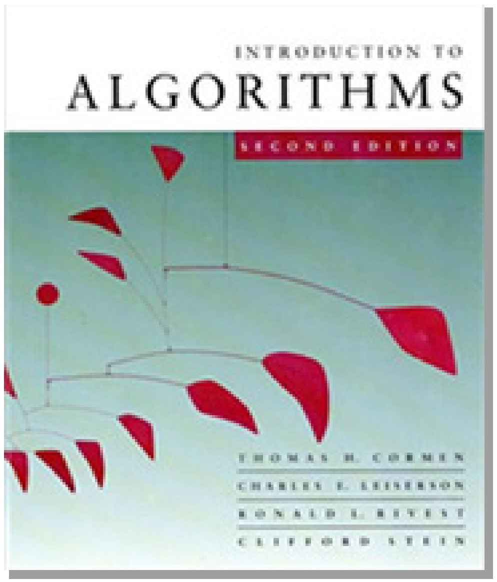
Introduction to Algorithms

6.046J/18.401J



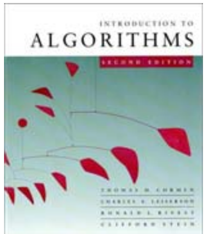
LECTURE 6

Order Statistics

- Randomized divide and conquer
- Analysis of expected time
- Worst-case linear-time order statistics
- Analysis

Prof. Erik Demaine

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Order statistics

Select the ith smallest of n elements (the element with ***rank*** i).

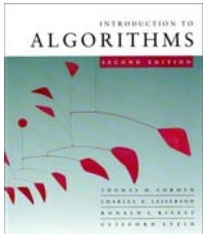
- $i = 1$: ***minimum***;
- $i = n$: ***maximum***;
- $i = \lfloor (n+1)/2 \rfloor$ or $\lceil (n+1)/2 \rceil$: ***median***.

Naive algorithm: Sort and index ith element.

Worst-case running time $= \Theta(n \lg n) + \Theta(1)$
$= \Theta(n \lg n)$,

using merge sort or heapsort (*not* quicksort).

Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Randomized divide-and-conquer algorithm

RAND-SELECT(A, p, q, i) ▷ ith smallest of $A[p\,..\,q]$

  if $p = q$ **then return** $A[p]$

  $r \leftarrow$ RAND-PARTITION(A, p, q)

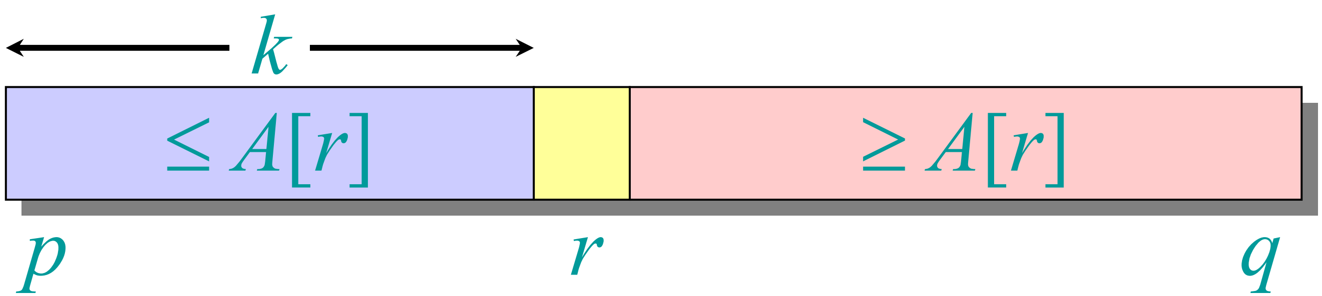
  $k \leftarrow r - p + 1$ ▷ $k = \text{rank}(A[r])$

  if $i = k$ **then return** $A[r]$

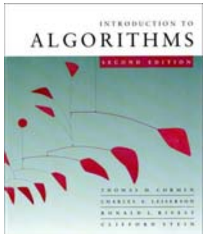
  if $i < k$

    then return RAND-SELECT($A, p, r - 1, i$)

    else return RAND-SELECT($A, r + 1, q, i - k$)



Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Example

Select the $i = 7$th smallest:

6	10	13	5	8	3	2	11

$i = 7$

pivot

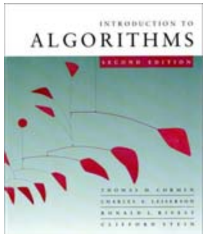
Partition:

2	5	3	6	8	13	10	11

$k = 4$

Select the $7 - 4 = 3$rd smallest recursively.

Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Intuition for analysis

(All our analyses today assume that all elements are distinct.)

