
Algorithmen und Datenstrukturen

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sowie viele Tutoren



Sortierung in linearer Zeit

- Sortieren: Geht es doch noch schneller als in $\Omega(n \log n)$ Schritten?
- Man muss „schärfere“ Annahmen über das Problem machen können ...
 - z.B. Schlüssel in n Feldelementen aus dem Bereich $[1..n]$
- ... oder Nebenbedingungen „abschwächen“
 - z.B. die In-situ-Einschränkung aufgeben
- Zentrale Idee: Vermeide Vergleiche!

Seward, H. H. (1954), "2.4.6 Internal Sorting by Floating Digital Sort", Information sorting in the application of electronic digital computers to business operations, Master's thesis, Report R-232, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Digital Computer Laboratory, pp. 25–28

A. Andersson, T. Hagerup, S. Nilsson, R. Raman, Sorting in Linear Time?, J. Comput. Syst. Sci. 57(1): 74-93, 1998

Sortieren durch Zählen / Counting-Sort

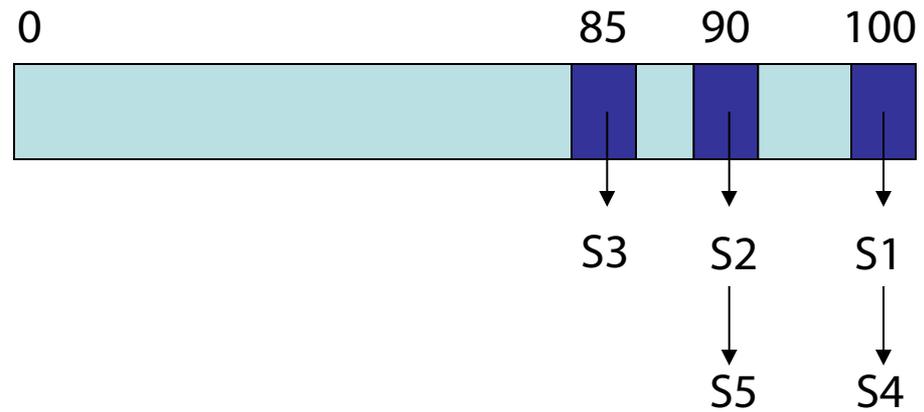
- **Wissen:**
Schlüssel fallen in einen kleinen Zahlenbereich
- **Beispiel 1:** Sortiere eine Menge von Studierenden nach Examensbewertungen (Scores sind Zahlen)
 - 1000 Studenten
 - Maximum score: 100
 - Minimum score: 0
- **Beispiel 2:** Sortiere Studierende nach dem ersten Buchstaben des Nachnamens
 - Anzahl der Studierenden: viele
 - Anzahl der Buchstaben: 26

Counting-Sort

- **Eingabe:** $A[1 .. n]$, wobei $A[j] \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$.
 - **Ausgabe:** $B[1 .. n]$, sortiert.
 - **Hilfsspeicher:** $C[1 .. k]$.
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- Kein In-situ-Sortieralgorithmus
 - Benötigt $\theta(n+k)$ zusätzliche Speicherplätze

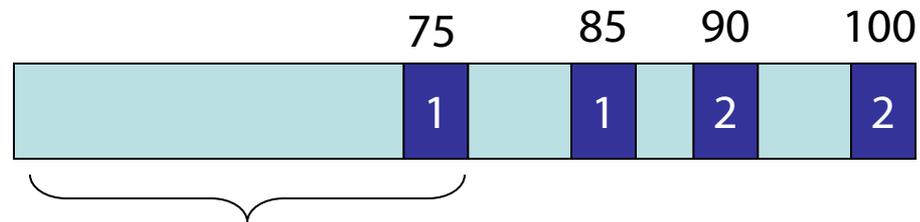
Intuition

- S1: 100
- S2: 90
- S3: 85
- S4: 100
- S5: 90
- ...



... S3 ... S2, S5, ..., S1, S4

Intuition



50 Studierende mit Score ≤ 75

Was ist der Rang (von klein auf groß) für einen Studenten mit Score 75?

50

200 Studierende mit Score ≤ 90

Was ist der Rang für einen Studenten mit Score 90?

200 or 199

Counting-Sort

1. for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** k
do $C[i] \leftarrow 0$

Initialisiere

2. for $j \leftarrow 1$ **to** n
do $C[A[j]] \leftarrow C[A[j]] + 1$

Zähle

$\triangleright C[i] = |\{\text{key} = i\}|$

3. for $i \leftarrow 2$ **to** k
do $C[i] \leftarrow C[i] + C[i-1]$

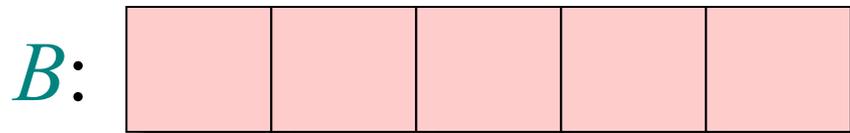
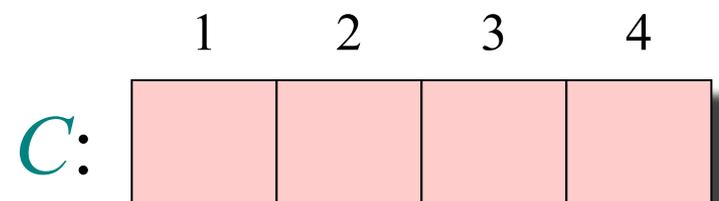
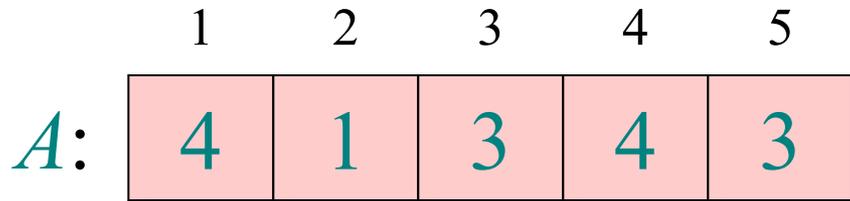
Bestimme Summe

