

## Quicksort

David Kauchak  
cs062  
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```
public static int partition(double[] nums, int start, int end){
    int lessThanIndex = start-1;

    for( int i = start; i < end; i++ ){
        if( nums[i] <= nums[end] ){
            lessThanIndex++;
            swap(nums, lessThanIndex, i);
        }
    }

    swap(nums, lessThanIndex+1, end);

    return lessThanIndex+1;
}
```



what does this method do?

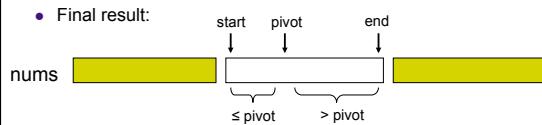
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        }
    }

    swap(nums, lessThanIndex+1, end);

    return lessThanIndex+1;
}
```



- `nums[end]` is called the **pivot**
- Partitions the elements `A[start...end-1]` into two sets, those  $\leq$  pivot and those  $>$  pivot
- Operates in place
- Final result:



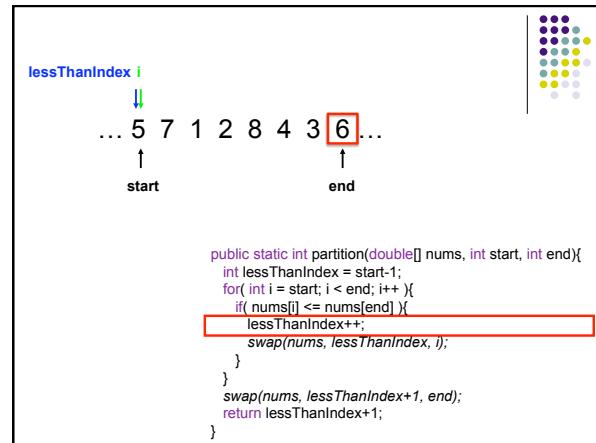
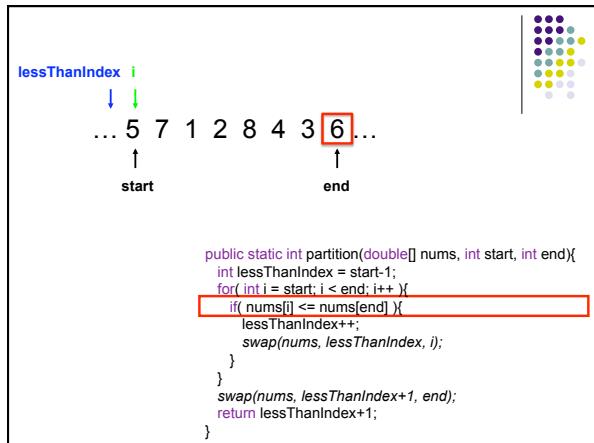
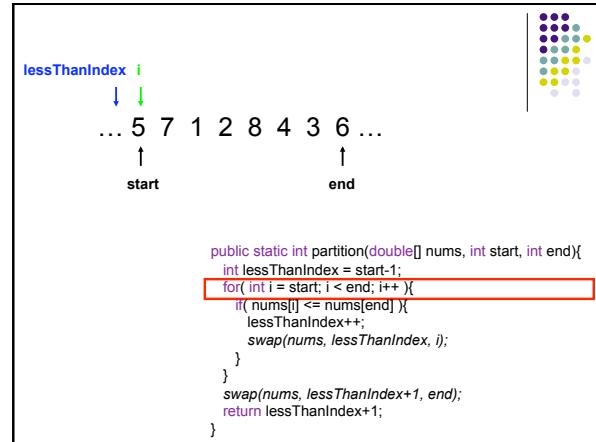
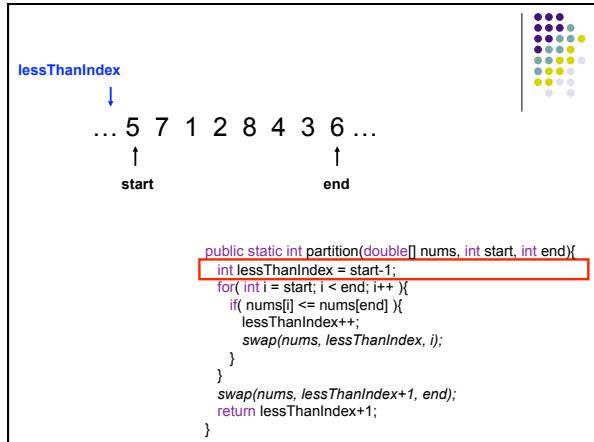
... 5 7 1 2 8 4 3 6 ...  
 ↑      ↑  
 start    end

