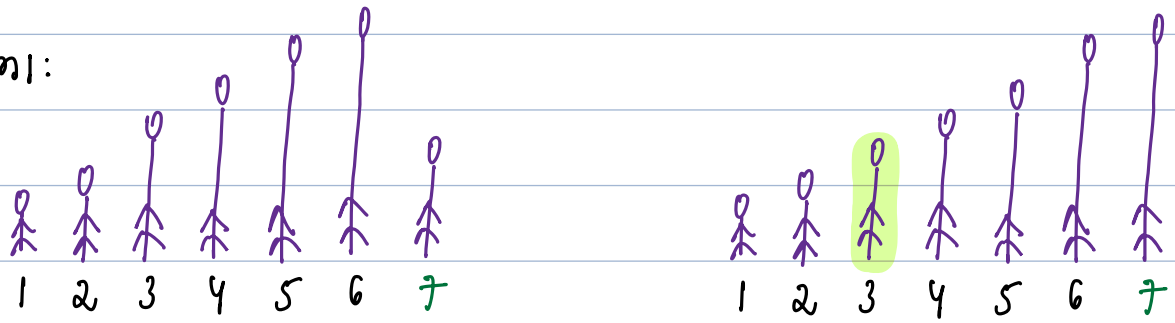
Todays Content

1. Insertion sort
2. Merge 2 sorted arrays
3. Merge 2 sorted subarrays.

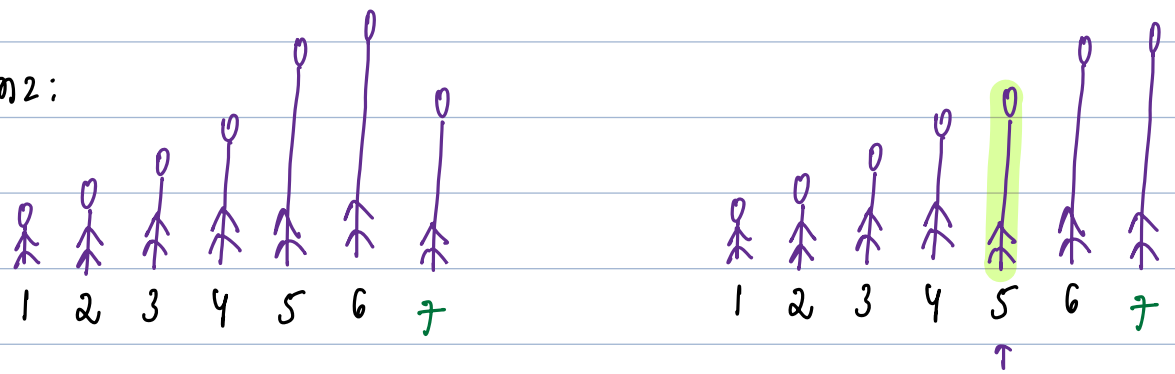
Insertion Sort:

We insert 1 element in existing sorted data to make entire data sorted

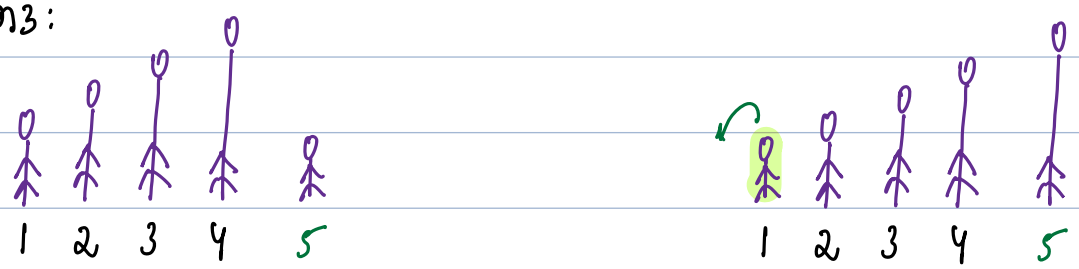
Eg1:



Eg2:



Eg3:




```
while(nper != start && pper > nper){
    swap pper & nper
}
```

Insertion Sort:

	0	1	2	3	4	5
ar[ ] = {	10	9	4	8	6	2 }

Dry Run:

	Sort	Insert	ar[ ] = {
i = 0	[0 0]	ar[1]	9 10 | 4 8 6 2 }
i = 1	[0 1]	ar[2]	4 9 10 | 8 6 2 }
i = 2	[0 2]	ar[3]	4 8 9 10 | 6 2 }
i = 3	[0 3]	ar[4]	4 6 8 9 10 | 2 }
i = 4	[0 4]	ar[5]	2 4 6 8 9 10 | }
i = 5	[0 5]	# Entire ar[ ] is sorted stop process.	

