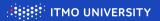


ITMO UNIVERSITY

How to Win Coding Competitions: Secrets of Champions

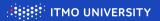
Week 3: Sorting and Search Algorithms Lecture 2: Insertion sort

Maxim Buzdalov Saint Petersburg 2016



Idea of the algorithm:

- ► A sequence of one element is sorted. Let's grow it!
- Increase the sorted part, step by step, until everything is sorted
 - Take the element adjacent to the sorted part
 - ▶ Push it backwards, step by step, while it is greater than the predecessor



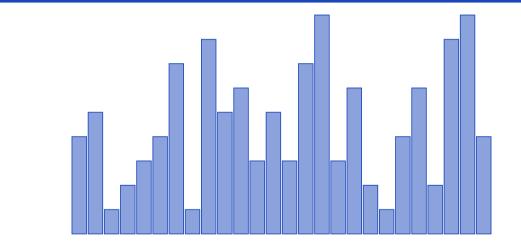
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```
procedure INSERTIONSORT(A, \leq)
for i from 1 to |A| by 1 do
k \leftarrow i
while (k > 1) and not (A[k-1] \leq A[k]) do
A[k-1] \Leftrightarrow A[k]
k \leftarrow k-1
end while
end for
end procedure
```

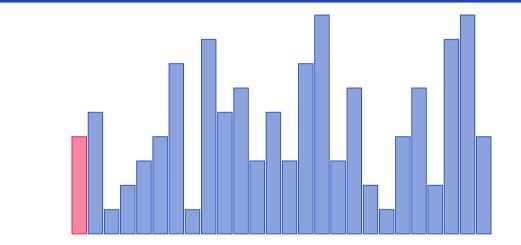








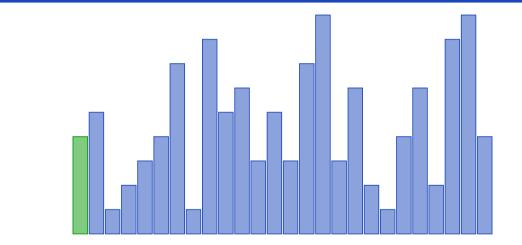




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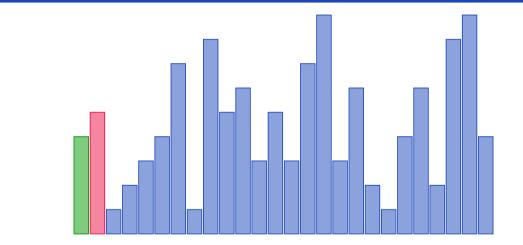






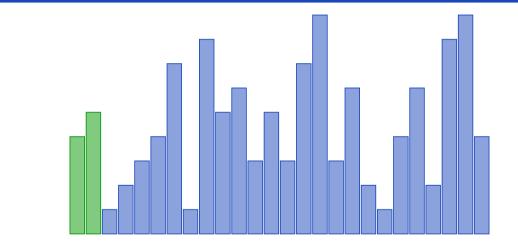






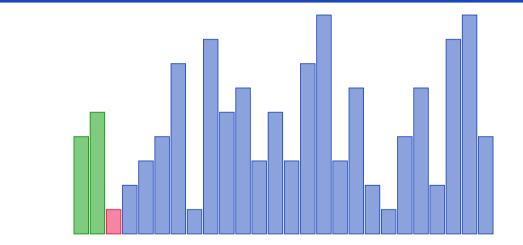






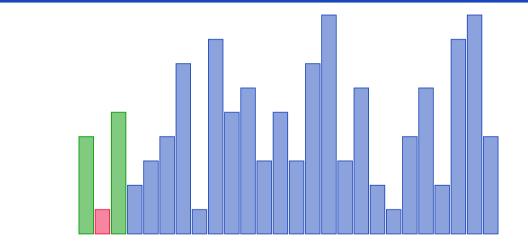






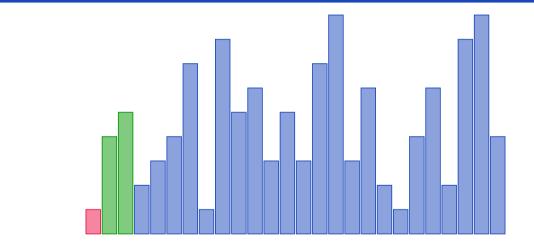






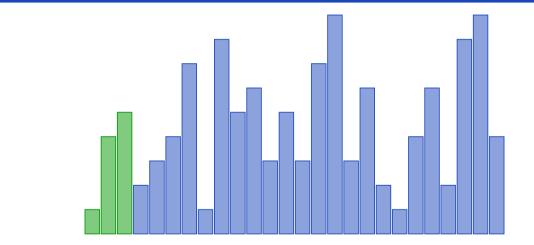






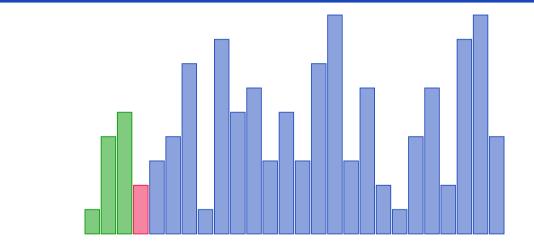






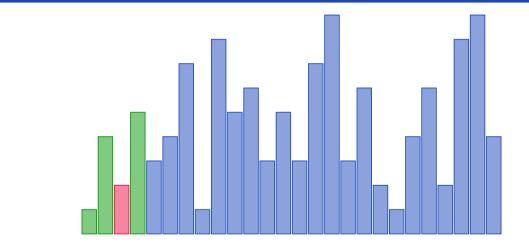






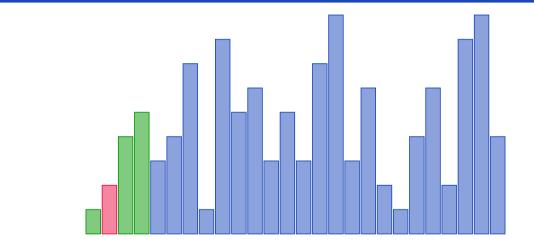






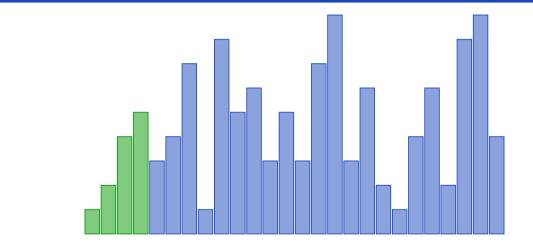






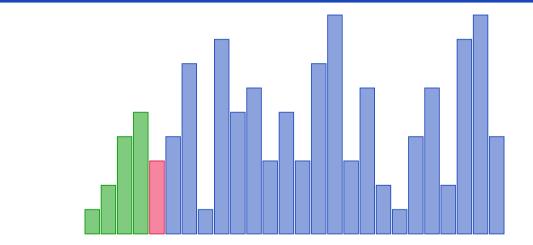






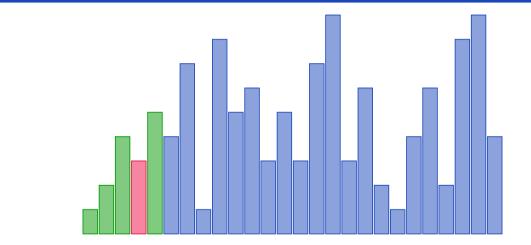






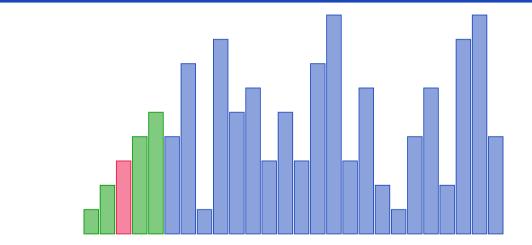






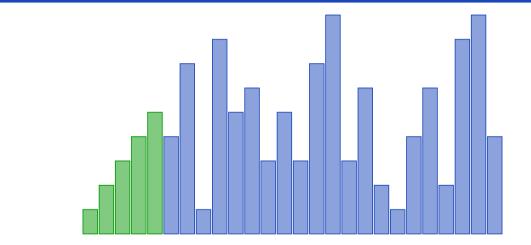






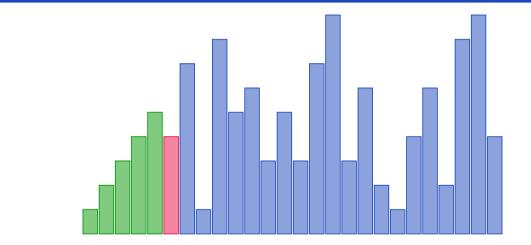






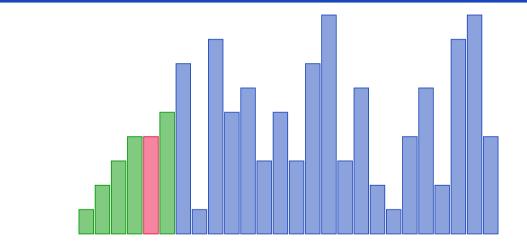






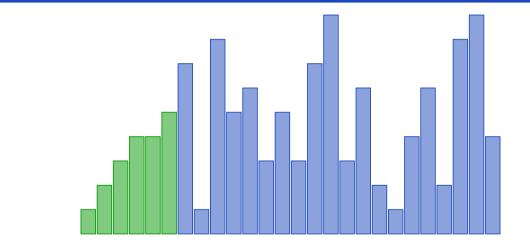






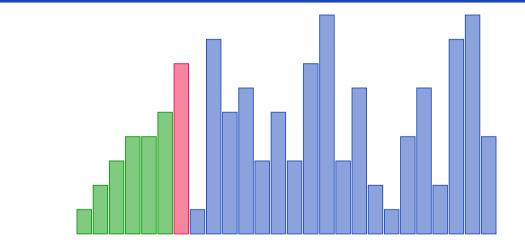






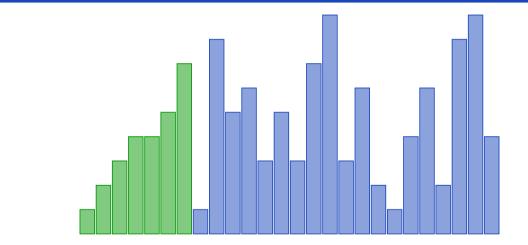






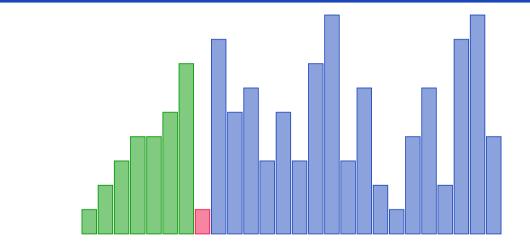