Lucky:

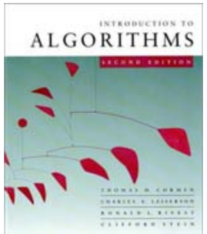
$$T(n) = T(9n/10) + \Theta(n) \qquad n^{\log_{10/9} 1} = n^0 = 1$$
$$= \Theta(n) \qquad \text{CASE 3}$$

Unlucky:

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + \Theta(n) \qquad \text{arithmetic series}$$
$$= \Theta(n^2)$$

Worse than sorting!

Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Analysis of expected time

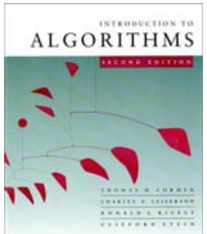
The analysis follows that of randomized quicksort, but it's a little different.

Let $T(n)$ = the random variable for the running time of RAND-SELECT on an input of size n, assuming random numbers are independent.

For $k = 0, 1, \ldots, n-1$, define the ***indicator random variable***

$$X_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if PARTITION generates a } k : n-k-1 \text{ split,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



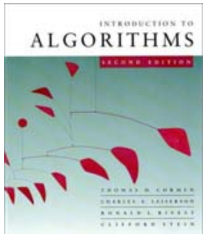
Analysis (continued)

To obtain an upper bound, assume that the ith element always falls in the larger side of the partition:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(\max\{0, n-1\}) + \Theta(n) & \text{if } 0 : n-1 \text{ split,} \\ T(\max\{1, n-2\}) + \Theta(n) & \text{if } 1 : n-2 \text{ split,} \\ \quad\vdots & \\ T(\max\{n-1, 0\}) + \Theta(n) & \text{if } n-1 : 0 \text{ split,} \end{cases}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} X_k \left(T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n) \right).$$

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson

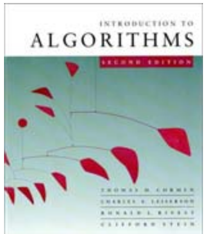


Calculating expectation

$$E[T(n)] = E\left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} X_k \left(T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)\right)\right]$$

Take expectations of both sides.

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



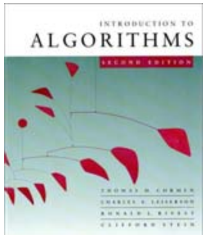
Calculating expectation

$$E[T(n)] = E\left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} X_k \left(T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)\right)\right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} E\left[X_k \left(T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)\right)\right]$$

Linearity of expectation.

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Calculating expectation

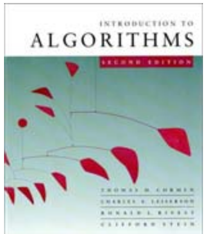
$$E[T(n)] = E\left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} X_k \left(T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)\right)\right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} E\left[X_k \left(T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)\right)\right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} E[X_k] \cdot E[T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)]$$

Independence of X_k from other random choices.

Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Calculating expectation

$$E[T(n)] = E\left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} X_k\big(T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)\big)\right]$$

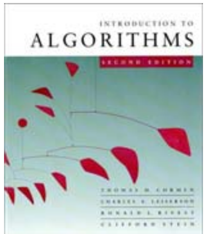
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} E\left[X_k\big(T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)\big)\right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} E[X_k] \cdot E[T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} E[T(\max\{k, n-k-1\})] + \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\Theta(n)$$

Linearity of expectation; $E[X_k] = 1/n$.

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Calculating expectation

$$E[T(n)] = E\left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} X_k\big(T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)\big)\right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} E\big[X_k\big(T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)\big)\big]$$

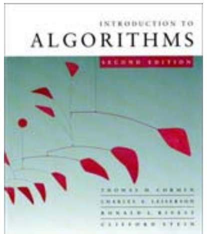
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} E[X_k] \cdot E[T(\max\{k, n-k-1\}) + \Theta(n)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} E[T(\max\{k, n-k-1\})] + \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\Theta(n)$$

$$\le \frac{2}{n}\sum_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^{n-1} E[T(k)] + \Theta(n)$$

Upper terms appear twice.

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Hairy recurrence

(But not quite as hairy as the quicksort one.)

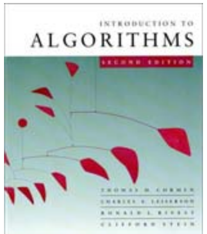
$$E[T(n)] = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^{n-1} E[T(k)] + \Theta(n)$$

Prove: $E[T(n)] \leq cn$ for constant $c > 0$.

- The constant c can be chosen large enough so that $E[T(n)] \leq cn$ for the base cases.

Use fact: $\sum_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^{n-1} k \leq \frac{3}{8}n^2$ (exercise).

