

COMP 250

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INTRODUCTORY SCIENCE

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Week 10-11 Recursion 3 (Merge Sort)

Giulia Alberini, Fall 2020

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO IN THIS VIDEO?



- Merge sort
- Quick sort

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TIME COMPLEXITY

$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$
<ul style="list-style-type: none">convert to binarybinary search.....	<p>Assignment Project Exam Help https://eduassistpro.github.io/ Add WeChat edu_assist_pro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">List operations:<ul style="list-style-type: none">grade sch addition.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none">insertion/selection/bubble sortgrade school multiplication.....

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MERGE SORT

Merge Sort is a divide and conquer algorithm.

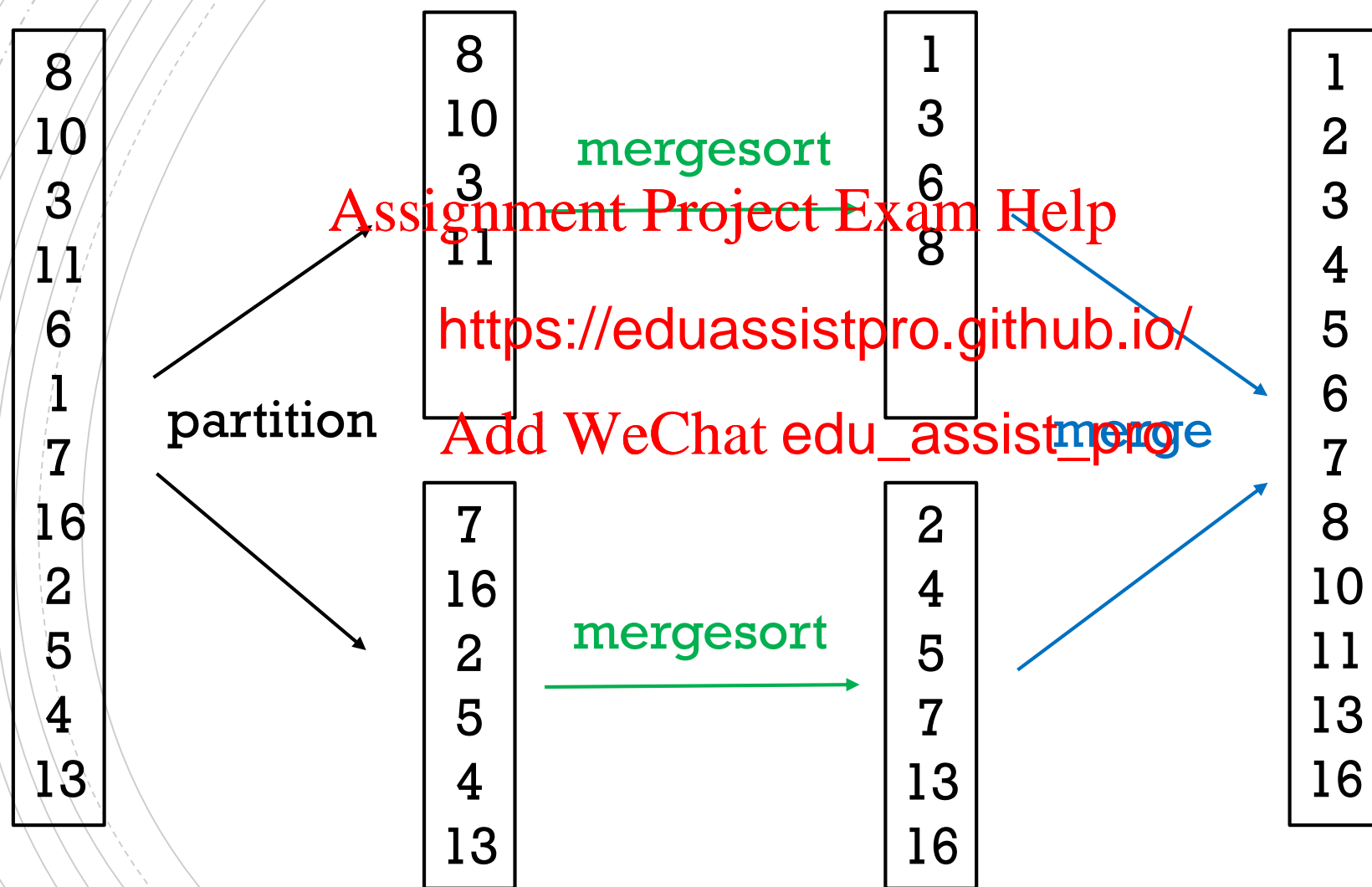
- GOAL: Sort an list.
- IDEA:
 - Partition the list into two halves.
 - Sort each half recursively
 - Merge the sorted half maintaining the order.

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IDEA



IMPLEMENTATION

```
mergesort(list) {  
    if (list.size() == 1)  
        return list  
    else {  
        mid = (list.size() + 1) / 2  
        list1 = list.getElements(0, mid - 1)  
        list2 = list.getElements(mid, list.size() - 1)  
        list1 = mergesort(list1)  
        list2 = mergesort(list2)  
        return merge(list1, list2)  
    }  
}
```