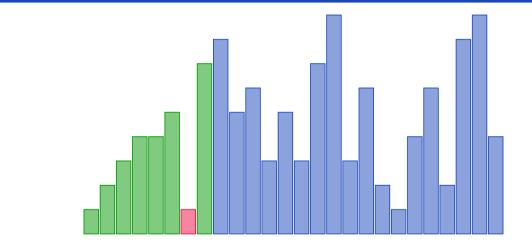






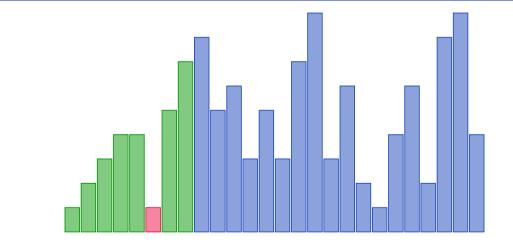






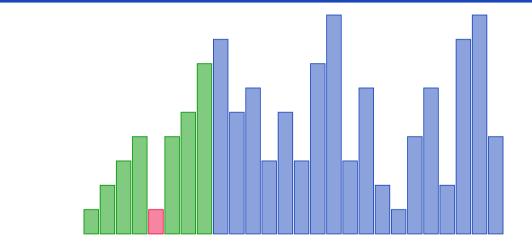


Insertion sort: Example



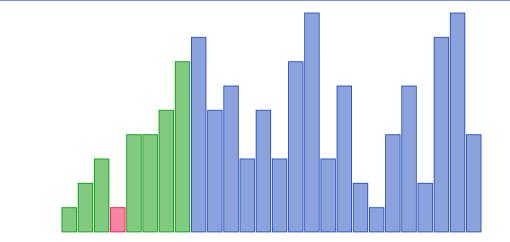








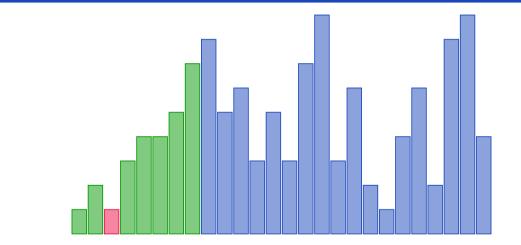
Insertion sort: Example



3/6

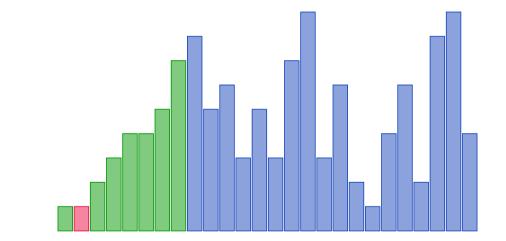






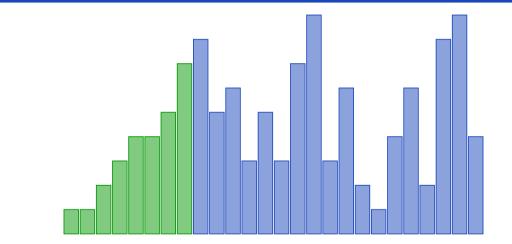


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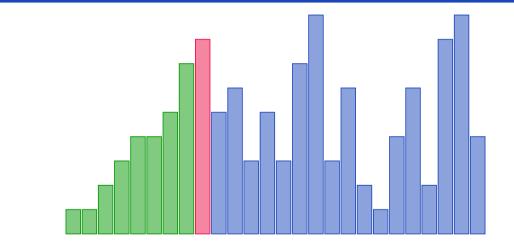






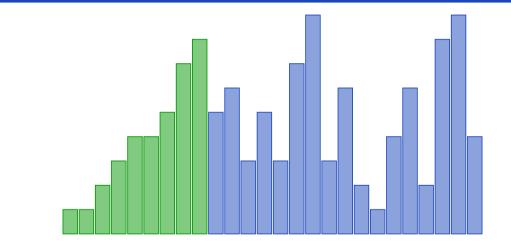






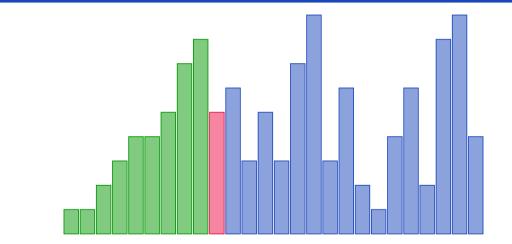






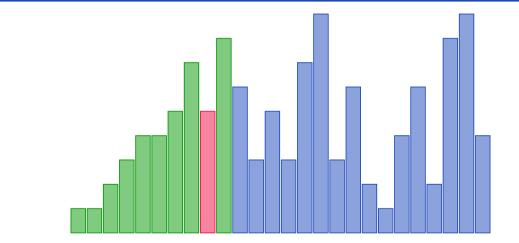




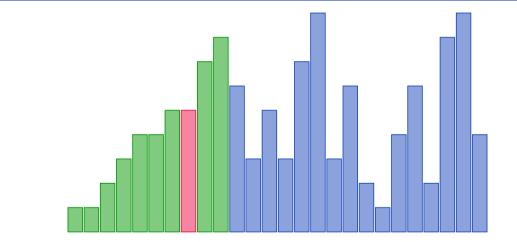




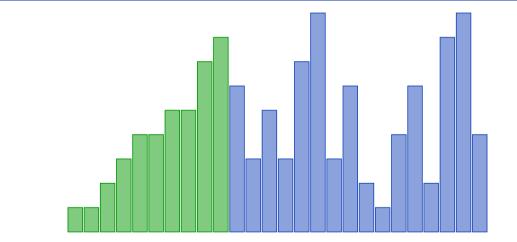




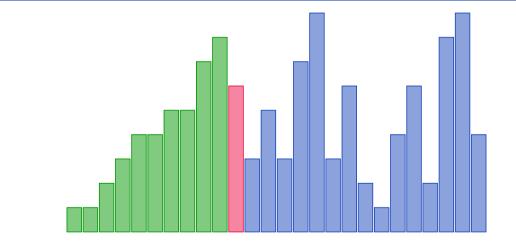




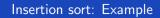


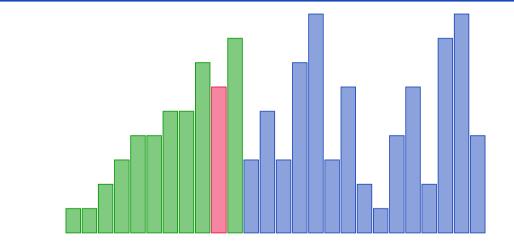






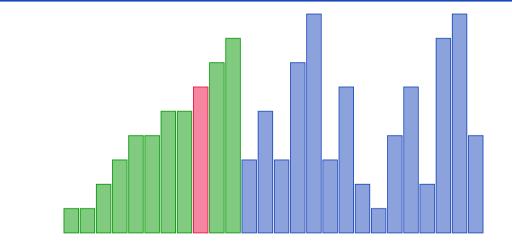






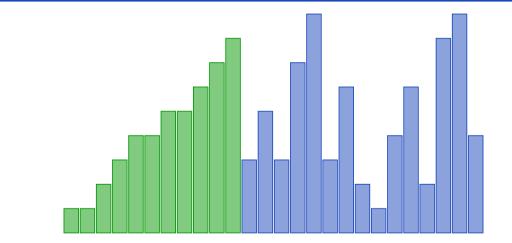






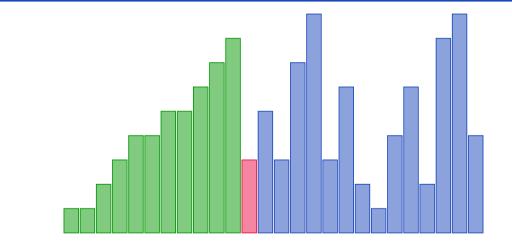






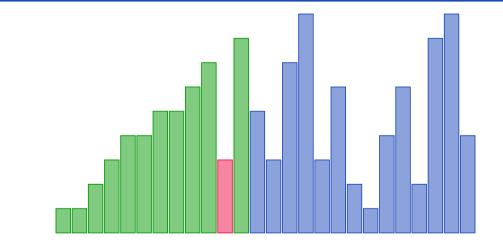






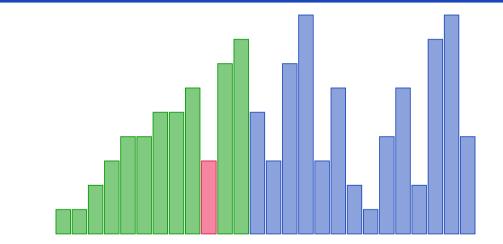






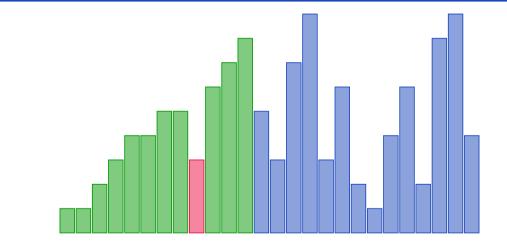




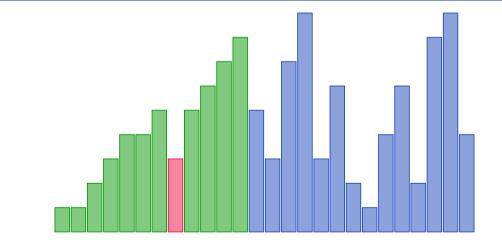




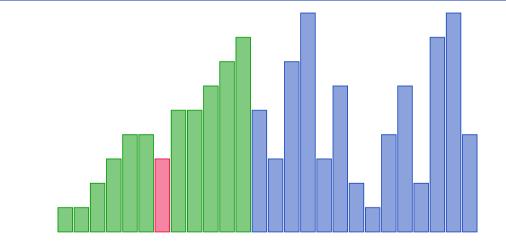






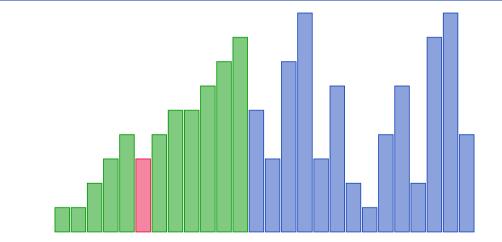






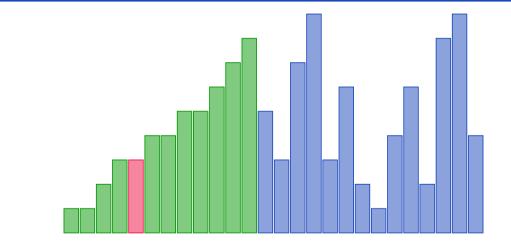
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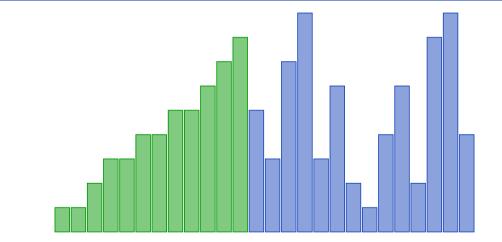






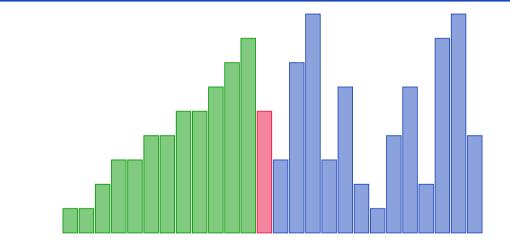






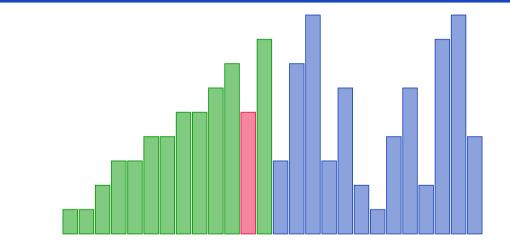




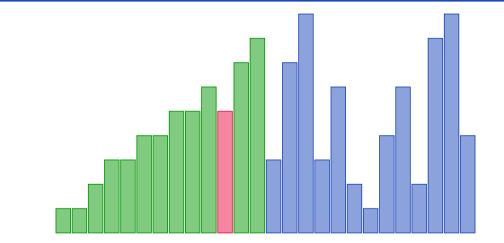




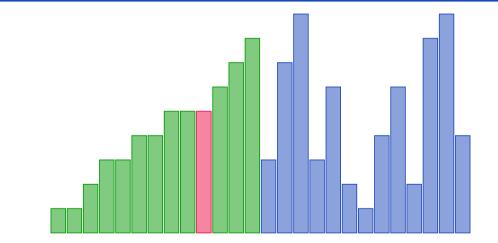






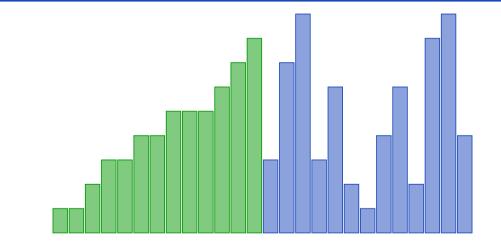




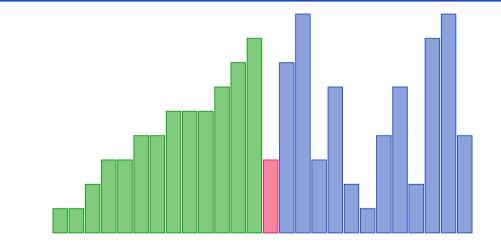


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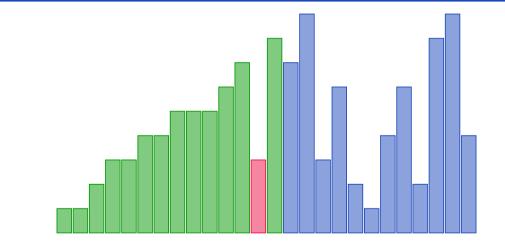




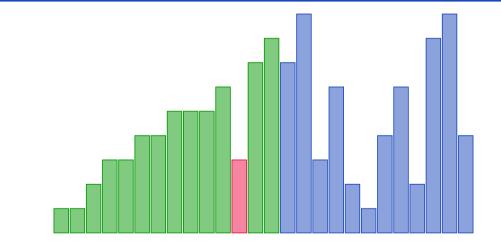




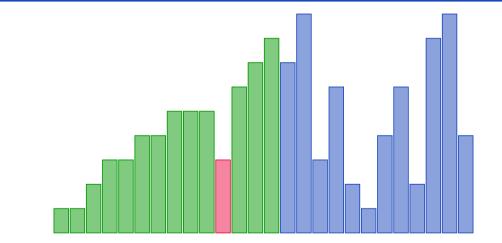




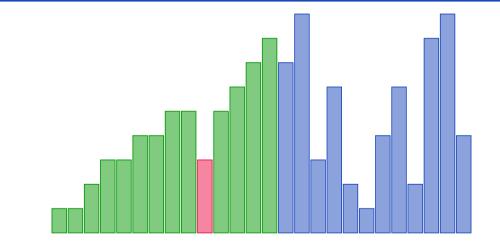