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson

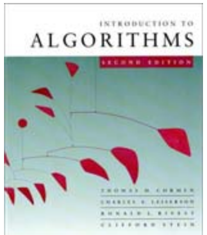


Substitution method

$$E[T(n)] \le \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^{n-1} ck + \Theta(n)$$

Substitute inductive hypothesis.

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



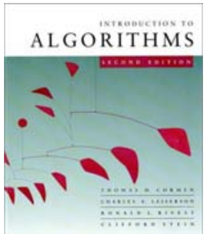
Substitution method

$$E[T(n)] \le \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^{n-1} ck + \Theta(n)$$

$$\le \frac{2c}{n}\left(\frac{3}{8}n^2\right) + \Theta(n)$$

Use fact.

Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Substitution method

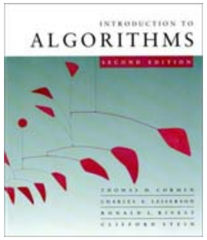
$$E[T(n)] \leq \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^{n-1} ck + \Theta(n)$$

$$\leq \frac{2c}{n}\left(\frac{3}{8}n^2\right) + \Theta(n)$$

$$= cn - \left(\frac{cn}{4} - \Theta(n)\right)$$

Express as ***desired*** – ***residual***.

Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Substitution method

$$E[T(n)] \le \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^{n-1} ck + \Theta(n)$$

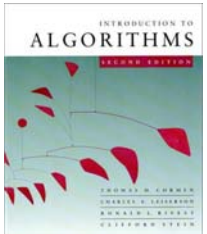
$$\le \frac{2c}{n}\left(\frac{3}{8}n^2\right) + \Theta(n)$$

$$= cn - \left(\frac{cn}{4} - \Theta(n)\right)$$

$$\le cn\,,$$

if c is chosen large enough so that $cn/4$ dominates the $\Theta(n)$.

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Summary of randomized order-statistic selection

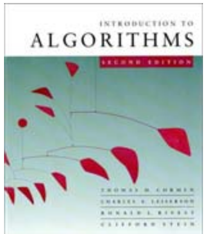
- Works fast: linear expected time.
- Excellent algorithm in practice.
- But, the worst case is ***very*** bad: $\Theta(n^2)$.

Q. Is there an algorithm that runs in linear time in the worst case?

A. Yes, due to Blum, Floyd, Pratt, Rivest, and Tarjan [1973].

IDEA: Generate a good pivot recursively.

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Worst-case linear-time order statistics

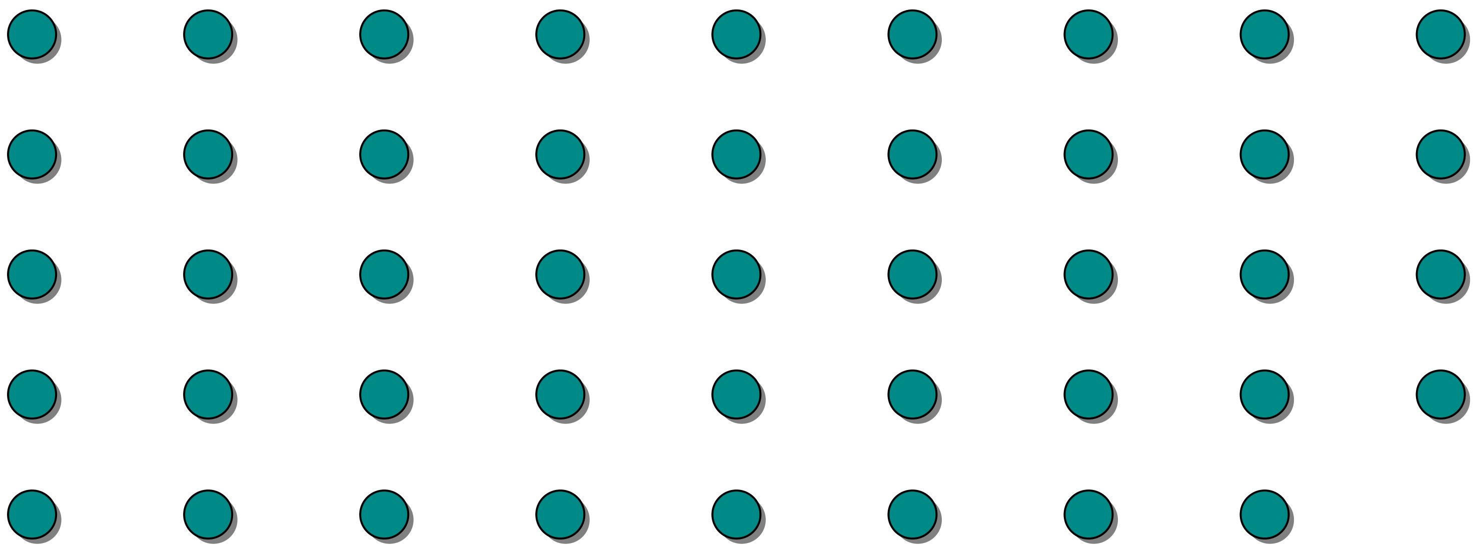
SELECT(i, n)

