

Intercalação



Fonte: <http://csunplugged.org/sorting-algorithms>
PF 9

<http://www.ime.usp.br/~pf/algoritmos/aulas/mrgsrt.html>

Intercalação

Problema: Dados $v[p : q]$ e $v[q : r]$ crescentes, rearranjar $v[p : r]$ de modo que ele fique em ordem crescente.

Para que valores de q o problema faz sentido?

Entra:

	p			q					r
v	22	33	55	77	11	44	66	88	99

Sai:

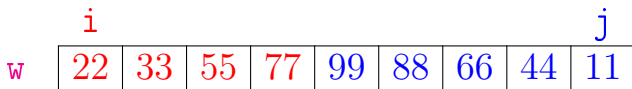
	p			q					r
v	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99

Intercalação

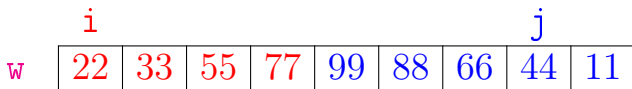
	p			q				r	
v	22	33	55	77	11	44	66	88	99

w								
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

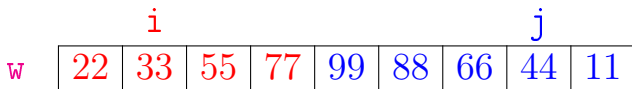
Intercalação



Intercalação



Intercalação



Intercalação

v

11	22	33	44					
----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--

k

w

22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

i j

Intercalação

v

11	22	33	44	55				
----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

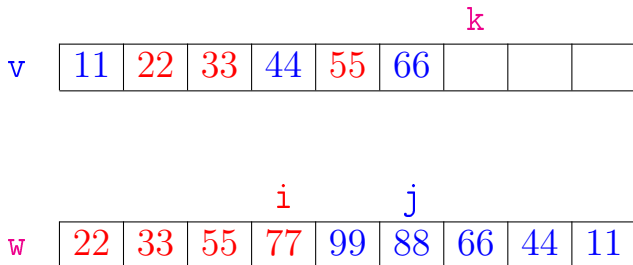
k

w

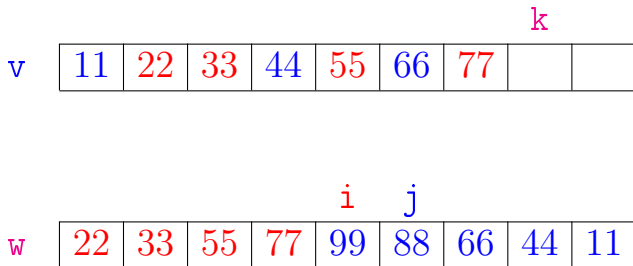
22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

i j

Intercalação



Intercalação



Intercalação

v

11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--

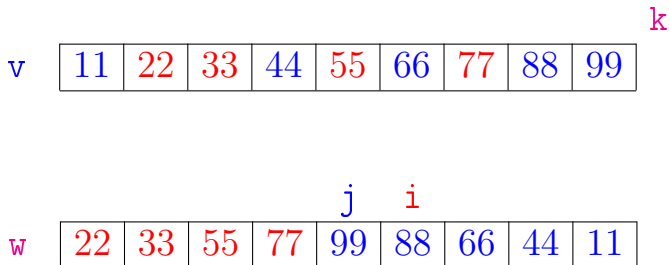
k

w

22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ij

Intercalação



Intercalação

```
def intercale(p, q, r, v):
    1     e = v[p:q] # clone
    2     d = v[q:r] # clone
    3     d.reverse() # método mutador
    4     w = e + d
    5     i = 0
    6     j = r-p-1
    7     for k in range(p,r):
    8         if w[i] <= w[j]):
    9             v[k] = w[i]
10             i += 1
11         else:
12             v[k] = w[j]
13             j -= 1
```

Consumo de tempo

$n := r - p$

linha	proporcional a
1-2	?
3	?
4	?
5-6	?
7	?
8-13	?
total	?

