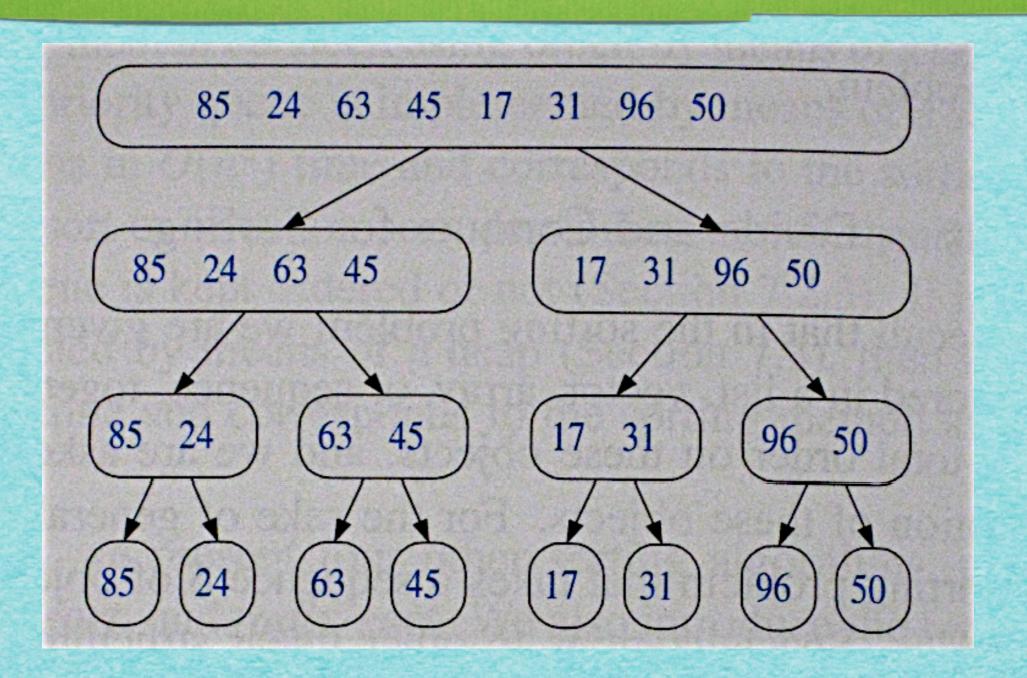


Kapitel 5: Sortieren

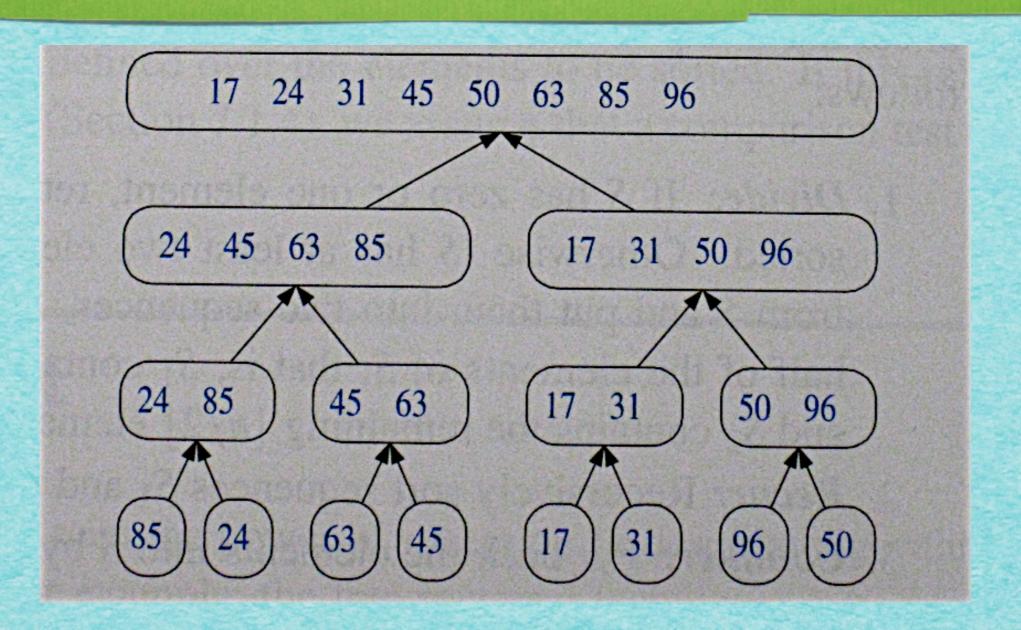
Algorithmen und Datenstrukturen WS 2023/24