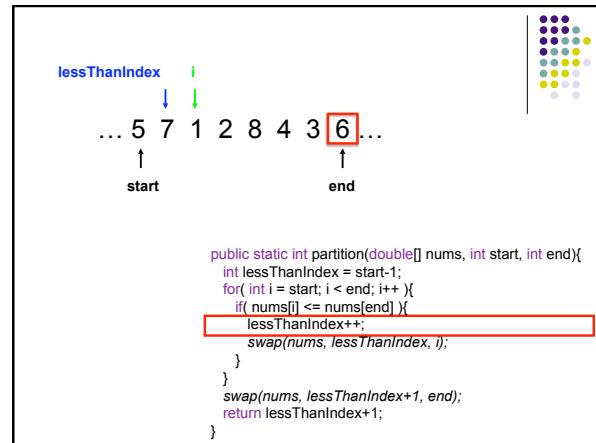
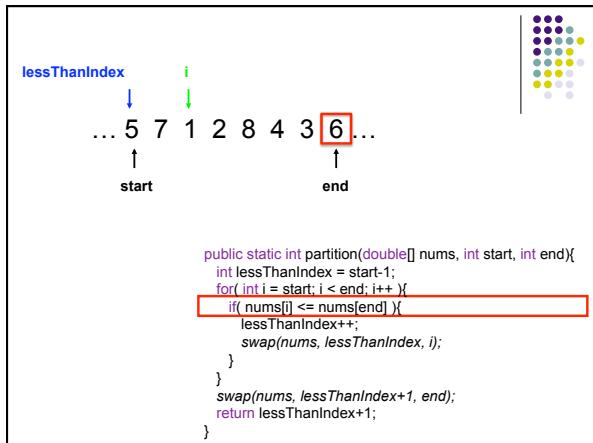
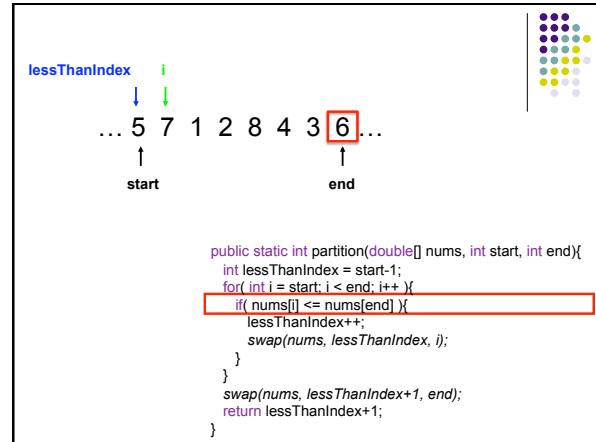
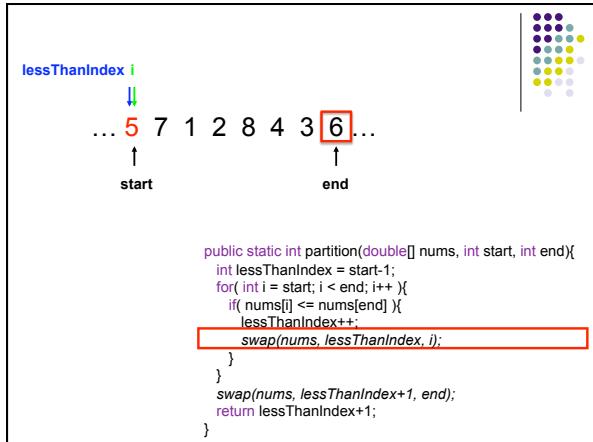
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            swap(nums, lessThanIndex, i);
        }
    }

