



3. (CLRS 7-3) Professors Dewey, Cheatham, and Howe have proposed the following “elegant” sorting algorithm:

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STOOGESORT( $A, i, j$ )
if  $A[i] > A[j]$ 
    then exchange  $A[i] \leftrightarrow A[j]$ 
if  $i + 1 \geq j$ 
    then return
 $k \leftarrow \lfloor (j - i + 1) / 3 \rfloor$ 
STOOGESORT( $A, i, j - k$ )
STOOGESORT( $A, i + k, j$ )
STOOGESORT( $A, i, j - k$ )
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- a. Argue that  $\text{STOOGESORT}(A, 1, \text{length}[A])$  correctly sorts the input array  $A[1..n]$ , where  $n = \text{length}[A]$ .
- b. Give a recurrence for the worst-case running time of  $\text{STOOGESORT}$  and a tight asymptotic ( $\Theta$ -notation) bound on the worst-case running time.
- c. Compare the worst-case running time of  $\text{STOOGESORT}$  with that of insertion sort, merge sort, heapsort, sock sort, and quicksort. Do the professors deserve tenure?

4. (CLRS 8.3-2) Which of the following sorting algorithms are stable: insertion sort, merge sort, quicksort? Give a simple scheme that makes any sorting algorithm stable. How much additional time and space does your scheme entail?

5. (CLRS 8.3-4) Show how to sort  $n$  integers in the range 1 to  $n^2$  in  $O(n)$  time.

6. (CLRS 8.4-1) Illustrate the operation of BUCKET-SORT on the array

$$A = [.79, .13, .16, .64, .39, .20, .89, .53, .71, .42]$$

7. (CLRS 8-2 first part only) You are given an array of integers, where different integers may have different numbers of digits, but the total number of digits over *all* the integers in the array is  $n$ . (a) What is the worst-case running time of radix sort? Give an example of input that elicits this worst-case. (b) Show how to sort the array in  $O(n)$  time.