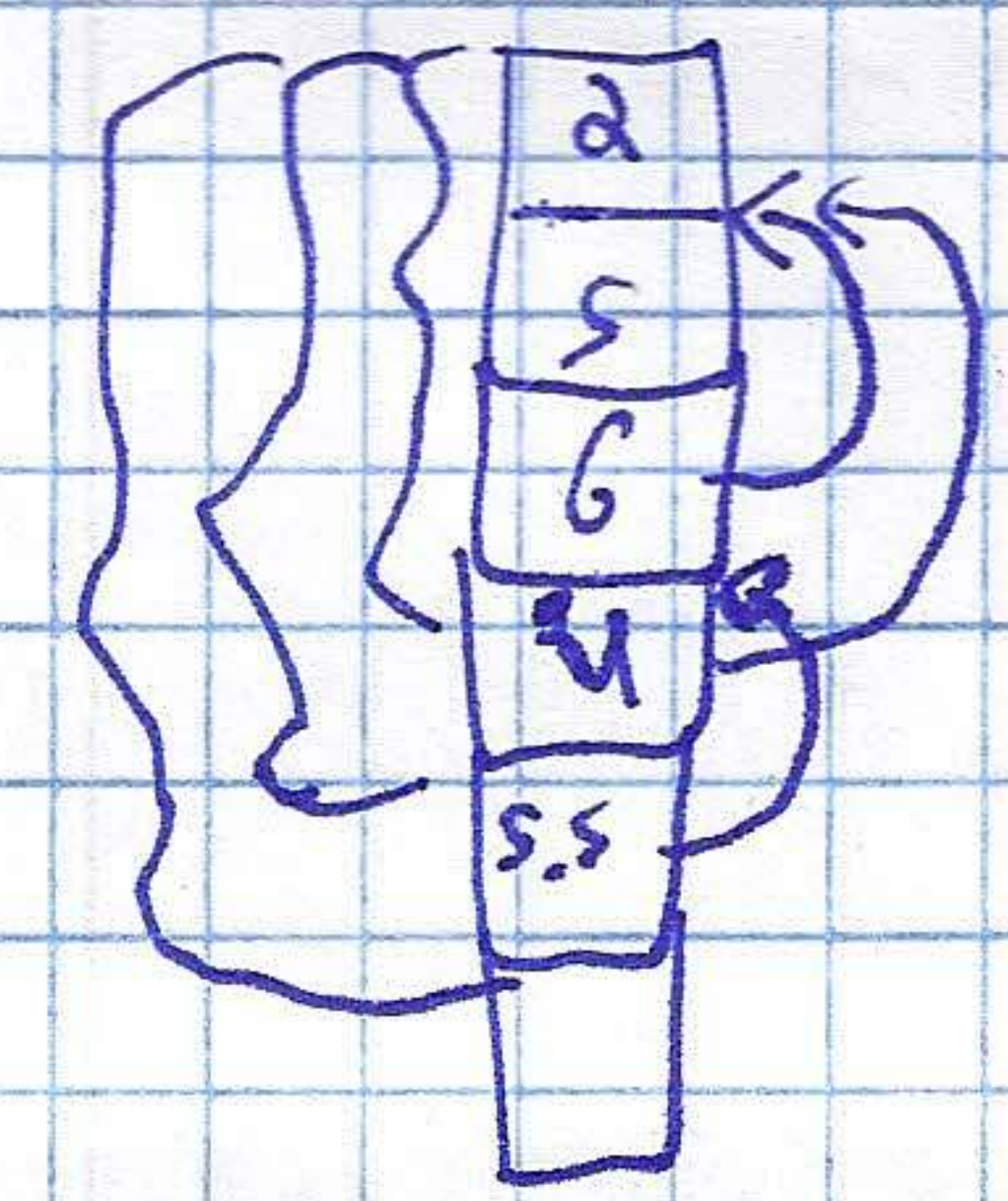
$a_1 = b_1 \wedge a_2 < b_2$ (2)
 $a_1 = b_1 \wedge a_2 = b_2 \wedge a_3 < b_3$ (3)
 \vdots
 $\forall i < k: a_i = b_i \wedge a_k < b_k$ (k)

$f_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow f_k$ a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n
 BIN SORT

(Radix sort) (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)