Consumo de tempo

$$n := r - p$$

linha	proporcional a
1-2	= n
3	$\leq n$
4	= n
5-6	= 1
7	= $r - p + 1 = n + 1$
8-13	= $r - p = n$
total	$\approx 5n + 2$

Conclusão

A função `intercale` consome $5n + 2$ unidades de tempo.

O algoritmo `intercale` consome $O(n)$ unidades de tempo.

Também escreve-se

O algoritmo `intercale` consome tempo $O(n)$.

Ordenação: algoritmo Mergesort



Fonte: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XaqR3G_NVoo

PF 9

<http://www.ime.usp.br/~pf/algoritmos/aulas/mrgsrt.html>

Ordenação

$v[0 : n]$ é **crecente** se $v[0] \leq \dots \leq v[n-1]$.

Problema: Rearranjar um vetor $v[0 : n]$ de modo que ele fique **crecente**.

Entra:

0											n
33	55	33	44	33	22	11	99	22	55	77	

Sai:

0											n
11	22	22	33	33	33	44	55	55	77	99	

merge_sort

Rearranja $v[p : r]$ em ordem crescente.

```
def merge_sort (p, r, v):  
1   if p < r-1:  
2       q = (p + r) // 2  
3       merge_sort(p, q, v)  
4       merge_sort(q, r, v)  
5       intercale(p, q, r, v)
```

	p			q				r	
v	55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

merge_sort

Rearranja $v[p : r]$ em ordem crescente.

```
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-----  
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merge_sort

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merge_sort

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5       intercale(p, q, r, v)
```

	p				q				r
v	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99

Mergesort

	p			q				r	
v	55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r			
55	33	66	44					

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

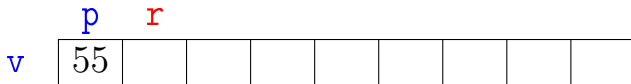
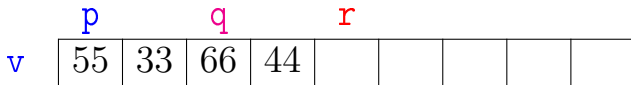
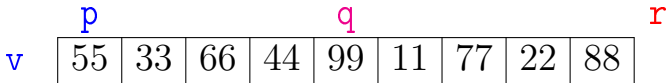
v

	p		q		r			
55	33	66	44					

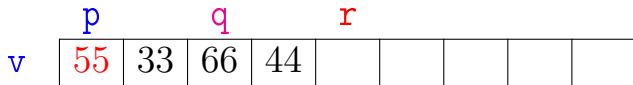
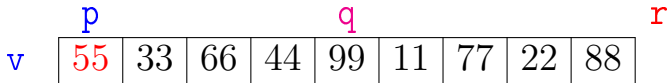
v

	p	q	r					
55	33							

Mergesort



Mergesort



Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r			
55	33	66	44					

v

	p	q	r					
55	33							

v

	p	r						
55	33							

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r			
55	33	66	44					

v

	p	q	r					
55	33							

v

		p	r					
55	33							

Mergesort

v

	p				q				r
	33	55	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r				
	33	55	66	44					

v

	p	q	r						
	33	55							

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	33	55	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r				
	33	55	66	44					

v

		p		r					
		66	44						

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	33	55	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r				
	33	55	66	44					

v

		p		r					
		66	44						

v

		p		r					
		66							

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	33	55	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r				
	33	55	66	44					

v

		p		r					
		66	44						

v

		p		r					
		66							

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	33	55	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r				
	33	55	66	44					