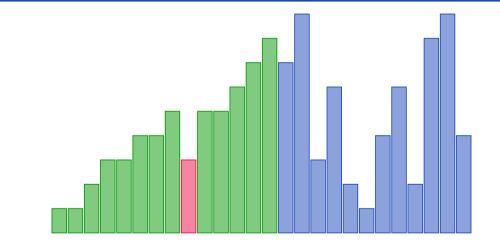




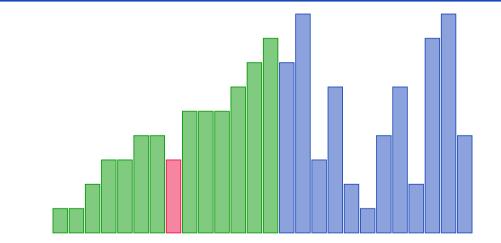




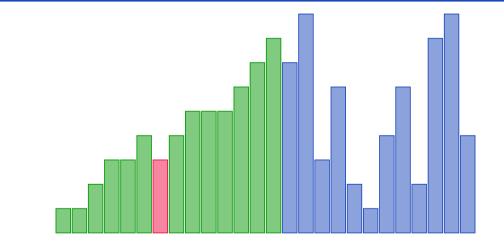




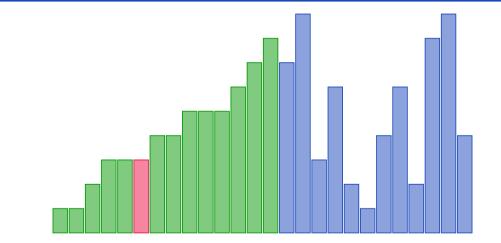




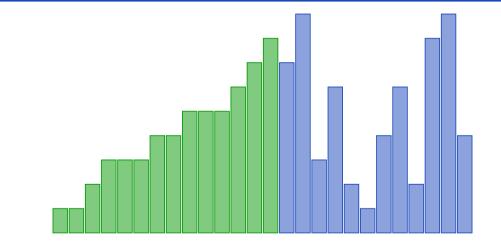




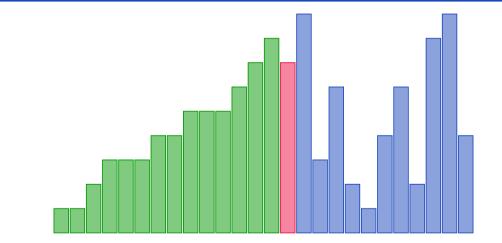




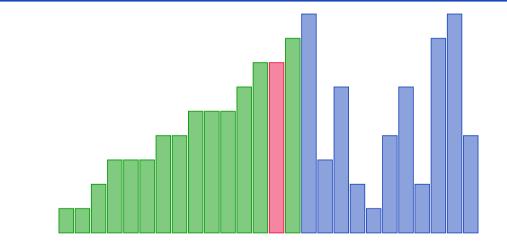




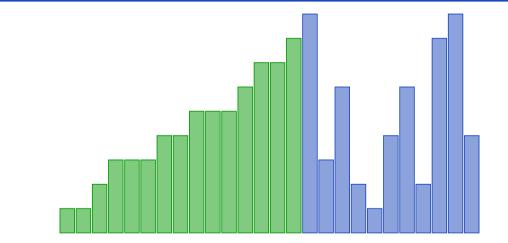




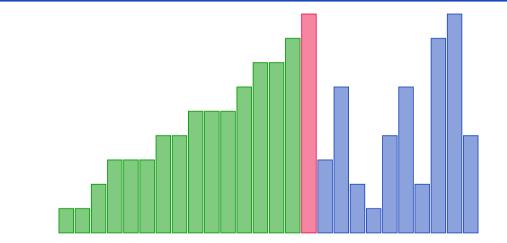




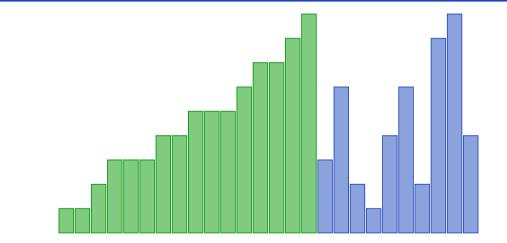




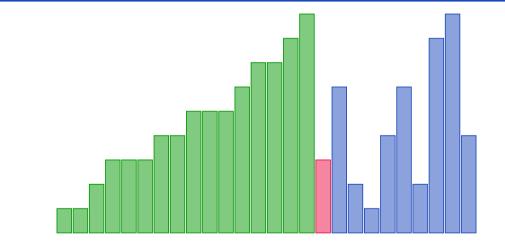






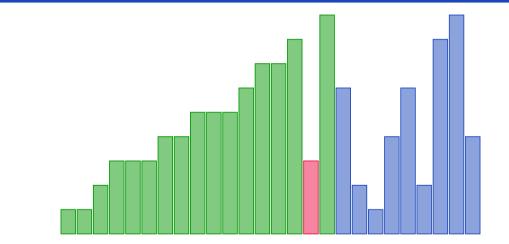






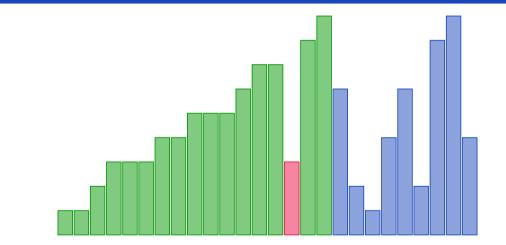






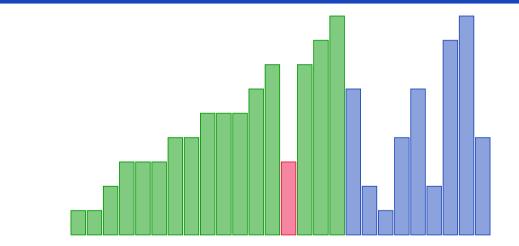






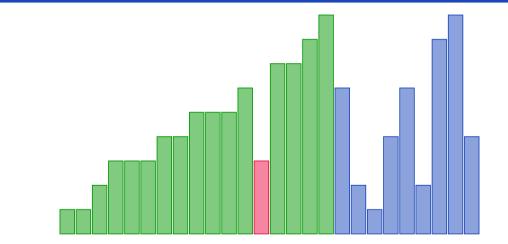






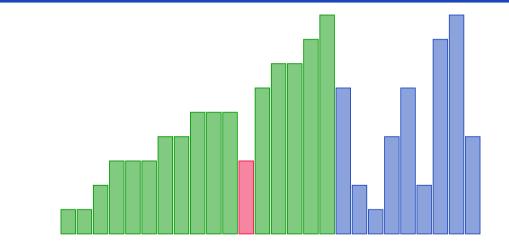






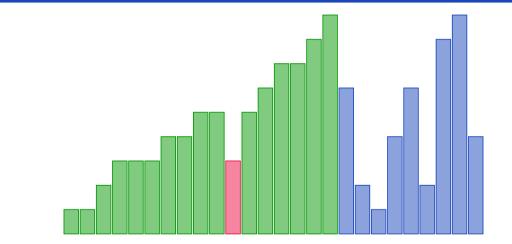






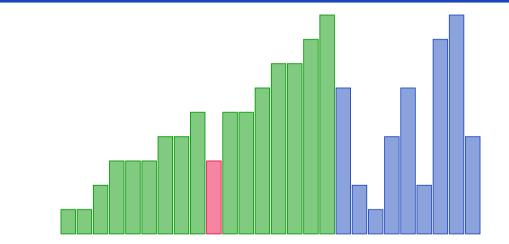






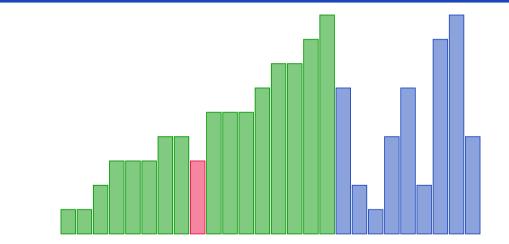






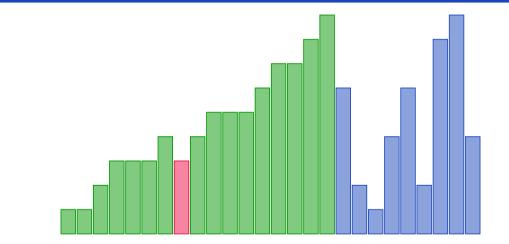






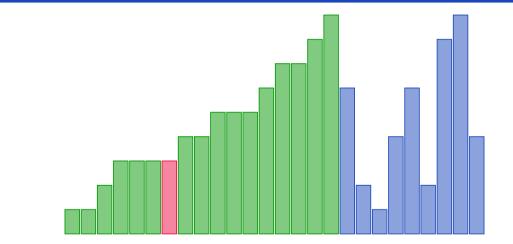






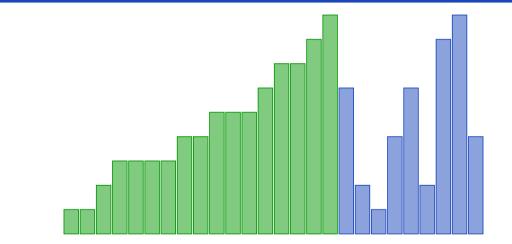






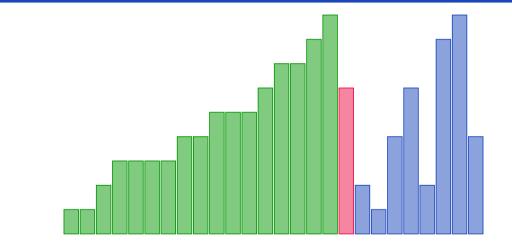




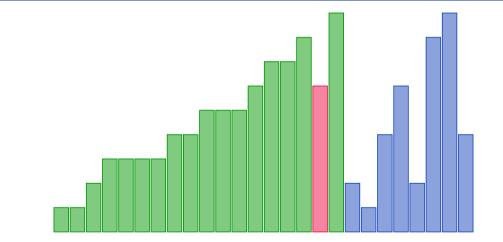




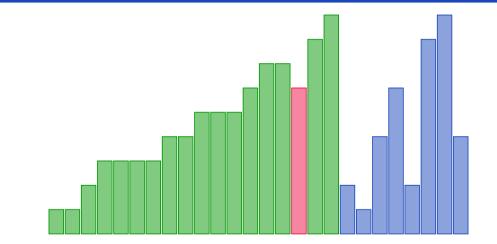




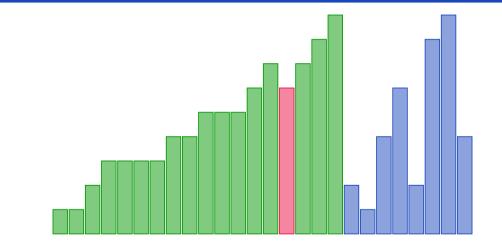




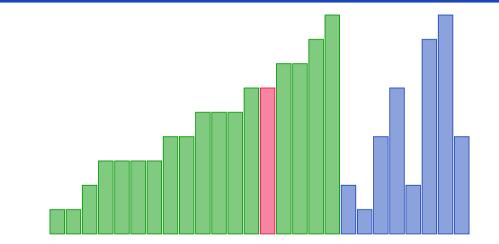




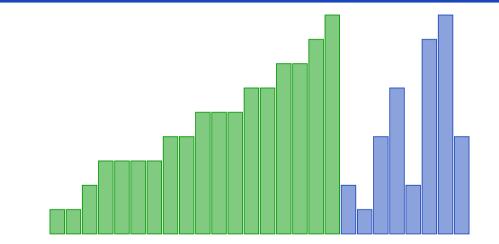




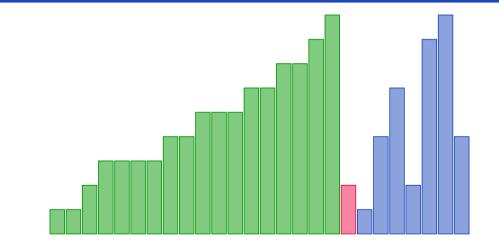




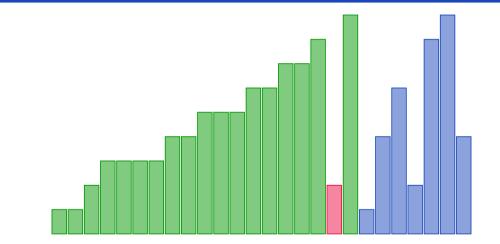




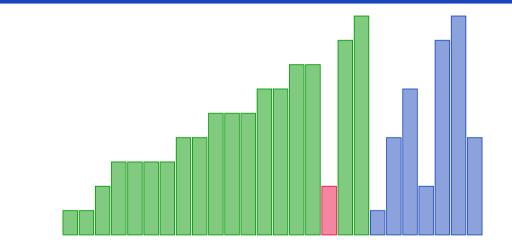




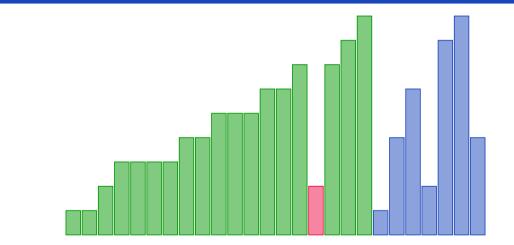






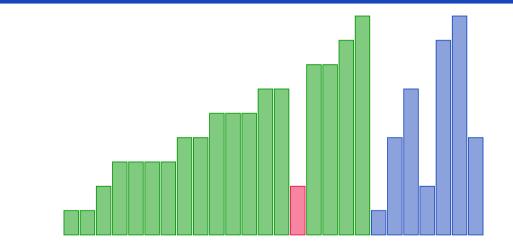






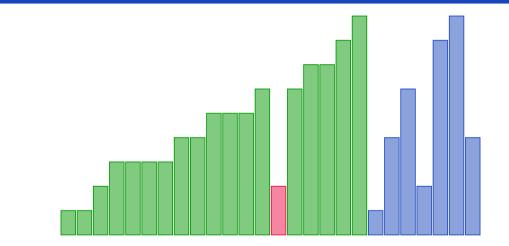
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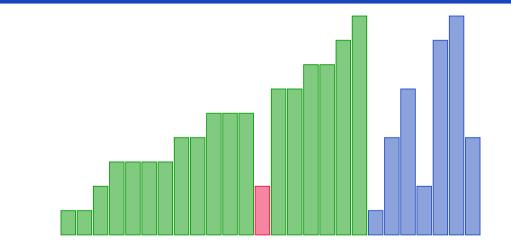


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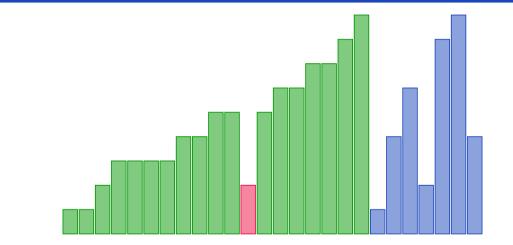




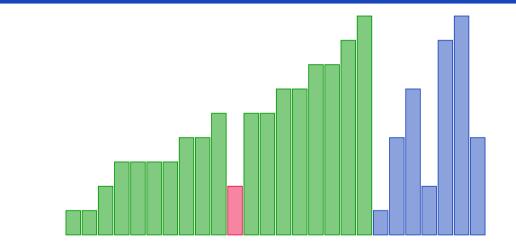




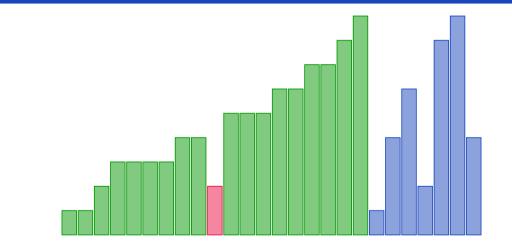






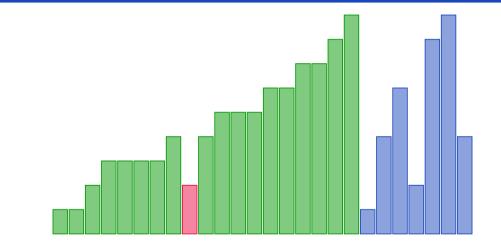




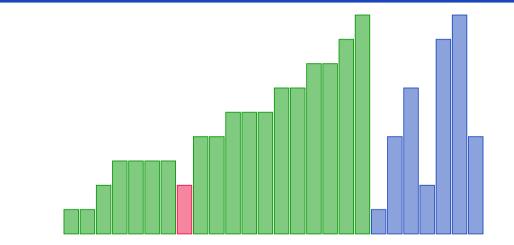