$\triangleright C[i] = |\{\text{key} \leq i\}|$

4. for $j \leftarrow n$ **downto** 1
do $B[C[A[j]]] \leftarrow A[j]$
 $C[A[j]] \leftarrow C[A[j]] - 1$

Ordne neu

Counting-Sort Beispiel



Schleife 1: Initialisierung

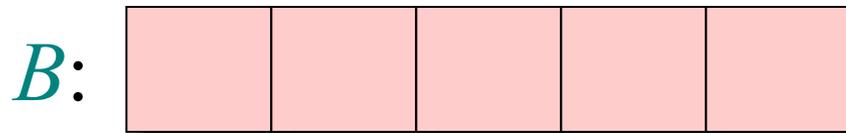
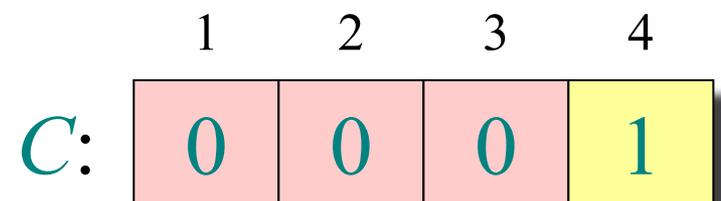
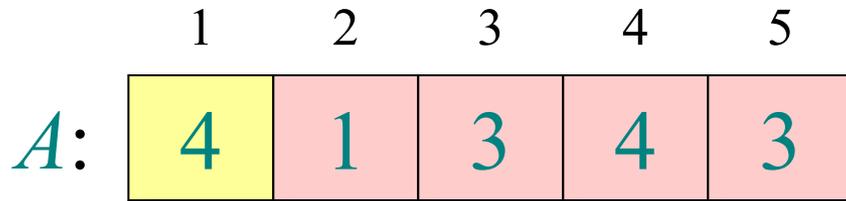
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>A</i> :	4	1	3	4	3

	1	2	3	4
<i>C</i> :	0	0	0	0

<i>B</i> :					
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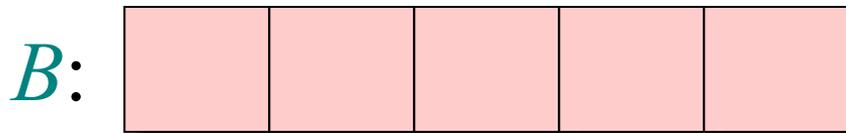
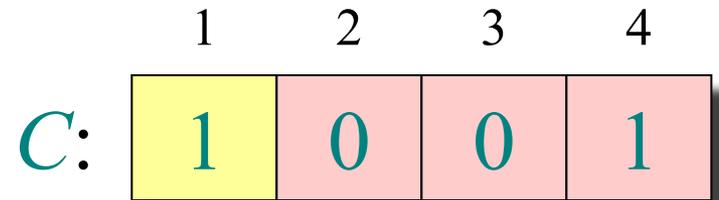
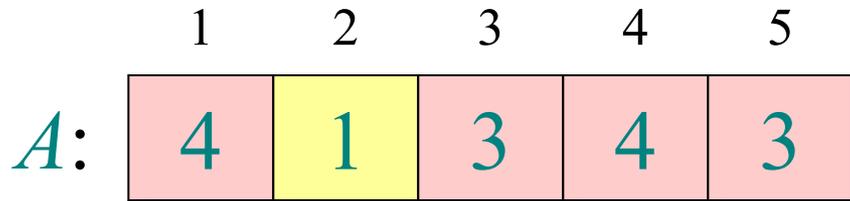
Schleife 2: Zähle