Prof. Dr. Sándor Fekete

5.1 Mergesort



5.1 Mergesort



5.1.2 Algorithmische Beschreibung

Algorithmus 5.1

```
<u>INPUT:</u> Subarray von A=[1,...,n],
```

der bei Index p beginnt und bei Index r endet, d.h. A[p,...,r]

OUTPUT: Sortierter Subarray

```
MERGE-SORT(A,p,r)
```

```
1 if p < r

2 then q \leftarrow \lfloor (p+r)/2 \rfloor

3 MERGE-SORT(A, p, q)

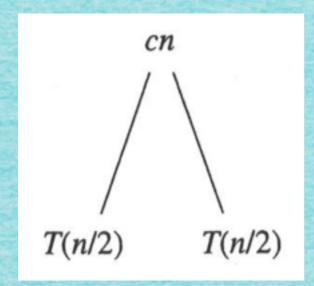
4 MERGE-SORT(A, q+1, r)

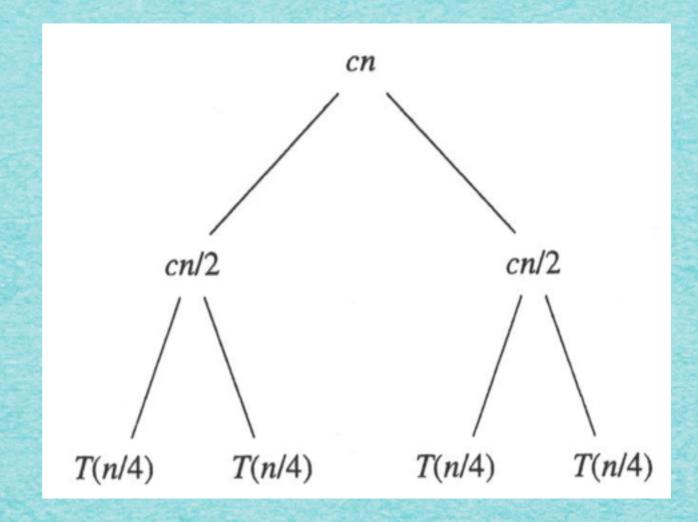
5 MERGE(A, p, q, r)
```

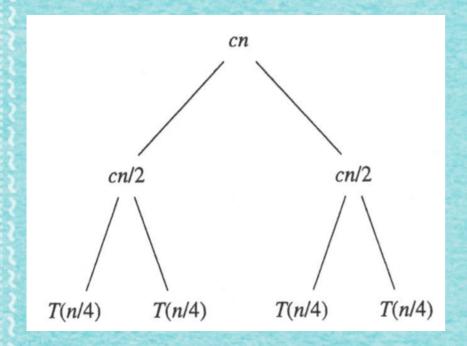
Wie viele Schritte benötigt Merge-Sort für einen Array der Länge n?

