1) Typick juliland a solur 1980:

W. Dobosiervion: An efficient variation of bubble sort (Information Processing Kellers 11 (1980), 5-6)

prezentuje mory algoritmus

levelichou sloùilost mysécila - la ostatri meni poédana deodres

yédin nysledel - B. Bryeni: Analyzing variants of Thellsort

(Inform. Broc. Kellers 49 (2001), 223-224)

dolné oddrad ocilarané sloùilosti je Ω ($\frac{m^2}{2n}$) pro $p \leq log m$ -leglegm

(po větší p plalí laz, ale lo je trivialní)

poromára dobu výpočlu o blasickým Bubblesalem, Subbardoým Yhellsalem a Juicksalem

bidi se máhodní postoupnosti sealných čísel generovane n somománého soxdelení

dely postouproste' m= 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 2000, 10000

Eas æ měře v miliselundách

pogramy byly majoran ne Fallanu a spoisting ma CDC lyber 42.

rysledz (pour uveden v labulce): mony algoritmus je njeazně

Nychlijse nei blasiej Bubblisod i Thellsort a jen o malo

fromalijse nei Guicksort

I holza experimentalné analysa melyla provadým ramerem (tim je předslavené mového algorelmu), přesto tamu neco objeé:

- a) měrí se paux čas, miholi kravlické charakteristiz tříděne (
 počet porovnání, počet nýměn apod.)

 čas můre týk vice či méně abusten honkélním operacním

 systemem

 vanta na kravlickou analýzu je poblematická
- b) etype' homensår be udajum a labulce pou la pumeine hodnoby a a holiha mirené?
- e) elype' i la myelementarrigse statustiba analyra (minimum, maximum, median, smesodalma aslebella,...)
- d) etje grafické anaxomine puehetu mamerenje casie
- l) bidie se relmi bialhé poslouproshi (lo moklo lje danc movenostni tehdýsiel pocílačii)
- f) etype' interpretace njstealie , majr. Te moj aljoritmus je trycklejsi' mer Guicksort po balke postagomoste do 1000 pobie, ad 2000 je tycklyse' Guicksort
- g) nejsu formulora'y radné hypokey, najř. ře podle

 mamisenjel čásů je moj alzorilmus moz přibližně

 2x sychlejsé než Shellsork mohl y míl key skymou

 asymptotishou složilost (lišil so jen o mulliplikalemi

 bonskantě 3?
- Prédnosti kélo publikas : shučné předslavené mového alzorilmu impirující mámie po statší mýzkum aktuální přejšvel muzi raslaním do časopisu a vydáním vylynul 3 misice!

29 August 1980

AN EFFICIENT VARIATION OF BUBBLE SORT

Wlodzimierz DOBOSIEWICZ
Institute of Informatics, Warsaw University, 00-901 Warszawa, Poland

Received 15 May 1980

Algorithms, sorting

Bubble sort is well known for being one of the worst sorting algorithms. One way to improve its efficiency was described by Batcher [1], however it is so complex and the amount of bookkeeping so huge that this algorithm is not commonly used in single-processor programming.

Bubble sort can be improved in yet another way, which is similar to Shell's version of the insertion sort.

We select a sequence $h_1, ..., h_t$, where $h_t > 1$ and $t = O(\log n)$, n being the number of sorted elements.

In pass i (i \leq t) the vector to be sorted is traversed from left to right and items distant h_i from each other are compared and exchanged if necessary. After t passes a regular bubble sort should be used to complete the sorting process. This gives the following algorithm:

```
for \ell := 1 to t do
begin
 inc := h_{\varrho};
  for i := 1 to n - inc do
   if A[i] > A[i + inc]
    then A[i] \leftrightarrow A[i + inc] fi
end;
\varrho := n - 1;
while \ell > 0 do
  begin
    k := 0;
    for i := 1 to 2 do
      if A[i] > A[i+1]
      then \{A[i] \leftrightarrow A[i+1]; k := i\};
    \varrho := k-1
   end;
```

Obviously, this algorithm works, as the second part of it is just the well-known bubble sort. Its average efficiency is quite good, as illustrated by the Table 1.

The above results were obtained by sorting real numbers generated by a uniform distribution random numbers generator. The tested programs were written in Fortran and run on a CDC Cyber 72. The sequence $h_1 = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2}n \right\rfloor$, $h_{i+1} = \left\lfloor \frac{3}{4}h_i \right\rfloor$ was used. The code of Quicksort was copied from [2], while Shellsort was coded after the description given in [3] with increments of form $2^k - 1$. While the version of Quicksort is approximately the best achievable, there is no certainty whether this is true in the case of Shellsort — this algorithm depends on the choice of increments (see [3] for details).

The exact time complexity of the presented algorithm has yet to be determined. The author hopes that this short presentation will encourage some one to work on this problem.