"Inversions" $a_j > a_i$ $a_i < a_j$
 a_i a_j
 a_j a_i

Insertion Sort



I_k I_{k+1}

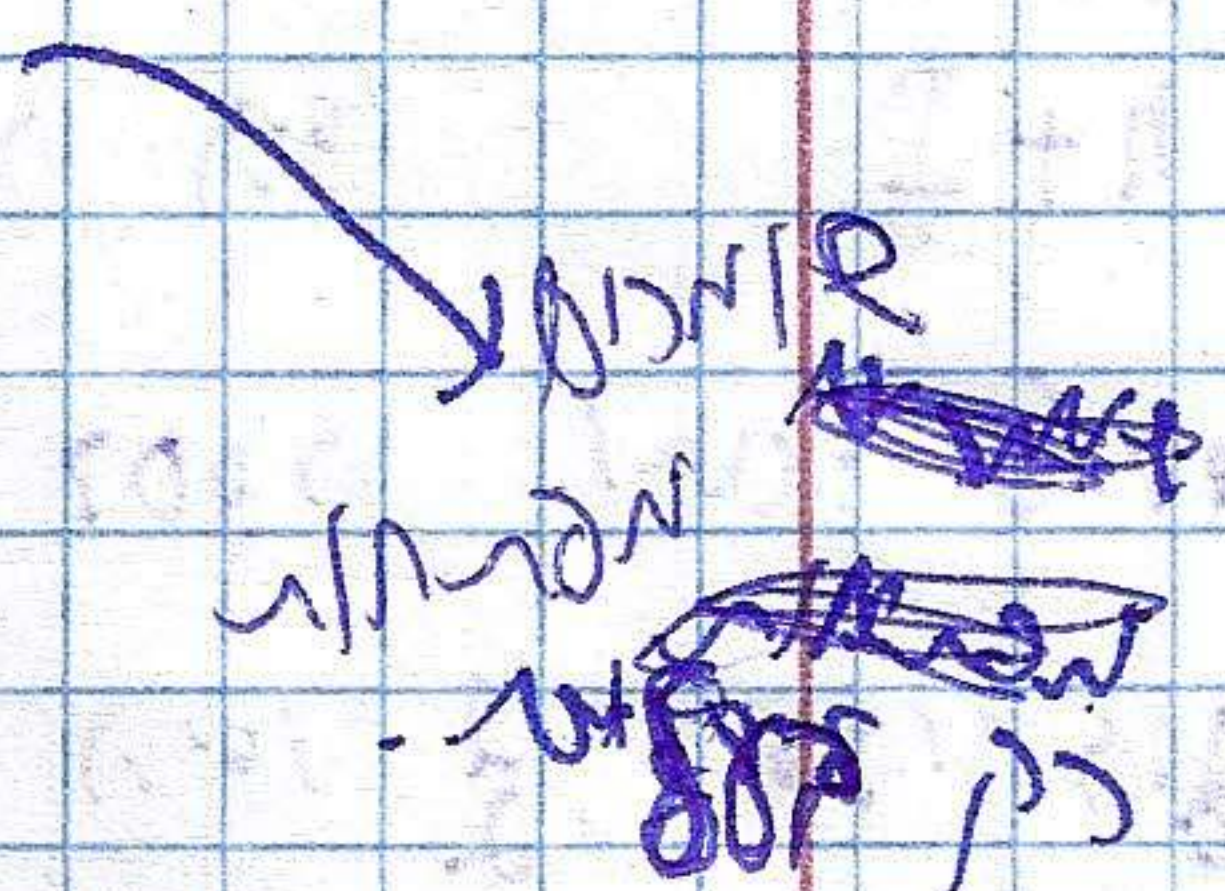
$\sum_{j=1}^k I_j + h = I + h$
 $I = \Omega(n^2)$