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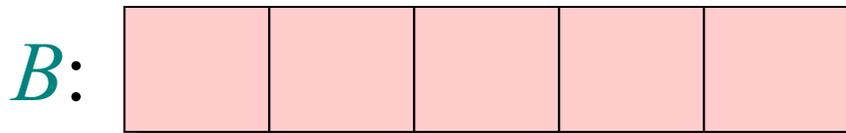
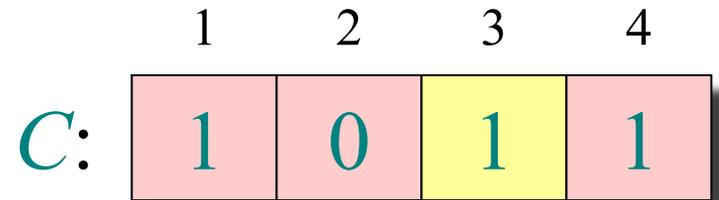
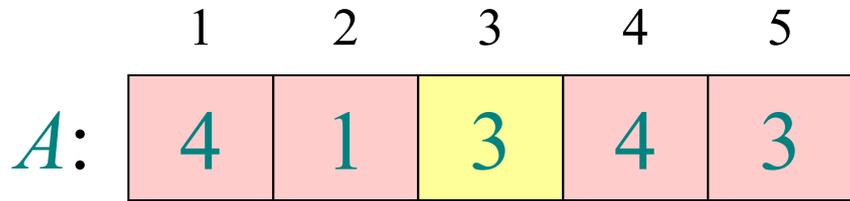
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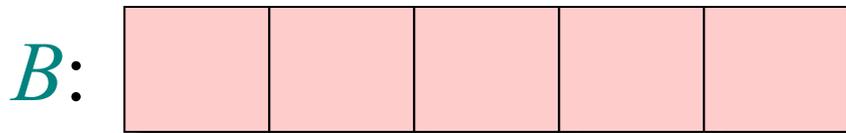
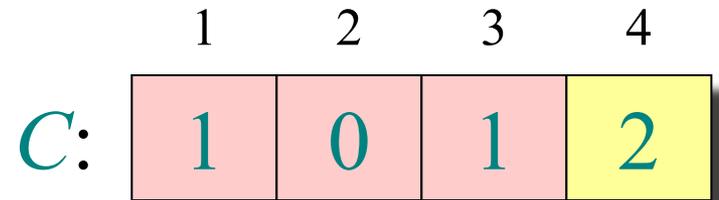
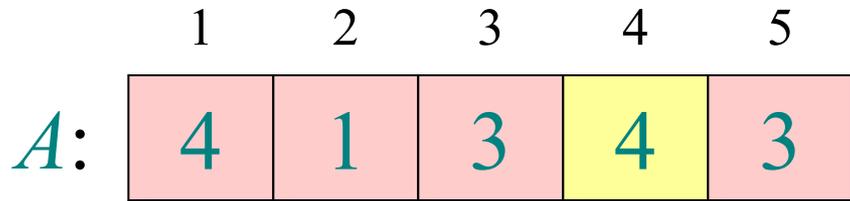
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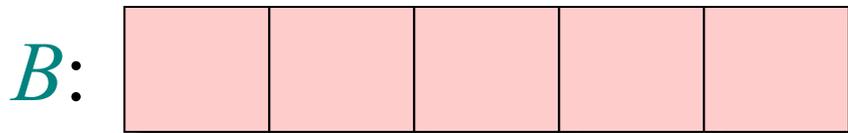
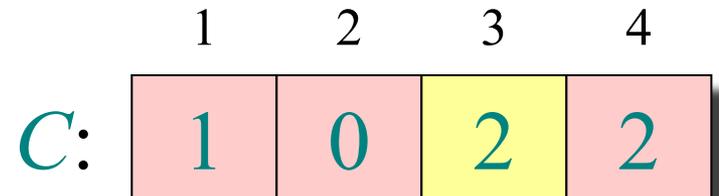
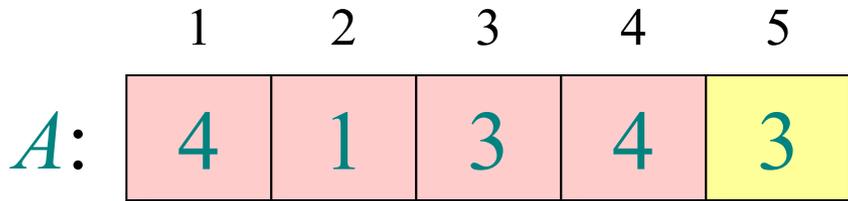
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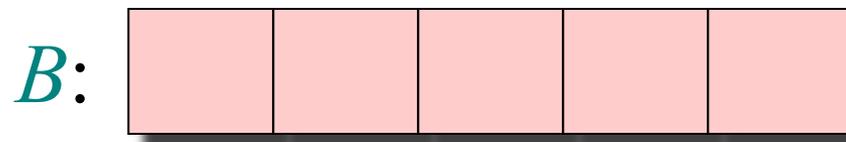
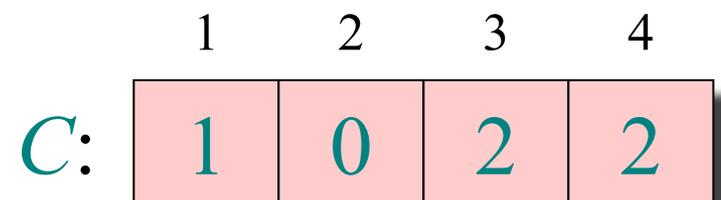
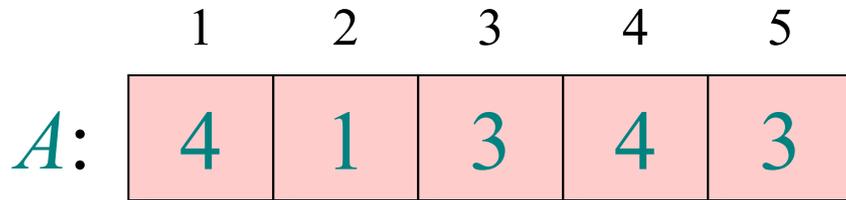
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Schleife 3: Berechne Summe

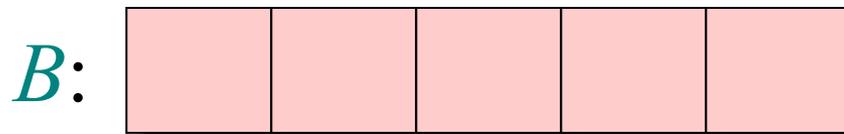
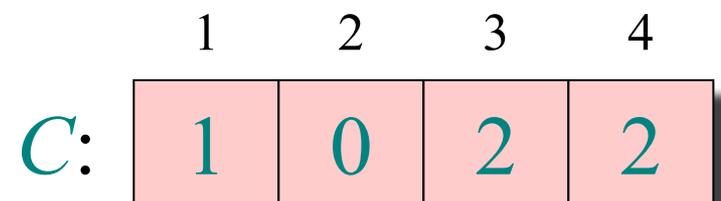
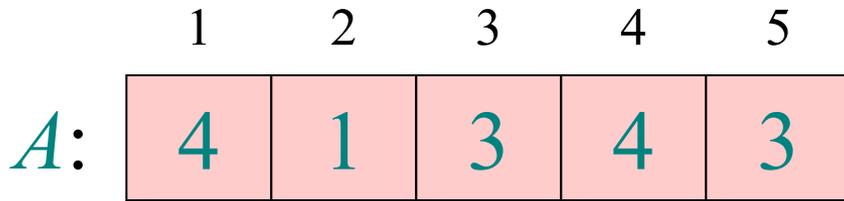