1. Divide the n elements into groups of 5. Find the median of each 5-element group by rote.
2. Recursively SELECT the median x of the $\lfloor n/5 \rfloor$ group medians to be the pivot.
3. Partition around the pivot x. Let $k = \text{rank}(x)$.
4. **if** $i = k$ **then return** x
   elseif $i < k$
   then recursively SELECT the ith smallest element in the lower part
   else recursively SELECT the $(i–k)$th smallest element in the upper part

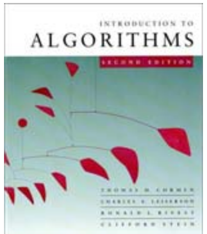
Same as RAND-SELECT

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson

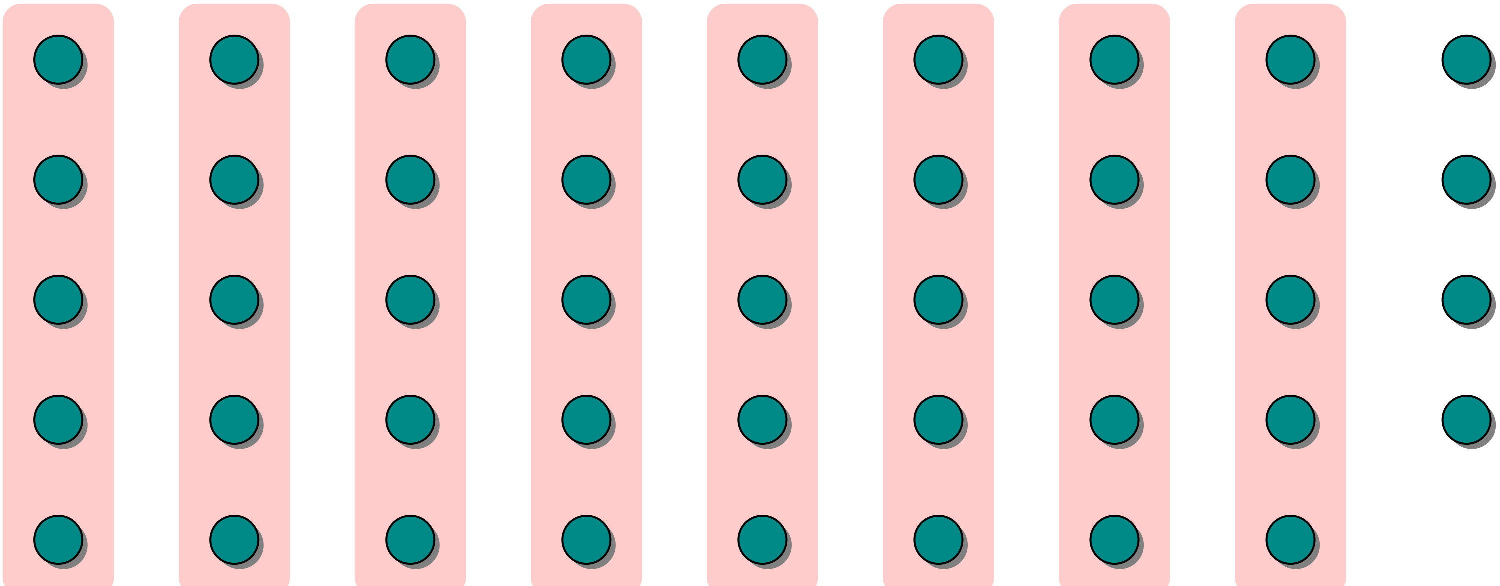
Choosing the pivot



 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson

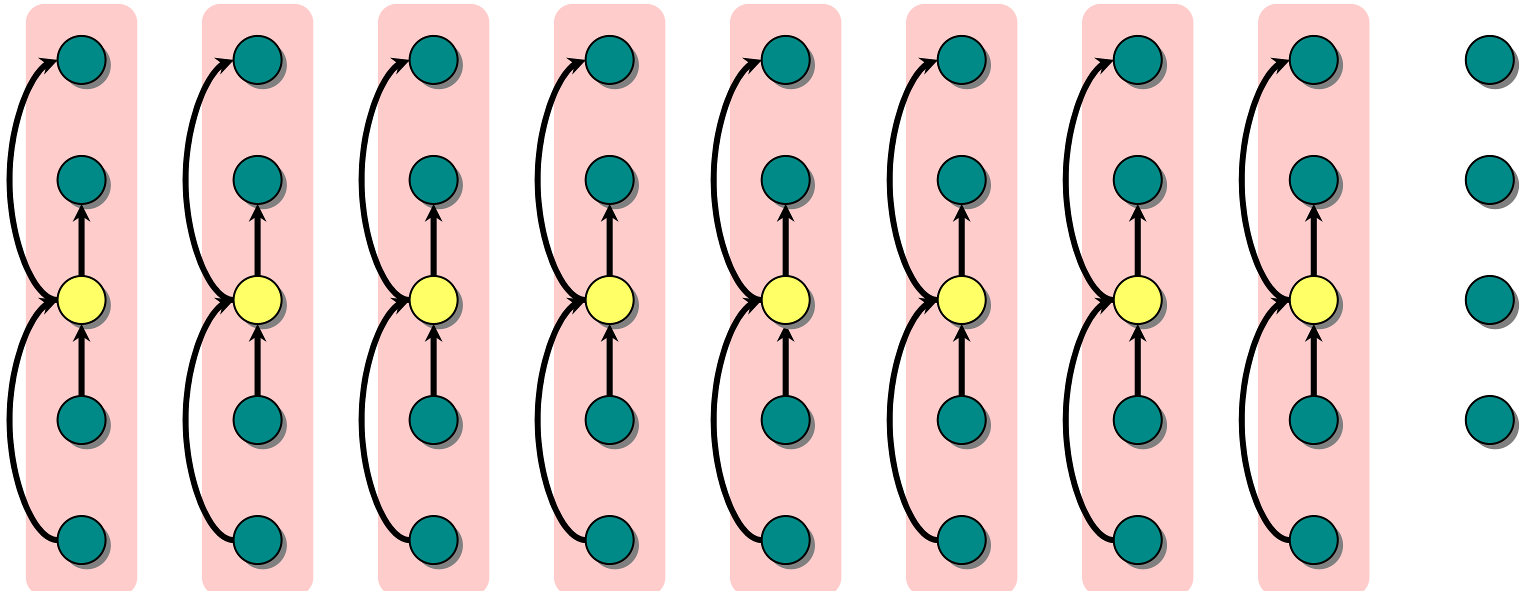


Choosing the pivot

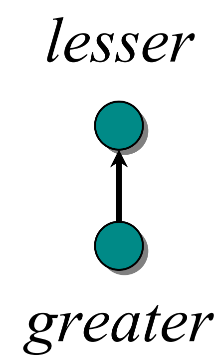


1. Divide the n elements into groups of 5.

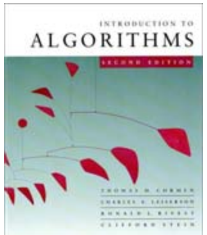
Choosing the pivot



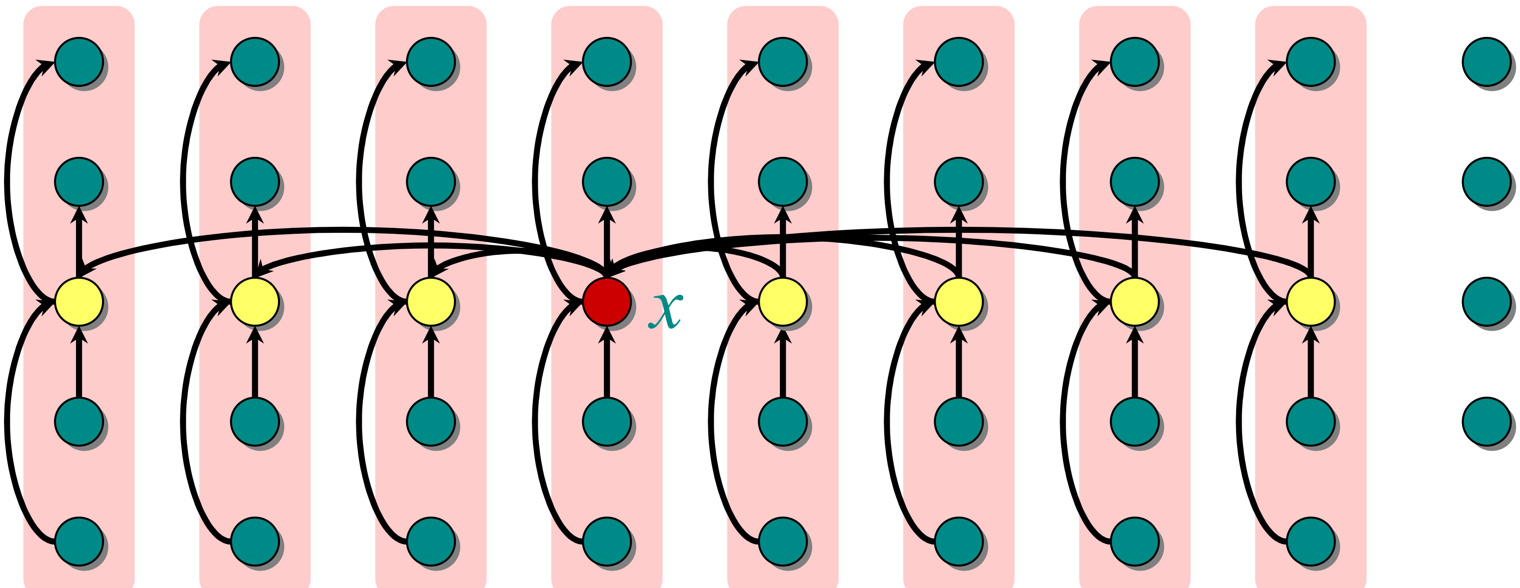
1. Divide the n elements into groups of 5. Find the median of each 5-element group by rote.



