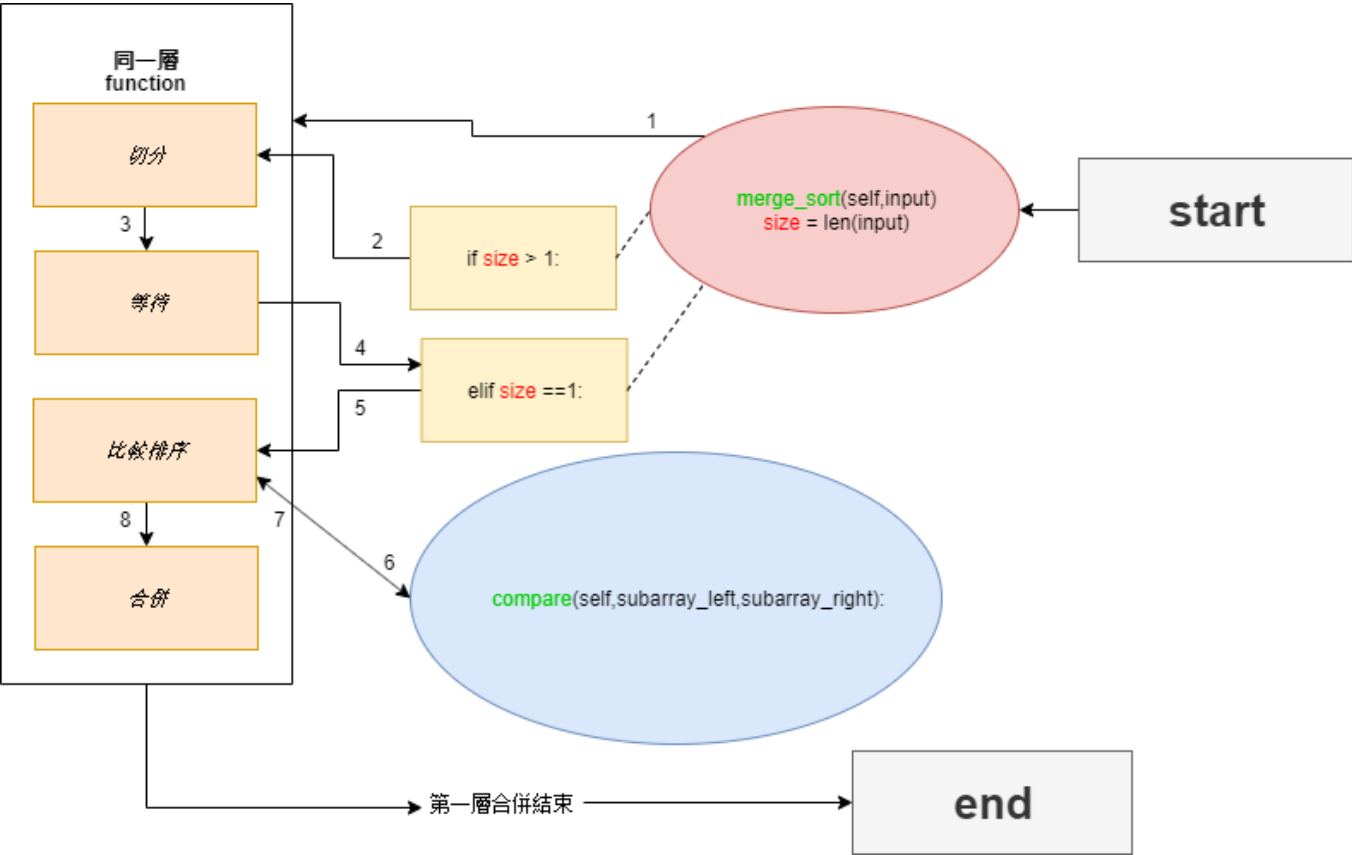


# [HW2] Merge Sort

流程圖(打完 code 才畫的)



## 學習歷程

- 參考網站
  - [Merge Sort | GeeksforGeeks \(https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/merge-sort/\)](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/merge-sort/)
  - [Merge Sort | Studytonight \(https://www.studytonight.com/data-structures/merge-sort\)](https://www.studytonight.com/data-structures/merge-sort)
  - [Merge Sort | Hackerearth \(https://www.hackerearth.com/zh/practice/algorithms/sorting/merge-sort/tutorial/\)](https://www.hackerearth.com/zh/practice/algorithms/sorting/merge-sort/tutorial/)
- 影片
  - [Merge sort in 3 minutes \(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4VqmGXwpLgc\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4VqmGXwpLgc)
  - [Merge Sort | GeeksforGeeks \(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSceec-wEyw\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSceec-wEyw)
  - [Merge Sort step by step walkthrough \(Recursion\) \(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7LN9z140U90\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7LN9z140U90)