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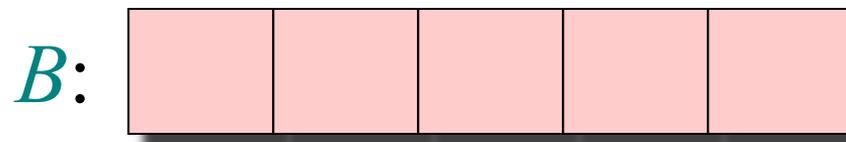
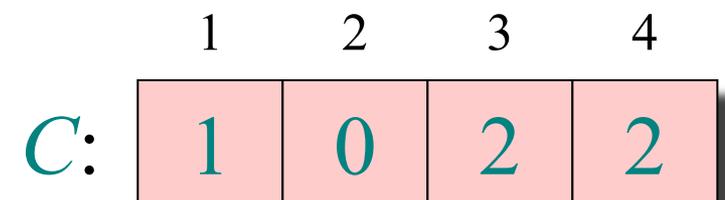
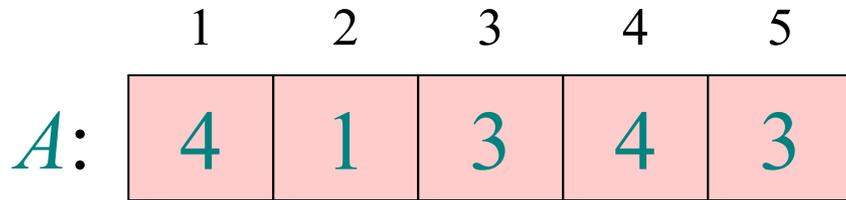


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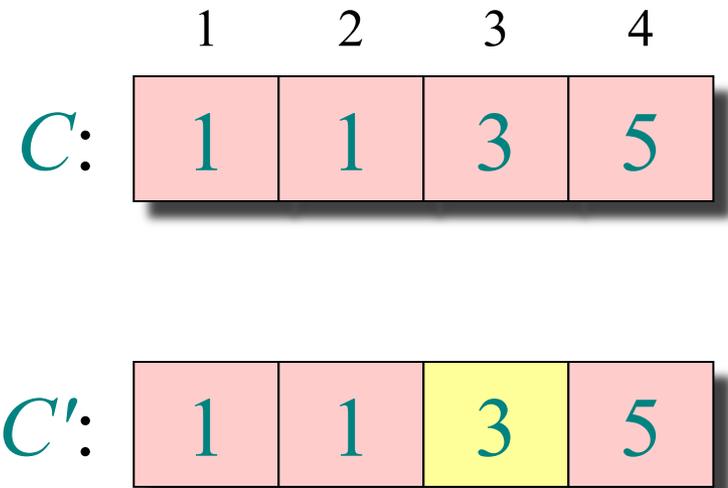
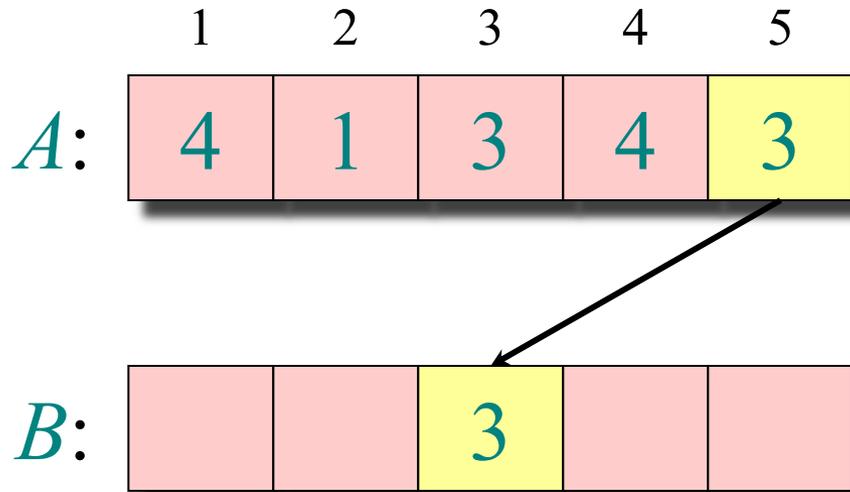


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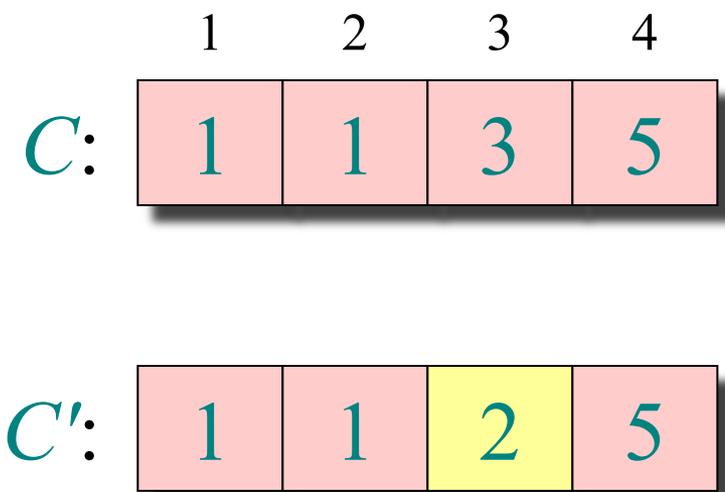
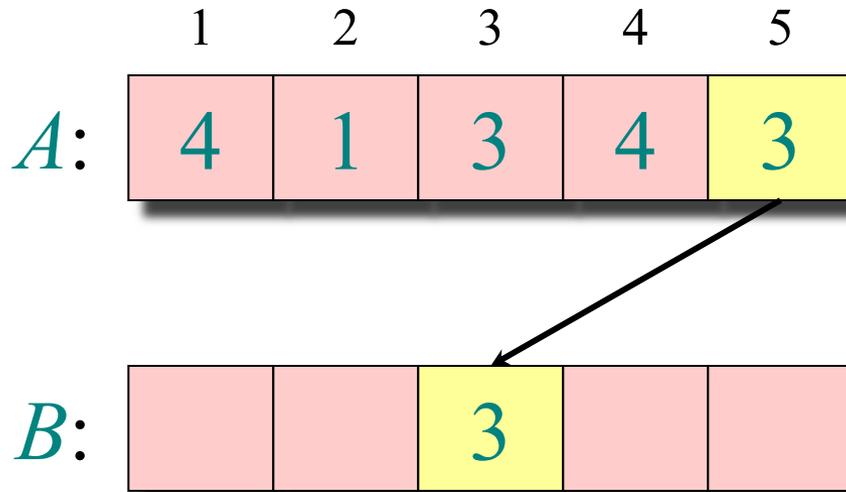
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Schleife 4: Ordne neu