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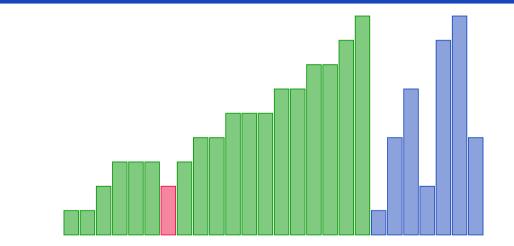




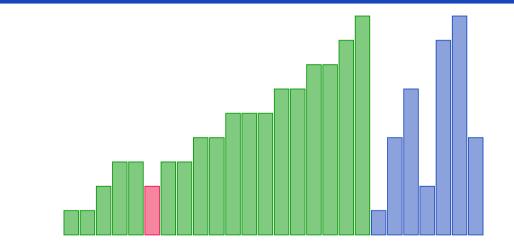




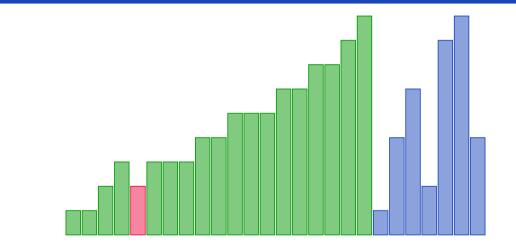




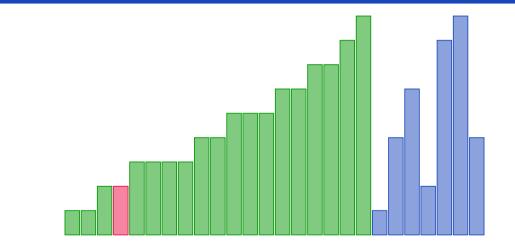




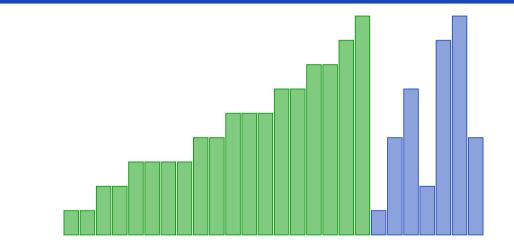




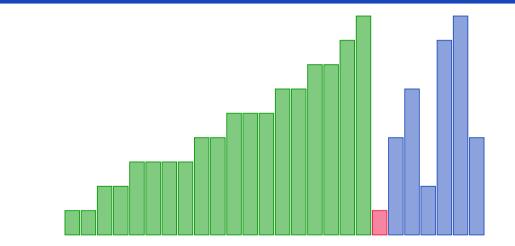




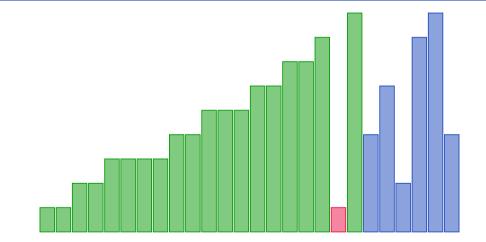




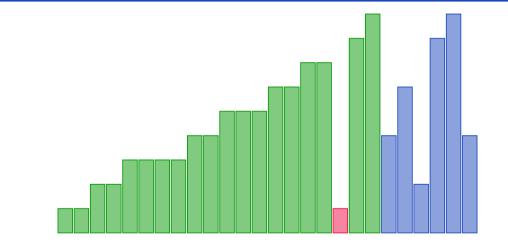




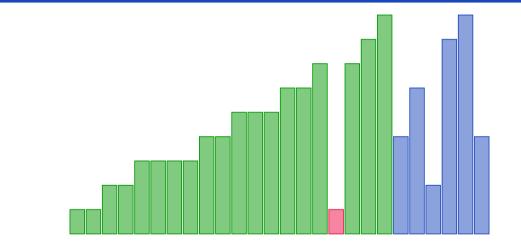




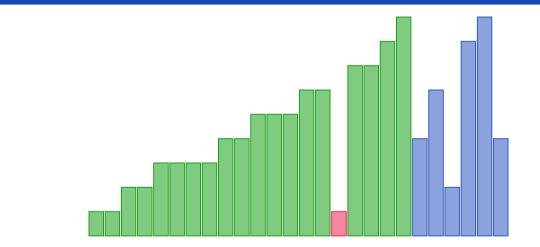






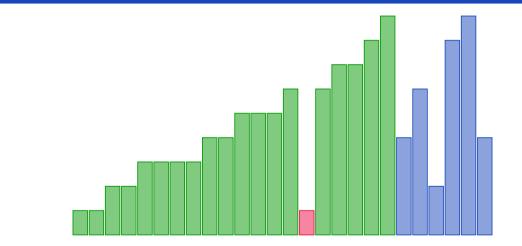




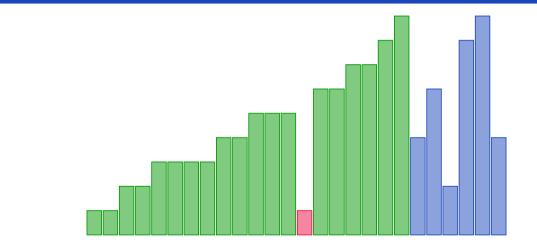


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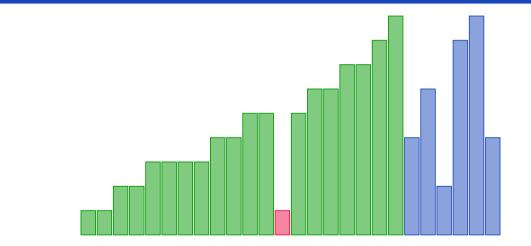




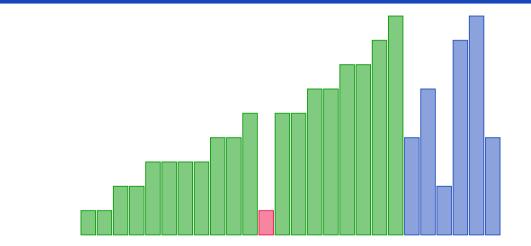




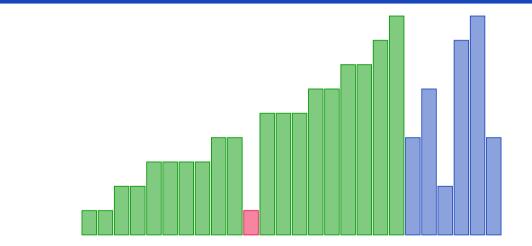


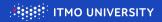


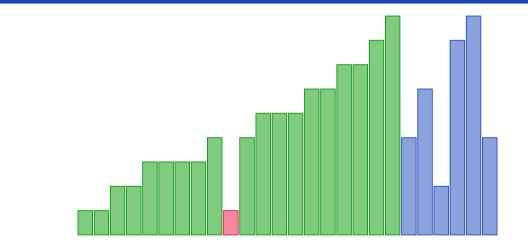




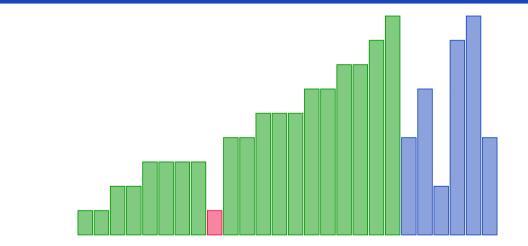


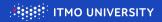


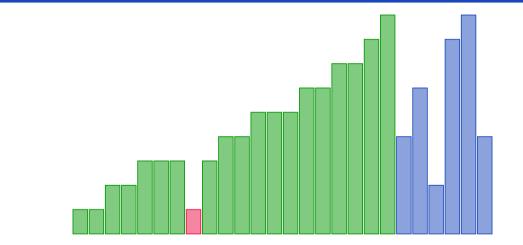




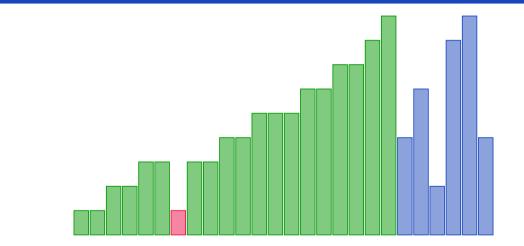




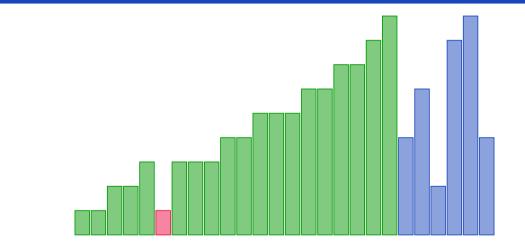


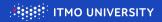


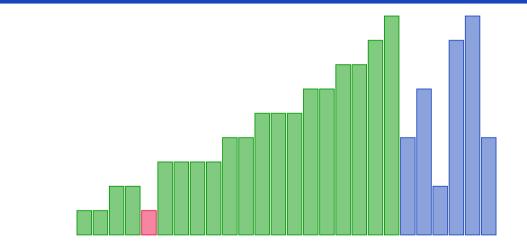


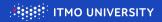


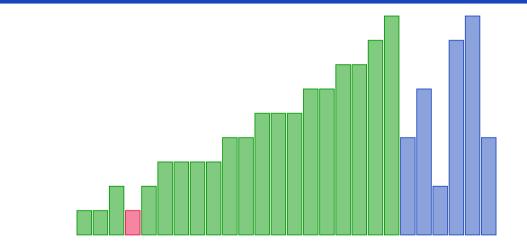


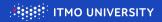


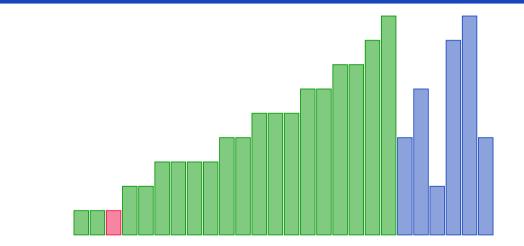




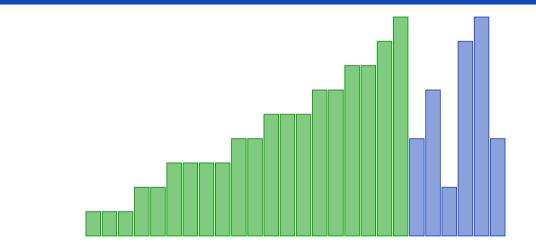


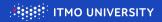


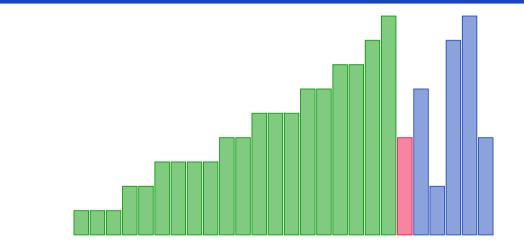


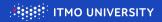


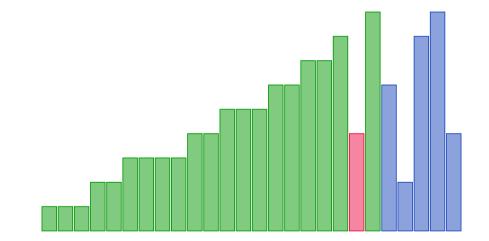






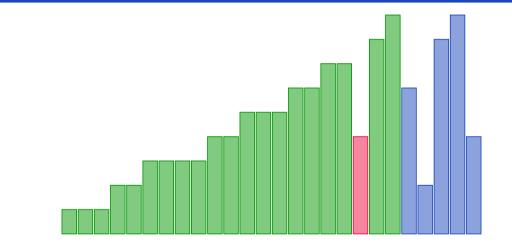




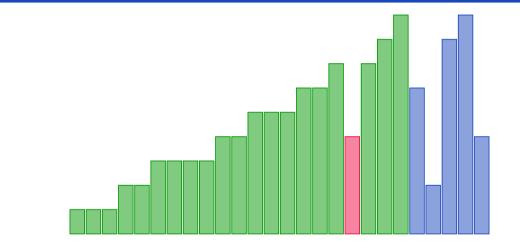


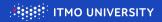
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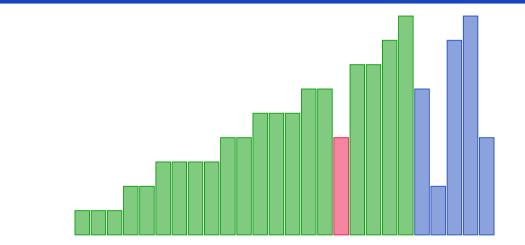




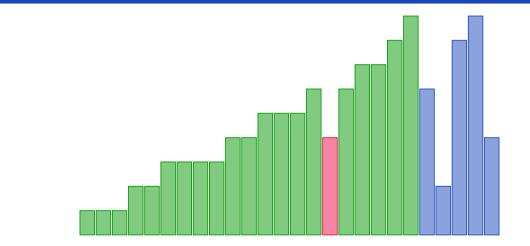




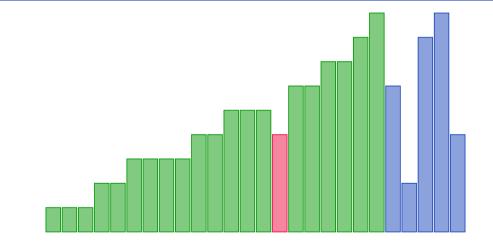




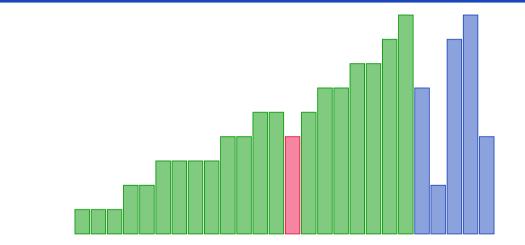




