

Due at the start of class Friday, June 17, 2011.

Problem 1. Consider an array of size eight with the numbers 50, 70, 10, 20, 60, 40, 80, 30. Assume you execute quicksort using the version of partition from CLRS.

- (a) What is the array after the first partition. How many comparisons did you use? How many exchanges?
- (b) Show the left side after the next partition. How many comparisons did you use? How many exchanges?
- (c) Show the right side after the next partition on that side. How many comparisons did you use? How many exchanges?
- (d) What is the total number of comparisons in the entire algorithm? What is the total number of exchanges in the entire algorithm?

Problem 2. Assume you execute quicksort using the version of partition from CLRS.

- (a) What is the fewest exchanges that the algorithm will execute for an input of size n .
- (b) Give an example with $n = 8$.

Problem 3. Write an algorithm `Partition(A, p, r, s)` to partition array A from p to r based on element $A[s]$ ($p \leq s \leq r$), using exactly $r - p$ comparisons and $r - p + O(1)$ moves. The element $A[s]$ should end up in its proper sorted location after partitioning.

Problem 4. Challenge problem. Consider the following recurrence that basically occurs from one of the recursive integer multiplication algorithms:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 4T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + n & \text{if } n > 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } n = 1 \end{cases}$$

Find a constant a such that $T(n) = an^2 + O(n)$. Justify your answer.