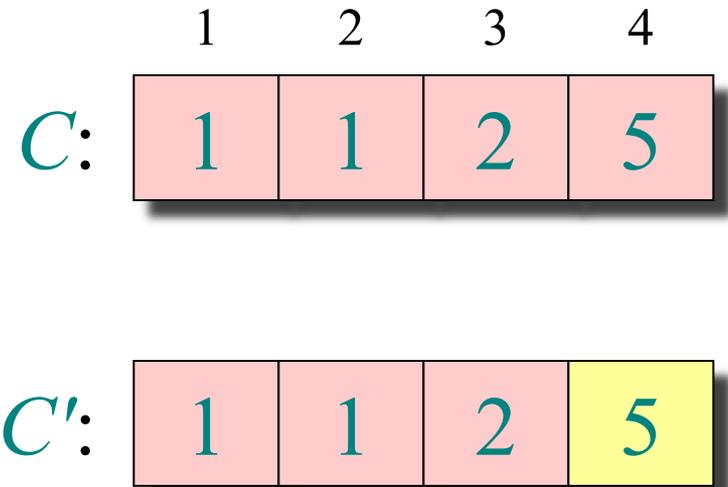
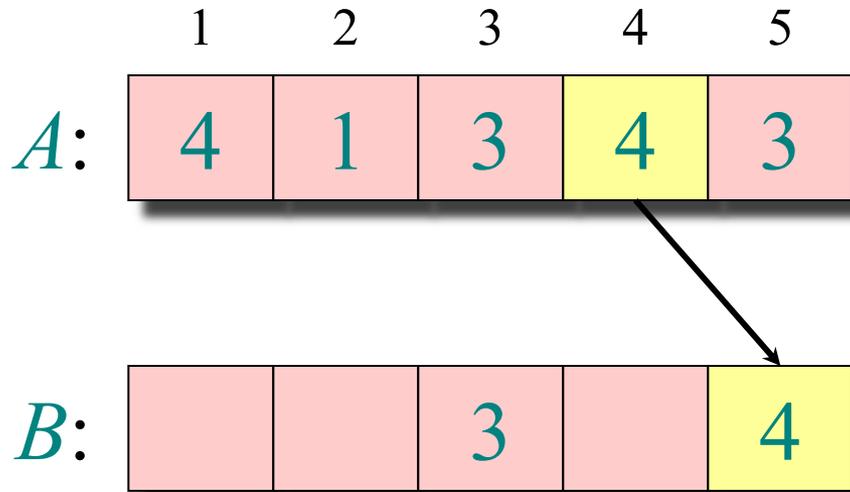
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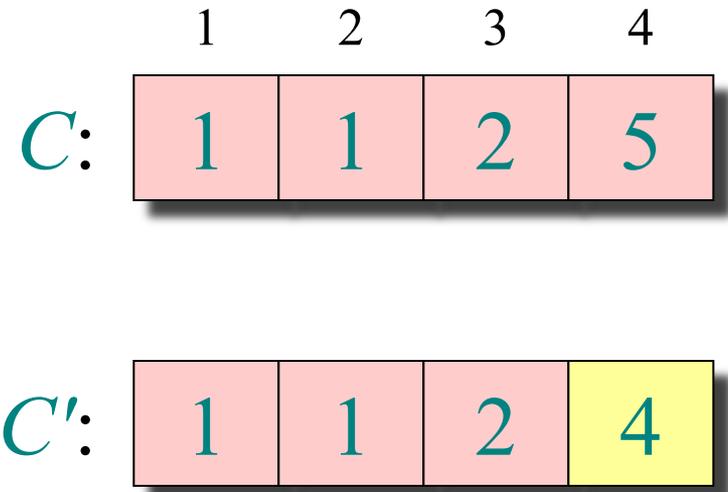
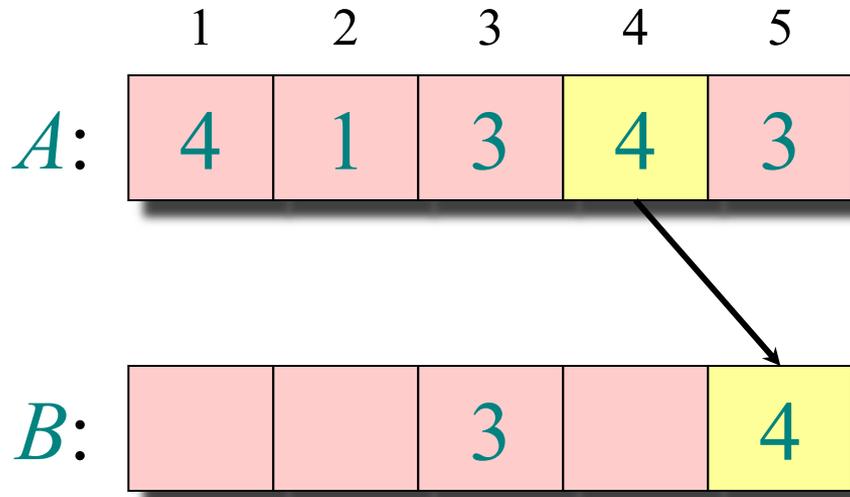
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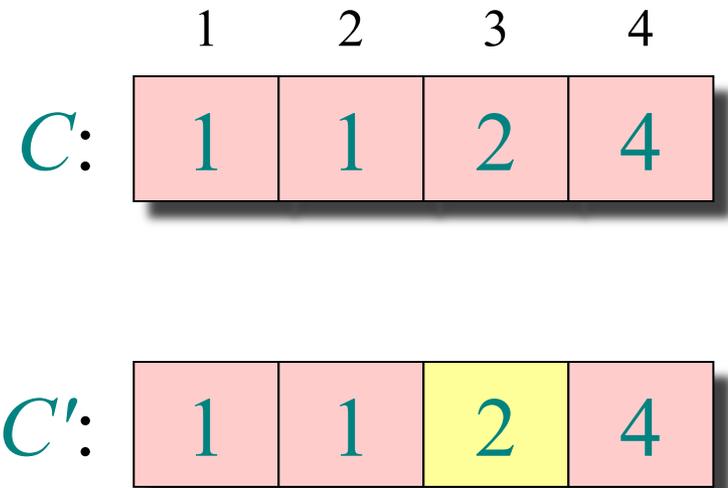
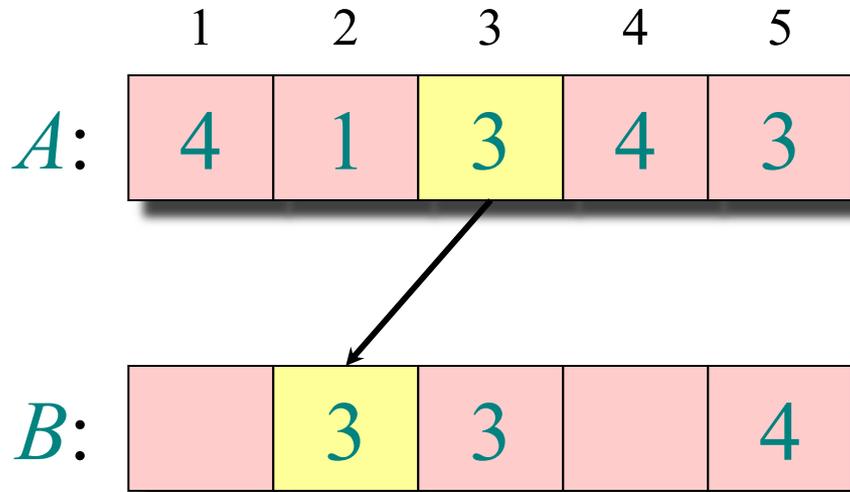