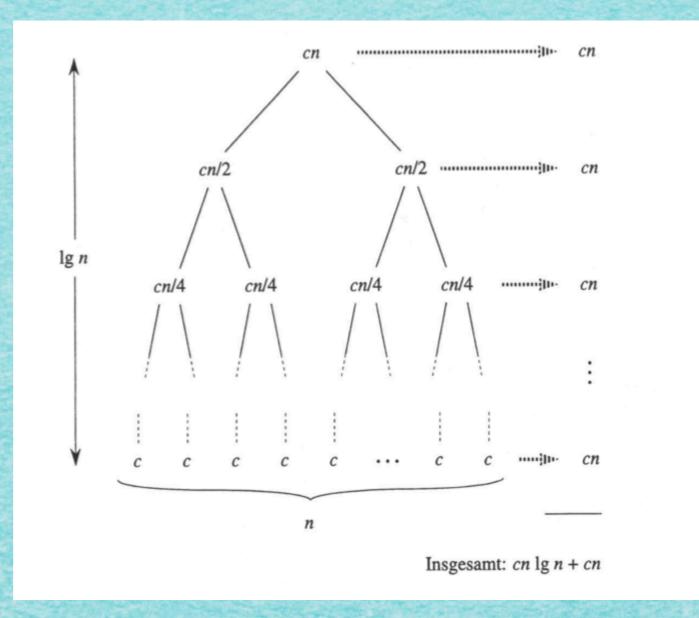


T(n)







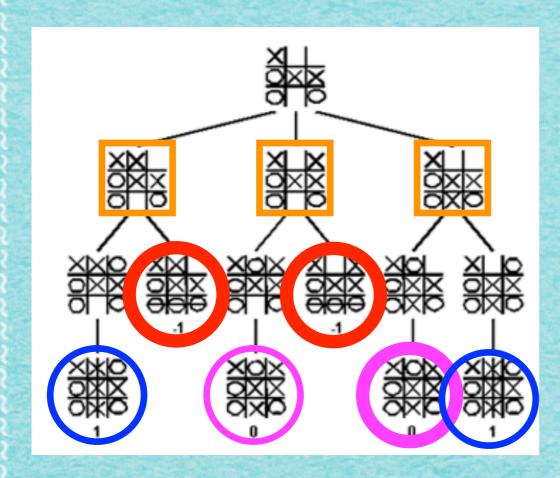


Satz 5.3 (Komplexität von Mergesort)
Für einen n-elementigen Array A hat
Mergesort eine Laufzeit von O(n log n).

Fragen:

- Geht's noch schneller?
- Wie kann man sonst mit Rekursionen umgehen?