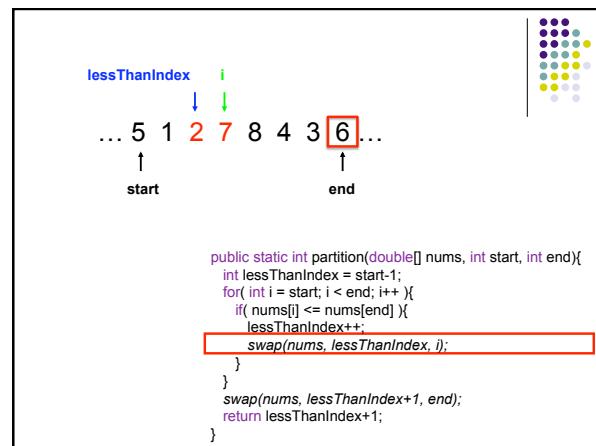
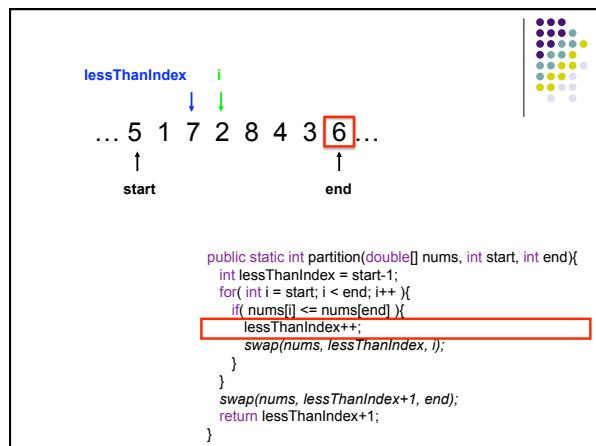
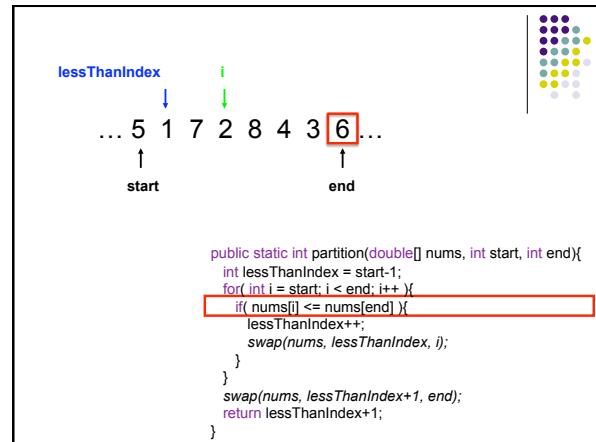
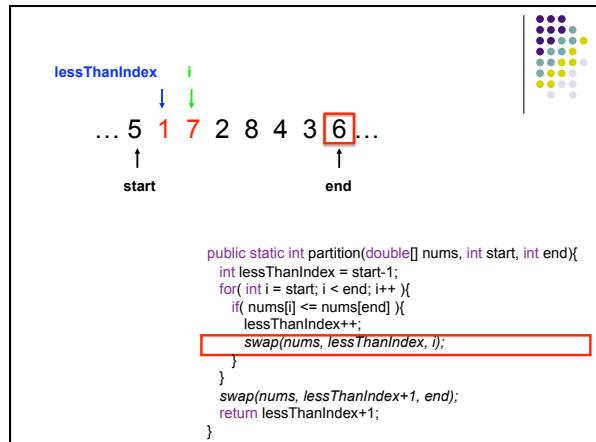
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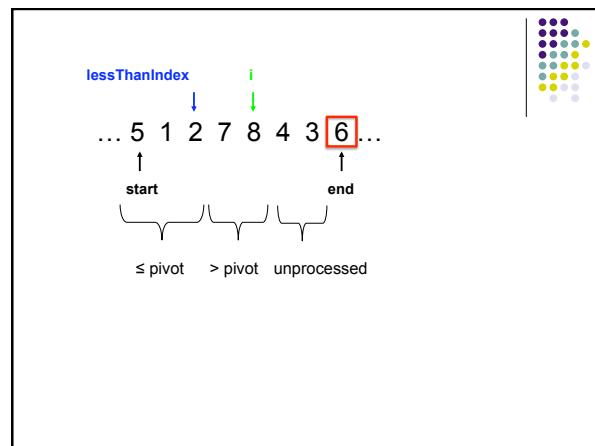
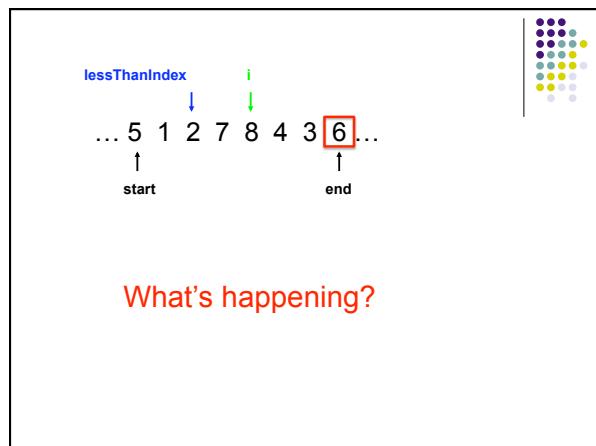