Table 1 Running times of various sorting algorithms (times in ms)

| n | Quicksort | Shellsort | Bubblesort | Modified Bubblesor |
|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|
| 10 | 0.86 | 0.99 | 0.6 | 0.58 |
| 50 | 5.84 | 8.62 | 14.6 | 4.62 |
| 100 | 13.38 | 21.28 | 57.3 | 11.87 |
| 500 | 87.81 | 153.70 | 1456.6 | 84.80 |
| 1000 | 199.8 | 367.0 | | 194.9 |
| 2000 | 441.2 | 858.2 | | 450.5 |
| 10000 | 2696.8 | | | 2743.8 |

2) Pribliane o 10 let pordije

M.a. Weiss: Empirical shudy of the expected running time of Thellsont (Computer Journal 34 (1991), 88-91)

Je la seperimentalné skudie knaných algoritmie (Ghelliur, Hetbardiur, Knuthúr a Gedgervickur Ghellsont) se knamou sloxilosté r neghorsim piepade, ale nexnámou ocilávamou sloxilosté (lo je dodnes nergrisem problém).

Dale obsahuje: oruntaini stornami podle času s Heapralem a standardnim a optimaliroranjm quicksortem sovnami s peodchazi esperimentalni studici Thellsortii

Algoritmy mysou detailne proposane, prodpoletáda se, re pou knamé.

Jose uveden dosakiné tecrelické nýsledy o stokiloste a nýsledy

predchoxé kyr. studie:

heriticz: Thell $\Theta(n^2)$ nejborsi piepace, $\Theta(n^{3/2})$ ocilicinaj Jubbace, Knuth $\Theta(n^{3/2})$ nejborsi piepace Geolgewich $\Theta(n^{4/3})$ nejborsi piepace

experimentaine: Sibbase, Knukk meri $\Theta(m^{1,25})a \Theta(m^{1,28})$ meto $\Theta(m \log^2 m)$ ociláraj pipase

Desperimented se mèril cas (pouse per orientare) a pocel nymen prober (po vicel analyzy).

nemerie se pocie poromani, coè je pomeine chyba (viz Nadvornibova')

Tidie ne nakodné permulace dels 100 añ 19 000 000 pobis.

Pryl pousil UNIX or málosof generalor RANDOM (RAND) se mosmotail).

Jest probíbaz na positaciól SUN 3 noabstation s. SMB pamili'

a VAX 485 s 128 Mb.

Je meden poèce experimentie per permulace rierjet delle (sadore desellisie per permulace delle do 10000, disice per dels do 10000, dos per dels do 10000, desice per dels do 10000, don't per dels').

k namereym primerim pour veder smetodatné odlegez.

Geomanaje se: a) reinné aborelm na postoupnosted skejnjer délet

b) blavni sychlosh susle počlu rýmen o rávislosti ma revelsující se reliliosti souboru.

namerené hodnoz se poromarají se slaršími odkady $\Theta(m^{1,26})$ a $\Theta(m\log^2 m)$

a pobladají se mové markénými kurkami nadu $\Theta\left(m^{5/4}\right) \text{ po Jubbardin a Knulhur Shellsal}$ $\Theta\left(m^{4/6}\right) \text{ po Gedzewichin}$

Dyslecez poromani ruinjer aproximaci pou v kabulliach.
Chyle' grafiele stornam a momani nijalou slatislichou hodnolou, maji. residualnim saidem élvercie (eza).

Ma raklastě experimenti je ryplavena hypotera: Pas půřuskhové poslavymosti dilez $O(\log n)$ se složilost v mýhorsím půpastě rádu $O(m^k)$ hamsformují na očilařanou složilost iádu $O(m^{\frac{k+1}{2}})$.

J. Incorpi, R. Sodzewick: Practical variations of Shellsort

(Information Processing Letters 26 (1987/88), 37-43

zobecneni' Dobosiewiczova aljonitmu (experimentalni' studie)

Weiss: Prezentace výsledku?

Table 1. Running times (in seconds) of various sorting algorithms

| | Shellsort | | | th's Sedgewick's Heap | | Quicksort | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-----------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| N | Shell's | Hibbard's | and the same of th | | Heapsort | Standard | Optimised* |
| 100 | 0.0024 | 0.0022 | 0.0021 | 0.0017 | 0.0042 | 0.0028 | 0.0024 |
| 1000 | 0.0354 | 0.0344 | 0.0306 | 0.0293 | 0.0557 | 0.0315 | 0.0259 |
| 10000 | 0.5890 | 0.5563 | 0.5000 | 0.4300 | 0.7165 | 0.3677 | 0.3153 |
| 100 000 | 9.230 | 8.408 | 8.041 | 5.730 | 8.859 | 4.230 | 3.588 |
| 1 000 000 | 141.6 | 130.3 | 135.4 | 71.2 | 104.7 | 47.1 | 41.3 |

^{*} Recursive with median-of-three partitioning and a cutoff of 10.