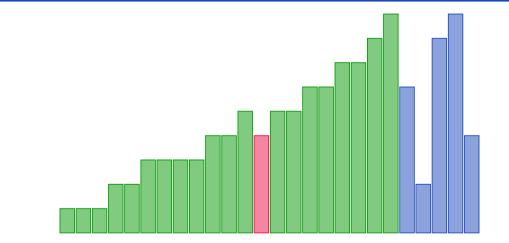






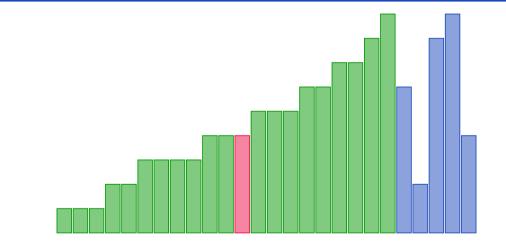






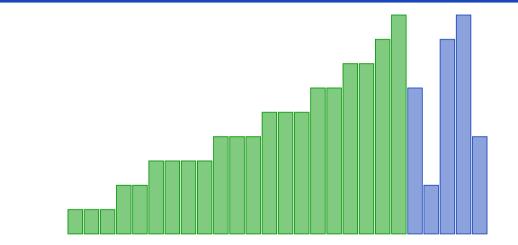
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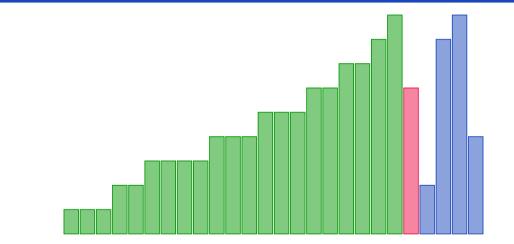


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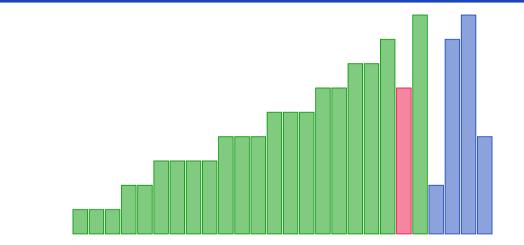




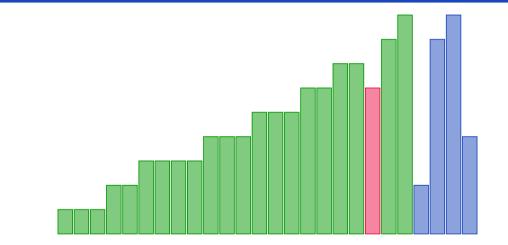




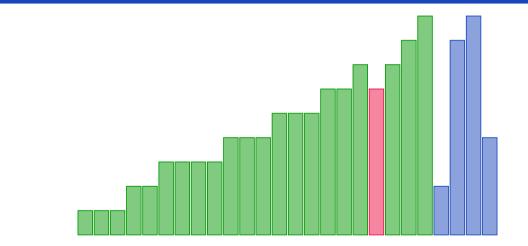




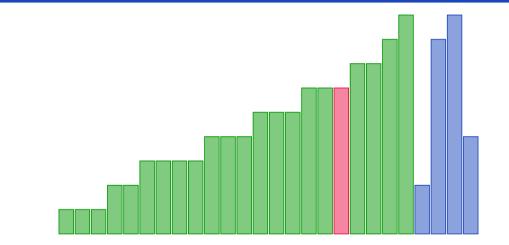




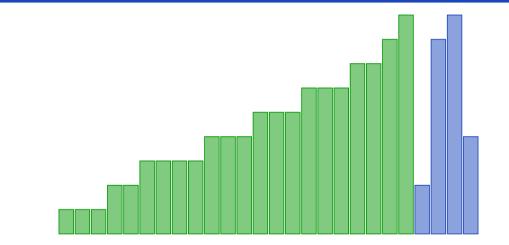




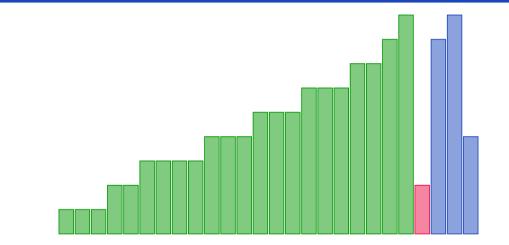




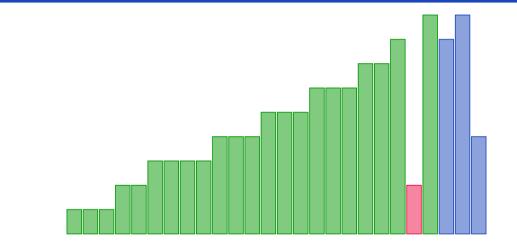


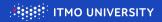


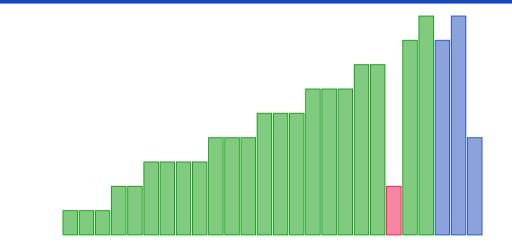




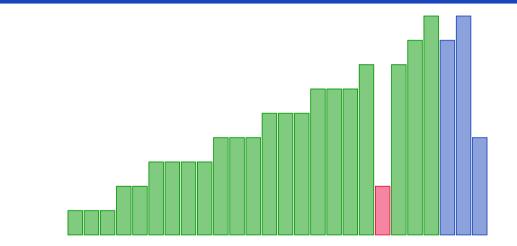


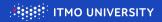


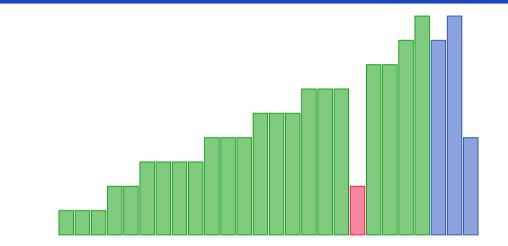




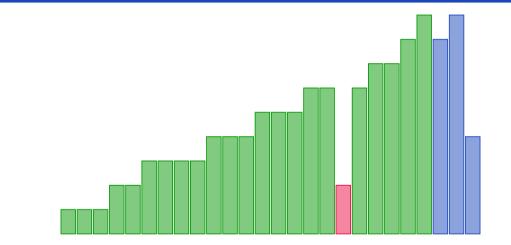




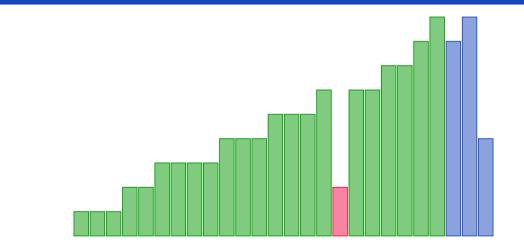


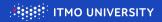


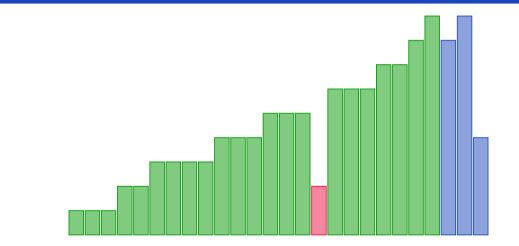




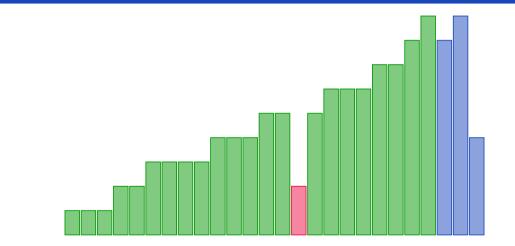




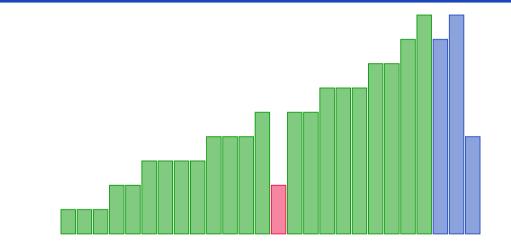






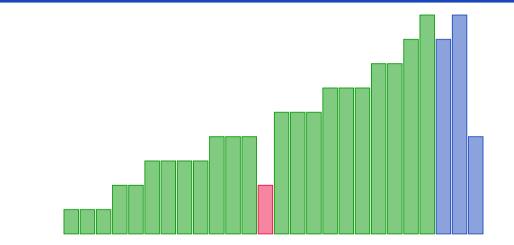




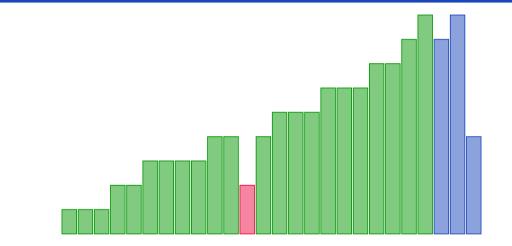


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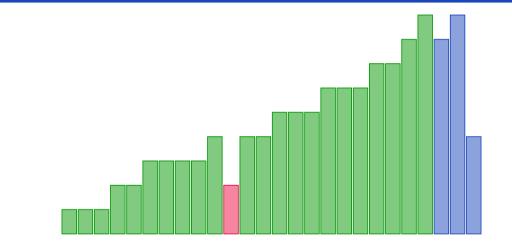




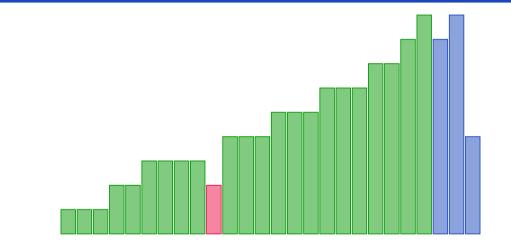




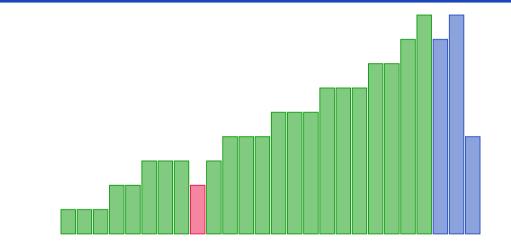




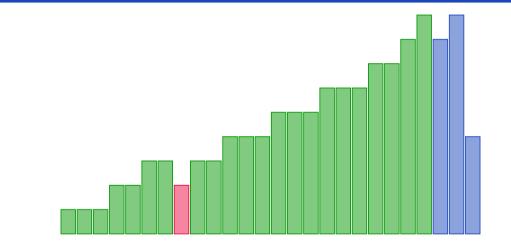




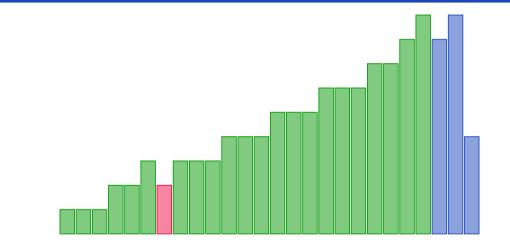




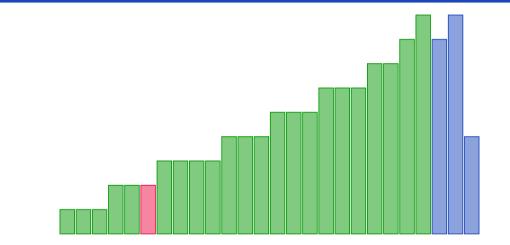




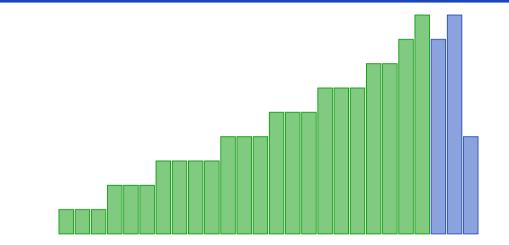




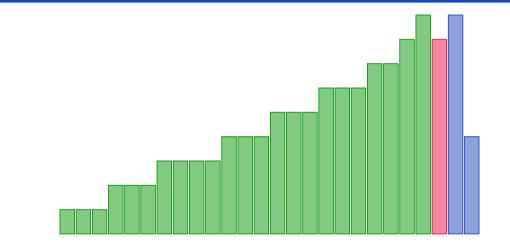




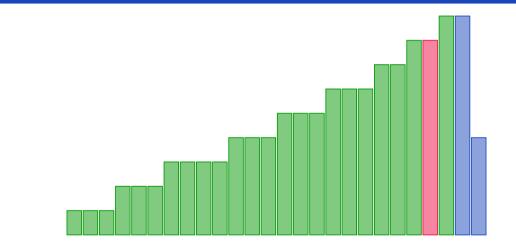




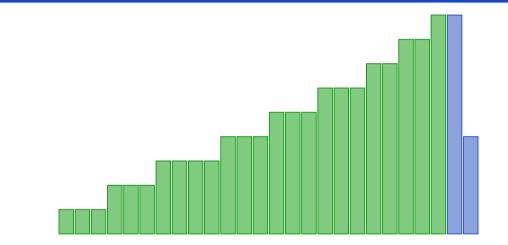




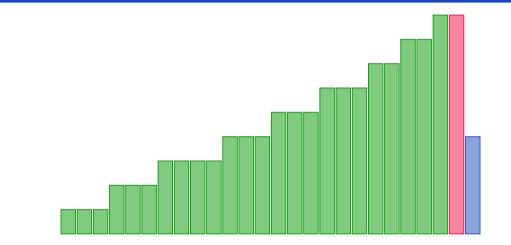


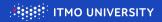


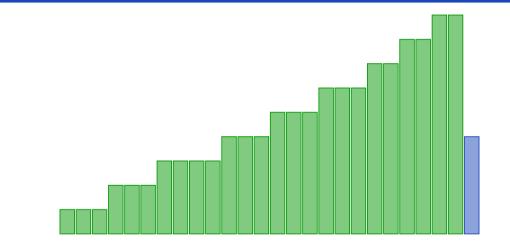




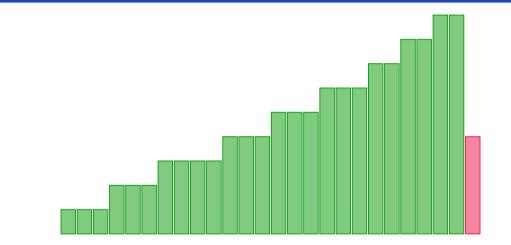


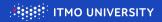


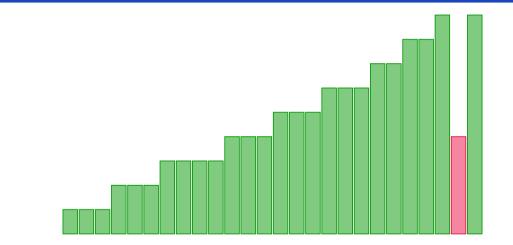