Note: When i is at last_index stop process

```
void InsertionSort(int[] ar, int N){   TC: O(N^2)   SC: O(1)
    for(int i=0; i<n-1; i++){
        #[0..i] is sorted  Insert ar[i+1];
        int j = i+1;
        while( j>0 && ar[j-1] > ar[j] ){
            swap ar[j-1] & ar[j];
            j--;
        }
    }
}
```

TODO: Take an almost sorted array & apply BS, SS, IS & compare iterations.

Q. Given 2 sorted arrays A[N] B[M] create C[N+M] which contains overall sorted data

	0	1	2	3
A[4] :	7	10	11	14

	0	1	2
A[4] :	3	6	10

	0	1	2
B[3] :	3	8	9

	0	1	2	3
B[3] :	5	14	20	25

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C[7] :	3	7	8	9	10	11	14

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C[7] :	3	5	6	10	14	20	25

#Ideal:

1. Create C[N+M]
2. Copy A[N] → C[] & B[M] → C[]
3. Sort C[N+M]

TC1: $O(1+N+M+(N+M)^2) = O(N+M)^2$

BS/SS/SC

TC2: $O(1+N+M+(N+M)\log(N+M)) = O(N+M)\log(N+M)$

Inbuilt Sort

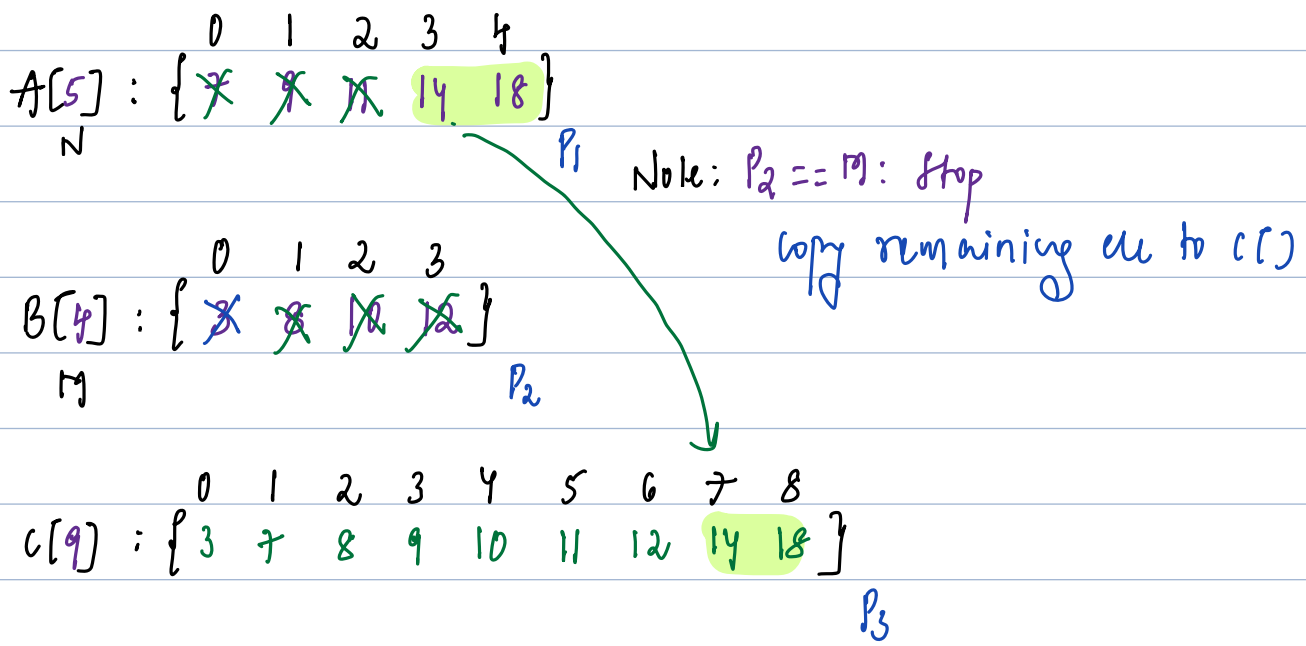
#Idea2: At each step

Compare min of A[] & B[] & keep min among them in C[]