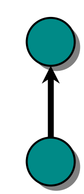
 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



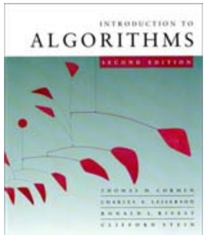
Choosing the pivot



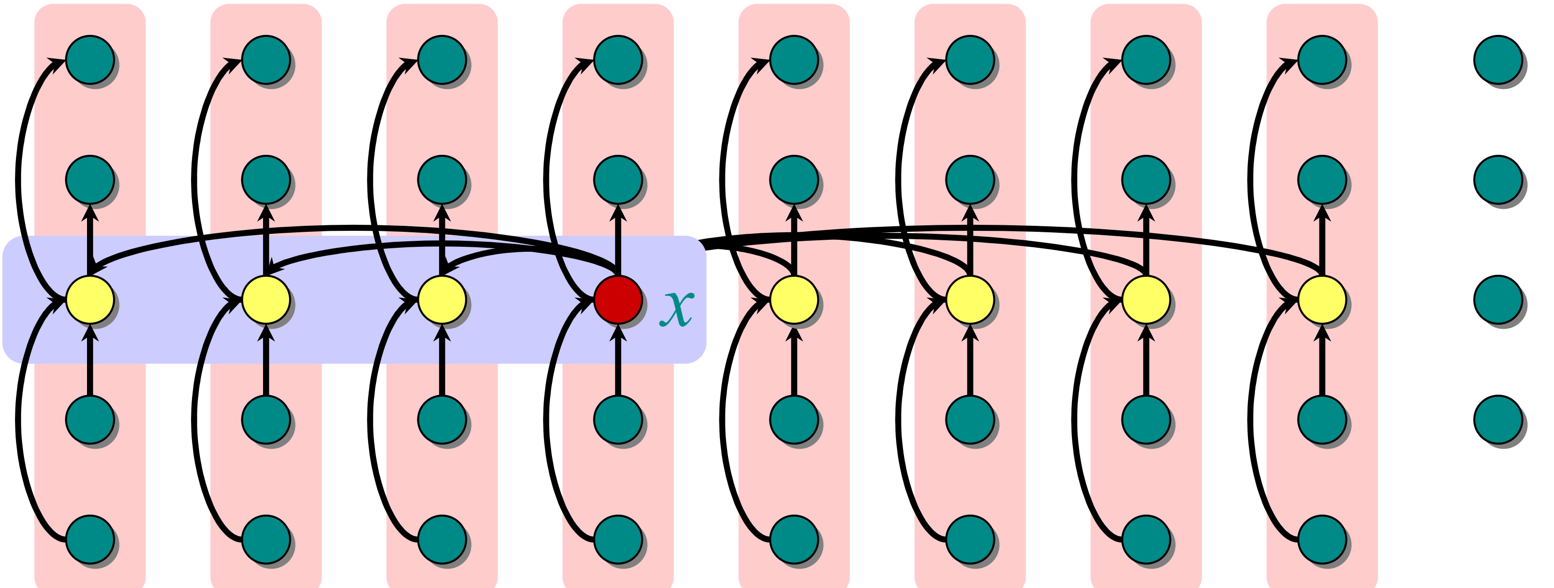
1. Divide the n elements into groups of 5. Find the median of each 5-element group by rote.
2. Recursively SELECT the median x of the $\lfloor n/5 \rfloor$ group medians to be the pivot.