Table 2 Hibbard

| N | Observed exchanges | Our fit | $\Theta(N^{1.26})$ fit | $\Theta(N\log^2 N)$ fir |
|---------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 100 | 347.6 | 360.2 | 400.7 | - 245.9 |
| 500 | 2950.0 | 2944.1 | 3044.4 | 291.1 |
| 1000 | 7200.8 | 7139.0 | 7291.0 | 2514.6 |
| 5000 | 55831.4 | 55871.1 | 55 397.2 | 42232.7 |
| 10000 | 134658.1 | 134966.1 | 132673.9 | 116237.5 |
| 50 000 | 1038169.2 | 1038814.1 | 1008062.8 | 1022314.1 |
| 100 000 | 2 500 788.7 | 2497784.2 | 2414267.4 | 2486839.0 |
| 500 000 | 19120679.6 | 19113501.4 | 18 343 726.9 | 18 290 748.7 |
| 1000000 | 45848881.9 | 45873300.0 | 43 932 444.6 | 42 248 509.9 |
| 2000000 | 1058423789.1 | 1052351112.6 | 1005897526.8 | 787733188.2 |

Table 3

| Permutation sizes | Total number of sorts | Machines used | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| $10i, 10 \le i \le 99$ | 16000 | 16 SUN 3 workstations | | |
| $100i, 10 \le i \le 99$ | 16000 | 16 SUN 3 workstations | | |
| $1000i$, $10 \le i \le 45$ | 4000 | 16 SUN 3 workstations | | |
| $100000i$, $5 \le i \le 10$ | 2 000 | 5 SUN 3 workstations with ≥ 8 Mb | | |
| 12000000 | 100 | 1 VAX 785 with 128 Mb | | |

Table 4

| | Hibbard's | | Knuth's | | Sedgewick's | |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| N | Average | S.D. | Average | S.D. | Average | S.D. |
| 100 | 347.6 | 26.3 | 432.1 | 34.3 | 461.8 | 37.9 |
| 1000 | 7200.8 | 361.8 | 8901.3 | 446.8 | 7725.2 | 192.0 |
| 10000 | 134658.1 | 6485.6 | 164960.3 | 7218.7 | 108811.7 | 943.0 |
| 100000 | 2500788.7 | 116348.3 | 2963 566.6 | 1331956.0 | 1409404.5 | 5281.4 |
| 1000000 | 45848881.9 | 2.045 907.5 | 53477706.7 | 2306321.8 | 17421118.3 | 36068.8 |

Table 6

| E | | - | L | - | • | • | • | C |
|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|
| c | λ | c | 11 | а | 11 | Ľ | C | 3 |