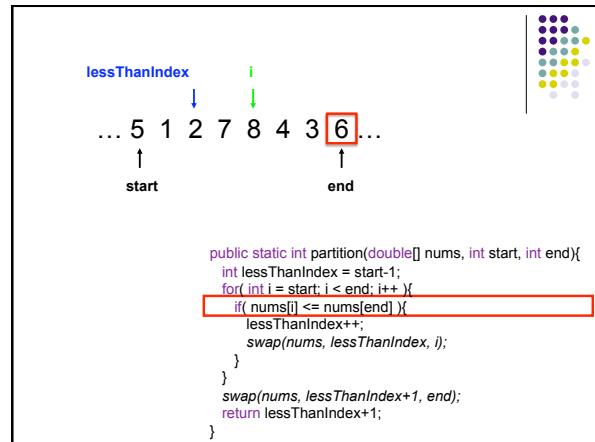
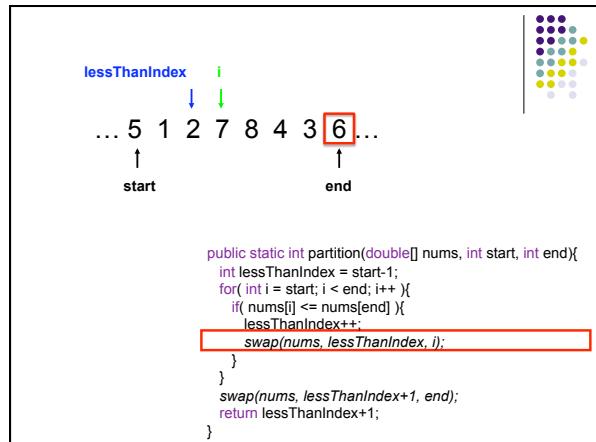
    return lessThanIndex+1;
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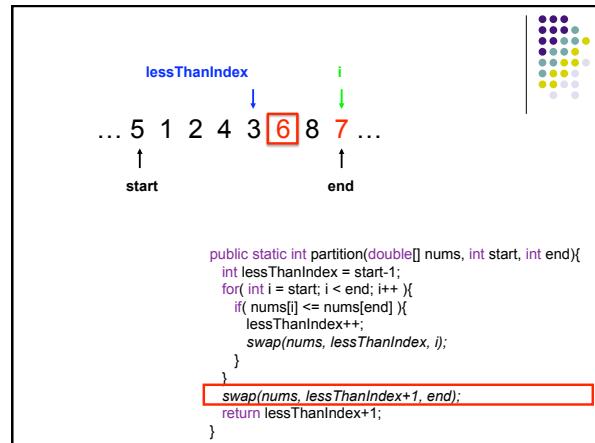
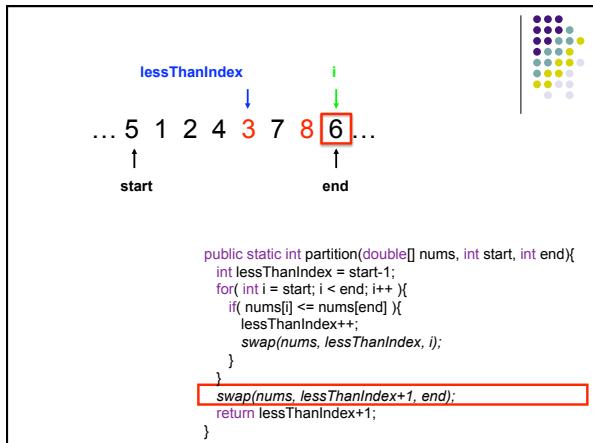
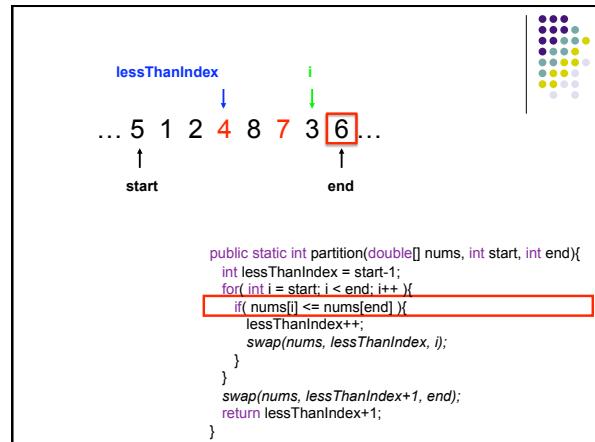
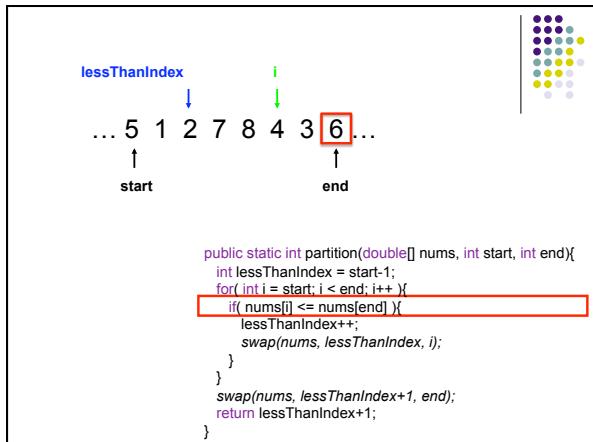