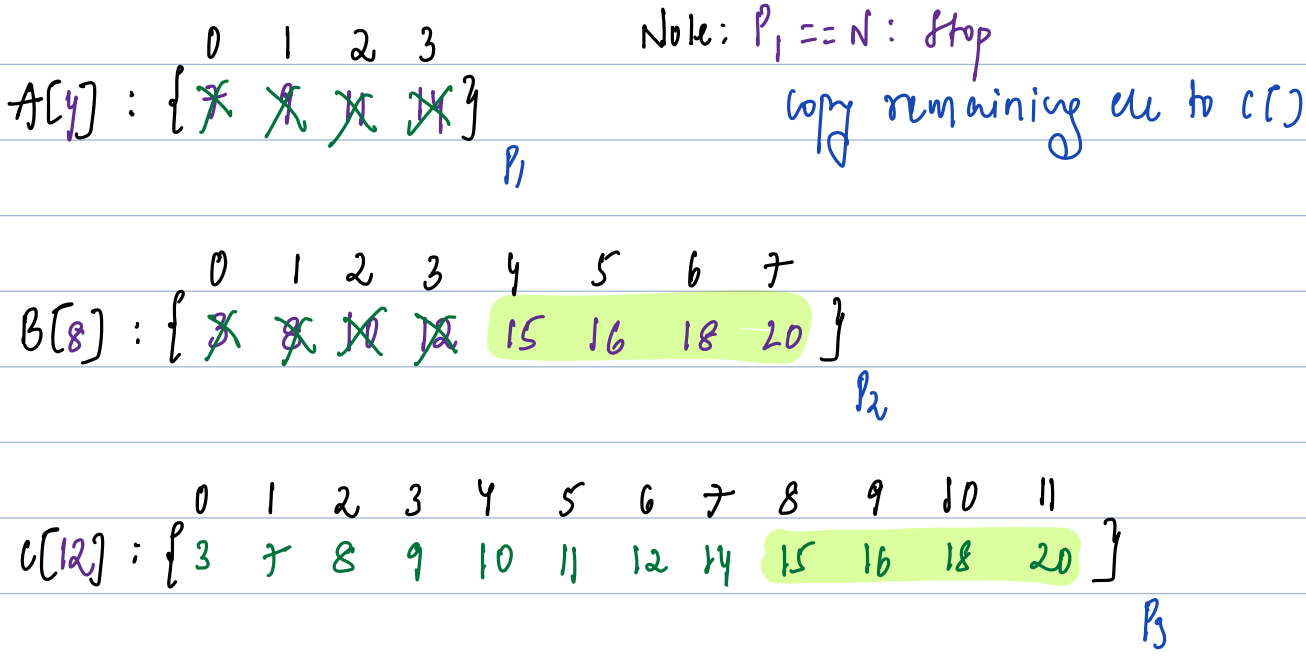
Note: 2 keep track of min in A[] & B[] we use 2 variables

Note: 3rd variable to keep a track of index in C[]

#Dry Run1:



#Dry Run2:



```
int[] merge(vector<int>& A, vector<int>& B){ TC: O(N+M)
                                              SC: O(1)
    int N = A.size(), M = B.size();
    vector<int> C(N+M, 0);

    int P1=0, P2=0, P3=0;
    while(P1<N && P2<M){ # To compare both P1 & P2 should be in array
        if(A[P1] < B[P2]){
            C[P3] = A[P1]; P3++; P1++;
        }else{
            C[P3] = B[P2]; P3++; P2++;
        }
    }

    while(P1<N){
        C[P3] = A[P1]; P3++; P1++;
    }

    while(P2<M){
        C[P3] = B[P2]; P3++; P2++;
    }
}
```

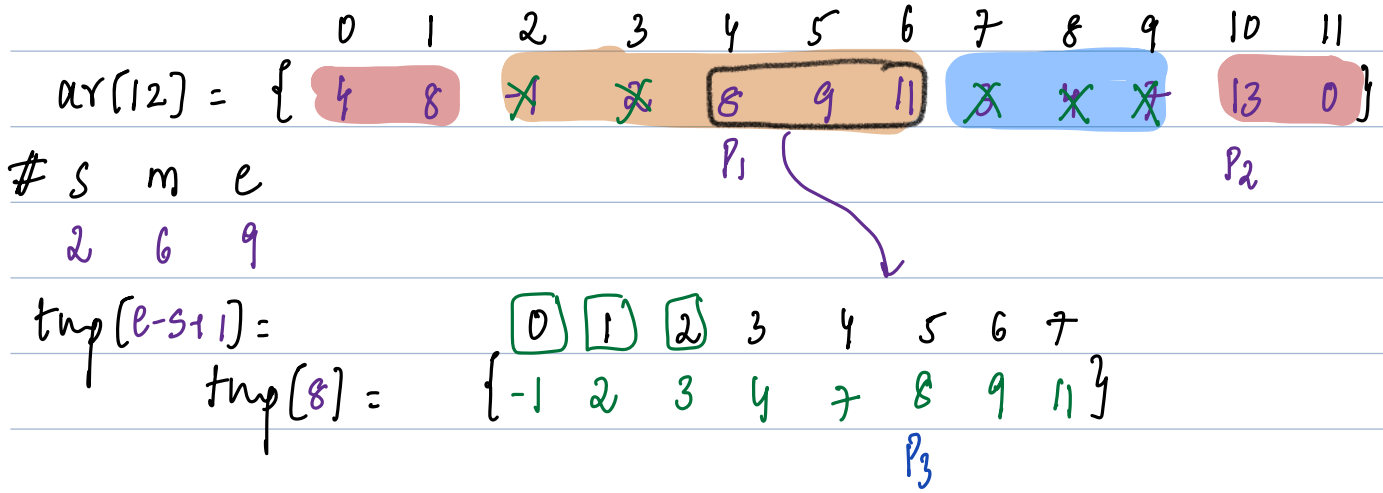
38: Merge 2 consecutive sorted subarrays #Include