5.2 Schranken: Entscheidungsbäume

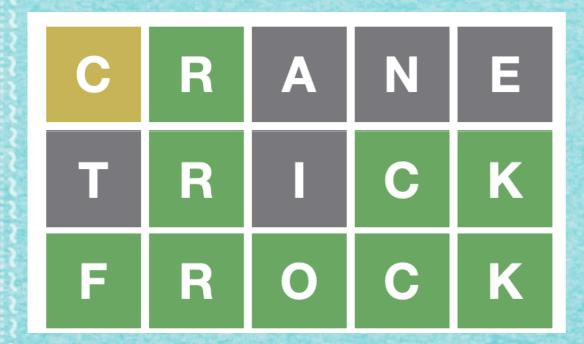




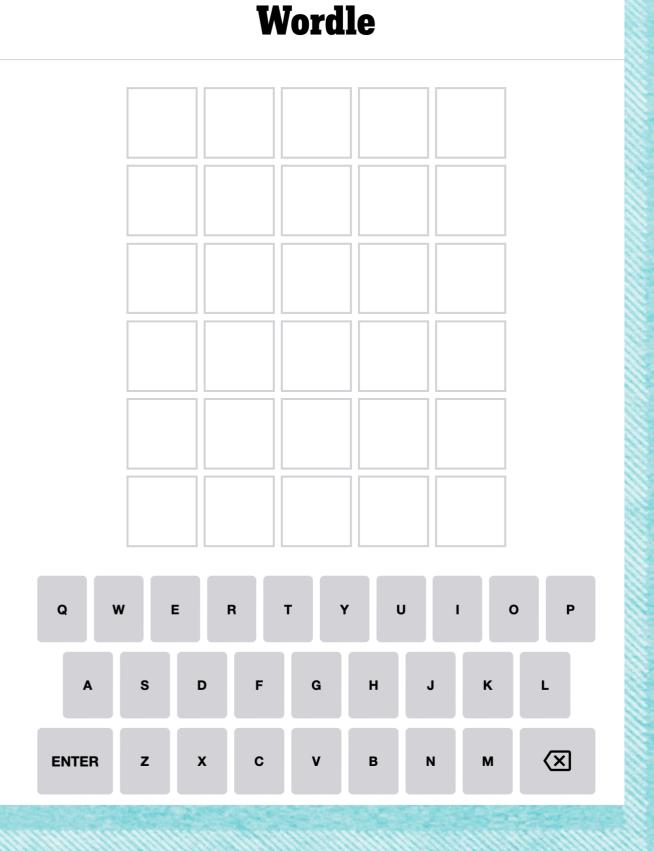


5.2 Schranken: Entscheidungsbäume



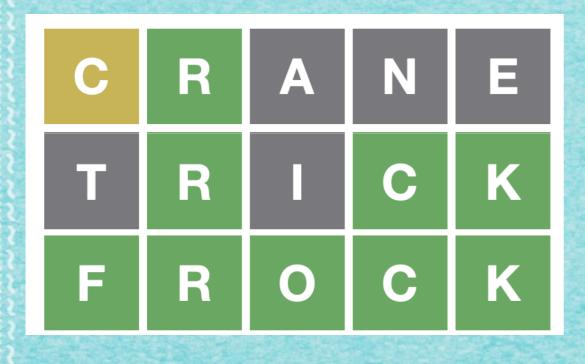


16.01.23



5.2 Schranken: Entscheidungsbäume





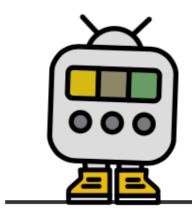
16.01.23



The New York Times

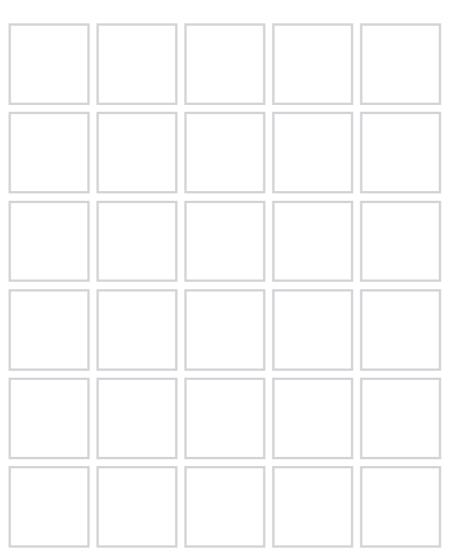
WordleBot: Improve Your Wordle Strategy

