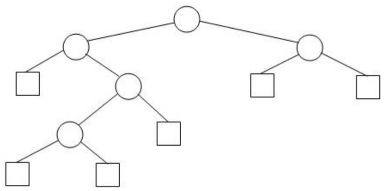
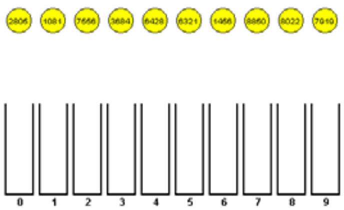


What is the min height of a tree with X external nodes?

CSSE 230

Sorting Lower Bound
Radix Sort

Radix sort to the rescue … sort of…



After today, you should be able to…
…explain why comparison-based sorts need at least O(n log n) time
… explain bucket sort
… explain radix sort
… explain the situations in which radix sort is faster than O(n log n)

http://www.cs.auckland.ac.nz/software/AlgAnim/radixsort.html

Announcements

- GraphSurfing MS2 due tonight.
- SortingRaces due Friday.
- The sounds of sorting. Radix sort later.
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kPRA0W1kECg

A Lower-Bound on Sorting Time

We can't do much better than what we already know how to do.

What's the best best case?

- Lower bound for best case?
- A particular algorithm that achieves this?

What's the best worst case?

- Want a function f(N) such that the **worst case running time** for all sorting algorithms is Ω(f(N))
- How do we get a handle on "all sorting algorithms"?

Tricky!

What are "all sorting algorithms"?

- We can't list all sorting algorithms and analyze all of them
  - Why not?
- But we can find a uniform representation of any sorting algorithm that is based on **comparing** elements of the array to each other

First of all…

- The problem of sorting N elements is at least as hard as determining their ordering
  - e.g., determining that $a_3 < a_4 < a_1 < a_5 < a_2$
  - sorting = determining order, then movement
- So any lower bound on all "order-determination" algorithms is also a lower bound on "all sorting algorithms"

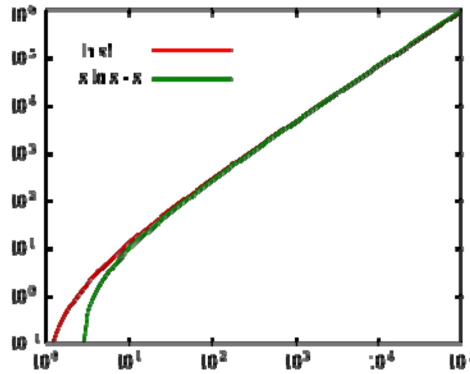
Q1

Sort Decision Trees

- Let A be any comparison-based algorithm for sorting an array of distinct elements
- We can draw an EBT that corresponds to the comparisons that will be used by A to sort an array of N elements
  - This is called a sort decision tree
  - Internal nodes are comparisons
  - External nodes are orderings
  - Different algorithms will have different trees

An approximation for log (n!)

- Use Stirling's approximation: $\ln n! = n \ln n - n + O(\ln(n))$



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stirling%27s_approximation

Q2-4

So what?

- Minimum number of external nodes in a sort decision tree? (As a function of N)
- Is this number dependent on the algorithm?
- What's the height of the shortest EBT with that many external nodes?

$$\lceil \log N! \rceil \approx N \log N - 1.44N = \Omega(N \log N)$$

No comparison-based sorting algorithm, known or not yet discovered, can **ever** do better than this!

Can we do better than $N \log N$?

- Ω(N log N) is the best we can do if we compare items
- Can we sort without comparing items?

Yes, we can! We can avoid comparing items and still sort. This is fast if the range of data is small.

Q5

- Observation:
  - For N items, if the range of data is less than N, then we have duplicates
- O(N) sort: Bucket sort
  - Works if possible values come from limited range
  - Example: Exam grades histogram
- A variation: Radix sort

Q6-7

Radix sort

- A picture is worth 10^3 words, but an animation is worth 2^{10} pictures, so we will look at one.
- http://www.cs.auckland.ac.nz/software/AlgAnim/radixsort.html (good but blocked)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xuU-DS_5Z4g&src_vid=4S1L-pyQm7Y&feature=iv&annotation_id=annotation_133993417 (video, good basic idea, distracting zooms)
- http://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/RadixSort.html (good, uses single array)

Q8-10

RadixSort is almost O(n)

- It is O(kn)
  - Looking back at the radix sort algorithm, what is k?
- Look at some extreme cases:
  - If all integers in range 0-99 (so, many duplicates if N is large), then k = _____
  - If all N integers are distinct, k = ____