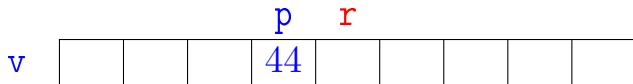
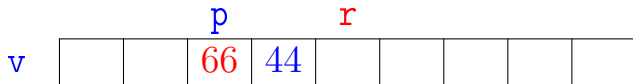
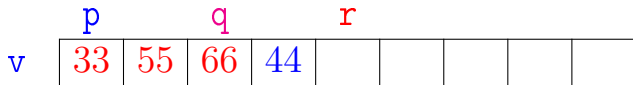
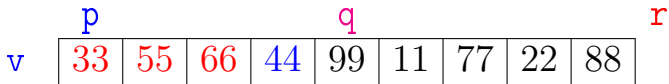
v

		p		r					
		66	44						

v

			p	r					
			44						

Mergesort



Mergesort

v

	p			q					r
	33	55	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r				
	33	55	66	44					

v

		p		r					
		66	44						

Mergesort

v

	p			q					r
	33	55	44	66	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r				
	33	55	44	66					

v

			p		r				
			44	66					

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	33	55	44	66	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r				
	33	55	44	66					

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88

v

	p		q		r				
	33	44	55	66					

Mergesort

v

p				q				r
33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88

v

				p		q		r
				99	11	77	22	88

Mergesort

v

	<i>p</i>			<i>q</i>				<i>r</i>	
	33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88

v

				<i>p</i>		<i>q</i>		<i>r</i>
				99	11	77	22	88

v

				<i>p</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>r</i>		
				99	11			

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88

v

				p		q		r
				99	11	77	22	88

v

				p	q	r		
				99	11			

v

				p	r			
				99				

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88

v

				p		q		r
				99	11	77	22	88

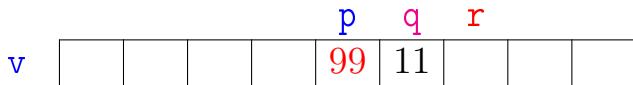
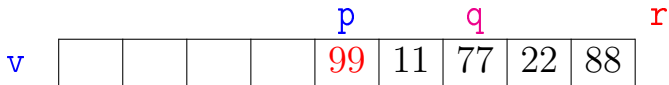
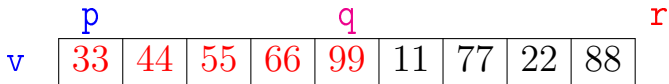
v

				p	q	r		
				99	11			

v

				p	r			
				99				

Mergesort



Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88

v

				p		q		r
				99	11	77	22	88

v

				p	q	r		
				99	11			

v

					p	r		
					11			

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88

v

				p		q		r
				99	11	77	22	88

v

				p	q	r		
				99	11			

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
33	44	55	66	11	99	77	22	88

v

				p		q		r
				11	99	77	22	88

v

				p	q	r		
				11	99			

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
33	44	55	66	11	99	77	22	88

v

				p		q		r
				11	99	77	22	88

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	33	44	55	66	11	99	77	22	88

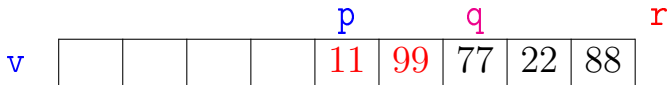
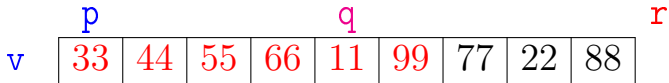
v

				p		q		r
				11	99	77	22	88

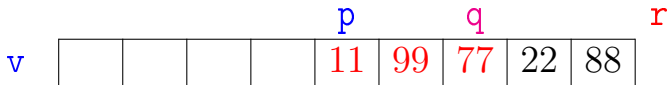
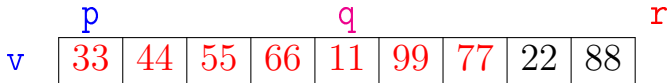
v

						p	q	r
						77	22	88

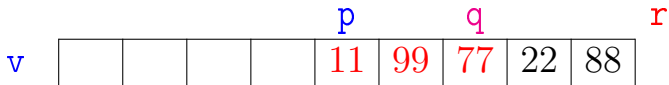
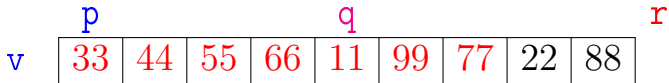
Mergesort