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IMPLEMENTATION

```
mergesort(list) {
```

```
    if (list.size() == 1)
        return list
```

```
    else {
```

```
        mid = (list.size() + 1) / 2;
        list1 = list.getElements(0, mid - 1);
        list2 = list.getElements(mid, list.size() - 1);
```

```
        list1 = mergesort(list1);
```

```
        list2 = mergesort(list2);
```

```
        return merge(list1, list2);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Base case

Partition

Recursive sort

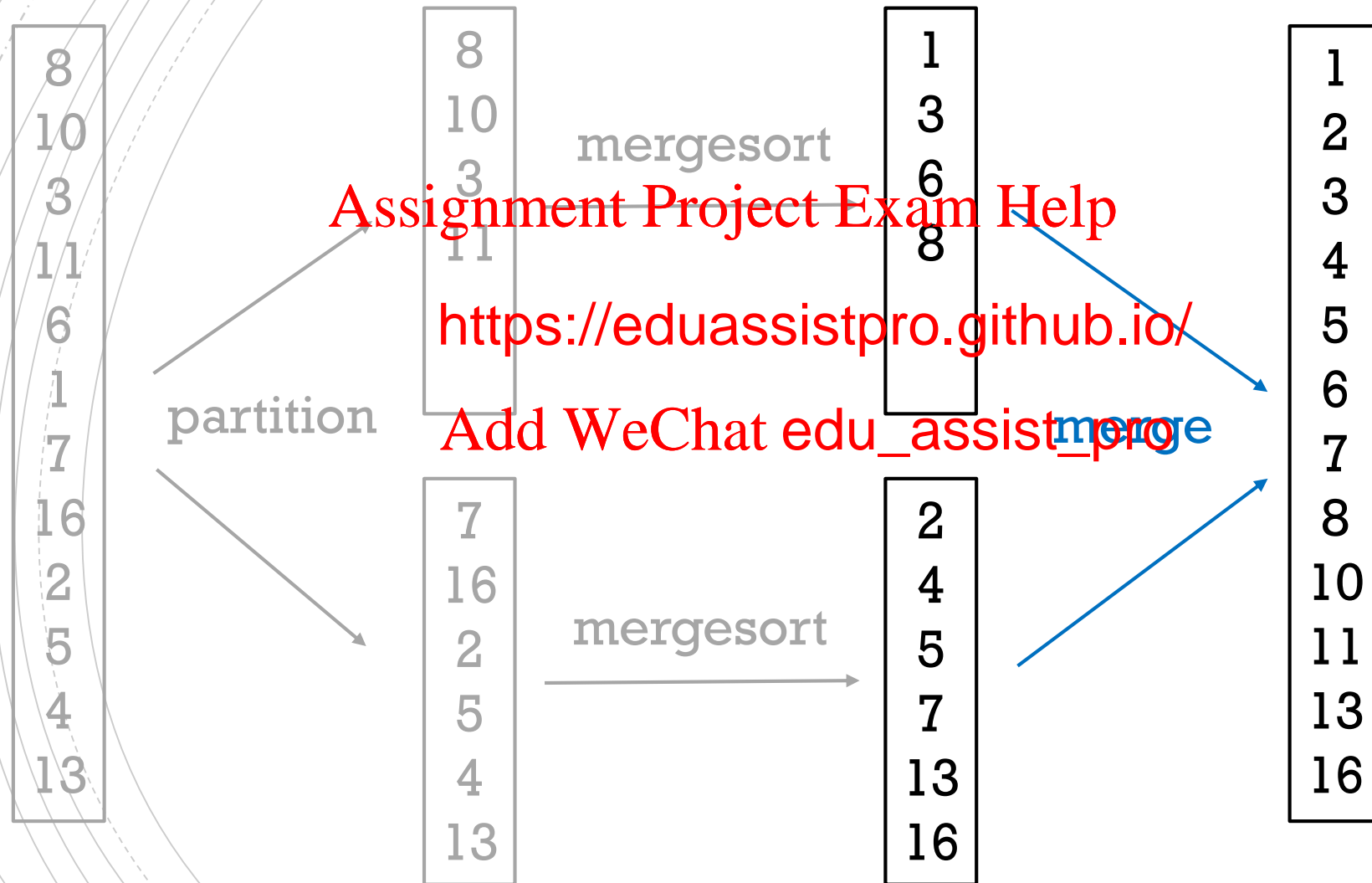
Merge

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MERGING PRESERVING ORDER



MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

Iterate through the elements of the two sorted list. Depending on how the compare decide which element comes first in the merged list.

1
3
6
8



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merge

2
4
5
7
13
16

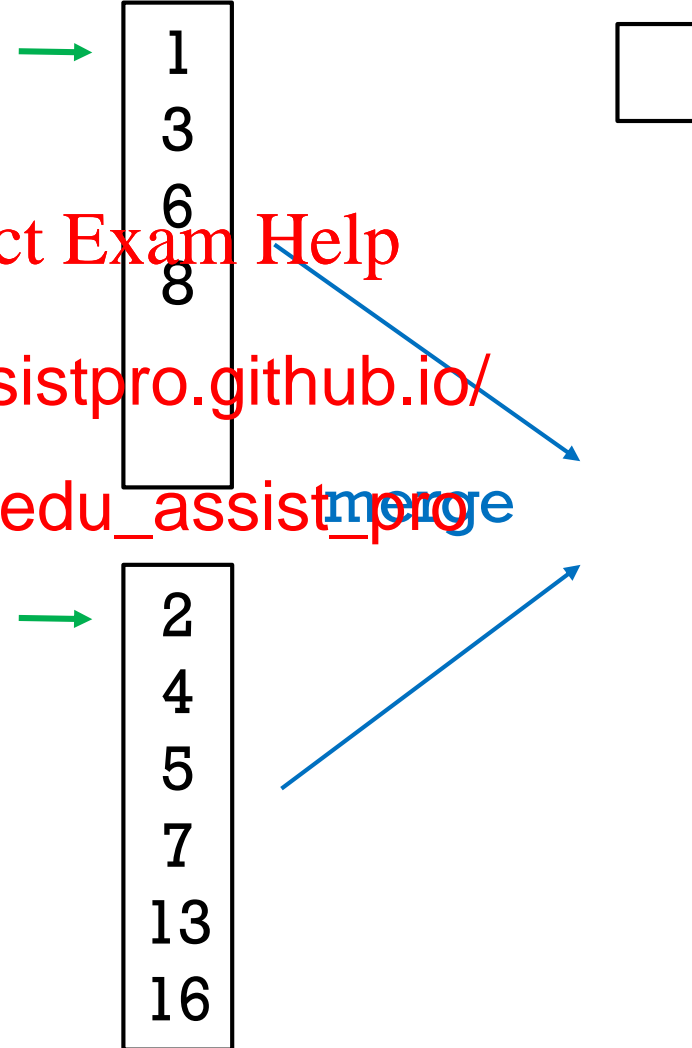


MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

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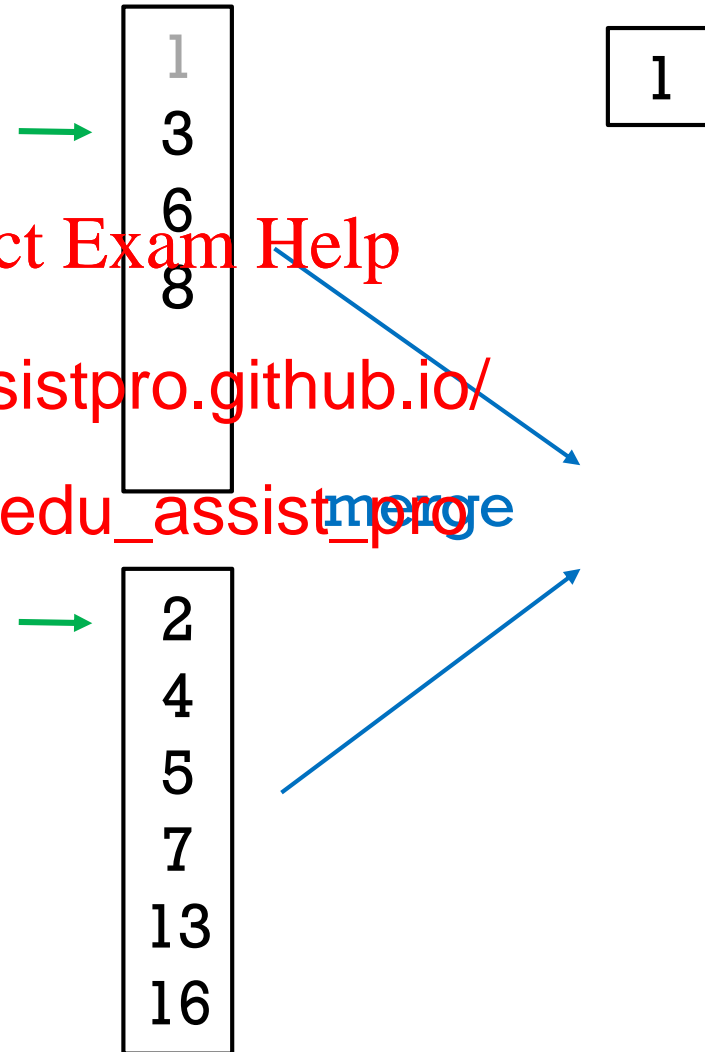


MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

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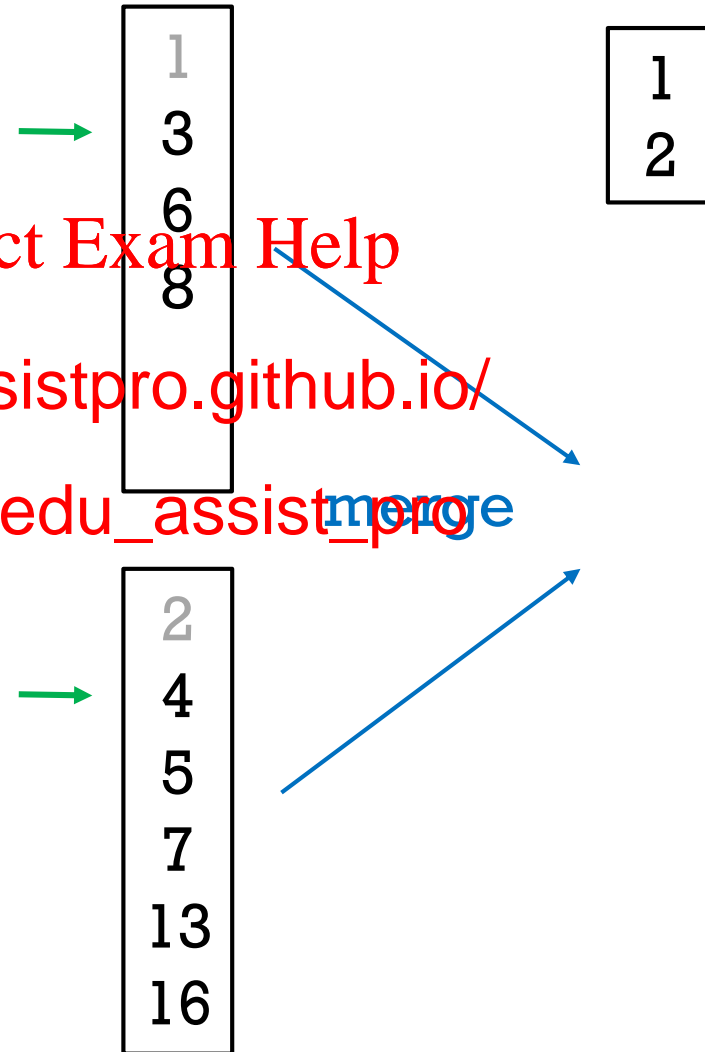


MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