Finger red-black trees

for insertion and deletion

level in (order) of nodes

each node is (order) of nodes

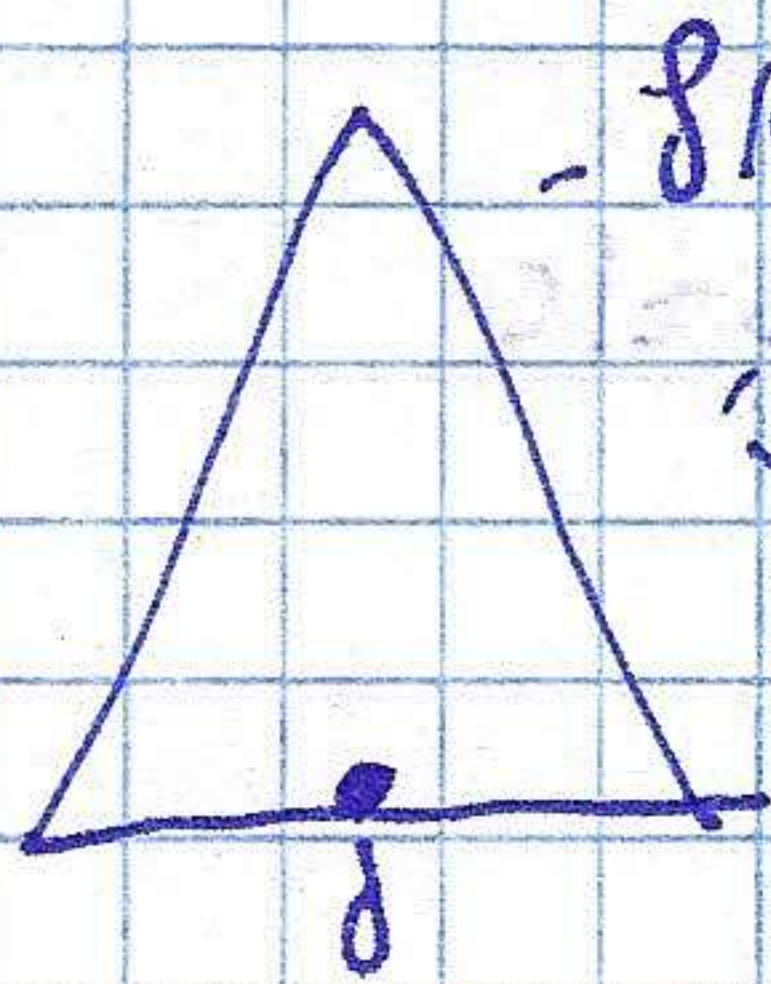
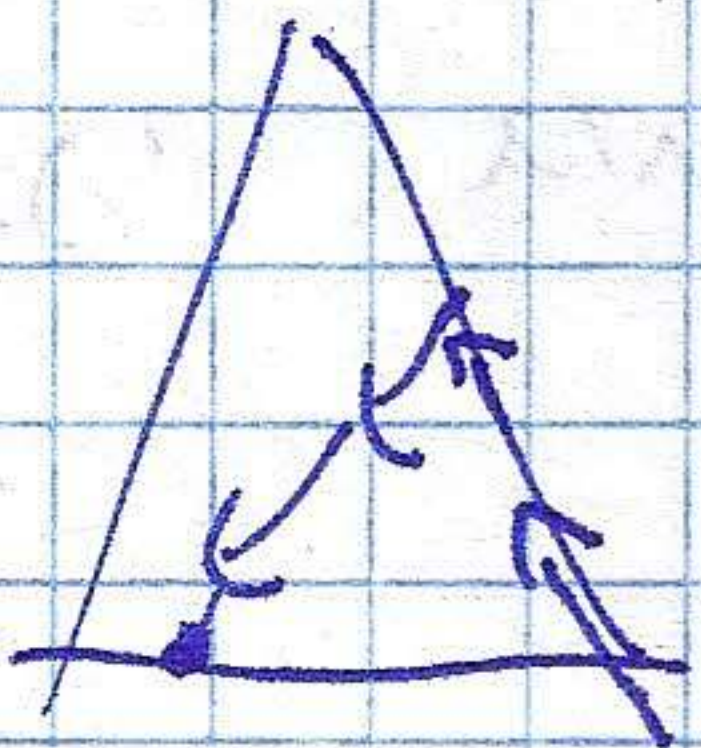


Amortized $O(1)$

$O(h)$ for insertion

for deletion

for insertion and deletion



slowly moving

slowly moving

\log for search

\log for search

Amortized $O(1)$

insert

F RB Tree

insertion sort

for insertion sort

$$d_i = O(I_i)$$

$$T = O(N) + \sum_{k=1}^N \log(I_k)$$

no slow

Insertion Sort

W.C. $h \log h$

for

"order" of nodes

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \log(I_k) \leq \sum_{k=1}^N \log k = h \log h$$

$$\sum I_j = I$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^h \frac{q_i}{h} \geq \sqrt[h]{\prod_{i=1}^h q_i}$$

log

$$\log \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^h q_i}{h} \right) \geq \log \left(\sqrt[h]{\prod_{i=1}^h q_i} \right) = \frac{\log \prod_{i=1}^h q_i}{h} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^h \log q_i}{h}$$

$$O(h) + \sum_{k=1}^N \log I_k = O(h) + \sum_{k=1}^N \log I_k$$

$$= O(h + h \log \frac{I}{h}) \leq O(h + h \log \frac{I}{h})$$

$$= O(h + h \log \frac{I}{h})$$

Insertion Sort

$n+1$ elements
 worst case $O(n^2)$
 best case $O(n)$
 average case $O(n^2)$
 space complexity $O(1)$

$$\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \approx \frac{n^2}{4} = O(n^2)$$