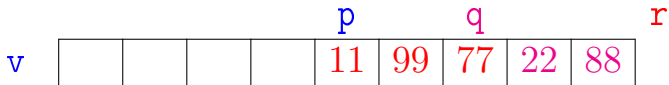
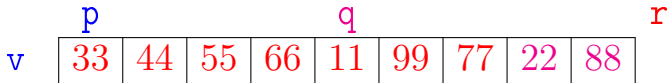
Mergesort



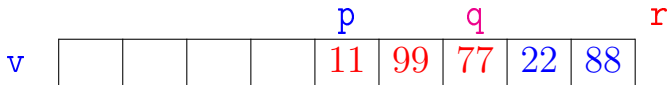
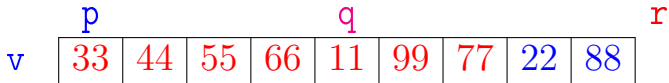
Mergesort



Mergesort



Mergesort



Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	33	44	55	66	11	99	77	22	88

v

				p		q		r
				11	99	77	22	88

v

						p	q	r
						77	22	88

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r
33	44	55	66	11	99	22	77	88

v

				p		q		r
				11	99	22	77	88

v

						p	q	r
						22	77	88

Mergesort

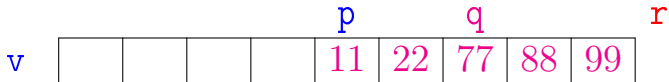
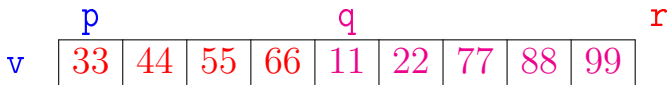
v

	p			q				r	
	33	44	55	66	11	99	22	77	88

v

				p		q		r
				11	99	22	77	88

Mergesort



Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	33	44	55	66	11	22	77	88	99

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99

Mergesort

v

	p			q				r	
	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99

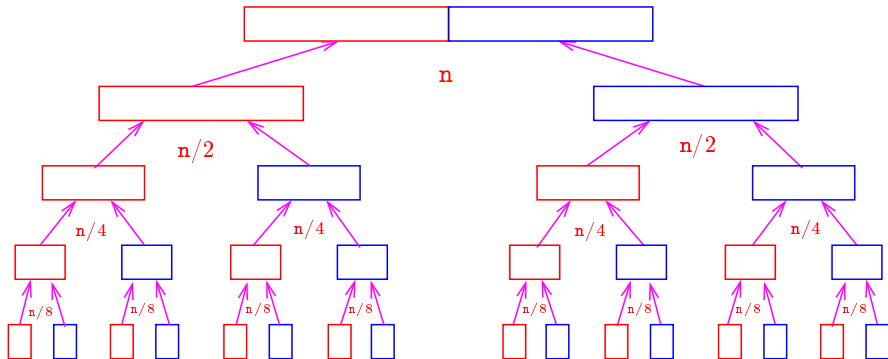
Correção

```
def merge_sort (p, r, v):  
1   if p < r-1:  
2       q = (p + r) // 2  
3       merge_sort(p, q, v)  
4       merge_sort(q, r, v)  
5       intercale(p, q, r, v)
```

A função está **correta**?

A **correção** da função, que se apóia na correção do **intercale**, pode ser demonstrada por indução em $n := r - p$.

Consumo de tempo: versão MAC0122



Consumo de tempo: versão MAC0122

O consumo de tempo em cada nível da recursão é proporcional a n .