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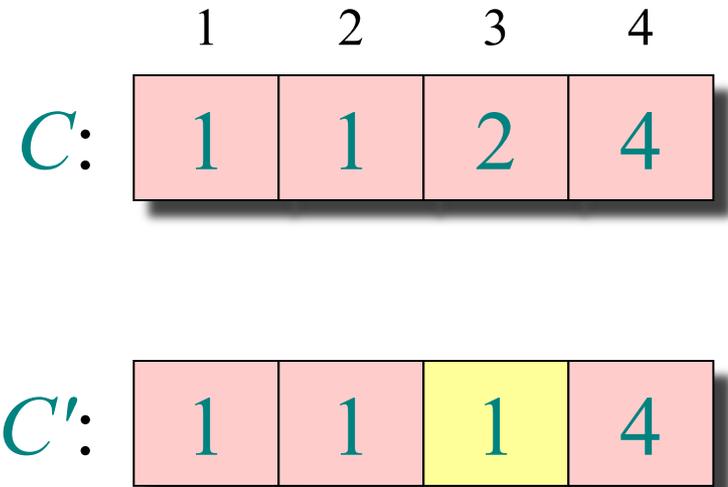
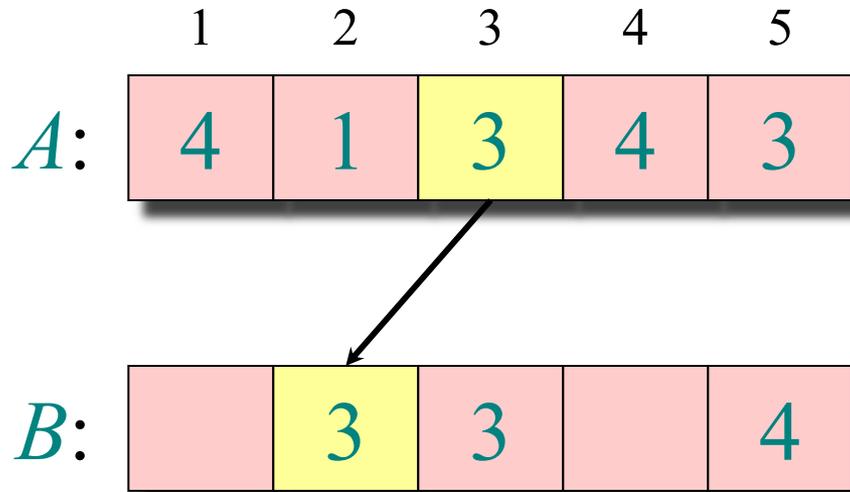
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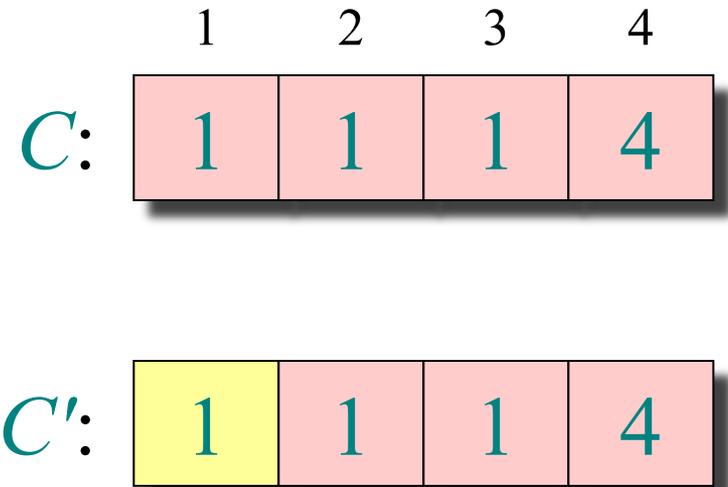
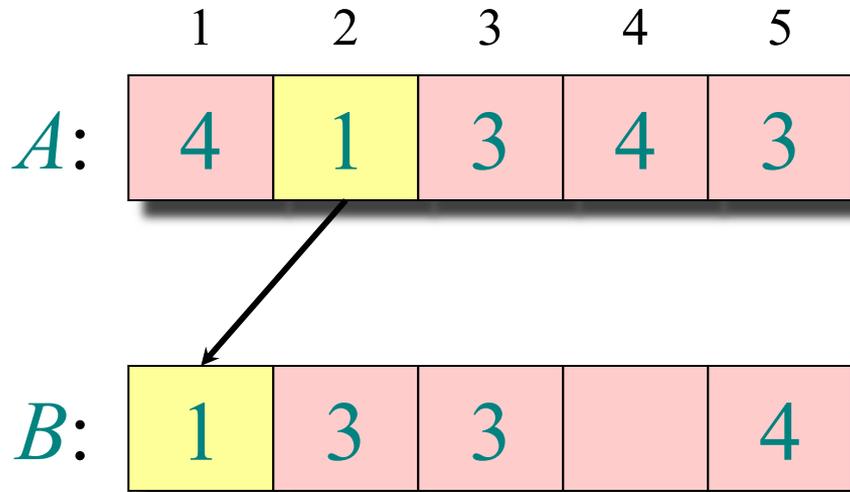
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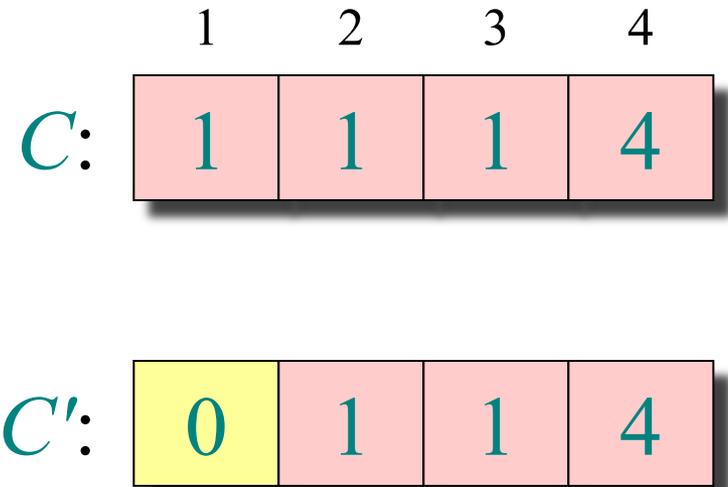