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MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

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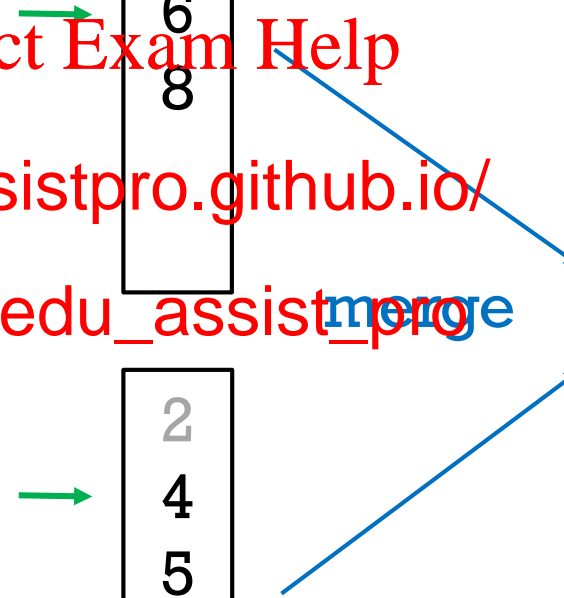
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1
3
6
8

1
2
3

2
4
5
7
13
16

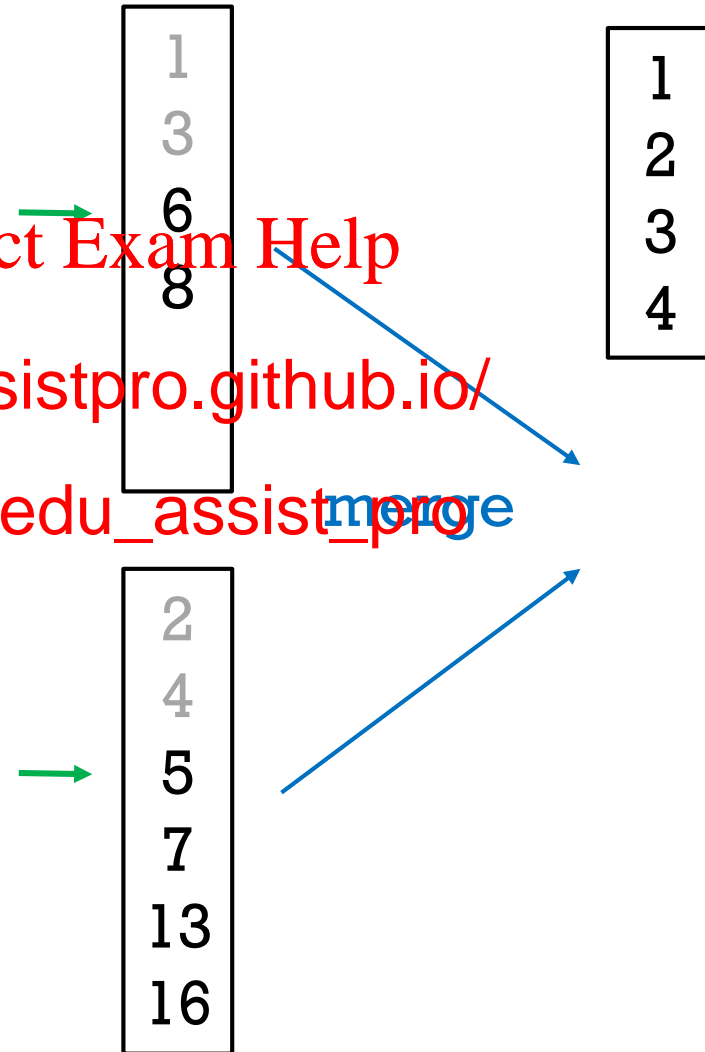


MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

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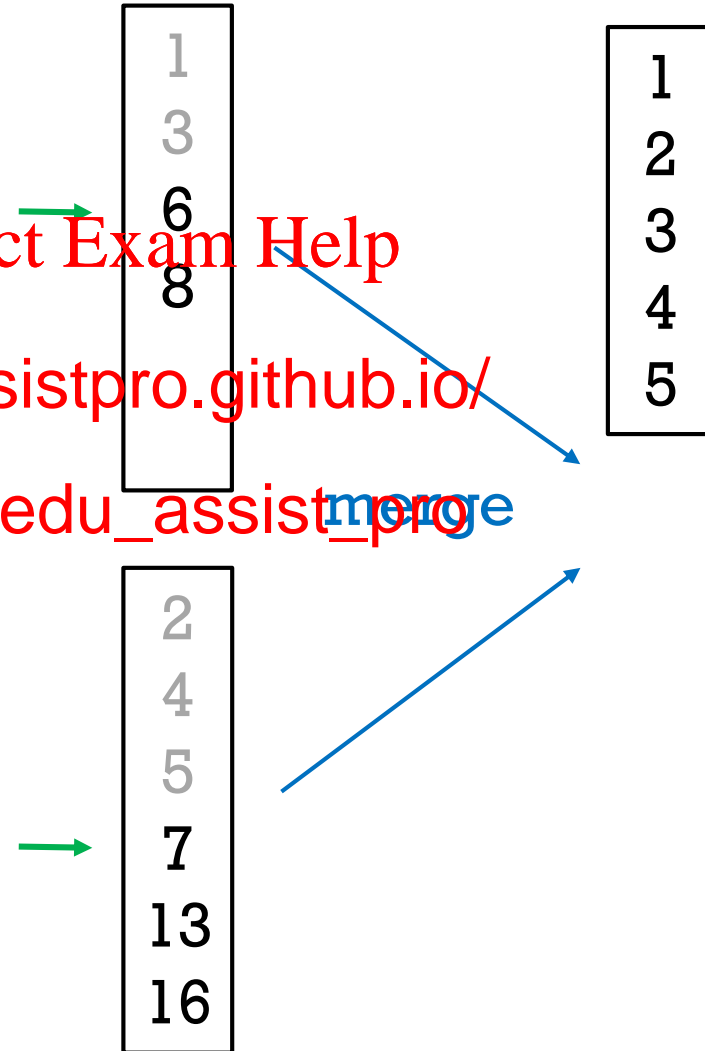


MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

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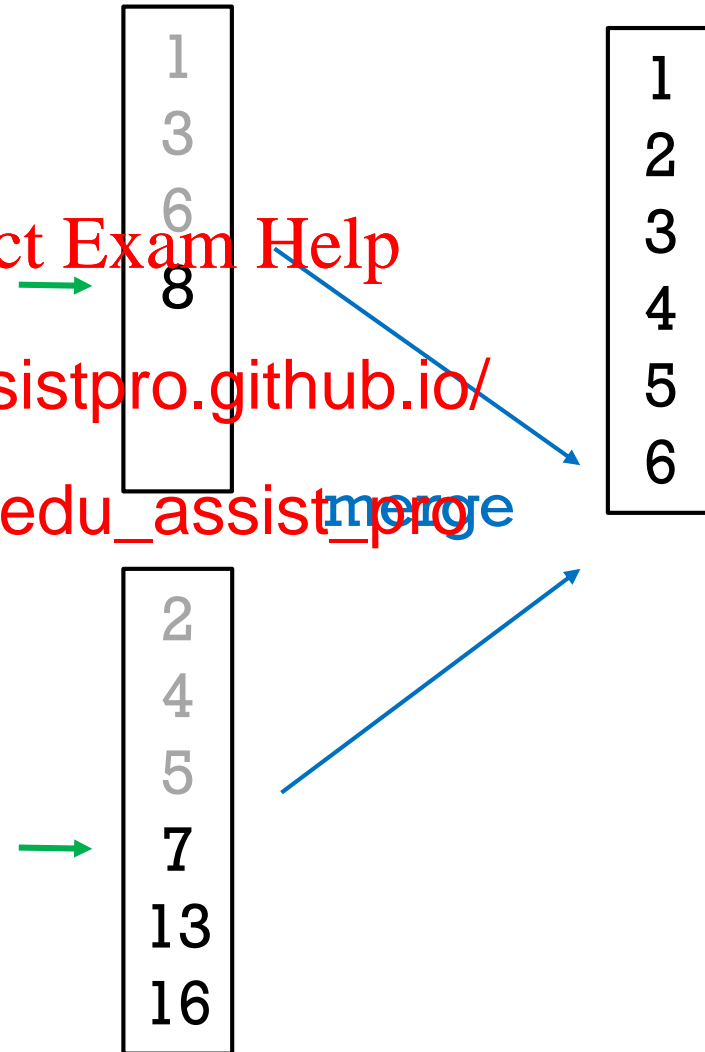


MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

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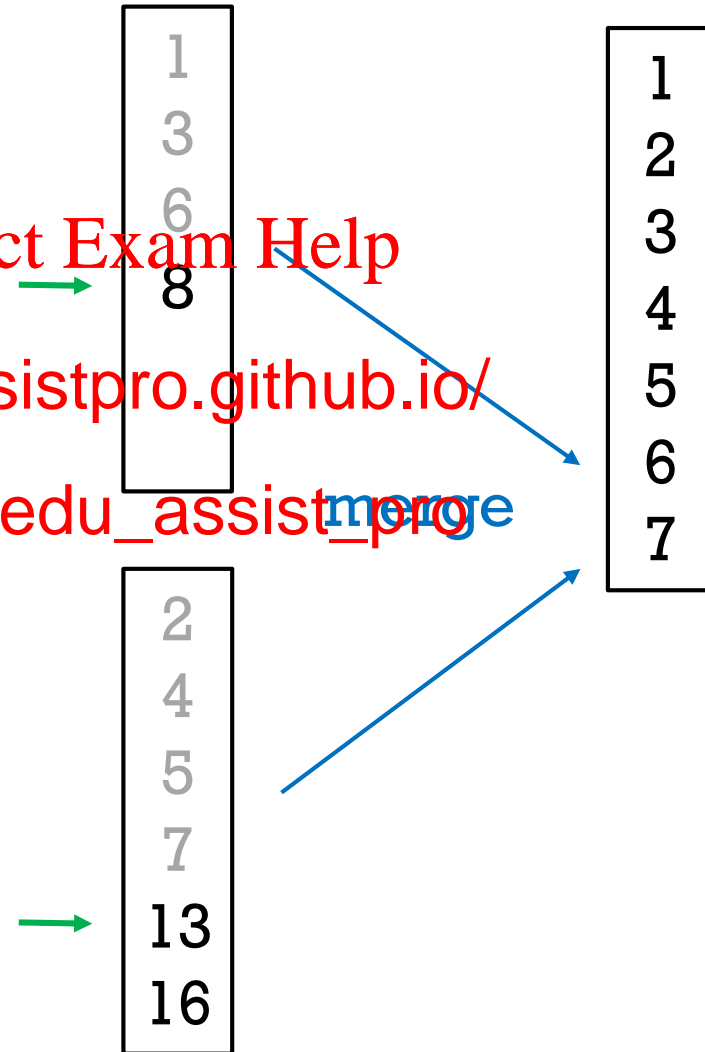


MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

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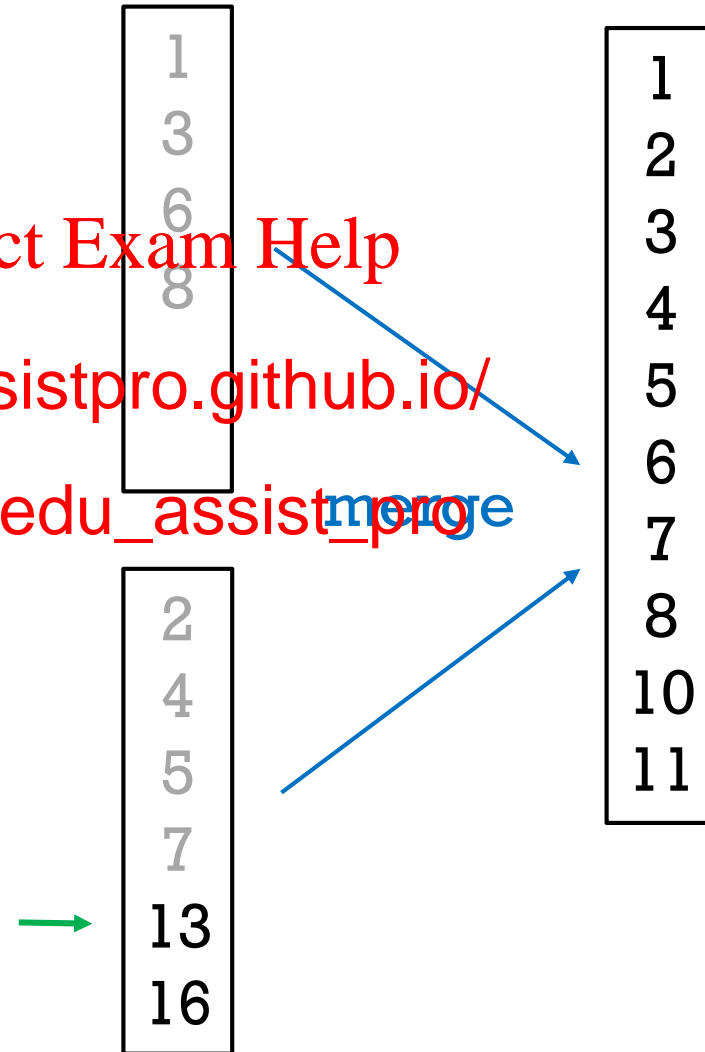
MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

And so on until one list is empty!

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MERGING PRESERVING ORDER

Then copy the remaining
elements!

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1
3
6
8

2
4
5
7
13
16

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
10
11
13
16



IMPLEMENTATION OF MERGE

