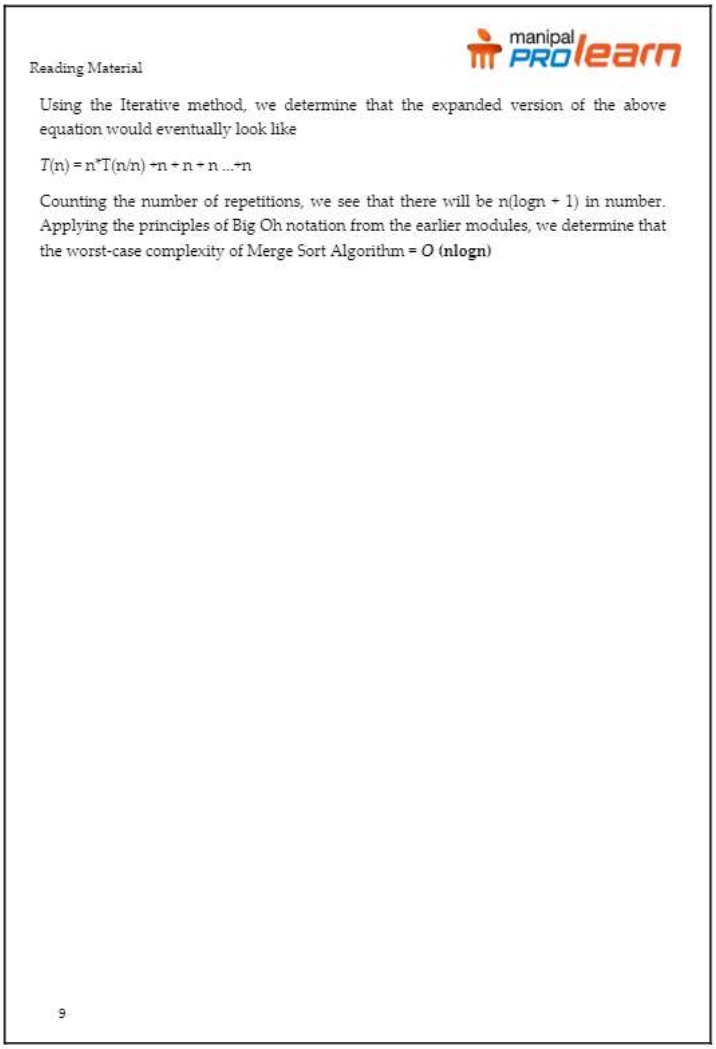

Using the Iterative method, we determine that the expanded version of the above equation would eventually look like

$T(n) = n*T(n/n) + n + n + n \ldots + n$

Counting the number of repetitions, we see that there will be n(logn + 1) in number. Applying the principles of Big Oh notation from the earlier modules, we determine that the worst-case complexity of Merge Sort Algorithm = ***O* (nlogn)**

‹ qsort() Library Function Demo (/?q=MULNCourseBook/listDetailedCBLearningContents/178099/cidb/full/view/153784/431550/431535/39731)