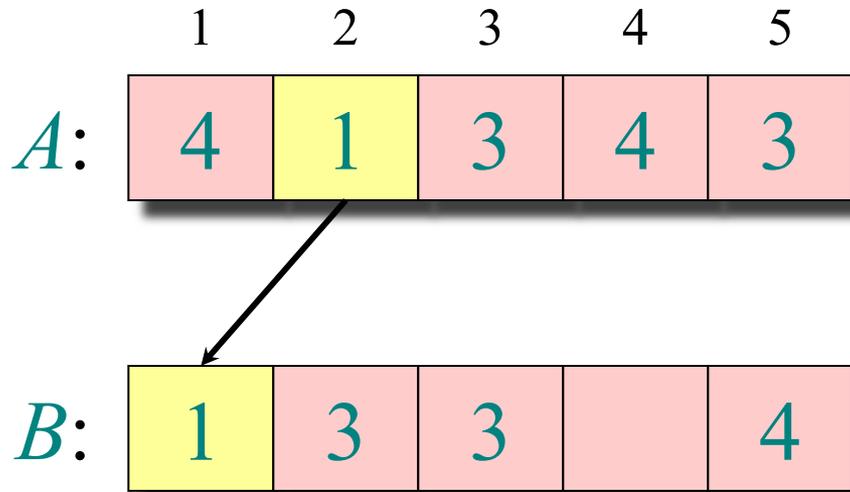
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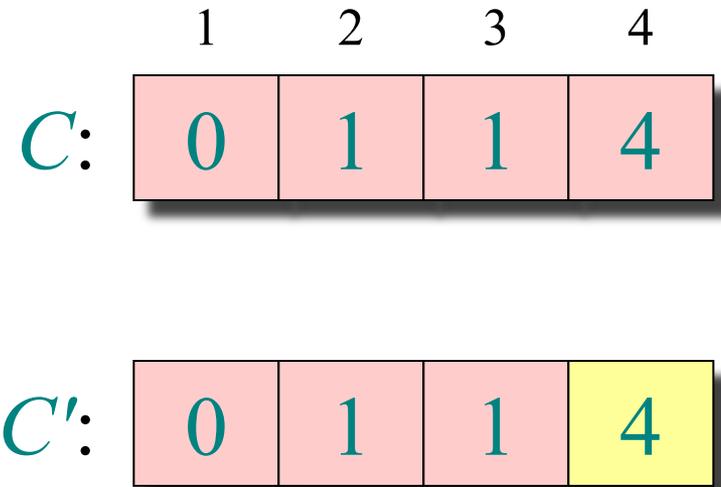
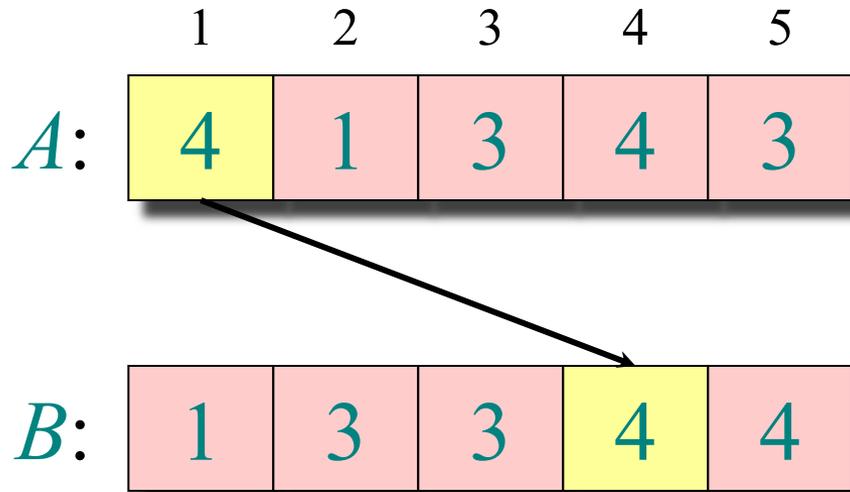
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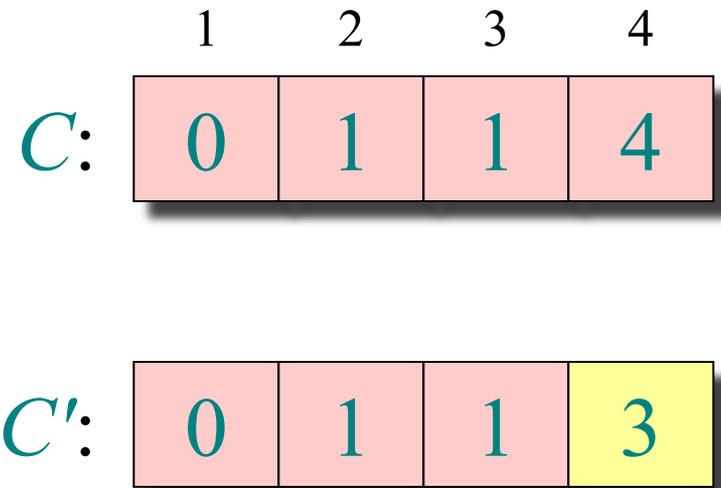
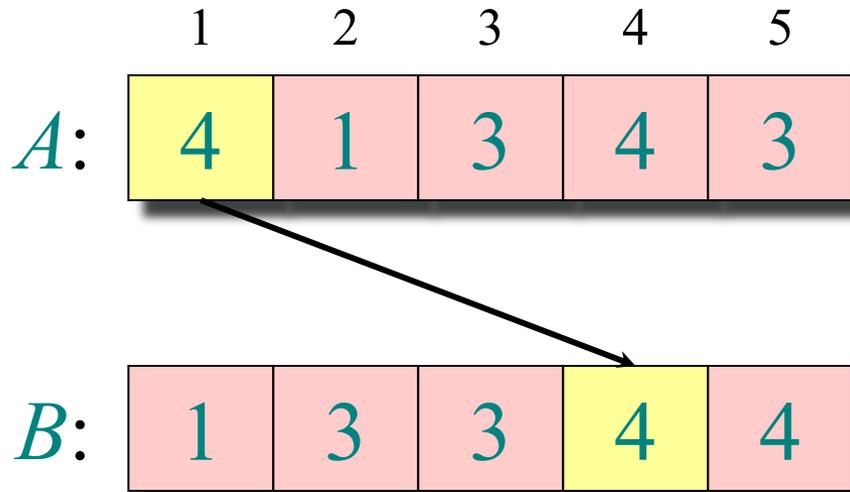
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Analyse