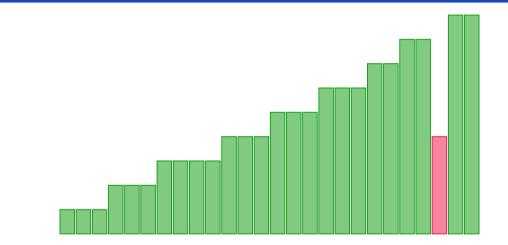




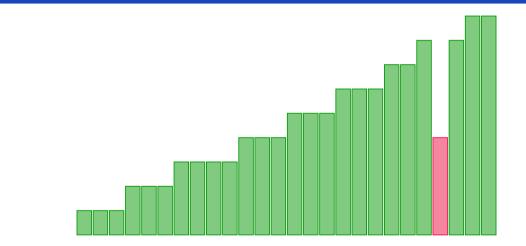


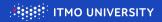


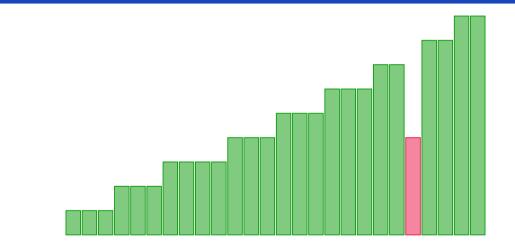


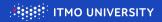


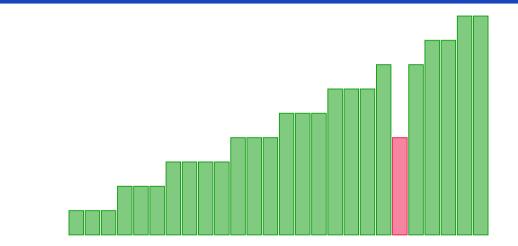




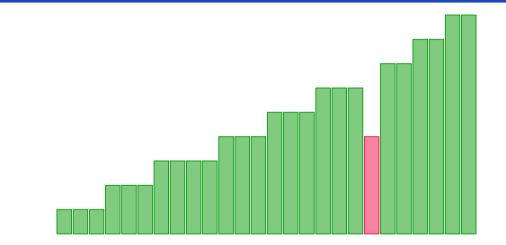




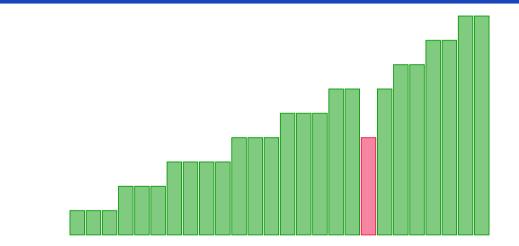




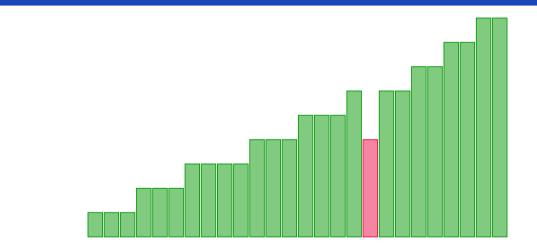


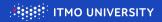


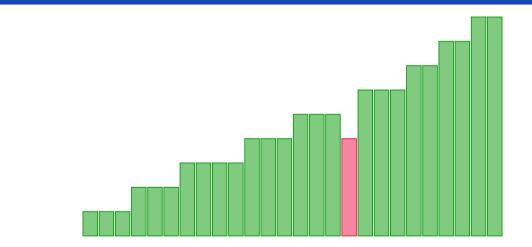


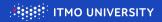


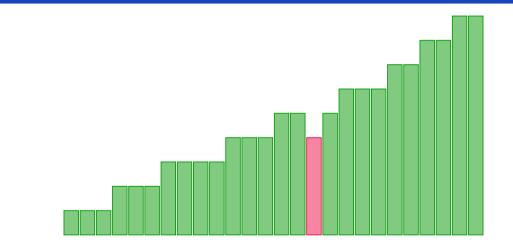




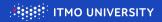


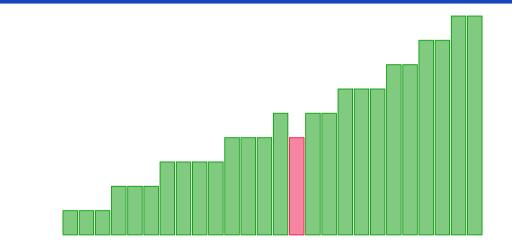




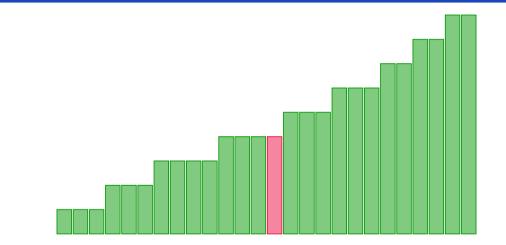


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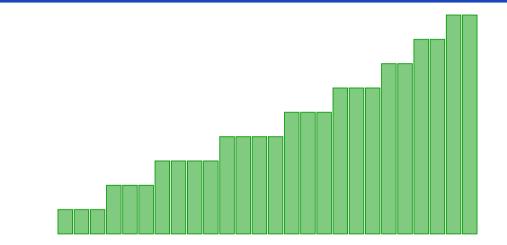








Insertion sort: Example





After $t \ge 1$ iterations of the insertion sort, the A[1:t] part of the input is sorted.



Theorem After $t \ge 1$ iterations of the insertion sort, the A[1:t] part of the input is sorted. Proof. We use mathematical induction.



After $t \ge 1$ iterations of the insertion sort, the A[1:t] part of the input is sorted.

Proof.

We use mathematical induction.

• Induction base. For t = 1, A[1:1] consists of one element, thus it is sorted.



After $t \ge 1$ iterations of the insertion sort, the A[1:t] part of the input is sorted.

Proof.

We use mathematical induction.

- Induction base. For t = 1, A[1:1] consists of one element, thus it is sorted.
- Induction step. Let x = A[t]. By induction assumption, A[1: t-1] is sorted.



After $t \ge 1$ iterations of the insertion sort, the A[1:t] part of the input is sorted.

Proof.

We use mathematical induction.

- Induction base. For t = 1, A[1:1] consists of one element, thus it is sorted.
- ▶ Induction step. Let x = A[t]. By induction assumption, A[1: t-1] is sorted. Thus, there exists an index $j \in [1; t]$ such that:
 - ▶ for all i < j, $A[i] \le x$
 - for all $i \ge j$, A[i] > x



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The relative order of the elements from A[1:t-1] is not changed while x is propagated backwards. So when A[j] becomes x, A[1:t] becomes ordered.



After $t \ge 1$ iterations of the insertion sort, the A[1:t] part of the input is sorted.

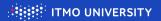
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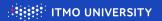
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Correctness of the insertion sort follows from this theorem with t = |A|.

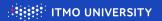


- Let N = |A|
- Running time of a *t*-th iteration: at most t 1 comparisons and swaps
 - At least one comparison for t > 1

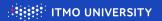


• Let N = |A|

- Running time of a *t*-th iteration: at most t 1 comparisons and swaps
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- Upper bound on the total running time: $O\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} (t-1)\right) = O\left(\frac{N(N-1)}{2}\right) = O(N^2)$

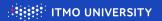


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- Running time of a *t*-th iteration: at most t 1 comparisons and swaps
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- Lower bound on the total running time: $\Omega\left(\sum_{i=2}^{N} 1\right) = \Omega(N)$
- Both bounds are strict:
 - Best case: A = [1, 2, ..., N 1, N]
 - Worst case: $A = [N, N 1, \dots, 2, 1]$



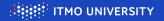
- Let N = |A|
- Running time of a *t*-th iteration: at most t 1 comparisons and swaps
 - At least one comparison for t > 1
- Upper bound on the total running time: $O\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} (t-1)\right) = O\left(\frac{N(N-1)}{2}\right) = O(N^2)$