## Try

在看完了 [GeeksforGeeks 的 Merge Sort 影片 \(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSceec-wEyw\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSceec-wEyw) 後，我參考 [Hackerearth \(https://www.hackerearth.com/zh/practice/algorithms/sorting/merge-sort/tutorial/\)](https://www.hackerearth.com/zh/practice/algorithms/sorting/merge-sort/tutorial/) 的步驟和流程圖打算自己先試試看。

- 大致分成三個步驟：
  - **step1:** 切分，將未排序的 array 劃分為 sub array，當每個 sub array 就是每個 element 時。
  - **step2:** 比較合併，將相鄰的兩個 sub array，互相比較第一個 element，並取較小值則為以排序值，以排序值可以用新 array 存或是用 index 的方式將其隔開。
  - **step3:** 重複該過程，直到所有 sub array 都合併成一個 array。

In [1]:

```
def cut():  
    '''cut array'''  
    return  
  
def combine():  
    '''combine array'''  
    return
```

但正要開始寫時，我發現不對，雖然在思考的時候可以理所當然的分成切分和合併兩部分。但是在時做時卻不一樣。因為 **Merge Sort** 是建立在 [遞迴演算法\(Recursive algorithm\) \(https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/recursion/\)](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/recursion/) 的架構下，它適合使用遞迴的方式實現。所以我們必須在 function 裡面呼叫自己，如果我們不這樣做的話也是可以，但是相對起來就要更多的迴圈和條件去實現，比較不優雅。

> 這影片有講解關於 **Merge Sort** 遞迴的觀念我覺得不錯: [Merge Sort step by step walkthrough \(Recursion\) \(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7LN9z140U90\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7LN9z140U90)

所以當我們要用 **Recursive** 時我們要去思考，在呼叫自己時要有那些條件控制，不要陷入無限迴圈，在 function 的哪個地方呼叫自己也很重要。

>> 首先是要 **array** 切成兩分，切到只剩下一個 **element**

In [90]:

```
def merge_sort(input):  
    if input > 1:  
        div = len(input)//2  
        subarray_left = input[:div]  
        subarray_right = input[div:]
```

這部分還好，應該每個人都差不多...

>> 接著這部分很重要，就是呼叫自己的 **function**

In [11]:

```
def merge_sort(input):  
    if len(input) > 1:  
        div = len(input)//2  
        subarray_left = input[:div]  
        subarray_right = input[div:]  
        merge_sort(subarray_left)  
        merge_sort(subarray_right)
```

但是為了更了解遞迴的模式，我簡單的 `print` 出每次的 切的左和右 `array`。

In [91]:

```
def merge_sort(input, step = 1):  
    if len(input) > 1:  
        div = len(input)//2  
        subarray_left = input[:div]  
        subarray_right = input[div:]  
        print("level {} left:{},right:{}".format(step, subarray_left, subarray_right))  
        step+=1  
        merge_sort(subarray_left, step)  
        print("level", step-1, '-- left就緒')  
        merge_sort(subarray_right, step)  
        print("level", step-1, '-- right就緒', ' 開始比較')
```

In [92]:

```
a = [1,8,6,7,9,2,3]
```

In [93]:

```
merge_sort(a)

level 1  left:[1, 8, 6],right:[7, 9, 2, 3]
level 2  left:[1],right:[8, 6]
level 2 -- left就緒
level 3  left:[8],right:[6]
level 3 -- left就緒
level 3 -- right就緒    開始比較
level 2 -- right就緒    開始比較
level 1 -- left就緒
level 2  left:[7, 9],right:[2, 3]
level 3  left:[7],right:[9]
level 3 -- left就緒
level 3 -- right就緒    開始比較
level 2 -- left就緒
level 3  left:[2],right:[3]
level 3 -- left就緒
level 3 -- right就緒    開始比較
level 2 -- right就緒    開始比較
level 1 -- right就緒    開始比較
```

在這邊 **level** 就是第幾層，也就是你已經經過幾次 `merge_sort()` function。當同一層且相鄰的左右個 **array** 都準備好時，就會開始比較排序。

從上面 `print` 出的結果可以看出，它會總是先處理左邊的 **array**，直到該 **array** 只剩一個 **element**（也就是說達到我們 `if len(input) > 1` 的條件，這時就不會繼續呼叫 `merge sort`，就會折返(上面的就緒)，這就是遞迴的觀念。

## >> 所以可以知道他整體處理的過程是: 上 > 下 > 上 | 先左後右

知道了到了底部(也就是 **array** 的長度為1時)，會反彈。但是 為何事先處理左邊？答案在下面，因為在我的 `function` 裡我是先把傳入左邊的 **array** 傳入 `merge sort` 在傳右邊的...

