

Name: _____ ID: _____

You may also get some points back on your prelim grade with this quiz.

1. Recall Stooge-Sort from homework assignment 3:

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Stooge-Sort (A,i,j)
1  if A[i] > A[j]
2      swap A[i] and A[j]
3  if i+1 >= j
4      return
5  k = floor((j-i+1)/3)      // round down
6  Stooge-Sort (A,i,j-k)    // First two-thirds
7  Stooge-Sort (A,i+k,j)    // Last two-thirds
8  Stooge-Sort (A,i,j-k)    // First two-thirds again

```

Complete the following proof of the correctness of Stooge-Sort.

Proof is by induction on the size of the array A.

(base case: 1 and 2 element arrays) When the length of input is 1, Stooge-Sort does nothing before returning, which is correct since an array of size 1 is already sorted. When the length of input is 2, it puts these 2 elements into the correct order, then returns.

Induction Hypothesis: Stooge-Sort sorts correctly for input of any size between 1 and $n - 1$.

(induction step) Consider input of size n : $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$, where $n \geq 3$.

By the induction hypothesis, lines 6, 7, and 8 each correctly sort two-thirds of A. We need to show that this combines to correctly sort the entire array.

One detail generally missed is to note that each two-thirds which is sorted is in fact $\lceil 2n/3 \rceil$ elements. The fact that it is the ceiling and not the floor is significant to there being enough overlap, but we will ignore that in the remainder of this proof.

Let $B = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2n/3})$.

After line 6 (CLM-sort($A, 1, 2n/3$)), the first one-half elements of B (the first one-third elements of A) can never belong in the last one-third elements in the sorted order of A, since we know that the last one-half elements of B are all larger than these.

Therefore the second call to CLM-sort on line 7 involving the last one-half elements of sorted array B and the last one-third of A fixes the last one-third part of A correctly.

Finally, the third call to CLM-sort on line 8 fixes the first two-thirds.

Hence CLM-sort correctly sorts the input data.