

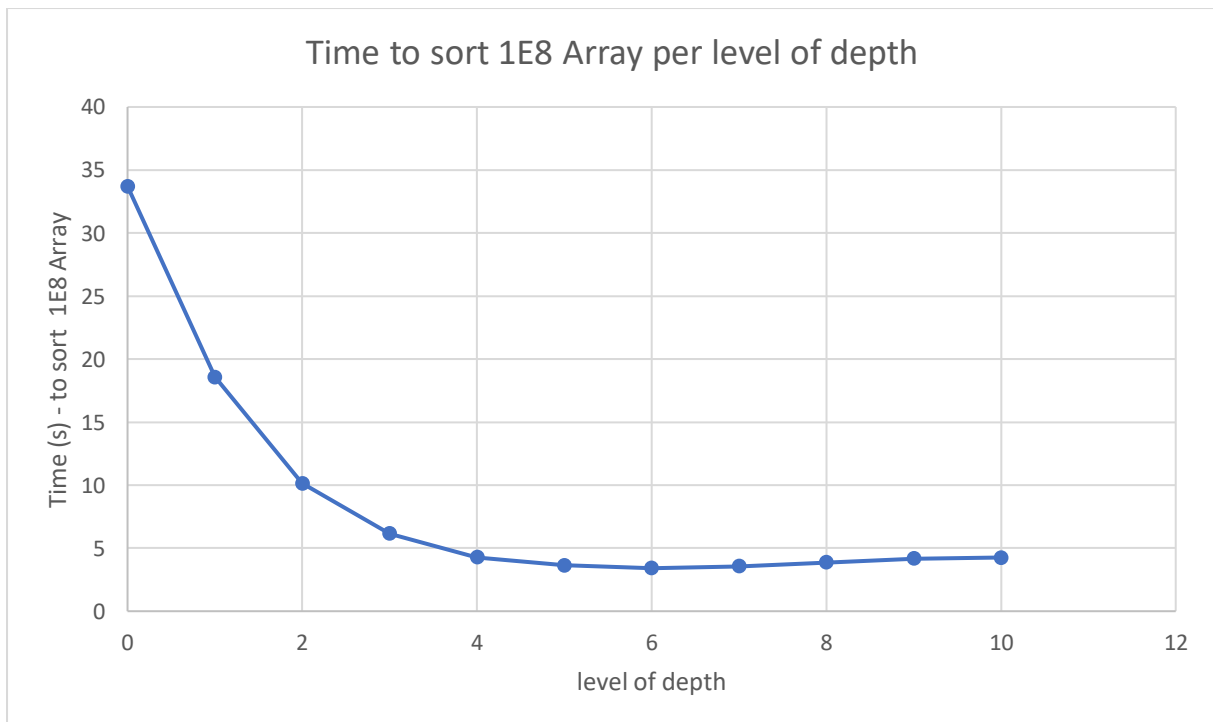
Mergesort Multithreads – Data Analysis

In the data below we can see the level of depth we use as input in the program to sort a 10^8 array, to illustrate more the graphics will be using the level of depth and not the number of threads, but you can see below the corresponding number of threads by level of depth (number of threads = $2^{(\text{level of depth})}$).

| Depth level | number of threads | time | Speed |
|-------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 33,71 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 18,56 | 1,82 |
| 2 | 4 | 10,13 | 3,33 |
| 3 | 8 | 6,16 | 5,47 |
| 4 | 16 | 4,28 | 7,88 |
| 5 | 32 | 3,63 | 9,29 |
| 6 | 64 | 3,41 | 9,89 |
| 7 | 128 | 3,55 | 9,50 |
| 8 | 256 | 3,87 | 8,71 |
| 9 | 512 | 4,17 | 8,08 |
| 10 | 1024 | 4,24 | 7,95 |

The initial time with only one thread to sort a 10^8 array was 33.71 seconds, we can see in the graphics below this time decreasing with the level of depth increasing up to 6.

After a level of depth of 6, the solving time slightly increasing, we reach a floor value with a solving time around 4 seconds.



In the graphic below, we will take 1 as a speed reference to solve with a level of depth of 0 so only 1 thread to solve a 10^8 array.

As the level of depth increase up to 6, we can see the speed decreasing with a peak at 6 threads where the speed is almost 10 times faster than the initial speed. After, the speed will start decreasing to reach 8 times faster as a level of depth of 10.