By Josh Katz and Matthew Conlen

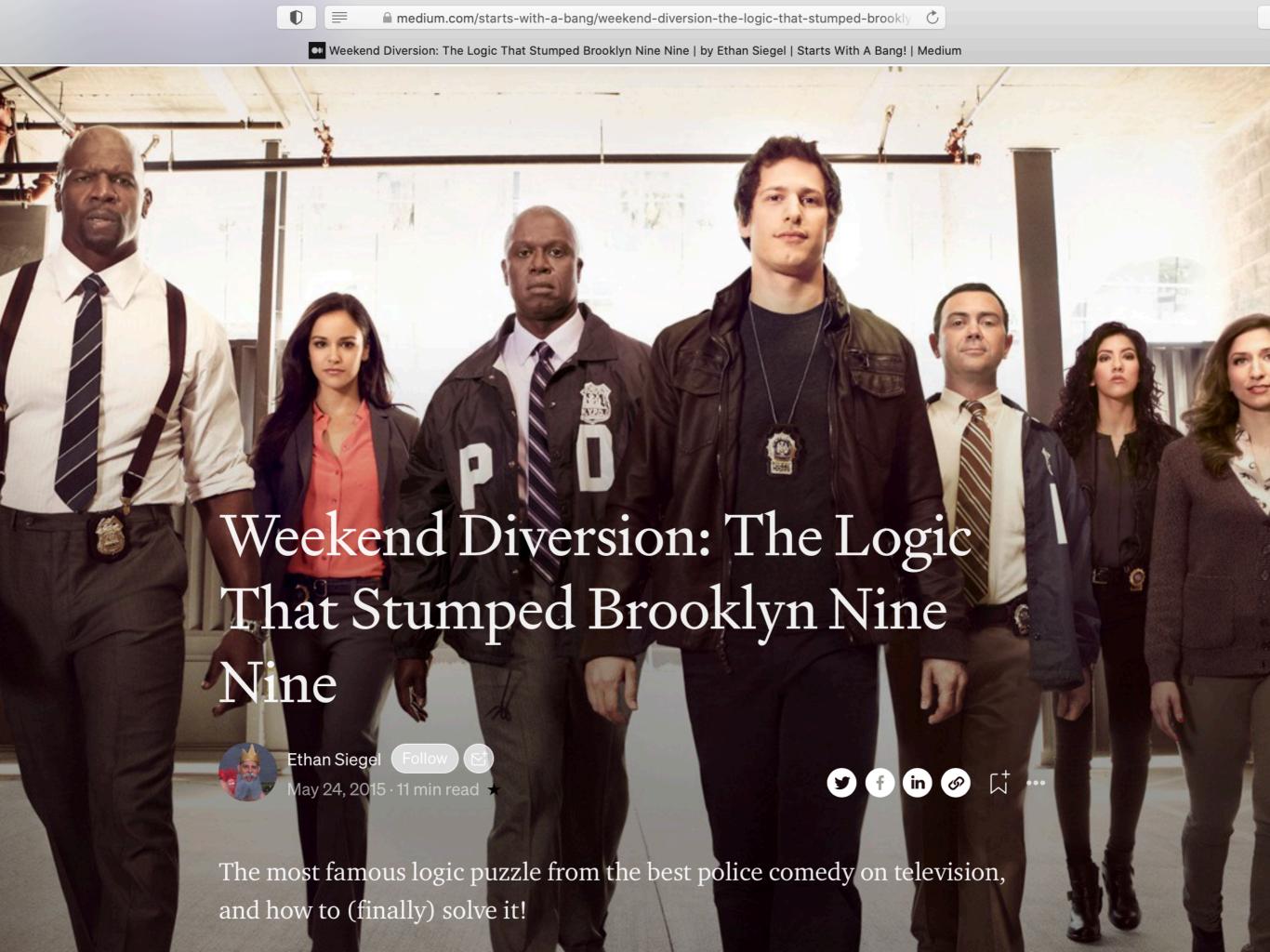


What would you like to do?

16.01.24









"There are 12 men on an island. 11 weigh exactly the same amount, but one of them is slightly lighter or heavier. You must figure out which. The island has no escapes, but there is a see-saw. The exciting catch? You can only use it three times."