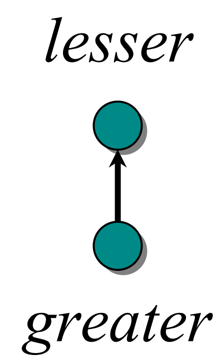
 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson

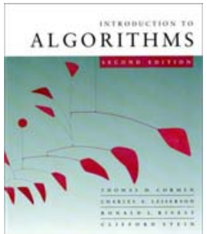


Analysis

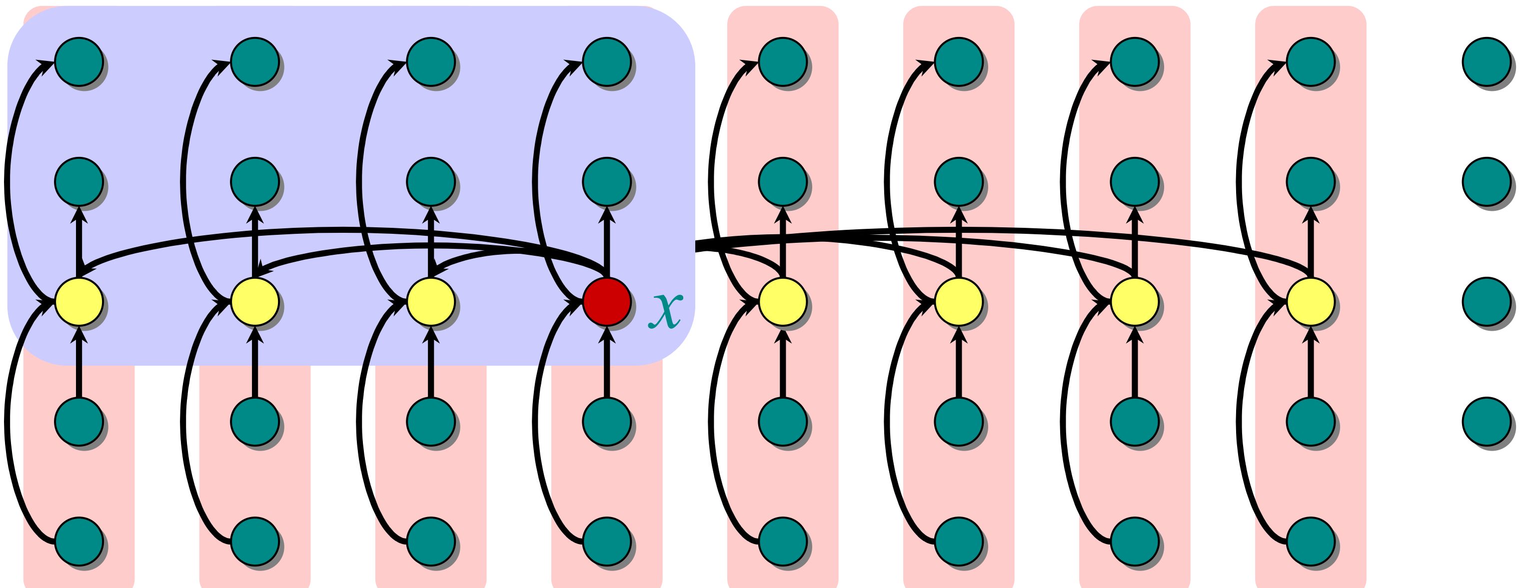


At least half the group medians are $\le x$, which is at least $\lfloor \lfloor n/5 \rfloor /2 \rfloor = \lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ group medians.



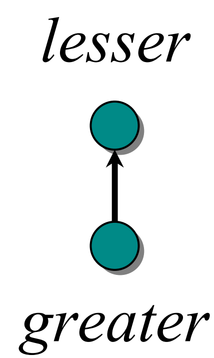


Analysis (Assume all elements are distinct.)