Há cerca de $\lg n$ níveis de recursão.

nível	consumo de tempo (proporcional a)	
1	$\approx n$	$= n$
2	$\approx n/2 + n/2$	$= n$
3	$\approx n/4 + n/4 + n/4 + n/4$	$= n$
...	...	
$\lg n$	$\approx 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 \cdots + 1 + 1$	$= n$

$$\text{Total} \approx n \lg n = O(n \lg n)$$

Consumo de tempo: outra versão

```
def merge_sort (p, r, v) {  
1   if p < r-1:  
2       q = (p + r) // 2  
3       merge_sort(p, q, v)  
4       merge_sort(q, r, v)  
5       intercale(p, q, r, v)
```

Consumo de tempo?

$T(n)$:= consumo de tempo quando $n = r - p$

Consumo de tempo: outra versão

```
def merge_sort (p, r, v):  
1   if p < r-1:  
2       q = (p + r) // 2  
3       merge_sort(p, q, v)  
4       merge_sort(q, r, v)  
5       intercale(p, q, r, v)
```

linha consumo na linha (proporcional a)

1	?
2	?
3	?
4	?
5	?

$T(n) = ?$

Consumo de tempo: outra versão

```
def merge_sort (p, r, v):  
1   if p < r-1:  
2       q = (p + r) // 2  
3       merge_sort(p, q, v)  
4       merge_sort(q, r, v)  
5       intercale(p, q, r, v)
```

linha consumo na linha (proporcional a)

1 = 1
2 = 1
3 = $T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor)$
4 = $T(\lceil n/2 \rceil)$
5 = n

$$T(n) = T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + n + 2$$

Consumo de tempo: outra versão

$T(n)$:= consumo de tempo quando $n = r - p$

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(n) = T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + n \quad \text{para } n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

Solução: $T(n)$ é $O(n \log n)$.

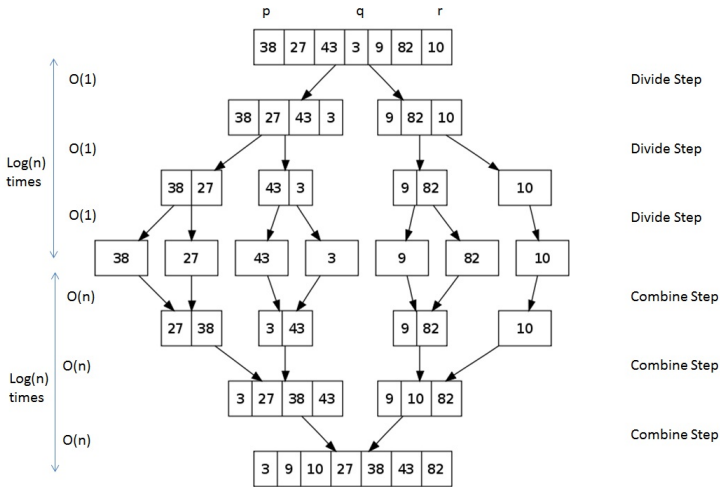
Demonstração: ...

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo da função `merge_sort` é proporcional a $n \lg n$.

O consumo de tempo da função `merge_sort` é $O(n \lg n)$.

Consumo de tempo



Total Runtime = Total time required in Divide + Total time required in Combine
 $= 1 * \text{Log}(n) + n * \text{Log}(n) = n \text{Log}(n)$.

Divisão e conquista

Algoritmos por **divisão-e-conquista** têm três passos em cada nível da recursão:

Dividir: o problema é dividido em subproblemas de tamanho menor;

Conquistar: os subproblemas são resolvidos **recursivamente** e subproblemas “pequenos” são resolvidos diretamente;

Combinar: as soluções dos subproblemas são combinadas para obter uma solução do problema original.

Exemplo: ordenação por intercalação (**merge_sort**).

merge_sort: versão iterativa

```
def merge_sort (n, v):  
    b = 1  
    while b < n:  
        p = 0  
        while p + b < n:  
            r = p + 2*b  
            if r > n: r = n  
            intercale(p, p+b, r, v)  
            p = p + 2*b  
        b = 2*b
```