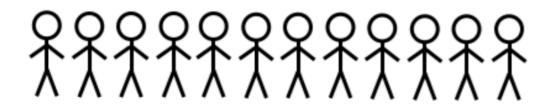
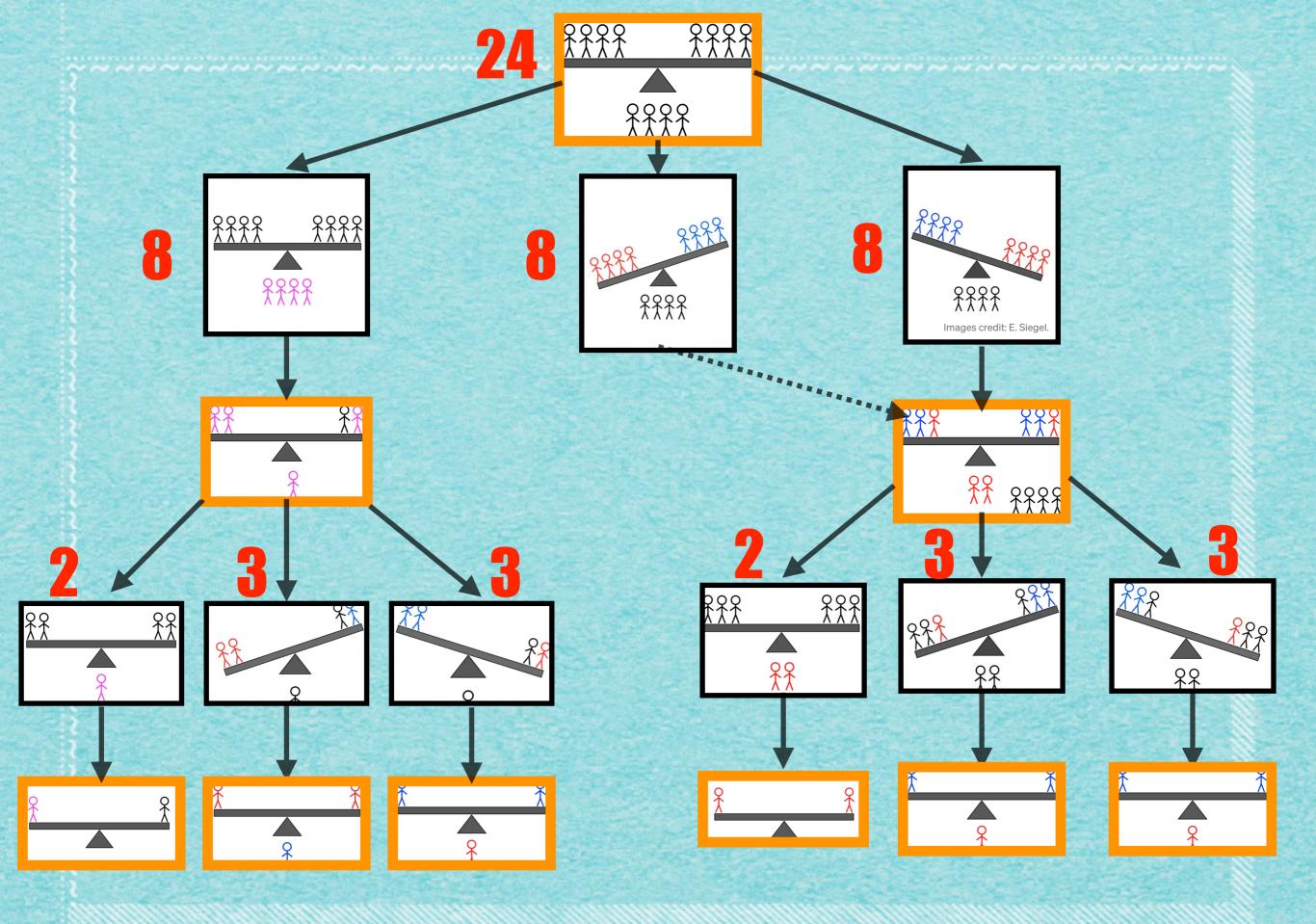




Image credit: E. Siegel, of the setup and starting materials.



If you were able to solve it, you were able to do what Captain Holt, Amy Santiago, Terry Jeffords and the rest of the Nine-Nine couldn't do: avoid a tragic #nerdfail.



Image credit: Fox / Fremulon.

Mehr an der Tafel!

s.fekete@tu-bs.de