

## ANALYSIS OF QUICKSORT

Let  $\{z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_n\}$  be the given data arranged in sorted order.  
<sup>unknown</sup>

$$X_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z_i \text{ is } \underline{\text{ever}} \text{ compared to } z_j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Every  $x_i$  &  $x_j$   
is compared once  
or never.

$$X = \text{total \# comparisons} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n X_{ij}$$

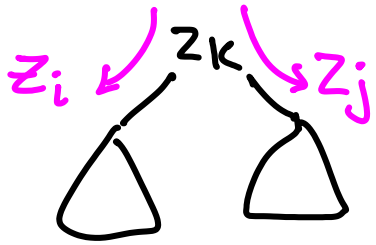
We are interested in  $E[X]$

$$E[X] = E[\text{total \# comparisons}] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n X_{ij}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n E[X_{ij}]$$

linearity of expectation

$$E[X] = E[\text{total \# comparisons}] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n X_{ij}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n E[X_{ij}]$$

define  $Z_{ij} = \{z_i \dots z_j\}$  (subsequence of  $\{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ )



$z_i$  will be compared to  $z_j$  unless  
any  $z_k$  ( $i < k < j$ ) is a pivot before them

$z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}$   
&  
 $z_{j+1}, \dots, z_n$   
are  
irrelevant

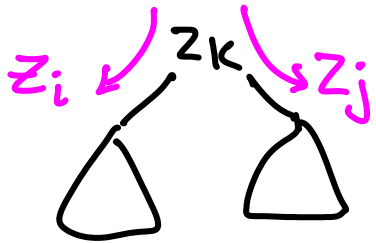
$$\left[ \text{So } E[X_{ij}] = \Pr\{z_i \text{ is chosen first among } Z_{ij}\} + \Pr\{z_j \text{ is chosen first among } Z_{ij}\} \right]$$

$$E[Y] = \sum_t t \cdot P(Y=t)$$

$$\text{For I.R.V. : } E[Y] = P[Y=1]$$

$$E[X] = E[\text{total \# comparisons}] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n X_{ij}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n E[X_{ij}]$$

define  $Z_{ij} = \{z_i \dots z_j\}$  (subsequence of  $\{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ )



$z_i$  will be compared to  $z_j$  unless  
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$$\text{So } E[X_{ij}] = \Pr\{z_i \text{ is chosen first among } Z_{ij}\} + \Pr\{z_j \text{ is chosen first among } Z_{ij}\} = \frac{2}{j-i+1}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \frac{2}{j-i+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{t=1}^{n-i} \frac{2}{t+1} < \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{2}{t} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} O(\log n) = O(n \log n)$$