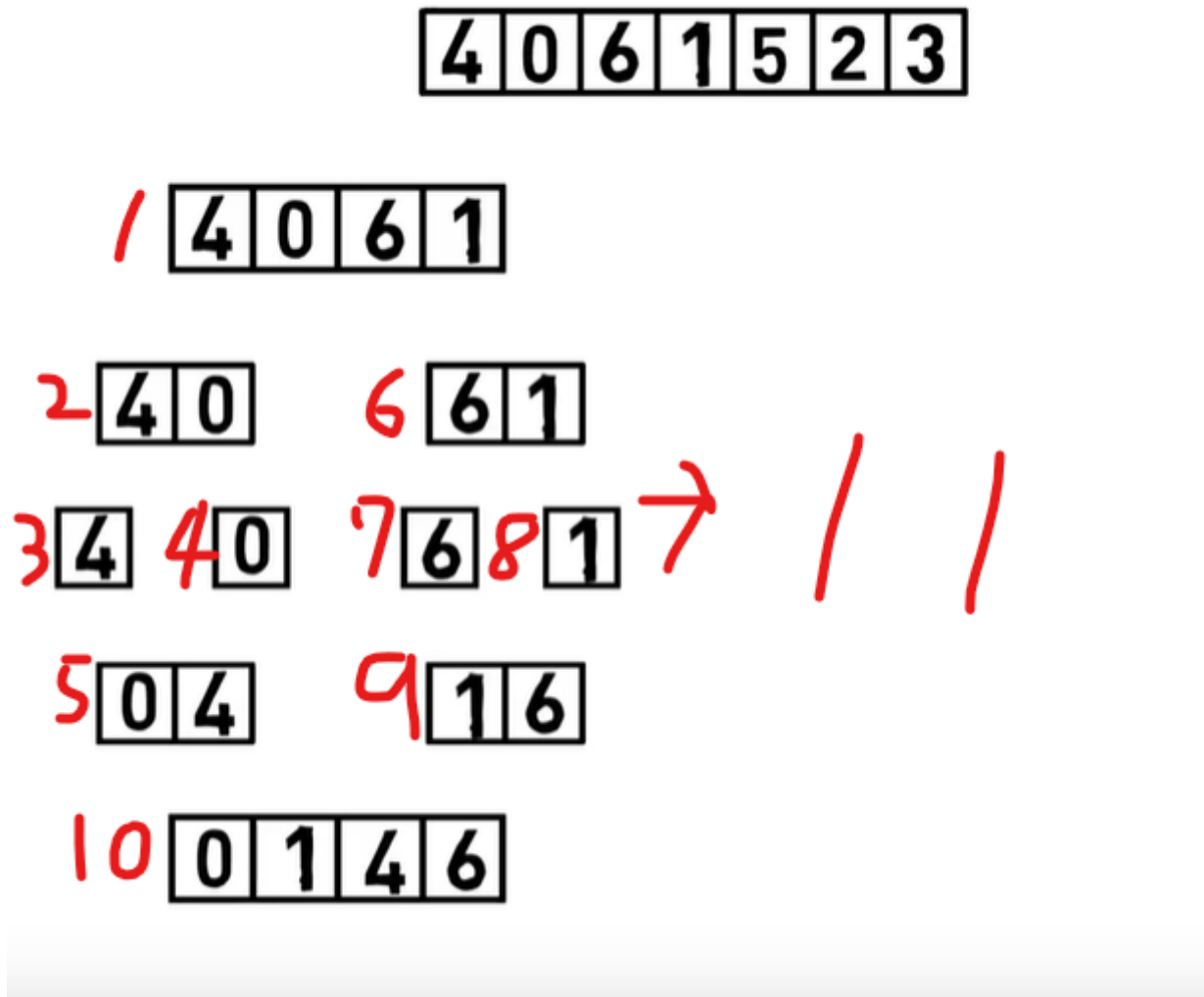
In [88]:

```
def merge_sort(input):
    if len(input) > 1:
        div = len(input)//2
        subarray_left = input[:div]
        subarray_right = input[div:]
        merge_sort(subarray_left) #先處理左邊的 array
        merge_sort(subarray_right) #後處理右邊的 array
        # 開始比較...
```

當然你可以先處理右邊的再處理左邊的，換個順序就好了。

為了更清楚，我在下圖標了處理順序，可以看到merge sort 是會先把一邊切到底再折返，且同一層左邊的 array

會等待另一個 array 處理完，才接下去比較。



Refer to : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7LN9z140U90> (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7LN9z140U90>)

>> 接著開始做比大小的部分，也就是上圖的 (3,4) (7,8) (5,9) 的部分

當左邊和右邊的 array 返回時，就開始 merge sort 的下半段 - 比較排序，在返回時一定是左右邊的 array 都準備好時(最初都是 1 對 1)。

