

# Informatik II

## Übung 3

Andreas Bärtschi, Andreea Ciuprina, Felix Friedrich, Patrick Gruntz,  
Hermann Lehner, Max Rossmannek, Chris Wendler

FS 2018

# Program Today

1 Feedback of last exercise

2 Repetition Theory

3 Next Exercise

# Throwing eggs

- What would be your strategy if you would have an arbitrary number of eggs?

# Throwing eggs

- What would be your strategy if you would have an arbitrary number of eggs?
  - Binary search. Worst case:  $\log_2 n$  tries.

# Throwing eggs

- What would be your strategy if you would have an arbitrary number of eggs?
  - Binary search. Worst case:  $\log_2 n$  tries.
- What would you do if you only had one egg?

# Throwing eggs

- What would be your strategy if you would have an arbitrary number of eggs?
  - Binary search. Worst case:  $\log_2 n$  tries.
- What would you do if you only had one egg?
  - Start from the bottom.  $n$  tries.

# Throwing eggs

- What would be your strategy if you would have an arbitrary number of eggs?
  - Binary search. Worst case:  $\log_2 n$  tries.
- What would you do if you only had one egg?
  - Start from the bottom.  $n$  tries.
- What would be your strategy if you only had two eggs?

# Throwing eggs

- What would be your strategy if you would have an arbitrary number of eggs?
  - Binary search. Worst case:  $\log_2 n$  tries.
- What would you do if you only had one egg?
  - Start from the bottom.  $n$  tries.
- What would be your strategy if you only had two eggs?
  - Use  $s$  tries.
  - Use decreasing interval size
  - $s + (s - 1) + (s - 2) + \dots + 2 + 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{s(s+1)}{2} \geq 100$ . Therefore  $s = 14$ .



# Throwing eggs

- What would be your strategy if you would have an arbitrary number of eggs?
  - Binary search. Worst case:  $\log_2 n$  tries.
- What would you do if you only had one egg?
  - Start from the bottom.  $n$  tries.
- What would be your strategy if you only had two eggs?
  - Use  $s$  tries.
  - Use decreasing interval size
  - $s + (s - 1) + (s - 2) + \dots + 2 + 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{s(s+1)}{2} \geq 100$ . Therefore  $s = 14$ .
  - $\sqrt{n}$

# Hottest Path

```
int current = 0;
List<Integer> route = new ArrayList<Integer>();
route.add(0);
while (!food[current]) { // termination criterion
    float max = -1;
    int next = -1;
    for (int j = 0; j < edges.length; ++j) {
        if (edges[current][j] != 0 && max < popularity[current][j]) {
            max = popularity[current][j];
            next = j;
        }
    }
    route.add(next);
    current = next;
}
```

# Sorting and Running Times

Algorithm	Comparisons		Swaps	
	average	worst	average	worst
Bubble Sort				

# Sorting and Running Times

Algorithm	Comparisons		Swaps	
	average	worst	average	worst
Bubble Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$		

# Sorting and Running Times

Algorithm	Comparisons		Swaps	
	average	worst	average	worst
Bubble Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Selection				

# Sorting and Running Times

Algorithm	Comparisons		Swaps	
	average	worst	average	worst
Bubble Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Selection	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$		

# Sorting and Running Times

Algorithm	Comparisons		Swaps	
	average	worst	average	worst
Bubble Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Selection	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
Insertion				

# Sorting and Running Times

Algorithm	Comparisons		Swaps	
	average	worst	average	worst
Bubble Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Selection	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
Insertion	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$		



# Sorting and Running Times

Algorithm	Comparisons		Swaps	
	average	worst	average	worst
Bubble Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Selection	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
Insertion	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Quicksort				

# Sorting and Running Times

Algorithm	Comparisons		Swaps	
	average	worst	average	worst
Bubble Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Selection	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
Insertion	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Quicksort	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$		

# Sorting and Running Times

Algorithm	Comparisons		Swaps	
	average	worst	average	worst
Bubble Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Selection	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
Insertion	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Quicksort	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Mergesort	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$		

# Sorting and Running Times

Algorithm	Comparisons		Swaps	
	average	worst	average	worst
Bubble Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Selection	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
Insertion	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Quicksort	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Mergesort	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$

# Algorithm Quicksort( $A[l, \dots, r]$ )

**Input :** Array  $A$  with length  $n$ .  $1 \leq l \leq r \leq n$ .

**Output :** Array  $A$ , sorted between  $l$  and  $r$ .

**if**  $l < r$  **then**

    Choose pivot  $p \in A[l, \dots, r]$

$k \leftarrow \text{Partition}(A[l, \dots, r], p)$

    Quicksort( $A[l, \dots, k - 1]$ )

    Quicksort( $A[k + 1, \dots, r]$ )

# Algorithm recursive 2-way Mergesort( $A, l, r$ )

**Input :** Array  $A$  with length  $n$ .  $1 \leq l \leq r \leq n$

**Output :** Array  $A[l, \dots, r]$  sorted.

**if**  $l < r$  **then**

```
 $m \leftarrow \lfloor (l + r) / 2 \rfloor$            // middle position
Mergesort( $A, l, m$ )             // sort lower half
Mergesort( $A, m + 1, r$ )         // sort higher half
Merge( $A, l, m, r$ )             // Merge subsequences
```

# Algorithm NaturalMergesort( $A$ )

**Input :** Array  $A$  with length  $n > 0$

**Output :** Array  $A$  sorted

**repeat**

$r \leftarrow 0$

**while**  $r < n$  **do**

$l \leftarrow r + 1$

$m \leftarrow l$ ; **while**  $m < n$  **and**  $A[m + 1] \geq A[m]$  **do**  $m \leftarrow m + 1$

**if**  $m < n$  **then**

$r \leftarrow m + 1$ ; **while**  $r < n$  **and**  $A[r + 1] \geq A[r]$  **do**  $r \leftarrow r + 1$

            Merge( $A, l, m, r$ );

**else**

$r \leftarrow n$

**until**  $l = 1$

# Stable and in-situ sorting algorithms

- Stable sorting algorithms don't change the relative position of two elements.



not stable



# Stable and in-situ sorting algorithms

- Stable sorting algorithms don't change the relative position of two elements.

5 2 6 6 8 4

2 4 5 6 6 8

not stable

5 2 6 6 8 4

2 4 5 6 6 8

stable

# Stable and in-situ sorting algorithms

- Stable sorting algorithms don't change the relative position of two elements.

5 2 6 6 8 4

2 4 5 6 6 8

not stable

5 2 6 6 8 4

2 4 5 6 6 8

stable

- In-situ algorithms require only a constant amount of additional memory.

# Bonus Exercise

Questions / Suggestions?