Mergesort

Weiss, from the beginning of chapter 8 through section 8.3 and section 8.5 (pages 351–357 and 361–364)
Divide-and-Conquer

• Many useful algorithms are recursive. To solve a problem, they call themselves recursively to deal with subproblems.

• The divide-and-conquer involves three steps:
  ▪ Divide the problem into a number of subproblems.
  ▪ Conquer the subproblems by solving them recursively. If they are small enough, just solve them.
  ▪ Combine the solutions to the subproblems to be used as the solution to the original problem.
Merge Sort

• Merge sort consists of the following steps:
  • Divide an n-element array into two sub-arrays, where each sub-array has n/2 elements.
  • Sort the two sub-arrays recursively.
  • Combine the two sorted sub-arrays to one large sorted array.
Divide and Conquer

1 2 3 4 5 8 9
left=0 right=6

1 2 3 4
5 8 9

1 2
3 4
5 8
9

0 3 4 6

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Code

public static <AnyType extends Comparable<? Super AnyType>>
    (void mergeSort( AnyType[ ] a ) {
        AnyType[ ] tmpArray = (AnyType[ ]) new Comparable[a.length];
        mergeSort(a, tmpArray, 0, a.length - 1);
    }

private static <AnyType extends Comparable<? Super AnyType>>
    (void mergeSort( AnyType[ ] a, AnyType[ ] tmpArray, int left, int right ) { 

    if (left < right ) {
        int center = (left + right) / 2;
        mergeSort(a, tmpArray, left, center);
        mergeSort(a, tmpArray, center + 1, right);
        merge(a, tmpArray, left, center + 1, right);
    }

})

Divide step takes O(n) time.
Merge Sort

• Consider sorting \[[9 \ 4 \ 2 \ 8 \ 3 \ 5 \ 1]\]
• Assume that an array is a sequence of one-element sub-arrays

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
9 & 4 & 2 & 8 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\
\end{array}
\]

• Merge sub-array 1 with sub-array 2, 3 with 4, 5 with 6. This generates 2-element sorted sub-arrays (last sub-array is not full).

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
4 & 9 & 2 & 8 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\
\end{array}
\]

• Merge sub-array 1 with sub-array 2, 3 with 4. This generates 4-element sorted sub-arrays.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
2 & 4 & 8 & 9 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\
\end{array}
\]

• Merge sub-array 1 with sub-array 2. This generates the full size sorted array.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 8 & 9 \\
\end{array}
\]
Merge Sort

• Consider merging two sub-arrays.
• Create an *auxiliary* array. The size of this array is the sum of the sizes of the sub-arrays.
• Hold two pointers. Each pointer points to the *first* and the *smallest* element of its sub-array.

```
|  2  |  4  |  8  |  9  |  1  |  3  |  5  |  0  |  0  |  0  |  0  |  0  |  0  |  0  |
```

• Take the minimum of two elements and copy it into the current position of the auxiliary array.
• Advance the pointer in the sub-array with the smaller element. Also, advance the pointer in the auxiliary array.
• When the end of one of the sub-arrays is reached, copy the elements of the other array into the auxiliary array.
• Copy back auxiliary array into the original array.
## Merge Sort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2 4 8 9</th>
<th>1 3 5</th>
<th>1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 4 8 9</td>
<td>1 3 5</td>
<td>1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 4 8 9</td>
<td>1 3 5</td>
<td>1 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<td>1 3 5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
private static <AnyType extends Comparable<? Super AnyType>>
void merge( AnyType[ ] a, AnyType[ ] tmpArray, int leftPos, int rightPos, int rightEnd) {

    int leftEnd = rightPos – 1;
    int tmpPos = leftPos;
    int numElements = rightEnd - leftPos + 1;
    while( leftPos <= leftEnd && rightPos <= rightEnd )
        if( a[leftPos].compareTo(a[rightPos]) <= 0 )
            tmpArray[tmpPos++] = a[leftPos++];
        else
            tmpArray[tmpPos++] = a[rightPos++];

    while(leftPos <= leftEnd)
        tmpArray[tmpPos++] = a[leftPos++];
    while(rightPos <= rightEnd)
        tmpArray[tmpPos++] = a[rightPos++];

    for(int i = 0; i < numElements; i++; rightEnd--)
        a[rightEnd] = tmpArray[rightEnd];
}
Time Complexity

- *Merge* operation copies each element *twice*
  - From the original array to the auxiliary array
  - From the auxiliary array to the original array
- For a sub-array of length $n$, merge performs $2n$ operations.

- Compute the runtime of merge sort using a recurrence relation $T(n)$.
  - $T(1) = 0$ base case
  - $T(n) = 2n + 2T(n/2)$

- Expand recurrence and rewrite the relation in terms of $k$
  - $T(n) = 2n + 2T(n/2)$
    - $= 2n + 2(2n/2 + 2T(n/4))$
    - $= 2n + 2n + 4T(n/4)$
    - $= 2n + 2n + 4(2n/4 + 2T(n/8))$
    - $= 2n + 2n + 2n + 8T(n/8)$
    - $= k2n + 2^k T(n/2^k)$
Time Complexity

• Recursion stop when $n/2^k = 1 \rightarrow k = \log_2 n$

$T(n) = 2n\log_2 n + 2^{\log_2 n} T(n/2^{\log_2 n})$

$= 2n\log_2 n$

$T \in O(n \log n)$