| N 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 | 347.6 879.5 1499.3 2184.5 2950.0 3692.7 | Our fit 360.2 915.9 1536.8 2215.8 | Observed 432.1 1094.9 | Our fit 381.7 | Observed | Our fit |
|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 200 300 400 500 600 700 | 879.5 1 499.3 2 184.5 2 950.0 | 915.9 1536.8 | | 381.7 | | |
| 300 400 500 600 700 | 1499.3 2184.5 2950.0 | 1 536.8 | 1094.9 | | 461.8 | 456.3 |
| 300 400 500 600 700 | 2184.5 2950.0 | | | 1088.3 | 1110.4 | 1092.4 |
| 500 600 700 | 2950.0 | 22160 | 1863.2 | 1873.5 | 1817.1 | 1810.6 |
| 600 700 | | 2213.0 | 2725.1 | 2727.8 | 2598.2 | 2577.8 |
| 700 | 36927 | 2944.1 | 3 608.3 | 3 640.6 | 3410.9 | 3 380.3 |
| | 2072.1 | 3715.1 | 4 583.7 | 4603.9 | 4210.7 | 4210.3 |
| | 4516.7 | 4 523.6 | 5 606.5 | 5611.6 | 5054.9 | 5063.1 |
| 800 | 5370.8 | 5 3 6 5 . 8 | 6640.8 | 6659.1 | 5933.0 | 5935.4 |
| 900 | 6264.6 | 6238.4 | 7729.2 | 7742.6 | 6847.4 | 6824.5 |
| 1 000 | 7200.8 | 7139.0 | 8901.3 | 8859.3 | 7725.2 | 7772.8 |
| 2000 | 17480.6 | 17338.6 | 21 395.7 | 21 433.8 | 17401.2 | 17 360.2 |
| 3 000 | 29 171.5 | 29 166.6 | 36035.1 | 35865.6 | 27632.1 | 27 700.0 |
| 4000 | 42 300.4 | 42036.6 | 51 670.2 | 51636.0 | 38 572.8 | 38 503.0 |
| 5000 | 55831.4 | 55871.1 | 68128.9 | 68475.1 | 49 447.3 | 49 652.4 |
| 6000 | 70411.6 | 70477.2 | 85966.8 | 86213.6 | 61 008.9 | 61 079.1 |
| 7000 | 85667.8 | 85755.5 | 104 575.3 | 104 734.0 | 72 748.0 | 72 737.1 |
| 8 000 | 102007.0 | 101 632.5 | 123 897.5 | 123949.5 | 84929.4 | 84 593.5 |
| 9 000 | 117931.4 | 118051.2 | 143 972.7 | 143 793.2 | 96961.9 | 96624.0 |
| 10000 | 134658.1 | 134966.1 | 164960.3 | 164 211.2 | 108 811.8 | 108 809.2 |
| 20 000 | 324773.0 | 325 331.3 | 392459.0 | 392865.7 | 236 327.7 | 236779.2 |
| 30 000 | 543 129.3 | 543 925.2 | 654918.0 | 653 937.4 | 327777.2 | 372 092.5 |
| 40 000 | 781 219.3 | 783 095.2 | 934984.3 | 938 534.9 | 512.798.8 | 512 196.8 |
| 50 000 | 1038169.2 | 1038814.1 | 1 239 432.9 | 1 242 001.8 | 655 480.2 | 655 873.8 |
| 60 000 | 1309707.4 | 1 308 534.4 | 1562018.2 | 1561402.6 | 803 536.0 | 802404.1 |
| 70 000 | 1589450.2 | 1 590 476.7 | 1895389.6 | 1894691.7 | 951 420.6 | 951311.4 |
| 80 000 | 1882107.7 | 1883317.7 | 2 2 4 0 7 9 7 . 3 | 2240350.7 | 1100403.4 | 1102256.9 |
| 90 000 | 2183821.4 | 2186028.8 | 2606280.3 | 2597201.2 | 1252909.2 | 1254986.8 |
| 100 000 | 2 500 788.7 | 2497784.2 | 2963 566.6 | 2964298.7 | 1409404.5 | 1409304.2 |
| 200 000 | 6000092.0 | 6002478.5 | 7092600.7 | 7072978.0 | 3013151.4 | 3015182.2 |
| 300 000 | 10023436.6 | 10022280.4 | 11810720.0 | 11762684.6 | 4690850.4 | 4696427.9 |
| 400 000 | 14429076.3 | 14417206.3 | 16910384.1 | 16874618.7 | 6425108.0 | 6427022.2 |
| 500 000 | 19120679.6 | 19113 501.4 | 22408676.5 | 22325341.3 | 8 209 540.0 | 8194562.7 |
| 600 000 | 24056494.9 | 24064514.9 | 28156209.6 | 28062164.4 | 10015607.2 | 9991722.2 |
| 700 000 | 29236932.2 | 29 237 678.8 | 34 206 881.1 | 34048349.0 | 11811384.4 | 11813644.9 |
| 800 000 | 34603915.5 | 34608781.6 | 40458926.4 | 40 256 606.9 | 13649817.6 | 13656870.6 |
| 900 000 | 40198106.3 | 40159017.8 | 46810624.1 | 46665758.2 | 15521352.5 | 15518805.5 |
| 000 000 | 45848881.9 | 45873300.0 | 53477706.7 | 52 258 820.7 | 17421118.3 | 17397431.6 |
| 2000000 | 1058423789.1 | 1052351112.6 | 1 209 048 063.7 | 1201162111.6 | 254835978.7 | 254 636 241.3 |

by using a poor random number generator or time lost due to crashes. By running these sorts simultaneously, only about four weeks of actual calendar time was used.

3. Increments which give $O(N^2)$ worst-case bounds

In this section we provide new fits for the running time of Shellsort using the increment sequences suggested by Hibbard and Knuth. The main measure of the running time is the number of exchanges performed by the algorithm. In both cases, the number of exchanges fits $c_1 N^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_2 N + c_3 N^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_4 N^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_5 N^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_6$. In addition to this, there is additional $O(N \log N)$ work corresponding to comparisons which do not require exchanges (one comparison per element per increment). This gives a total running tome of $O(N^{\frac{1}{2}})$. Table 6 shows how well our fit compares with the observation.

The number of exchanges observed has a high standard deviation for both of the sequences in this section; in particular, for the sequence recommended by Knuth, the standard deviation is about 5% of the observed value (the claim in Ref. 8 of a standard

deviation of 50 000 for sorting 250 000 numbers is apparently a typo that should read 350 000).

All of the formulas represent simple unweighted least-mean-square fits, and it is certainly possible that some other technique could produce even better fits. The fact that a simple method produces such good fits over such a wide range shows how likely the functional form is. It seems likely that the error in the fit was larger than the probable error in the observation. The actual constants are of little practical interest, probably insignificant and inaccurate, but for the sake of completeness we include them here. For Hibbard's sequence, the fit obtained is

 $\begin{array}{l} 1.55\,376\,872N^{\frac{1}{4}} - 4.47\,754N + \\ 47.98\,950\,721N^{\frac{3}{4}} - 335.828N^{\frac{1}{2}} + \\ 1140.81\,404N^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1450.25 \end{array}$

This is in contrast to the fits $1.21N^{1.26}$ and $0.39N\log N - 2.33N\log N$ previously proposed. For Knuth's sequence, the fit is

 $1.73123269N^{\frac{1}{4}} - 2.28388N + 33.14353571N^{\frac{1}{4}} - 284.216N^{\frac{1}{4}} + 1074.63905N^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1541.59$

which contrasts with Knuth's conjecture of

 $1.66N^{1.25}$ and a logarithmic form that is not plausible.