在 merge sort 的比較排序，跟同學討論過後結論是，有兩種做法：

1. 多用一個 list，使用 append 的方式去儲存排序後的 array。
2. 使用雙 index 和一個隔板的方式，也就是之前 Quick Sort 有用到的方式。

> 這邊我選擇第二種，感覺比較優雅~

In [89]:

```
def merge_sort(input):
    # 折返限制
    if len(input) > 1:
        # 切分
        div = len(input)//2
        subarray_left = input[:div]
        subarray_right = input[div:]

        # 準備左邊的 array
        merge_sort(subarray_left)

        # 準備右邊的 array
        merge_sort(subarray_right)

        # 比較排序
        l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(subarray_left) # 左邊的長度就會是右邊的頭
        output_array = subarray_left + subarray_right
        border = len(output_array)
```

先準備好需要的變數:

- **l\_idx & r\_idx:** 分別為左、右 array 的比較標記，初始為各自的頭
- **output\_array:** 我這邊就直接將兩個 array 何在一起，也就等於要輸出的 array，左右則分別以兩個 index 做標記。
- **border:** 但是感覺要用 in-place 的方式需要交換，需要隔板，於是我加入了 border。我的想法是把 border 放在整個 array 的後面，每次比較排序時將其往前推，在分別調整 r\_idx 和 l\_idx 的位置，當 border=0 時代表兩邊的 array 已經比較完了。

> 測試一下變數這樣設有沒有問題

In [111]:

```
a=[1,5,2]
b=[8,4]
print(a+b) # 直接相加
```

```
[1, 5, 2, 8, 4]
```

In [113]:

```
r_idx=len(a)
print((a+b)[r_idx]) # 右 array 的頭
```

```
8
```

In [110]:

```
border=len(a+b)
print((a+b)[border-1]) # border 往前移
```

```
4
```

看來沒甚麼問題~

## >> 接著就剩下比較與移動index 的條件邏輯了..

在比較時我想把 較小的值 抽出來，並將它之後的 array全部向前推，再把 較小的值 放到最後， border 往前移動，直到 border = 0。

In [ ]:

```
def merge_sort(input):
    # 折返限制
    if len(input) > 1:
        # 切分
        div = len(input)//2
        subarray_left = input[:div]
        subarray_right = input[div:]

        # 準備左邊的 array
        merge_sort(subarray_left)

        # 準備右邊的 array
        merge_sort(subarray_right)

        # 比較排序的變數
        l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(subarray_left)
        output_array = subarray_left + subarray_right
        border = len(output_array)

        # 比較與排序
        while border > 0:
            if output_array[l_idx] <= output_array[r_idx]:
                smaller = output_array[l_idx]
                output_array = output_array[:l_idx] + output_array[l_idx+1:]
                output_array.append(smaller)
                border -= 1
                r_idx -= 1
            else:
                smaller = output_array[r_idx]
                output_array = output_array[:r_idx] + output_array[r_idx+1:]
                output_array.append(smaller)
                border -= 1
```

> 測試一下

In [189]:

```
# 測試用
a = [1, 5, 10, 12]
b = [2, 4, 8]
output_array = a + b
l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(a)
border = len(output_array)
```

In [190]:

```

    while border>0:
        print(output_array[l_idx:r_idx],output_array[r_idx:border],output_array[bor
der:])
        if output_array[l_idx]<=output_array[r_idx]:
            print('>> 左小')
            smaller = output_array[l_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:l_idx]+output_array[l_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border-=1
            r_idx-=1
        else:
            print('>> 右小')
            smaller = output_array[r_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:r_idx]+output_array[r_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border-=1
    print(output_array)

```

```

[1, 5, 10, 12] [2, 4, 8] []
>> 左小
[5, 10, 12] [2, 4, 8] [1]
>> 右小
[5, 10, 12] [4, 8] [1, 2]
>> 右小
[5, 10, 12] [8] [1, 2, 4]
>> 左小
[10, 12] [8] [1, 2, 4, 5]
>> 右小
[10, 12] [] [1, 2, 4, 5, 8]
>> 右小
[10, 12] [] [12, 2, 4, 5, 8, 1]
>> 右小
[10, 12, 4, 5, 8, 1, 2]

```

前面很順利，但是當一邊的 **array** 已經空時，它就抓錯 **element**...