```
merge(list1, list2){  
    list = ...initialize with empty list...  
    while (!list1.isEmpty() && !list2.isEmpty()){  
        if (list1.get(0) < list2.get(0))  
            list.add(list1.removeFirst());  
        else  
            list.add(list2.removeFirst());  
    }  
    while (!list1.isEmpty())  
        list.add(list1.removeFirst());  
    while (!list2.isEmpty())  
        list.add(list2.removeFirst());  
    return list;  
}
```

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IMPLEMENTATION OF MERGE

```
merge(list1, list2){  
    list = ...initialize with empty list...  
    while (!list1.isEmpty() && !list2.isEmpty()){  
        if (list1.get(0) < list2.get(0))  
            list.add(list1.removeFirst());  
        else  
            list.add(list2.removeFirst());  
    }  
    while (!list1.isEmpty())  
        list.add(list1.removeFirst());  
    while (!list2.isEmpty())  
        list.add(list2.removeFirst());  
    return list;  
}
```

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Pick elements to
add until one of the
two lists is empty

Then add the
remaining elements

1) Partitions into list and call mergesort until base case is reached.

EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION

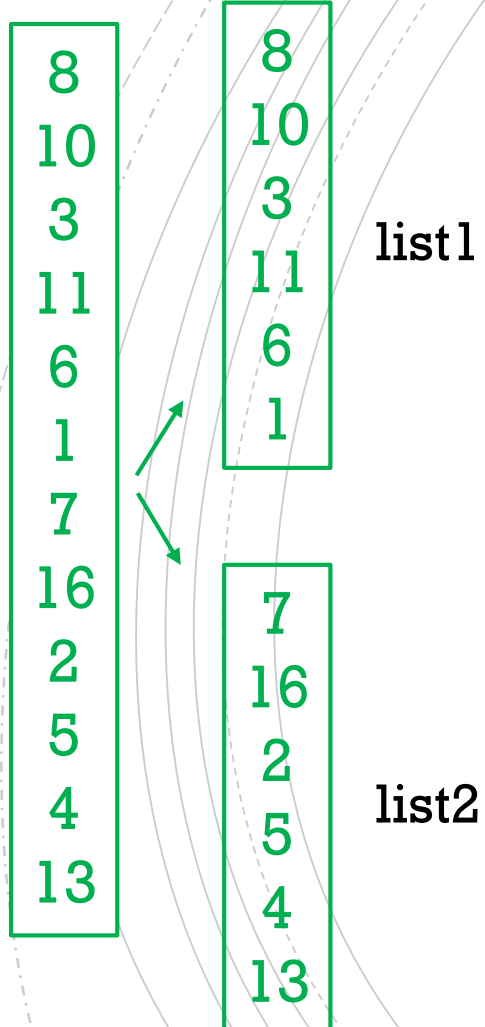
8
10
3
11
6
1
7
16
2
5
4
13