4. Sedgewick's increments $(h_i = 9.4^i - 9.2^i + 1 \cup 4^i - 3.2^i + 1)$

These increments exhibit a very low standard deviation which enables us to get fits with much less error than in the previous section. Table 4 compares the average number and standard deviation (s.D.) of exchanges for Hibbard's, Knuth's and Sedgewick's increment sequences on a few file sizes.

Our fit for this sequence is $0.42663452N^{\frac{3}{4}} + 18.49281148N - 61.5728N^{\frac{3}{4}} + 72.69723933N^{\frac{3}{3}} + 105.37474557N^{\frac{3}{4}} - 372.755N^{\frac{3}{4}} + 483.29055$ TLS10 115. The $O(N^{\frac{3}{4}})$ term was too insignificant to be reported. The data in tables 5 and 6 shows that this is a very accurate fit. Attempts to fit using other functional forms (including the form in Section 3) give generally poor results.

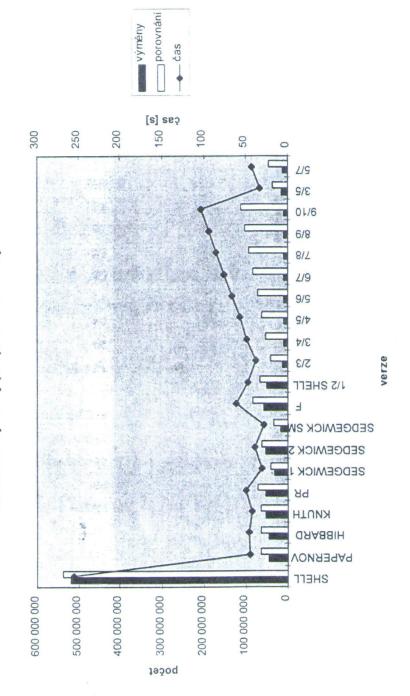
5. Extensions, conjectures and open problems

The natural open problem is to prove any of

Graf 19 - Porovnání měření pro různé verze - permutace délky 1 000 000

U verze Sedgewick 2 bylo vysoké procento prvků po porovnání vyměněno, naopak verze 8/9 a 9/10 prováděly zbytečně moc nevyužitých porovnání (tj. porovnání, po kterých nenásledovala výměna). Naměřený čas koresponduje s počtem porovnání. Graf zobrazuje průměr naměřených hodnot. V grafu vidíme poměr počtu výměn prvků vůči počtu porovnání prvků a času.

Naměřené výsledky pro permutace délky 1 000 000



3) Po datrick phuba 10 lebech :

9. Hanbe: The performance of concurrent rod-black tree algorithms
(TR 115, Institut fu's Informatic, Unir. Freitur, 1998, 45 cham)
Rozsahla experimentalni studie tramerena ma majemne posomani
3 typu tar. relaxoranjor erreno-cernjer strome a blasického
ceroeno-cerného stromu.

Relaxorome myrazen eureno - euz shom je binarni ryhledaraci shom o ponekud slabai poolminkou ma nyvairenost, blua nie omece provisi parametrz shomu (a lim i rychlosh nyhledarani, nelectani abol.), ale hompemuje lo memim poelem nyvaionacioh guaci, blure maric politagi zen a herposhidnim obali mjakita nekolu a morlimuji atzek. Jo je njehoda pie nyoke nateri a paralenim pisluju užiraletie - memusi se ethal, ae se po harde jednostine operaci shom blasiož nyvari, coi z knomenalo naboliomal ziho nellou čart. Thullura maric uchorara dalsi parametr, pomoci nichi je moine n dose slabelno povoru shom donyvarit na blasież čerreno- arz shom.

Skudie obsahuje: unce do poblematiz a resersi dosaradnich nyskalie definice dalonjer skuhlur (standardni' cervenc-cer' drom talgorilm pro 3 hypy relazoranisho myroronani)

emplementačni detail (xpisob obsluty nyvaroraciel poradarkie, paralelni' pistup - namylani)

popis oimulace paralelnike poskede' (1, 3, 4, 15, 31 a 63 uzivakelsýce pocesú + 1 poces na porade' po nyvaronace operace) CRCW-MIMI)

se sdilerou pamélé a s jidnokliovou cerou operaci', Oznoblonisace pomoci semafori a namyborni

Deperimention byto paradero may 1000 000 stomilionjet operace'

(starch, insert, delete) paradelné ma princomé nyvaieném exisem
cieném stomé s 1000 000 blici (nytroréném postupným vledáním

máhodné nybranjet blicié do prinodné paidného skomu).

pardepodobnosti operaci : 0,5 po insert.

