CSC148 winter 2014

sorting, recursion limits
week 11

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Outline

$\mathcal{O}(n \lg n)$ sorts compared

You will have a chance in lab to tweak **merge_sort**, **quick_sort**, and **tim-sort** (Python's built-in sort). You can get some idea of how they scale by running **sort.py**

- why does **tim-sort** do so well?

think radix sort

- what is with **count_sort** anyway?

running out of stack

Some programming languages implement the simplest recursions as loops, but Python doesn't. One consequence is that our first draft of _**contains**_ can easily exceed the recursion depth. Rewrite it with **while**

redundant function calls

The most intuitive version of fibonacci ends up making **many** redundant function calls:

```
def fib(n):
    """Return the nth fibonacci number"""
    if n < 2:
        return n
    else:
        return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2)
```

$f(30) = f(28) + f(29)$

$f(26) + f(27) + f(27) + f(28)$

$f(24) + f(25) + f(25) + f(26)$
$+ f(25) + f(26)$
$+ f(26) + f(27)$

memoize!

Never compute the same thing twice (if you can help it)!

test 2 coverage...

labs, lectures, + exercise

↳ solutions to recent labs.

Everything since test 1:

- linked lists (more than one implementation)
- linked binary trees -
- binary search trees -
- big-Oh) sorting algorithms, scaling with size