## Try again

> 看來，我需要多加一個條件，就是當只剩下一個 **array** 時直接把剩下的 **array** 加到後面。

In [195]:

```

# 測試用
a=[1,5,10,12]
b=[2,4,8]
output_array = a+b
l_idx,r_idx = 0,len(a)
border =len(output_array)

```



In [196]:

```

    while border>0:
        print(output_array[l_idx:r_idx],output_array[r_idx:border],output_array[bor
der:])
        if l_idx==r_idx or r_idx==border:
            print('>> 剩一 array')
            remain = output_array[:border]
            output_array = output_array[border:]
            output_array.extend(remain)
            border=0
        elif output_array[l_idx]<=output_array[r_idx]:
            print('>> 左小')
            smaller = output_array[l_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:l_idx]+output_array[l_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border-=1
            r_idx-=1
        else:
            print('>> 右小')
            smaller = output_array[r_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:r_idx]+output_array[r_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border-=1
    print(output_array)

```

```

[1, 5, 10, 12] [2, 4, 8] []
>> 左小
[5, 10, 12] [2, 4, 8] [1]
>> 右小
[5, 10, 12] [4, 8] [1, 2]
>> 右小
[5, 10, 12] [8] [1, 2, 4]
>> 左小
[10, 12] [8] [1, 2, 4, 5]
>> 右小
[10, 12] [] [1, 2, 4, 5, 8]
>> 剩一 array
[1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12]

```

看來蠻順利的~

>> 但是合在一起又有問題了...

In [201]:

```
def merge_sort(input):  
    # 折返限制  
    if len(input) > 1:  
        # 切分  
        div = len(input)//2  
        subarray_left = input[:div]  
        subarray_right = input[div:]  
  
        # 準備左邊的 array  
        merge_sort(subarray_left)  
  
        # 準備右邊的 array  
        merge_sort(subarray_right)  
  
        # 比較排序的變數  
        l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(subarray_left)  
        output_array = subarray_left + subarray_right  
        border = len(output_array)  
  
        # 比較與排序  
        while border > 0:  
            if l_idx == r_idx or r_idx == border:  
                remain = output_array[:border]  
                output_array = output_array[border:]  
                output_array.extend(remain)  
                border = 0  
            elif output_array[l_idx] <= output_array[r_idx]:  
                smaller = output_array[l_idx]  
                output_array = output_array[:l_idx] + output_array[l_idx+1:]  
                output_array.append(smaller)  
                border -= 1  
                r_idx -= 1  
            else:  
                smaller = output_array[r_idx]  
                output_array = output_array[:r_idx] + output_array[r_idx+1:]  
                output_array.append(smaller)  
                border -= 1  
        return output_array
```

In [202]:

```
# 測試用
a=[1,5,10,12,2,4,8]
b=merge_sort(a)
print(b)
```

**TypeError** Traceback (most recent call last)

```
<ipython-input-202-c57a8b4487ec> in <module>
      1 a=[1,5,10,12,2,4,8]
----> 2 b=merge_sort(a)
      3 print(b)

<ipython-input-201-ac397ea1aa8b> in merge_sort(input)
      8
      9      # 準備左邊的 array
----> 10      subarray_left = merge_sort(subarray_left)
      11
      12      # 準備右邊的 array

<ipython-input-201-ac397ea1aa8b> in merge_sort(input)
      11
      12      # 準備右邊的 array
----> 13      subarray_right = merge_sort(subarray_right)
      14
      15      # 比較排序的變數

<ipython-input-201-ac397ea1aa8b> in merge_sort(input)
      14
      15      # 比較排序的變數
----> 16      l_idx,r_idx = 0,len(subarray_left)
      17      output_array = subarray_left+subarray_right
      18      border =len(output_array)
```

**TypeError:** object of type 'NoneType' has no len()

## Try again and again

>>於是我打算將比較的部分抽離成獨立的 **function**

In [221]:

```
def compare(subarray_left, subarray_right):
    # 比較排序的變數
    l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(subarray_left)
    output_array = subarray_left + subarray_right
    border = len(output_array)

    # 比較與排序
    while border > 0:
        if l_idx == r_idx or r_idx == border:
            remain = output_array[:border]
            output_array = output_array[border:]
            output_array.extend(remain)
            border = 0
        elif output_array[l_idx] <= output_array[r_idx]:
            smaller = output_array[l_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:l_idx] + output_array[l_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border -= 1
            r_idx -= 1
        else:
            smaller = output_array[r_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:r_idx] + output_array[r_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border -= 1
    return output_array

def merge_sort(input):
    # 折返限制
    if len(input) > 1:
        # 切分
        div = len(input) // 2
        subarray_left = input[:div]
        subarray_right = input[div:]

        # 準備左邊的 array
        merge_sort(subarray_left)

        # 準備右邊的 array
        merge_sort(subarray_right)

    # 比較
    print('input:', subarray_left, subarray_right)
    print('output:', compare(subarray_left, subarray_right), '\n')
    return compare(subarray_left, subarray_right)
```

In [222]:

```
a=[1,5,10,12,2,4,8]
b=merge_sort(a)
print(b)
```

```
input: [5] [10]
output: [5, 10]
```

```
input: [1] [5, 10]
output: [1, 5, 10]
```

```
input: [12] [2]
output: [2, 12]
```

```
input: [4] [8]
output: [4, 8]
```

```
input: [12, 2] [4, 8]
output: [4, 8, 12, 2]
```

```
input: [1, 5, 10] [12, 2, 4, 8]
output: [1, 5, 10, 12, 2, 4, 8]
```

```
[1, 5, 10, 12, 2, 4, 8]
```

---

>> 看來我的 **compare** 是沒問題的只是 **merge sort** 流程的問題，我改了一下...