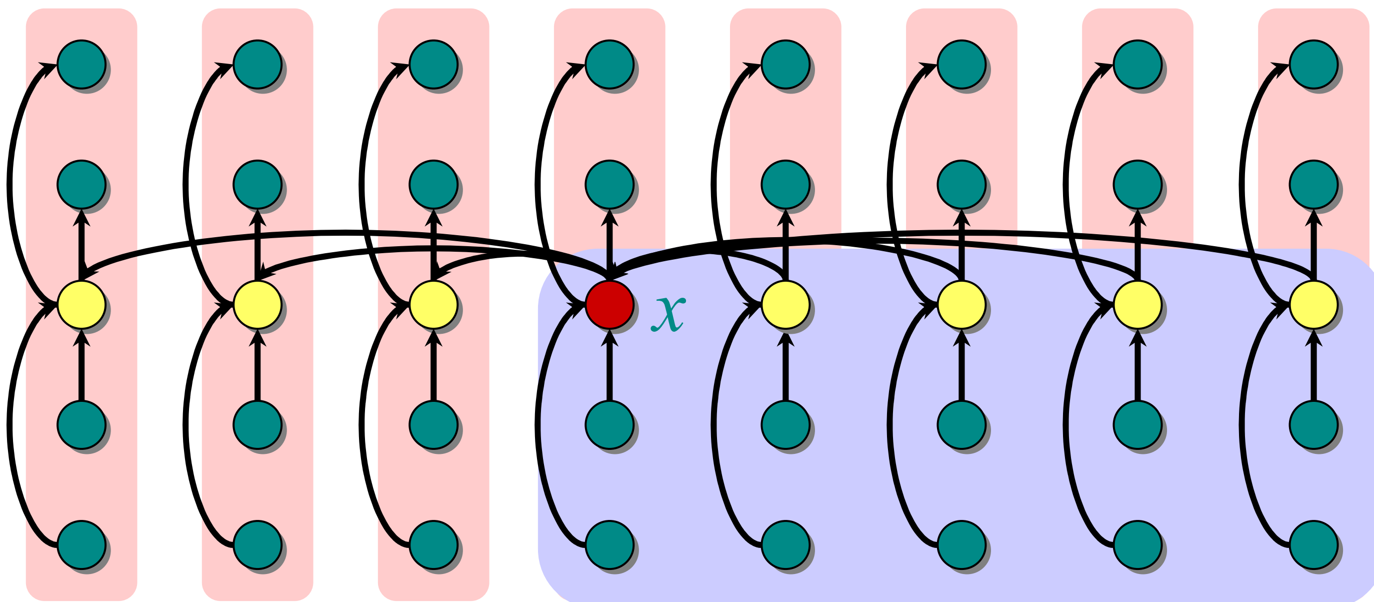
At least half the group medians are $\leq x$, which is at least $\lfloor \lfloor n/5 \rfloor /2 \rfloor = \lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ group medians.

- Therefore, at least $3\lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ elements are $\leq x$.



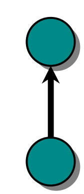
Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson

Analysis (Assume all elements are distinct.)

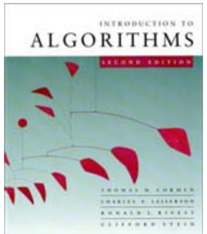


At least half the group medians are $\le x$, which is at least $\lfloor \lfloor n/5 \rfloor /2 \rfloor = \lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ group medians.

- Therefore, at least $3\lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ elements are $\le x$.
- Similarly, at least $3\lfloor n/10 \rfloor$ elements are $\ge x$.



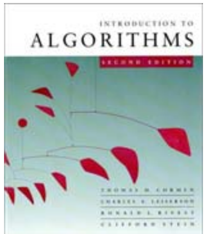
Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Minor simplification

- For $n \geq 50$, we have $3\lfloor n/10 \rfloor \geq n/4$.
- Therefore, for $n \geq 50$ the recursive call to SELECT in Step 4 is executed recursively on $\leq 3n/4$ elements.
- Thus, the recurrence for running time can assume that Step 4 takes time $T(3n/4)$ in the worst case.
- For $n < 50$, we know that the worst-case time is $T(n) = \Theta(1)$.

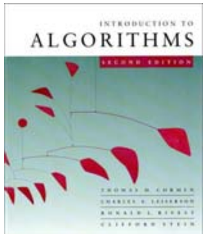
 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Developing the recurrence

$T(n)$	SELECT(i, n)
$\Theta(n)$	1. Divide the n elements into groups of 5. Find the median of each 5-element group by rote.
$T(n/5)$	2. Recursively SELECT the median x of the $\lfloor n/5 \rfloor$ group medians to be the pivot.
$\Theta(n)$	3. Partition around the pivot x. Let $k = \text{rank}(x)$.
$T(3n/4)$	4. **if** $i = k$ **then return** x **elseif** $i < k$ **then** recursively SELECT the ith smallest element in the lower part **else** recursively SELECT the $(i–k)$th smallest element in the upper part

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Solving the recurrence

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{1}{5}n\right) + T\left(\frac{3}{4}n\right) + \Theta(n)$$

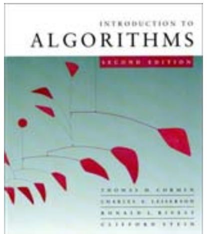
Substitution:

$T(n) \le cn$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &\le \frac{1}{5}cn + \frac{3}{4}cn + \Theta(n) \\ &= \frac{19}{20}cn + \Theta(n) \\ &= cn - \left(\frac{1}{20}cn - \Theta(n)\right) \\ &\le cn \quad , \end{aligned}$$

if c is chosen large enough to handle both the $\Theta(n)$ and the initial conditions.

 Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson



Conclusions

- Since the work at each level of recursion is a constant fraction (19/20) smaller, the work per level is a geometric series dominated by the linear work at the root.
- In practice, this algorithm runs slowly, because the constant in front of n is large.
- The randomized algorithm is far more practical.

Exercise: *Why not divide into groups of 3?*

Copyright © 2001-5 by Erik D. Demaine and Charles E. Leiserson