```
mergesort(list) {  
    if (list.size() == 1)  
        return list  
    else {  
        mid = list.size() / 2  
        list1 = list.get(0, mid)  
        list2 = list.get(mid, list.size()-1)  
        list1 = mergesort(list1)  
        list2 = mergesort(list2)  
        return merge(list1, list2)  
    }  
}
```

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1) Partitions into list and call mergesort until base case is reached.

EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION



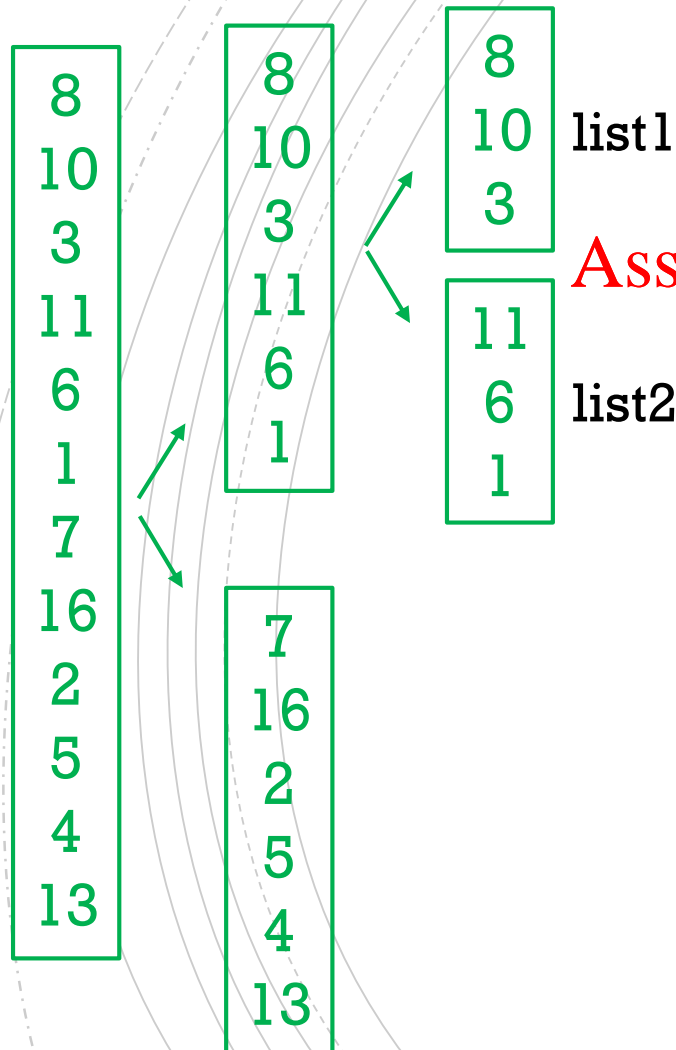
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1) Partitions into list and call mergesort until base case is reached.

EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION



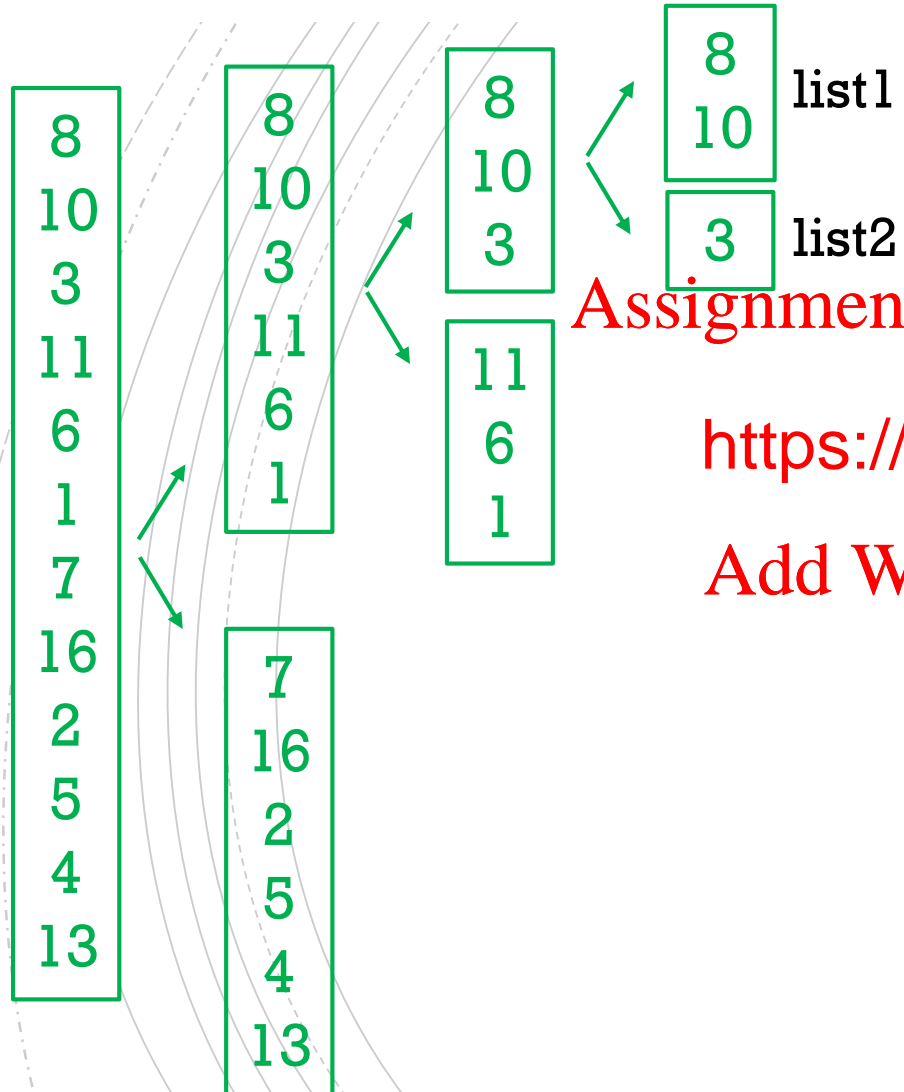
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1) Partitions into list and call mergesort until base case is reached.

EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION



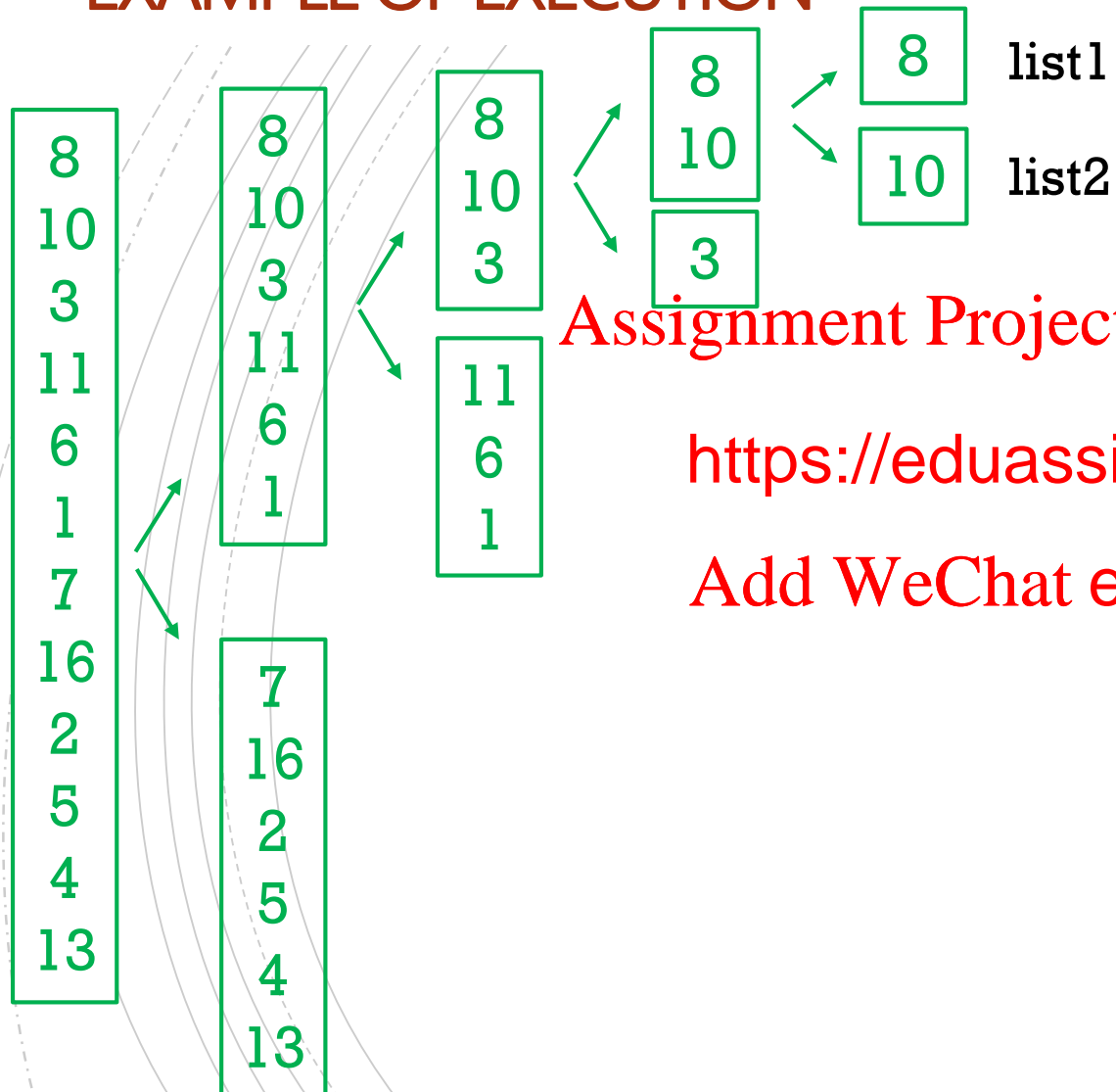
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1) Partitions into list and call mergesort until base case is reached.

EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION



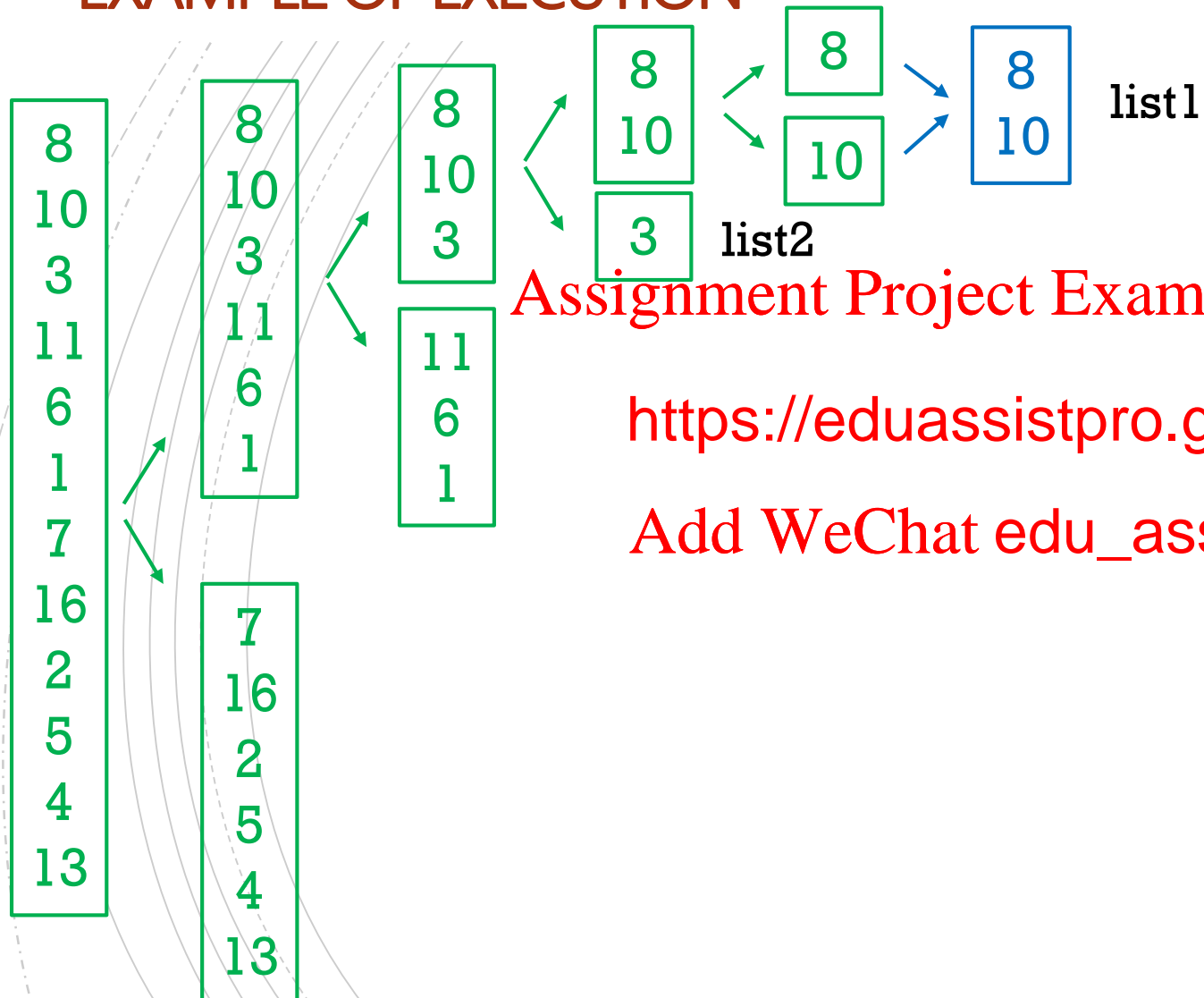
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Then start to merge!

EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION



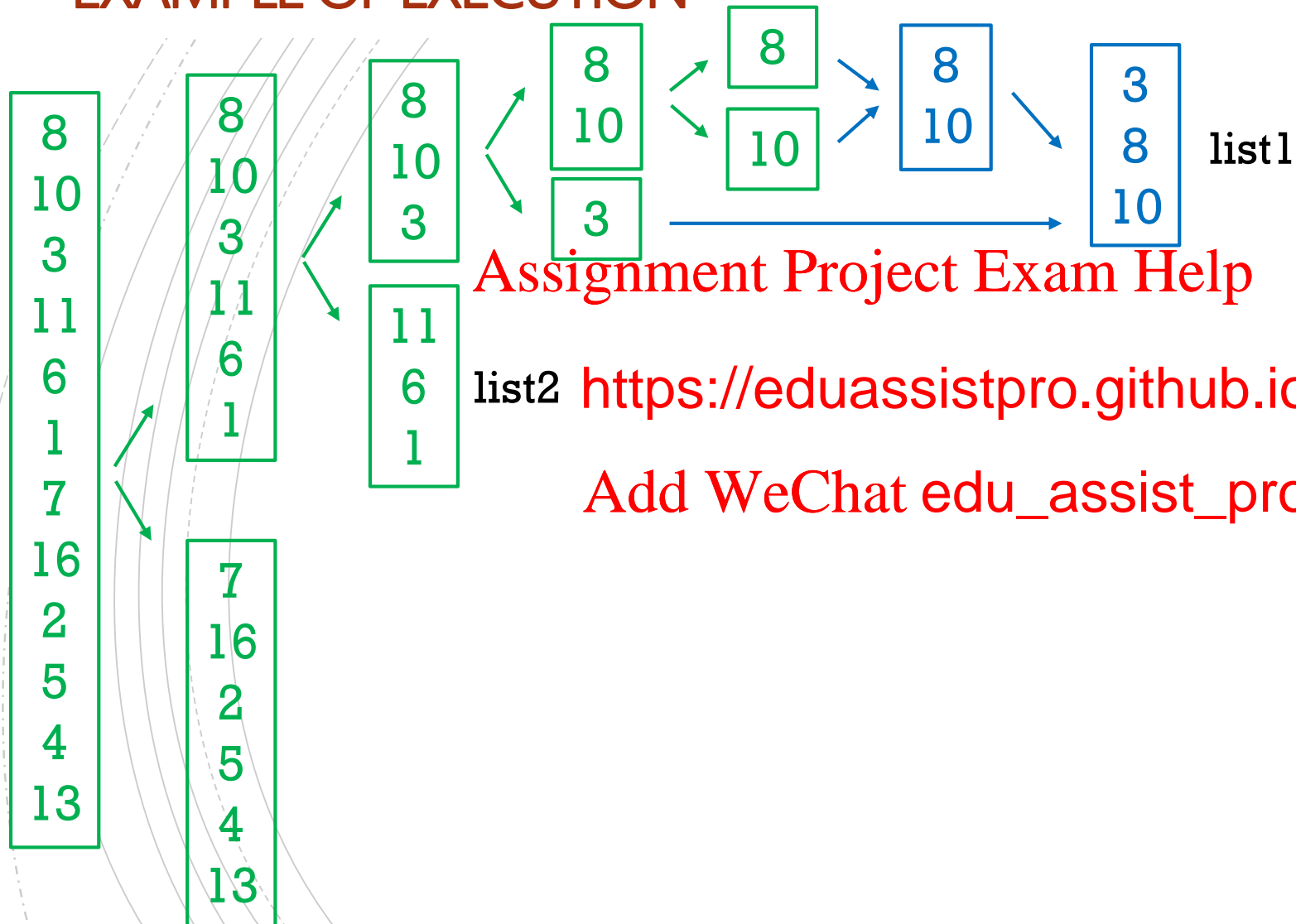
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Then start to merge!

EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION



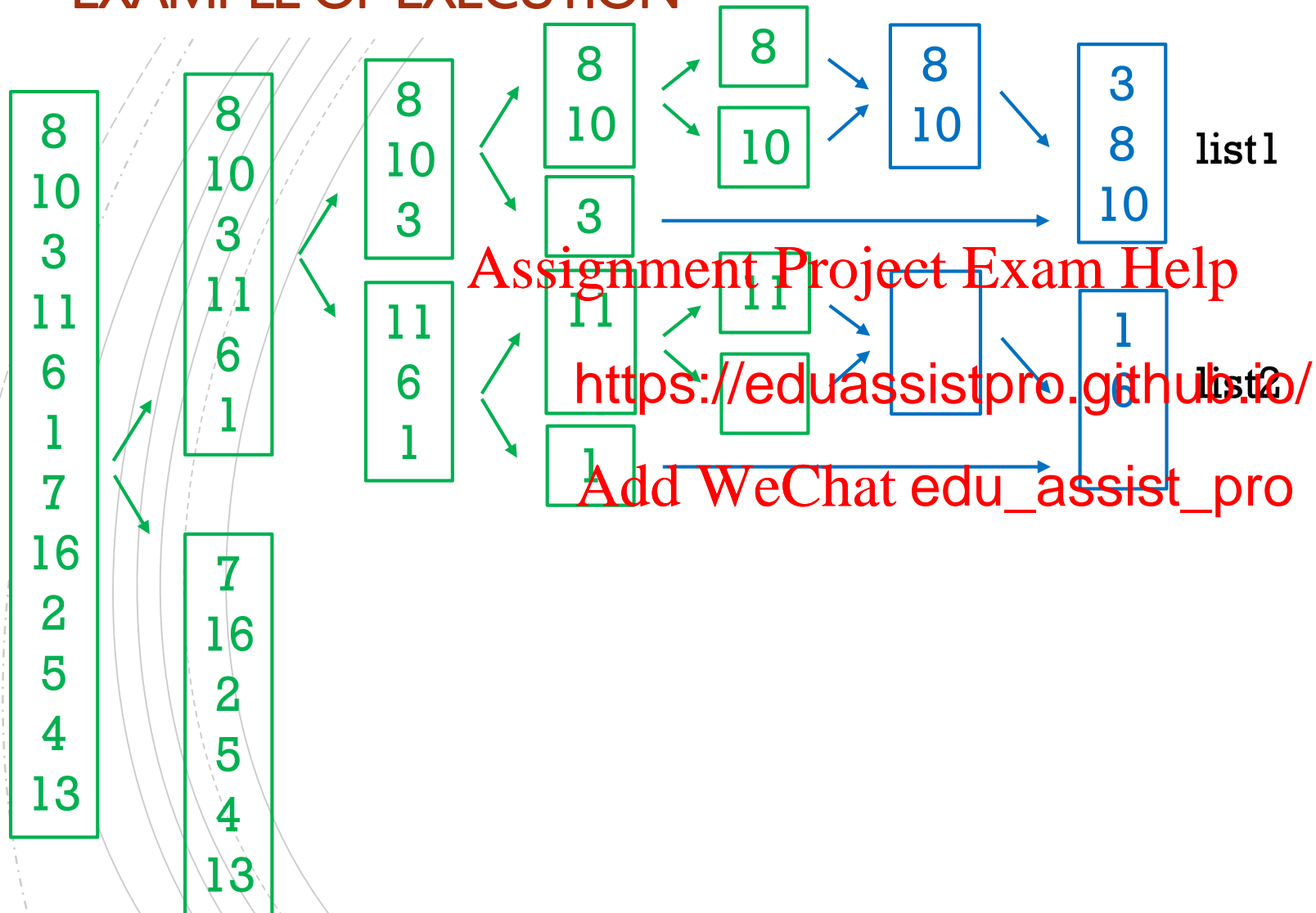
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list2 <https://eduassistpro.github.io/>

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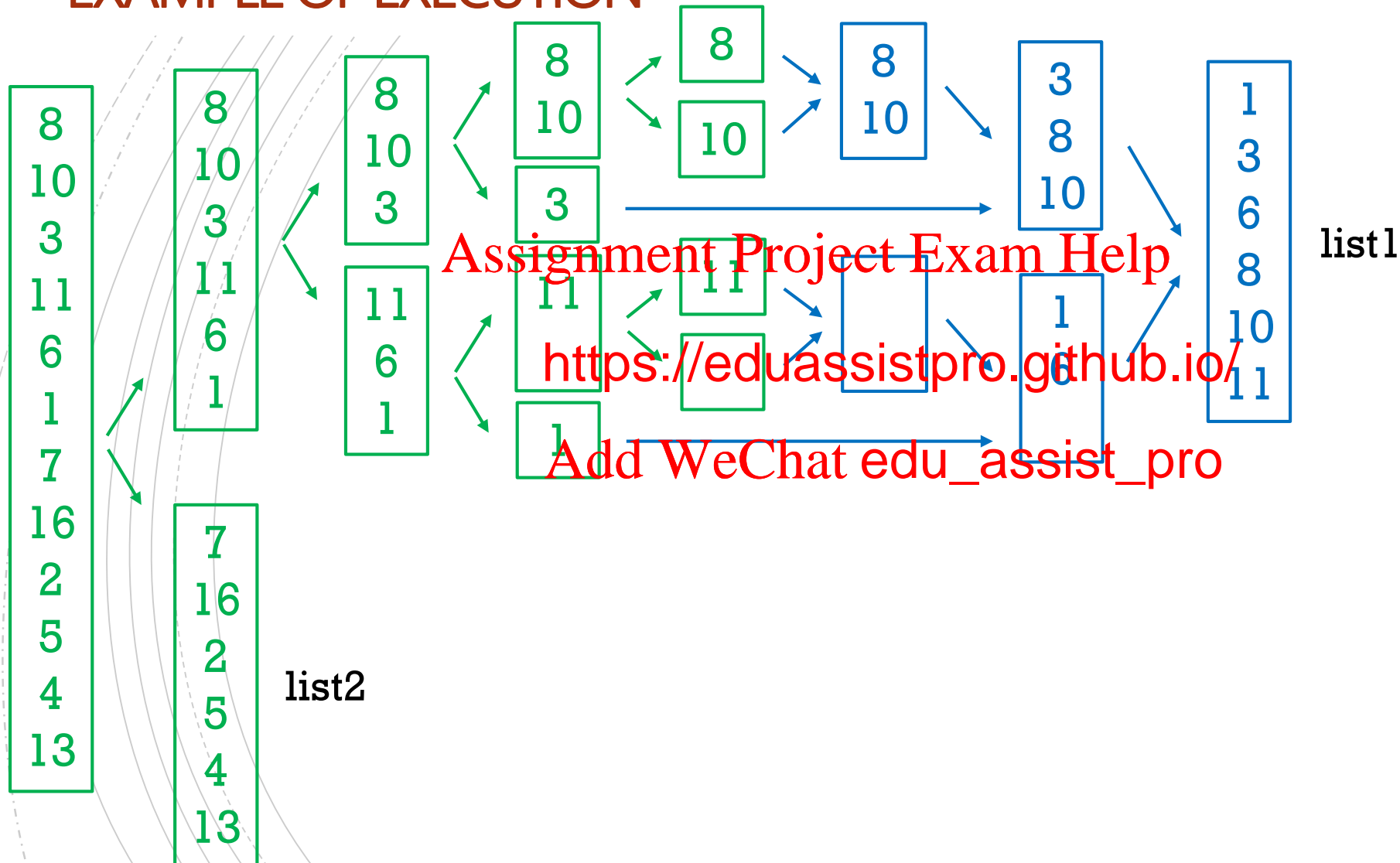
Then start to merge!

EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION



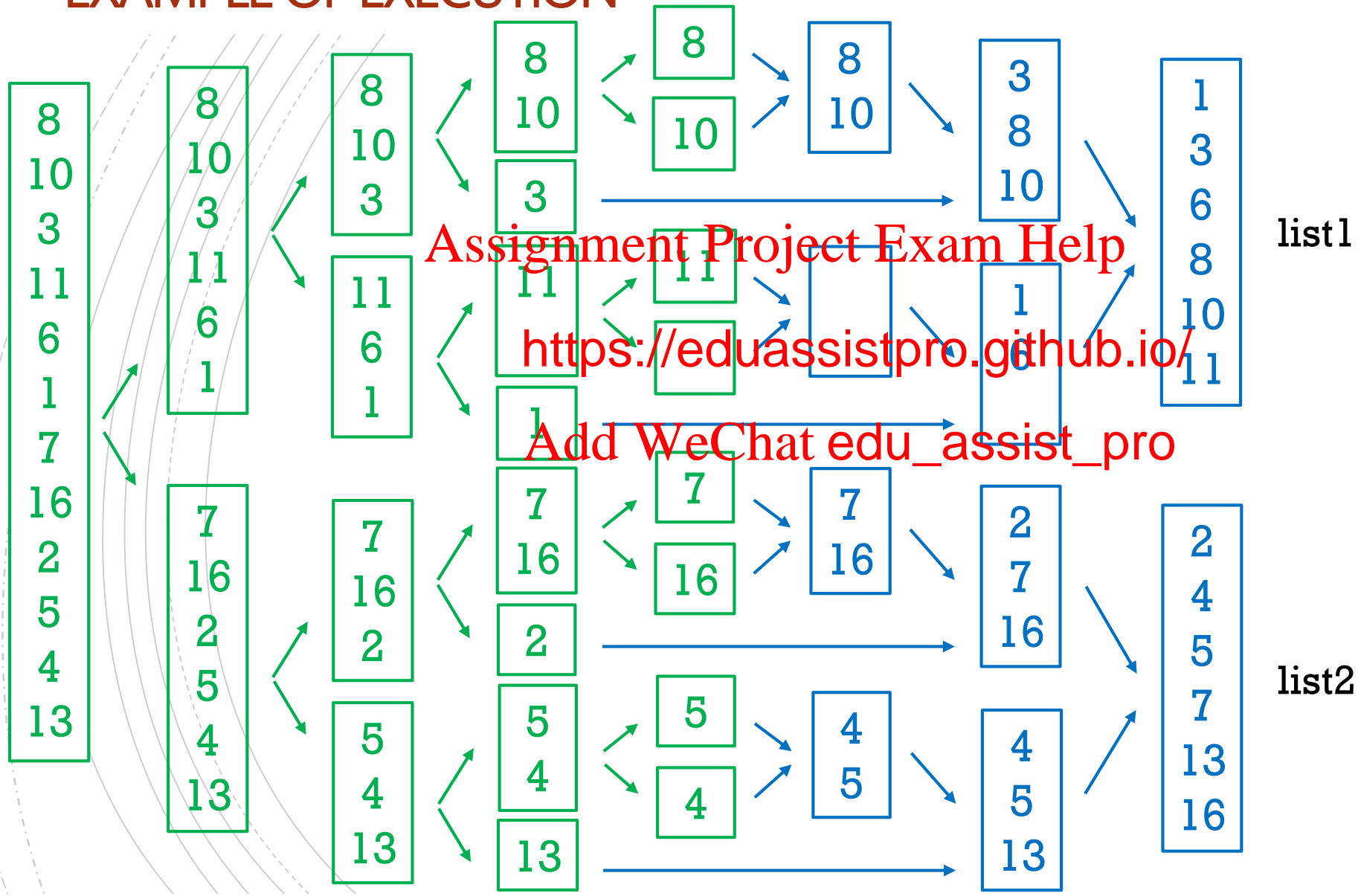
Then start to merge!

EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION



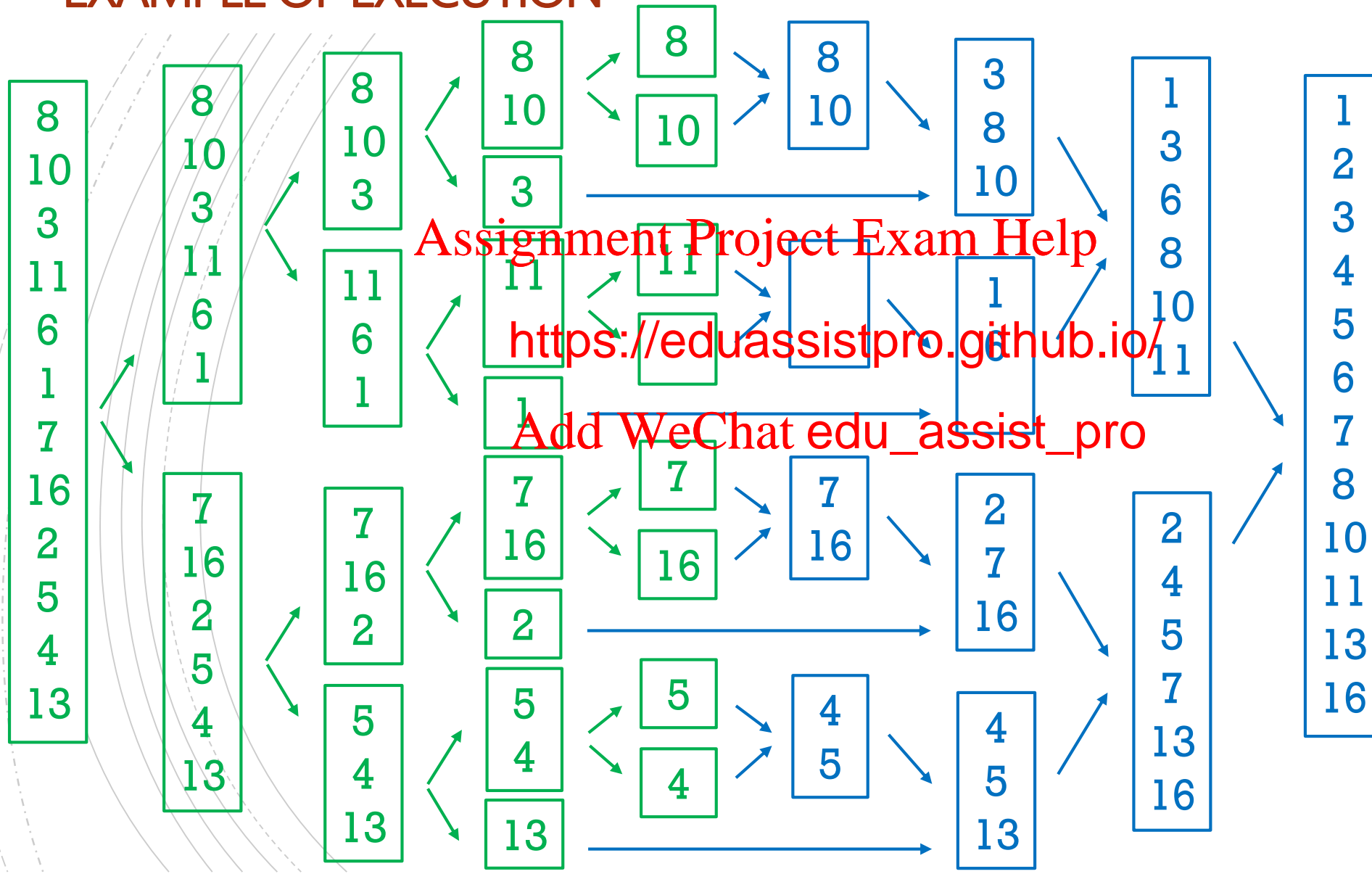
Then start to merge!

EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION



Then start to merge!

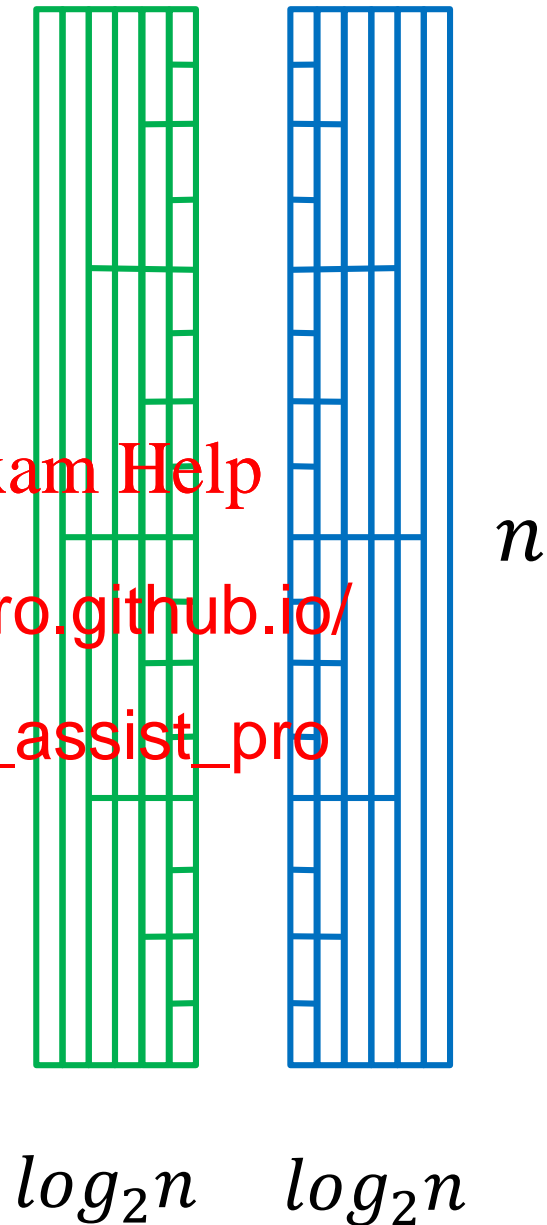
EXAMPLE OF EXECUTION



Q: How many operations are required to mergesort a list of size n ?

A: $O(n \log_2 n)$

This will become more clear in the next video when we discuss recurrences.



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COMPLEXITY

$n \log_2 n$ is much closer to n than to n^2

$\log_2 n$	n	$n \log_2 n$	n^2
10	$2^{10} \approx 10^3$	$\sim 10^7$	10^6
20	$2^{20} \approx 10^6$	$\sim 10^{10}$	10^{12}
30	$2^{30} \approx 10^9$	$\sim 10^{13}$	10^{18}

COMPLEXITY

$n \log_2 n$ is much closer to n than to n^2

$\log_2 n$	n	$n \log_2 n$	n^2
10	$2^{10} \approx 10^3$		10^6
20	$2^{20} \approx 10^6$	$\sim 10^7$	10^{12}
30	$2^{30} \approx 10^9$	$\sim 10^{10}$	10^{18}

milliseconds

seconds

minutes/hours

centuries

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QUICK SORT

- Quick Sort is a divide and conquer algorithm.

- GOAL: Sort a list.

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- IDEA:

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- Pick an element of the

- Partition the list moving the pivot to its position making sure that all the lower elements are on its left and all the larger elements are on its right.

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- Sort the left part AND the right part of the list recursively.

- Keep doing it until there's nothing left to sort.

IDEA

IDEA:

- Pick an element of the array (the pivot).

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- Move the pivot to its correct position, ensuring that all the smaller elements are on its left and all the larger elements are on its right.

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This is the crucial process of the algorithm!

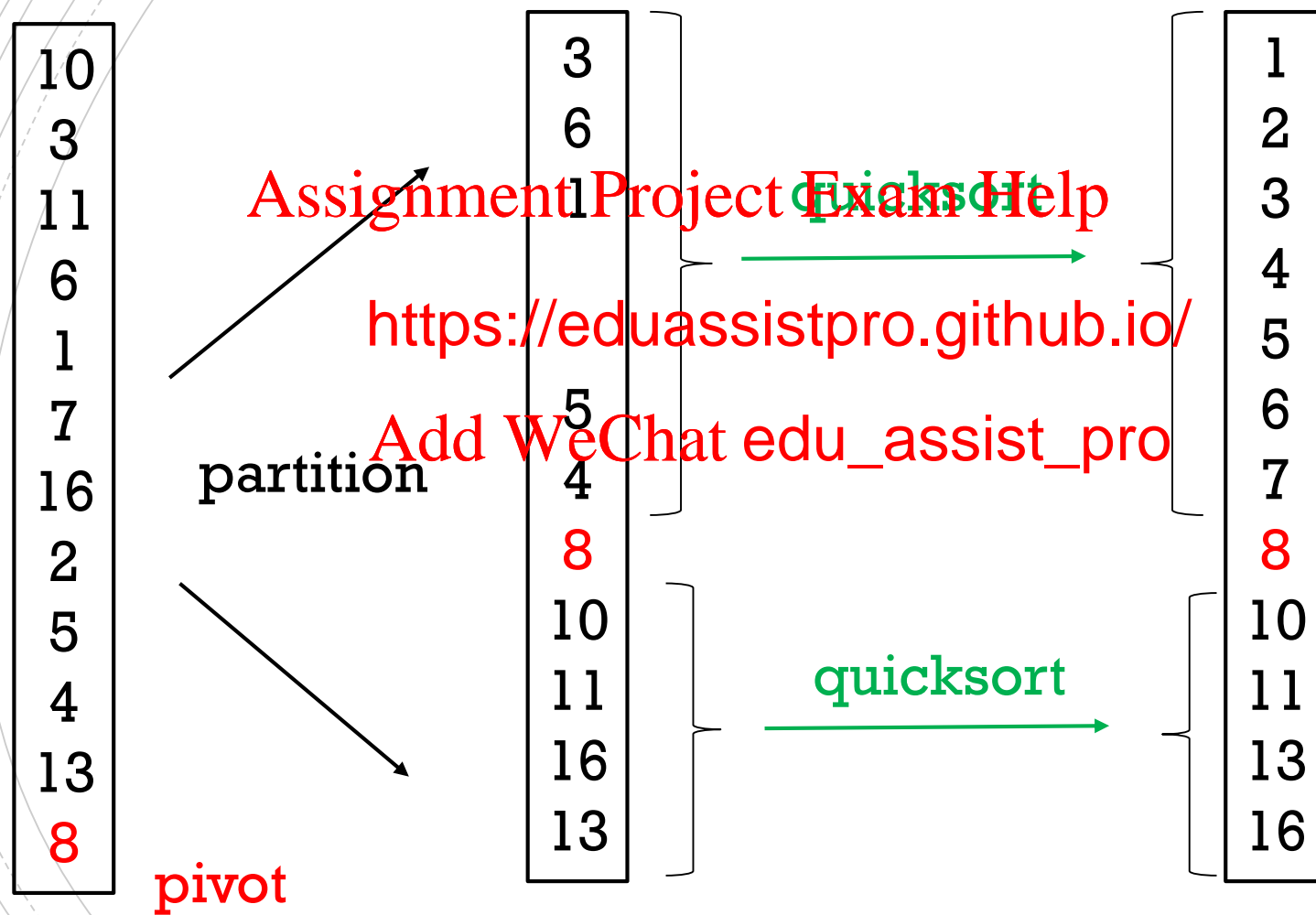
- Sort the left part AND the right part

Recursive Step

- Keep doing it until there's nothing left to sort.

Base case

IDEA



THE PIVOT

Different versions of Quick Sort pick the pivot in different ways:

- Always pick the first element as the pivot
- Always pick the last element as the pivot
- Pick a random element as the pivot
- Pick the median as pivot

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THE PIVOT

Different versions of Quick Sort pick the pivot in different ways:

- Always pick the first element as the pivot
- Always pick the last element as the pivot
- Pick a random element
- Pick the median as pivot

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QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