0.3 40 search.

0,3 peo search

0,2 per delete

Experimenty se opalional o rurnjmi poès piacesu.

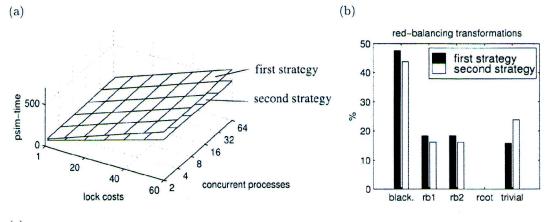
Byla rolina cena ramphacich operaci 1, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 jednokel rasu.

Dale maskoduje obsaký popis reinjel typu exumentu (co se muile, o ravislosti na cim, s cim se paomárate) se spoustou dvou- a bujominjel geofie. Najaké labelly momertyce hoomod lui se meuvodije.

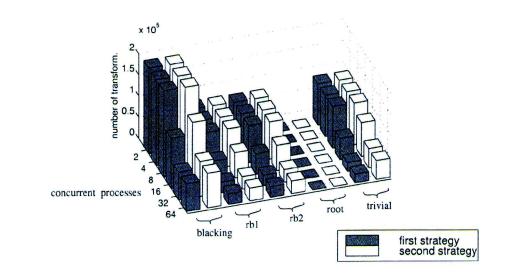
Komentai prom storne popusuje le, co je ma obarciet, uval prpu Proc le tal depade, dale se le cetal neto je de pietrapujui ?
v podstate chyle', statistiché repacovaní mísledlui takter.

Vaver je velmi stručný se smyslu, re relaxorané vyvarované v
honhusencním prostředů se omědčite.

Hanke: uho'zla prezentace výsledků



(c)



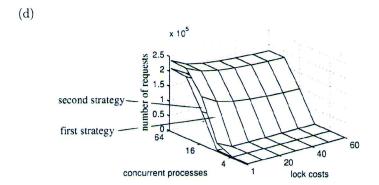


Figure 28: Comparison of the two strategies to handle red-red conflicts, exemplary shown by the chromatic tree: (a) Average time needed to perform a red-balancing transformation. (b) Proportion of the performed red-balancing transformations (using 63 user processes and 1 rebalancing process). (c) Total number of performed red-balancing transformations. (d) Number of unsettled rebalancing requests after the time used to perform 1000000 dictionary operations.

4) I novem Lisicilele:

Ch. Barel et al.: Glatistical analysis of algorithms: A case study of market-eleaning mechanisms in the power industry (Journal of Graph Algorithms and Gyplications 7 (2003), 3-31 Jedna re (ration) mala studic, lide se visledy a experimenter statisticz apacovaraje.

Rési se pablics' problèm survisque's deregulace' eleblicher pumple NUSA, reserve nalabue mexi producenty a odderabeli or prodominhad holy sichni sdelye jedinou rozvednou sil somezerou lapacitou. Protore je la hompliharane, byla ne netsine stalie oftrorema vishiluce meravislika systemoreka gresalora ci arbilia, kley'ma' roxhodoral, blere' hondraky se porole' a blere'me - na lim vicelem byla slanovera nijaha brileria. Teoreticz se pak risi jaljse glofoný poblém (kož v silich s omerujícími podmínkami?). Testoval se 4 algoritmy, a loho 3 heuristis. Jako sil se avolien energelisha sil slaku Polorado: rdroje - eleberar, jijich umisteni a lapacij spolichice - sochaste se na rablaste demografie leapacit hear - ochady se a lapacit adoju nasledome: Ulbora' bapacila spoliticie se coma 'ecchane' bapacile rdioju a je serdelena meri politice podle podle

bapacis bean se unce simulaci - sit so posine algority
na réposil max. Lohn

bondeally se generaje proble rurnjet scenarie - jou popoan 4

O experimented se po baid scenar schouses medy 4 algorithm

Byl powich software a formal dat projekter DIMACS.

Metila se doba offrocket a levalila réseni, picemi levaleta lyla.

Rozhodujíci a tyla po mi stanovena jaliási ogcisletelna meda.

R leslovaní rordíli mesi jednolenými scenári a algority eyea

poeixila analýra emplytu.

Praci je pomeině dulelodně popsana' meloda analý souplytu - ma sondil od jinjer skudie', lide se presnlují pouse výsludy vypadle' ma remachnuli knofliku r nijalih stalislického softwaru jako to cerné skinty. Uživalel tak ma' sanci ryštit, jisti to použita' meloda je vůbec po jeho dala nhodna'.

Na uko'zhu uvo'dim pouze east netrivio'lni' statistiche' analy'zy

scenarios perform the best.¹

ANOVA has the following three advantages over individual t-tests² when the number of groups being compared is greater than two. See [9] for more details. In our case, we have four algorithms and four scenarios. Standard statistics terminology for a hypothesis that we wish to test, is null hypothesis.