In [223]:

```
def compare(subarray_left, subarray_right):
    # 比較排序的變數
    l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(subarray_left)
    output_array = subarray_left + subarray_right
    border = len(output_array)

    # 比較與排序
    while border > 0:
        if l_idx == r_idx or r_idx == border:
            remain = output_array[:border]
            output_array = output_array[border:]
            output_array.extend(remain)
            border = 0
        elif output_array[l_idx] <= output_array[r_idx]:
            smaller = output_array[l_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:l_idx] + output_array[l_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border -= 1
            r_idx -= 1
        else:
            smaller = output_array[r_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:r_idx] + output_array[r_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border -= 1
    return output_array

def merge_sort(input):
    # 折返限制
    if len(input) > 1:
        # 切分
        div = len(input) // 2
        subarray_left = input[:div]
        subarray_right = input[div:]

        # 準備左邊的 array
        subarray_left = merge_sort(subarray_left)

        # 準備右邊的 array
        subarray_right = merge_sort(subarray_right)

        # 比較
        print('input:', subarray_left, subarray_right)
        print('output:', compare(subarray_left, subarray_right), '\n')
        return compare(subarray_left, subarray_right)
```

In [226]:

```
a=[1,5,10,12,2,4,8]
b=merge_sort(a)
print(b)
```

input: None None

```
-----
-
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-226-c57a8b4487ec> in <module>
      1 a=[1,5,10,12,2,4,8]
----> 2 b=merge_sort(a)
      3 print(b)

<ipython-input-223-3e3d41dcfcad> in merge_sort(input)
     34
     35     # 準備左邊的 array
--> 36     subarray_left = merge_sort(subarray_left)
     37
     38     # 準備右邊的 array

<ipython-input-223-3e3d41dcfcad> in merge_sort(input)
     37
     38     # 準備右邊的 array
--> 39     subarray_right = merge_sort(subarray_right)
     40
     41     #比較

<ipython-input-223-3e3d41dcfcad> in merge_sort(input)
     41     #比較
     42     print('input:',subarray_left,subarray_right)
--> 43     print('output:',compare(subarray_left,subarray_right),'\n'
)
     44     return compare(subarray_left,subarray_right)

<ipython-input-223-3e3d41dcfcad> in compare(subarray_left, subarray_right)
      1 def compare(subarray_left,subarray_right):
      2     # 比較排序的變數
----> 3     l_idx,r_idx = 0,len(subarray_left)
      4     output_array = subarray_left+subarray_right
      5     border =len(output_array)

TypeError: object of type 'NoneType' has no len()
```

看起來不太妙... 但是我不會放棄的!!!

## Keep trying

In [237]:

```
def compare(subarray_left, subarray_right):
    # 比較排序的變數
    l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(subarray_left)
    output_array = subarray_left + subarray_right
    border = len(output_array)

    # 比較與排序
    while border > 1:
        if l_idx == r_idx or r_idx == border:
            remain = output_array[:border]
            output_array = output_array[border:]
            output_array.extend(remain)
            border = 0
        elif output_array[l_idx] <= output_array[r_idx]:
            smaller = output_array[l_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:l_idx] + output_array[l_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border -= 1
            r_idx -= 1
        else:
            smaller = output_array[r_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:r_idx] + output_array[r_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border -= 1
    return output_array

def merge_sort(input):
    # 折返限制
    if len(input) > 1:
        # 切分
        div = len(input) // 2
        subarray_left = input[:div]
        subarray_right = input[div:]

        # 準備左邊的 array
        subarray_left = merge_sort(subarray_left)

        # 準備右邊的 array
        subarray_right = merge_sort(subarray_right)

        if subarray_left != None and subarray_right != None:
            # 比較
            print('input:', subarray_left, subarray_right)
            print('output:', compare(subarray_left, subarray_right), '\n')
            return compare(subarray_left, subarray_right)
        else:
            return input
```



In [238]:

```
a=[1,5,10,12,2,4,8]
b=merge_sort(a)
print(b)
```

input: [12, 2] [4, 8]

output: [4, 8, 12, 2]

input: [1, 5, 10] [4, 8, 12, 2]

output: [1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 2]

[1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 2]

哇! 2 怎麼跑到後面了...