## Partition running time?

- O(n)

```
public static int partition(double[] nums, int start, int end){
    int lessThanIndex = start-1;
    for( int i = start; i < end; i++ ){
        if( nums[i] <= nums[end] ){
            lessThanIndex++;
            swap(nums, lessThanIndex, i);
        }
    }
    swap(nums, lessThanIndex+1, end);
    return lessThanIndex+1;
}
```

## Quicksort

How can we use this method to sort nums?

```
public static int partition(double[] nums, int start, int end){
    int lessThanIndex = start-1;
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        if( nums[i] <= nums[end] ){
            lessThanIndex++;
            swap(nums, lessThanIndex, i);
        }
    }
    swap(nums, lessThanIndex+1, end);
    return lessThanIndex+1;
}
```

## Quicksort

```
private static void quicksortHelper(double[] nums, int start, int end){
    if( start < end ){
        int partition = partition(nums, start, end);
        quicksortHelper(nums, start, partition-1);
        quicksortHelper(nums, partition+1, end);
    }
}

public static int partition(double[] nums, int start, int end){
    int lessThanIndex = start-1;
    for( int i = start; i < end; i++ ){
        if( nums[i] <= nums[end] ){
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    }
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8 5 1 3 6 2 7 4

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8 5 1 3 6 2 7 **4**

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1 3 2 **4** 6 8 7 5

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    }
}
```