- Lower bound on the total running time: $\Omega\left(\sum_{i=2}^{N} 1\right) = \Omega(N)$
- Both bounds are strict:
 - Best case: A = [1, 2, ..., N 1, N]
 - Worst case: $A = [N, N 1, \dots, 2, 1]$
- What about the average case?



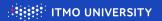
Insertion sort: Running time II

A more precise running time estimation...

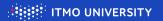




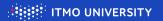
- ▶ The number of swaps in the insertion sort is equal to the number of inversions
 - Each swap decreases the number of inversions by one
 - ► At the end, we have a sorted array, which has zero inversions



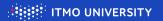
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- ▶ The running time is proportional to the number of inversions
 - ... plus at most N-1 comparisons which do not result in swaps



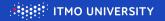
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 - Consider two arbitrary indices $1 \le i < j \le N$
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 - N!/2 permutations with inversion on *i* and *j*



A more precise running time estimation: $\Theta(N^2)$ on average Inversion: the number of situations when i < j and $A_i > A_j$ Observations:

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- ▶ The running time is proportional to the number of inversions
 - ... plus at most N-1 comparisons which do not result in swaps
- The average running time of the insertion sort over all permutations is $\Theta(N^2)$
 - Count the total number of inversions in all permutations
 - Consider two arbitrary indices $1 \le i < j \le N$
 - Each permutation with $A_i < A_j$ has = 1 corresponding one with $A_i > A_j$
 - N!/2 permutations with inversion on *i* and *j*
 - Average number of inversions per permutation: $\frac{N!}{2} \cdot \frac{N(N-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{N!} = \frac{N(N-1)}{4} = \Theta(N^2)$

6/6