---

>>我發現是因為在 **len(array=1)** 時沒有返回東西，所以直接比較未排序的 **array**。

In [3]:

```
def compare(subarray_left, subarray_right):
    # 比較排序的變數
    l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(subarray_left)
    output_array = subarray_left + subarray_right
    border = len(output_array)

    # 比較與排序
    while border > 1:
        if l_idx == r_idx or r_idx == border:
            remain = output_array[:border]
            output_array = output_array[border:]
            output_array.extend(remain)
            border = 0

        elif output_array[l_idx] <= output_array[r_idx]:
            smaller = output_array[l_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:l_idx] + output_array[l_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border -= 1
            r_idx -= 1

        else:
            smaller = output_array[r_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:r_idx] + output_array[r_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border -= 1

    return output_array

def merge_sort(input):
    # 折返限制
    if len(input) > 1:
        # 切分
        div = len(input) // 2
        subarray_left = input[:div]
        subarray_right = input[div:]

        # 準備左邊的 array
        subarray_left = merge_sort(subarray_left)

        # 準備右邊的 array
        subarray_right = merge_sort(subarray_right)

        if subarray_left != None and subarray_right != None:
            # 比較
            print('input:', subarray_left, subarray_right)
            print('output:', compare(subarray_left, subarray_right), '\n')
            return compare(subarray_left, subarray_right)
        else:
            return input
    elif len(input) == 1:
        return input
```

In [4]:

```
a=[1,5,10,12,2,4,8]
b=merge_sort(a)
print(b)
```

input: [5] [10]

output: [10, 5]

input: [1] [10, 5]

output: [1, 10, 5]

input: [12] [2]

output: [12, 2]

input: [4] [8]

output: [8, 4]

input: [12, 2] [8, 4]

output: [8, 4, 12, 2]

input: [1, 10, 5] [8, 4, 12, 2]

output: [1, 8, 4, 10, 5, 12, 2]

[1, 8, 4, 10, 5, 12, 2]

---

>> 這邊很明顯我的 **compare** 在處理兩個只有一個**element** 的 **array** 有問題...

In [7]:

```
def compare(subarray_left, subarray_right):
    # 比較排序的變數
    l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(subarray_left)
    output_array = subarray_left + subarray_right
    border = len(output_array)

    # 比較與排序
    while border > 0:
        if l_idx == r_idx or r_idx == border:
            remain = output_array[:border]
            output_array = output_array[border:]
            output_array.extend(remain)
            border = 0
        elif output_array[l_idx] <= output_array[r_idx]:
            smaller = output_array[l_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:l_idx] + output_array[l_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border -= 1
            r_idx -= 1
        else:
            smaller = output_array[r_idx]
            output_array = output_array[:r_idx] + output_array[r_idx+1:]
            output_array.append(smaller)
            border -= 1
    return output_array

def merge_sort(input):
    # 折返限制
    if len(input) > 1:
        # 切分
        div = len(input) // 2
        subarray_left = input[:div]
        subarray_right = input[div:]

        # 準備左邊的 array
        subarray_left = merge_sort(subarray_left)

        # 準備右邊的 array
        subarray_right = merge_sort(subarray_right)

        if subarray_left != None and subarray_right != None:
            # 比較
            print('input:', subarray_left, subarray_right)
            print('output:', compare(subarray_left, subarray_right), '\n')
            return compare(subarray_left, subarray_right)
        else:
            return input
    elif len(input) == 1:
        return input
```

In [8]:

```
compare([2], [1])
```

Out[8]:

```
[1, 2]
```

In [9]:

```
a=[1,5,10,12,2,4,8]
b=merge_sort(a)
print(b)
```

```
input: [5] [10]
output: [5, 10]
```

```
input: [1] [5, 10]
output: [1, 5, 10]
```

```
input: [12] [2]
output: [2, 12]
```

```
input: [4] [8]
output: [4, 8]
```

```
input: [2, 12] [4, 8]
output: [2, 4, 8, 12]
```

```
input: [1, 5, 10] [2, 4, 8, 12]
output: [1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12]
```

```
[1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12]
```

終於成功了!!! 太高興了~

結果是compare 的 border 設錯了，我原本是 border >1 ，但是這樣的話會排除 array 長度等於1 的情況，所以我改成 border >0。

---

## 寫成 class

In [3]:

```

class Solution(object):
    def compare(self, subarray_left, subarray_right):
        # 比較排序的變數
        l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(subarray_left)
        output_array = subarray_left + subarray_right
        border = len(output_array)

        # 比較與排序
        while border > 0:
            if l_idx == r_idx or r_idx == border:
                remain = output_array[:border]
                output_array = output_array[border:]
                output_array.extend(remain)
                border = 0

            elif output_array[l_idx] <= output_array[r_idx]:
                smaller = output_array[l_idx]
                output_array = output_array[:l_idx] + output_array[l_idx+1:]
                output_array.append(smaller)
                border -= 1
                r_idx -= 1

            else:
                smaller = output_array[r_idx]
                output_array = output_array[:r_idx] + output_array[r_idx+1:]
                output_array.append(smaller)
                border -= 1

        return output_array

    def merge_sort(self, input):
        # 折返限制
        if len(input) > 1:
            # 切分
            div = len(input) // 2
            subarray_left = input[:div]
            subarray_right = input[div:]

            # 準備左邊的 array
            subarray_left = self.merge_sort(subarray_left)

            # 準備右邊的 array
            subarray_right = self.merge_sort(subarray_right)

            # 兩個 array 都準備好則開始比較
            if subarray_left != None and subarray_right != None:
                return self.compare(subarray_left, subarray_right)
            else:
                return input
        elif len(input) == 1:
            return input