Given ar[N] elements & 3 indices s, m, e

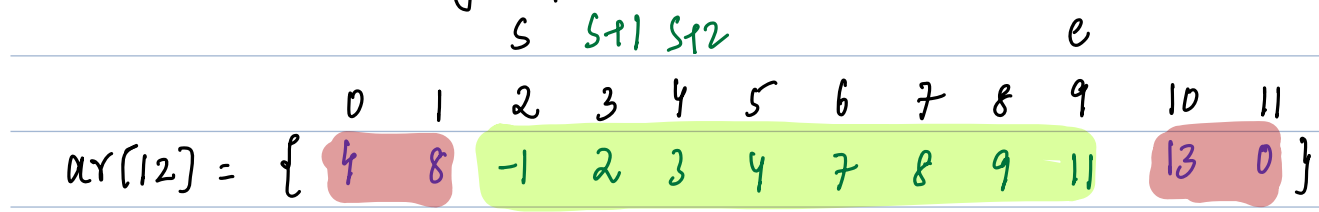
Subarray [s..m] is sorted

Subarray [m+1..e] is sorted # s..m m+1..e

Sort entire subarray from [s..e] in ar[]



Copy tmp[0-7] = ar[2-9]

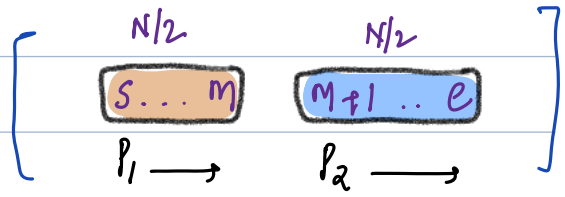


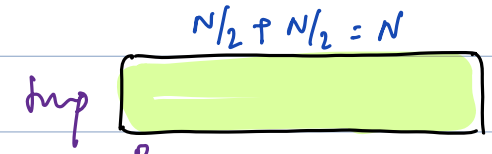
#ar : {s..m} is sorted {m+1..e} is sorted

Sort entire subarray {s..e}

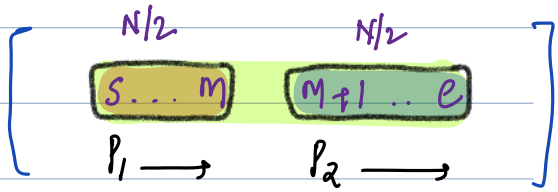
TC: O(N+N) = O(N)

```
void merge(int ar[], int s, int m, int e) {          SC: O(N)

    int tmp[e-s+1]; # 0 ... e-s
    int p1=s, p2=m+1, p3=0;

    while(p1<=m && p2<=e) {
        if(A[p1] < A[p2]) {
            tmp[p3]=A[p1]; p3++; p1++;
        } else {
            tmp[p3]=A[p2]; p3++; p2++;
        }
    }

    while(p1<=m) {
        tmp[p3]=A[p1]; p3++; p1++;
    }

    while(p2<=e) {
        tmp[p3]=A[p2]; p3++; p2++;
    }

    # Copy tmp[0 ... e-s] -> ar[s..e]

    for(int i=s; i<=e; i++) {
        ar[i]=tmp[i-s]
    }
}
```





Copy tmp[] → A[] : N



#Dry Run:

i	ar[i] = tmp[i-s]
s	ar[s] = tmp[0]
s+1	ar[s+1] = tmp[1]
s+2	ar[s+2] = tmp[2]