- It gives accurate and known type-I error probability.³
- It is more powerful i.e. if null hypothesis is false, it is more likely to be rejected.
- It can assess the effects of two or more independent variables simultaneously.

5.3 Mathematical Model

Quality of Solution: We first describe the experiment for the quality of solution i.e. p_{AS} . We use a two-factor ANOVA model since our experiment involves two factors which are:

- 1. The algorithms: A_i , i = 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- 2. The scenario: S_j , j = 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Following classical statistics terminology, we will sometimes refer to algorithms as treatments and the scenarios as blocks. We will use \mathcal{A} to denote the set of algorithms and \mathcal{S} to denote the set of scenarios. For each algorithms scenario pair we have 30 observations (or replicates). When testing the efficacy of the algorithms, we use 4 algorithms, each having 120 observations (30 for each scenario) from the corresponding population. The design of experiment used here is a fixed-effect complete randomized block. Fixed-effect because the factors are fixed as opposed to randomly drawn from a class of algorithms or scenarios; the conclusions drawn from this model will hold only for these particular algorithms and scenarios. Complete implies that the number of observations are the same for each block. Randomized refers to the 30 replicates being drawn randomly. We wish to test the hypothesis:

¹The populations in each of the groups are assumed to be normally distributed and have equal variances. The effect of violation of ANOVA assumptions of normality and homogeneity of variances have been tested in the literature ([10]) and the results show:

Non-normality has negligible consequences on type-I and II error probabilities unless
the populations are highly skewed or the sample is very small.

When the design is balanced, i.e. the number of observations are the same for each
group, violation of homogeneity of variance assumption has negligible consequences on
the accuracy of type-I error probabilities.

 $^{^2}t$ -test checks for the significance of the difference in the means of two samples. It can assess whether the difference in sample means is just due to sampling error or they really are from two populations with different means.

³The probability of rejecting a null hypothesis when it is actually true.

Is the mean quality of solution provided by different algorithms the same, against the alternative hypothesis that some or all of these means are unequal?

The model for randomized block design includes constants for measuring the scenario effect (block effect), the algorithm effect (treatment effect) and a possible interaction between the scenarios and the algorithms. The appropriate mathematical model is as follows:

$$X_{ijk} = \mu + \tau_i + \beta_j + (\tau \beta)_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk},$$

where X_{ijk} is the measurement $(p_{\mathcal{AS}})$ for the kth sample within the ith algorithm and the jth scenario. τ_i is the algorithm effect. β_j is the scenario effect. $(\tau\beta)_{ij}$ captures the interaction present between the algorithms and the scenarios. ε_{ijk} is the random error. See [8, 9] for further details on ANOVA.

We use S-Plus [15] software to run two-factor ANOVA to test the following three different null hypotheses.

- 1. Are the means given by the 4 different algorithms equal? The null hypothesis here is, $H_0: \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3 = \tau_4$.
- 2. Are the means given by the 4 different scenarios equal? The null hypothesis here is, $H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4$.
- 3. Is there any interaction between the two factors? The null hypothesis here is, $H_0: (\tau\beta)_{ij} = 0$.

The results of two-factor ANOVA are shown in Table 1 and Table 2. In the following discussion, we explain the meaning of each column in Table 1. DF refers to the degrees of freedom, SS refers to the sum of squared deviations from the mean. MS refers to the mean square error, which is the sum of squares divided by the degrees of freedom.⁴

$$SS_{\mathcal{A}} = nJ\Sigma_{i}(\overline{X}_{i..} - \overline{X}...)^{2}$$

where n is the number of replicates, J is the number of scenarios, \overline{X}_{i} ... is the mean of algorithm i across all scenarios and \overline{X} ... is the grand mean across all algorithms and scenarios. Recall that in our case n=30 and J=4 yielding a total sample size of 120.

The sum of squares for scenario factor can be calculated as:

$$SS_{\mathcal{S}} = nI\Sigma_{j}(\overline{X}_{\cdot j} - \overline{X}_{\cdot \cdot \cdot})^{2}$$

where as before n is the number of replicates, I is the number of algorithms and $\overline{X}_{.j}$ is the mean of scenario j across all algorithms. Again, in our case n=30 and I=4.

The sum of squares for algorithms and scenario interaction is:

$$SS_{\mathcal{AS}} = n\Sigma_j \Sigma_i [\overline{X}_{ij} - (\overline{X}_{...} + \hat{\tau}_i + \hat{\beta}_j)]^2$$

Here \overline{X}_{ij} is the mean of observations for the algorithm i scenario j pair. $\hat{\tau}_i$ and $\hat{\beta}_j$ are respectively the estimated least square values of τ_i and β_j . The sum of squares "within" refers to the squared difference between each observation and the mean of the scenario and algorithm of which it is a member. It is also referred as the residual sum of squares. This can be calculated as:

$$SS_{\mathcal{W}} = n\Sigma j\Sigma_i\Sigma_k(X_{ijk} - \overline{X}_{ij.})^2$$

⁴The sum of squares for the algorithm factor can be calculated as:

The p-value gives the smallest level of significance at which the null hypothesis can be rejected.⁵ The lower the p-value, the lesser the agreement between the data and the null hypothesis. Finally the F-test is as follows. To test the null hypothesis, i.e., whether the population means are equal, ANOVA compares two estimates of σ^2 . The first estimate is based on the variability of each population mean around the grand mean. The second is based on the variability of the observations in each population around the mean of that population. If the null hypothesis is true, the two estimates of σ^2 should be essentially the same. Otherwise, if the populations have different means, the variability of the population mean around the grand mean will be much higher than the variability within the population. The null hypothesis in the F-test will be accepted if the two estimates of σ^2 are almost equal.