```

整理一下，刪除不必要的條件

In [2]:

```
class Solution(object):
    def compare(self, subarray_left, subarray_right):
        # 變數
        l_idx, r_idx = 0, len(subarray_left)
        output_array = subarray_left + subarray_right
        border = len(output_array)

        # 比較與排序
        while border > 0:
            if l_idx == r_idx or r_idx == border:
                remain = output_array[:border]
                output_array = output_array[border:]
                output_array.extend(remain)
                border = 0

            elif output_array[l_idx] <= output_array[r_idx]:
                smaller = output_array[l_idx]
                output_array = output_array[:l_idx] + output_array[l_idx+1:]
                output_array.append(smaller)
                border -= 1
                r_idx -= 1

            else:
                smaller = output_array[r_idx]
                output_array = output_array[:r_idx] + output_array[r_idx+1:]
                output_array.append(smaller)
                border -= 1

        return output_array

    def merge_sort(self, input):
        # 折返限制
        if len(input) > 1:
            # 切分
            div = len(input) // 2
            subarray_left = input[:div]
            subarray_right = input[div:]

            # 準備左邊的 array
            subarray_left = self.merge_sort(subarray_left)

            # 準備右邊的 array
            subarray_right = self.merge_sort(subarray_right)

            # 兩個 array 都準備好則開始比較
            return self.compare(subarray_left, subarray_right)
        elif len(input) == 1:
            return input
```

## Test

In [5]:

```
import random

for _ in range(10):
    l = random.randint(2,30)
    array = [random.randint(-50,100) for _ in range(l)]
    print('input:',array)
    out=Solution().merge_sort(array)
    print('sorted:',out,'\n')
```

```
input: [-8, -7, 9, 61, -14, 53, 71, -27, 9, 9, 25, 22, 3, -24]
sorted: [-27, -24, -14, -8, -7, 3, 9, 9, 9, 22, 25, 53, 61, 71]
```

```
input: [-26, 19, 70, 31, -6, -48, 13]
sorted: [-48, -26, -6, 13, 19, 31, 70]
```

```
input: [-43, 16, 47, 75, 12, 76, 73, -1, -7, -14, 16, 18, -19, 67, 1, -27,
27, -35, 6, 18, 1, 70, 42, 23, 34, -1, 20, 2, -9]
sorted: [-43, -35, -27, -19, -14, -9, -7, -1, -1, 1, 1, 2, 6, 12, 16, 16,
18, 18, 20, 23, 27, 34, 42, 47, 67, 70, 73, 75, 76]
```

```
input: [90, -47, 89, -18]
sorted: [-47, -18, 89, 90]
```

```
input: [20, 60, 25, 71, 75, 79, -1, 88, 98, 12, 79, -5, 25, -37, 22, 63, 3
5, 36, -5, 86, -21, -32, 84, 58, 51, -42, -8, -16, -7]
sorted: [-42, -37, -32, -21, -16, -8, -7, -5, -5, -1, 12, 20, 22, 25, 25,
35, 36, 51, 58, 60, 63, 71, 75, 79, 79, 84, 86, 88, 98]
```

```
input: [61, 0, -46, 89, -18, 64, 2, -11]
sorted: [-46, -18, -11, 0, 2, 61, 64, 89]
```

```
input: [-46, -18, 74, -24, 86, 41, 99, 66]
sorted: [-46, -24, -18, 41, 66, 74, 86, 99]
```

```
input: [28, 19, 87, 66, 82, -37, -7, 24, 31, 13, 66]
sorted: [-37, -7, 13, 19, 24, 28, 31, 66, 66, 82, 87]
```

```
input: [-8, -16, -40, 67, 83, 22]
sorted: [-40, -16, -8, 22, 67, 83]
```

```
input: [34, -41, -8, 35, 37, 38, 54, 4, -17, 14, 84, 90, 95, -16, 7, -22,
-25, 74, 7, -38, 92, -39, 54, 91, 7, 25, 23]
sorted: [-41, -39, -38, -25, -22, -17, -16, -8, 4, 7, 7, 7, 14, 23, 25, 3
4, 35, 37, 38, 54, 54, 74, 84, 90, 91, 92, 95]
```

>> 看起來很順利呢~