

Finding the k-th smallest integer

The most obvious one is by sorting the array and picking the k-th element of the array. But this method does more than what it is requested. There is another method, which will be described here, that picks the k-th smallest integer.

Problem Description

We have an arbitrary array of integer [first..last]. We have to choose the k-th smallest integer.

Algorithm

1. Choose a pivot from the array
2. Partition the array so that : $A[\text{first} \dots \text{pivotIndex}-1] \leq \text{pivot} \leq A[\text{pivotIndex}+1 \dots \text{last}]$
3. if $k < \text{pivotIndex}$ then it must be on the left of pivot, so do the same method recursively on the left part
4. if $k = \text{pivotIndex}$ then it must be the pivot
5. if $k > \text{pivotIndex}$ then it must be on the right of pivot, so do the same method recursively on the right part

Implementation in C++

```
/* Problem : Finding the k-th smallest value
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 * Lang.    : C++
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 */

#include < iostream >

using namespace std;

// return a pivot index and array with
// array[first..pivot-1] <= array[pivot] <= array[pivot+1..last]
int partition(int *array,int first,int last)
{
    int pivot = array[first];
    int i = first-1;
    int j = last+1;

    while (1)
    {
        do { j--; } while (array[j] > pivot);
        do { i++; } while (array[i] < pivot);
        if (i < j)
        {
            array[i] ^= array[j];
            array[j] ^= array[i];
            array[i] ^= array[j];
        } else
            return j;
    }
}
```

```
int ksmall(int *array,int k,int first,int last)
{
    int pivotIndex = partition(array,first,last);

    if (k < pivotIndex - first + 1)
        return ksmall(array,k,first,pivotIndex-1);
    else if (k == pivotIndex - first + 1)
        return array[pivotIndex];
    else
        return ksmall(array,k - pivotIndex + first -
1,pivotIndex+1,last);
}

int main()
{
    int tmp[10] = { 3, 4 , 6, 2, 4, 6,0, 4, 1,324 };

    cout << ksmall(tmp,1,0,9) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```