Selection - Order Statistic

Find the k^{th} element

$O(n \log n)$

• worst case $O(n^2)$

• average case $O(n \log n)$

$O(k)$

• space $O(1)$

• worst case $O(n)$

$O(n + k \log n)$

• space $O(1)$

• worst case $O(n)$

• average case $O(n \log k)$

• space $O(1)$

• worst case $O(n)$

$O(n + k \log k)$

• space $O(1)$

quicksort

: Randomized selection

partition around pivot

• worst case $O(n^2)$

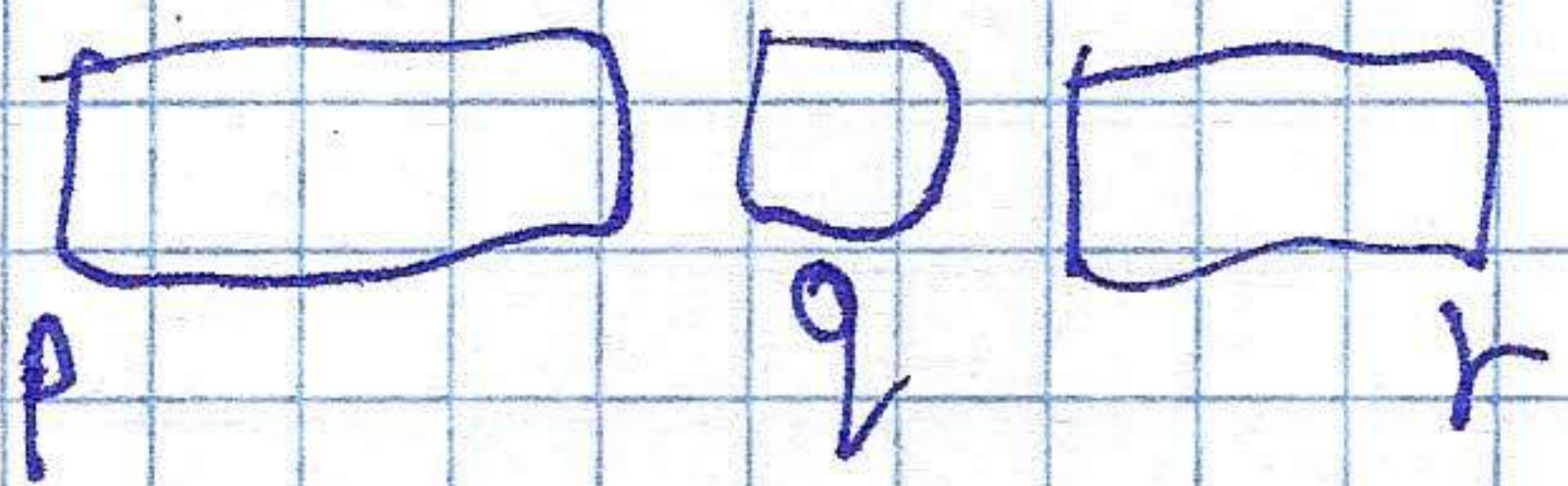
• average case $O(n \log n)$

• space $O(1)$

• worst case $O(n)$

$O(n^2)$

• space $O(1)$



Handwritten notes at the top right, including a small diagram of a square and some illegible text.

$$k = A[P, q] \quad \text{וְכֹל} \quad X_k = 1$$

$$T(h) \leq O(h) + \sum_{k=1}^h x_k T(\max(k-1, h-k))$$

Handwritten notes in Hebrew below the inequality, including 'לכן' and 'נניח'.

$$E[T(h)] \leq O(h) + \frac{1}{h} \sum_{k=1}^h E[T(\max(k-1, h-k))] \\ E[X_k] = \frac{1}{h}$$

$$E(T(h)) \leq O(h) + \frac{1}{h} \left[\sum_{k=\lfloor h/2 \rfloor}^{h-1} E(T(k)) \right]$$

Handwritten notes in Hebrew below the expectation inequality.

$$E(T(h)) \leq ch \text{ וְכֵן } E(T(k)) \leq ck$$

$$E[T(h)] \leq O(h) + \frac{2}{h} \cdot \sum_{k=\lfloor h/2 \rfloor}^{h-1} E[T(k)] \leq$$

$$\leq a \cdot h + \frac{2}{h} \sum_{k=\lfloor h/2 \rfloor}^{h-1} ck = a_h + \frac{2c}{h} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{h-1} k - \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor h/2 \rfloor} k \right) =$$

$$= a \cdot h + \frac{2c}{h} \left[\frac{h(h-1)}{2} - \frac{\lfloor h/2 \rfloor (\lfloor h/2 \rfloor - 1)}{2} \right] \leq$$

$$\leq a_h + \frac{2c}{h} \left[\frac{h(h-1)}{2} - \frac{(h/2-2)(h/2-1)}{2} \right]$$

$$\leq a_h + \frac{c}{h} \left(\frac{3h^2}{4} - \frac{h}{2} - 2 \right) \leq a_h + \frac{3}{4}ch =$$

$$= ch - \left(\frac{ch}{4} - ah \right) \leq ch = O(h) !!!$$

$$c \geq 4a$$