In a two-factor fixed-effect ANOVA, three separate *F*-tests are performed: two tests for the factors, and the third for the interaction term. The null hypothesis for the first factor can be written as:

$$H_0^{\mathcal{A}}: \mu_{1..} = \mu_{2..} = \cdots = \mu_{j..}$$

which is equivalent to writing: $H_0: \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3 = \tau_4$. The F-test is:

$$F_{\mathcal{A}} = \frac{SS_{\mathcal{A}}/(I-1)}{SS_{\mathcal{W}}/IJ(n-1)}$$

and the null hypothesis for the second factor can be written as:

$$H_0^{\mathcal{S}}: \mu_{\cdot 1} = \mu_{\cdot 2} = \cdots = \mu_{\cdot j}$$

which is equivalent to writing: $H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4$. The F-test is:

$$F_{\mathcal{S}} = \frac{SS_{\mathcal{S}}/(J-1)}{SS_{\mathcal{W}}/IJ(n-1)}$$

and the null hypothesis for the interaction term can be written as:

$$H_0^{\mathcal{AS}}: (\tau\beta)_{ij} = 0.$$

The F-test is:

$$F_{\mathcal{AS}} = \frac{SS_{\mathcal{AS}}/(I-1)(J-1)}{SS_{\mathcal{W}}/IJ(n-1)}$$

If this F-ratio is close to 1, the null hypothesis is true. If it is considerably larger – implying that the variance between means is larger than the variance

The total sum of squares is

$$SS_{\mathcal{T}} = SS_{\mathcal{A}} + SS_{\mathcal{S}} + SS_{\mathcal{AS}} + SS_{\mathcal{W}}$$

 $^{^5}$ To obtain a p-value for say F_A , the algorithm effect, we would look across the row associated with 3 degree of freedom in the numerator and 464 degrees of freedom in the denominator in the F-distribution table and find the largest value that is still less than the one obtained experimentally. From this value, we obtain a p-value of 0 for F_A .

| Source | DF | SS | MS | F-test | p-value |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| Scenario (Block) | 3 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 43.38 | 0 |
| Algorithm (Treatment) | 3 | 22.78 | 7.59 | 6792.60 | 0 |
| Scenario:Algorithm | 9 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 15.90 | 0 |
| Residuals | 464 | 0.40 | .0008 | | |
| Total | 479 | 23.45 | | | |

Table 1: **Results of Two-Factor ANOVA:** This table shows results of two-factor ANOVA where the factors are algorithms and scenarios. The measurement is the quality of solution, given by $p_{\mathcal{AS}}$. The p-values show that the algorithm effect, scenario effect and the interaction between the algorithms and scenarios are all significant at any level of confidence.

within a population – the null hypothesis is rejected. The F distribution table should be checked to see if the F-ratio is significantly large.

The results in Table 1 show that all the above three null hypothesis are rejected at any significance level. This implies that the performance (measured by $p_{\mathcal{AS}}$) of at least one of the algorithms is significantly different from the other algorithms. Also, different scenarios make a difference in the performance. Finally, the scenarios and the algorithms interact in a significant way. The interaction implies that the performance of the algorithms are different for different scenarios.

5.3.1 Contrasts

The next question of interest is what really caused the rejection of the null hypothesis; just knowing that at least one of the algorithms is different does not help us identify which algorithm is significantly different. To answer this we use a procedure called *contrast*. A contrast \mathcal{C} among I population means (μ_i) is a linear combination of the form

$$\mathcal{C} = \Sigma_i \alpha_i \mu_i = \alpha_1 \mu_1 + \alpha_2 \mu_2 + \dots + \alpha_I \mu_I$$

such that the sum of contrast coefficients $\Sigma_i \alpha_i$ is zero. In the absence of true population means, we use the unbiased sample means which gives the estimated contrast as:

$$\hat{\mathcal{C}} = \Sigma_i \alpha_i \overline{X}_i = \alpha_1 \overline{X}_1 + \alpha_2 \overline{X}_2 + \dots + \alpha_I \overline{X}_I.$$

The contrast coefficients $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_I$ are just positive and negative numbers that define the particular hypothesis to be tested. The null hypothesis states that the value of a parameter of interest for every contrast is zero, i.e., $H_0: \mathcal{C} =$