$\Theta(k)$ { **1.**for $i \leftarrow 1$ to k
do $C[i] \leftarrow 0$

$\Theta(n)$ { **2.**for $j \leftarrow 1$ to n
do $C[A[j]] \leftarrow C[A[j]] + 1$

$\Theta(k)$ { **3.**for $i \leftarrow 2$ to k
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$\Theta(n)$ { **4.**for $j \leftarrow n$ downto 1
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$\Theta(n + k)$

Laufzeit: Wodurch wird sie reduziert?

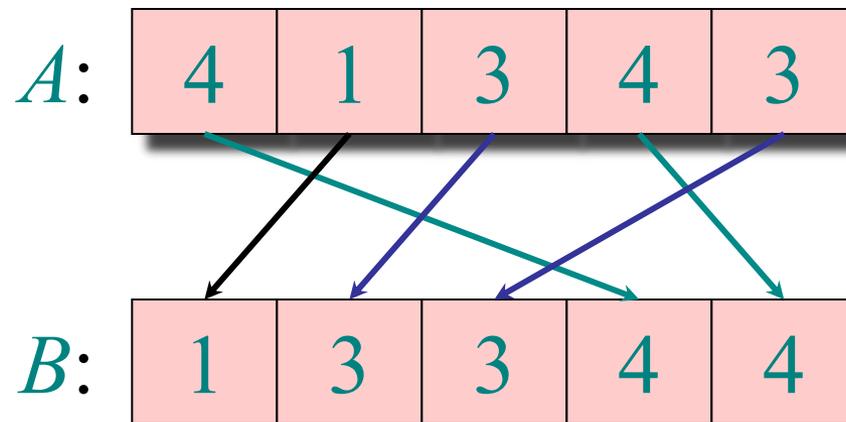
- Falls $k = O(n)$, dann braucht Counting-Sort $\Theta(n)$ viele Schritte.
- Aber theoretisch braucht doch Sortierung $\Omega(n \log n)$ viele Schritte!
- Gibt es ein Problem mit der Theorie?

Antwort:

- **Sortieren durch Vergleichen** liegt in $\Omega(n \log n)$
- Counting-Sort macht keine Vergleiche
- Counting-Sort verteilt einfach

Stabiles Sortieren

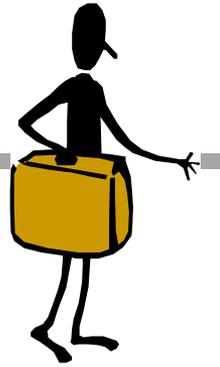
Counting-Sort ist **stabil**: die Eingabeordnung für gleiche Schlüssel bleibt bestehen



Warum ist das wichtig?

Welche andere Algorithmen haben diese Eigenschaft?

Zusammenfassung



- Bisher behandelt:
 - Sortieren durch Vergleichen (vorige Sitzungen)
 - Sortieren durch Verteilen (lineares Sortieren)
 - Counting Sort