1 3 **2** 4 6 8 7 5

```
private static void quicksortHelper(double[] nums, int start, int end){
    if( start < end ){
        int partition = partition(nums, start, end);
        quicksortHelper(nums, start, partition-1);
        quicksortHelper(nums, partition+1, end);
    }
}
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1 2 3 4 6 8 7 5

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private static void quicksortHelper(double[] nums, int start, int end){
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1 2 3 4 **6 8 7 5**

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    }
}
```



1 2 3 4 **5 8 7 6**

What happens here?

```
private static void quicksortHelper(double[] nums, int start, int end){
    if( start < end ){
        int partition = partition(nums, start, end);
        quicksortHelper(nums, start, partition-1);
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1 2 3 4 5 **8 7 6**

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1 2 3 4 5 **8 7 6**

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```



1 2 3 4 5 **6** 7 8

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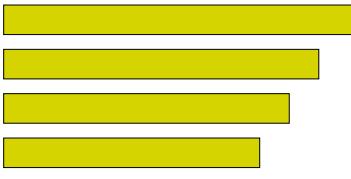
1 2 3 4 5 6 **7** 8

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        int partition = partition(nums, start, end);
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        quicksortHelper(nums, partition+1, end);
    }
}
```

### Running time of Quicksort?



- Worst case?
- Each call to Partition splits the array into an empty array and n-1 array



### Quicksort: Worst case running time

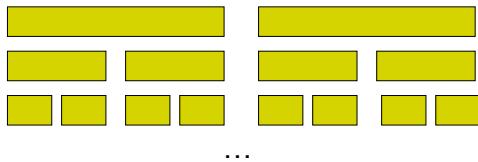


$$n-1 + n-2 + n-3 + \dots + 1 = O(n^2)$$

- When does this happen?
  - sorted
  - reverse sorted
  - near sorted/reverse sorted

## Quicksort best case?

- Each call to Partition splits the array into two equal parts

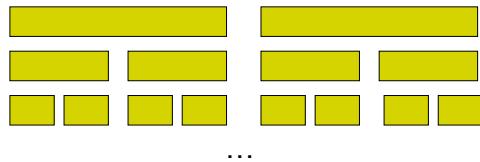


How much work is done at each “level”,  
i.e. running time of a level?

$O(n)$

## Quicksort best case?

- Each call to Partition splits the array into two equal parts

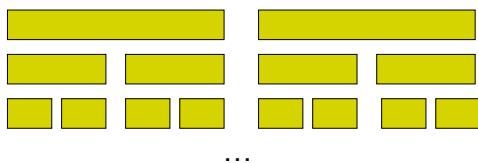


How many levels are there?

Similar to merge sort:  $\log_2 n$  levels

## Quicksort best case?

- Each call to Partition splits the array into two equal parts



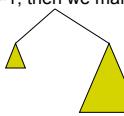
Overall runtime?

$O(n \log n)$

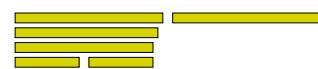
## Quicksort Average case?

- Two intuitions

- As long as the Partition procedure always splits the array into some constant ratio between the left and the right, say L-to-R, e.g. 9-to-1, then we maintain  $O(n \log n)$



- As long as we only have a constant number of “bad” partitions intermixed with a “good partition” then we maintain  $O(n \log n)$



## How can we avoid the worst case?



- Inject randomness into the data

```
private static void randomizedPartition(double[] nums, int start, int end){  
    int i = random(start, end);  
    swap(nums, i, end);  
    return partition = partition(nums, start, end);  
}
```

Randomized quicksort is average case  $O(n \log n)$

## What is the worst case running time of randomized Quicksort?



$O(n^2)$

We could still get very unlucky and pick “bad” partitions at every step