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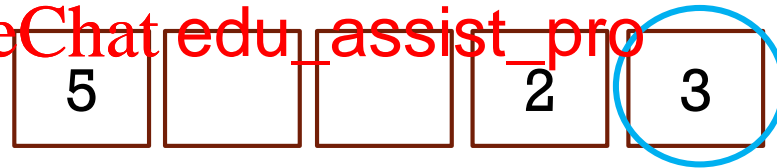
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

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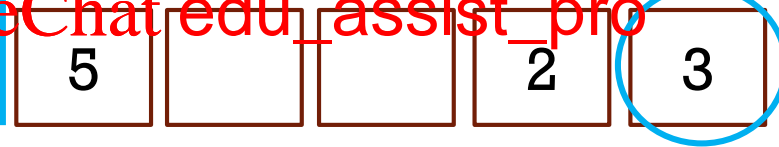
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left

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QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

2. Set the wall on the left

3. Go through all the elements

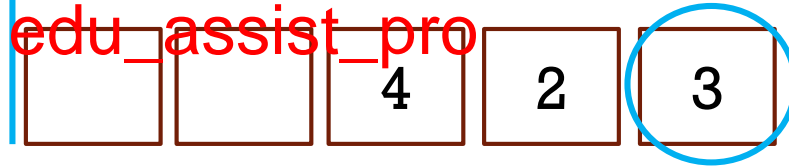
the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

2. Set the wall on the left

3. Go through all the elements

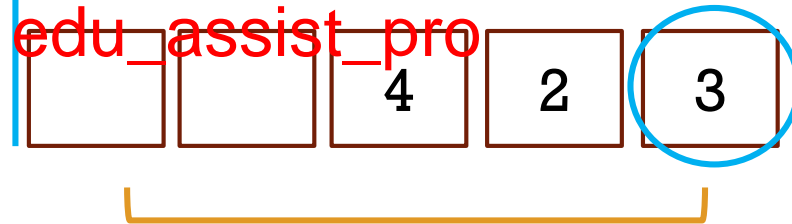
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- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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compare:

$5 < 3$ false \rightarrow do nothing!

QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

2. Set the wall on the left

3. Go through all the elements

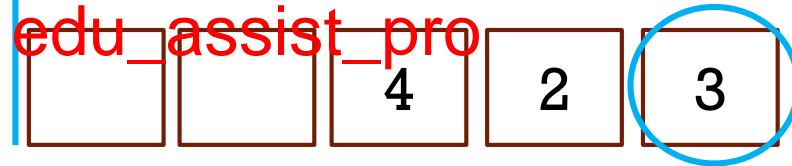
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- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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compare:
 $1 < 3$ true

QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

2. Set the wall on the left

3. Go through all the elements

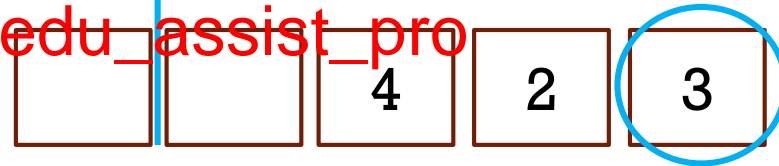
the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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compare:

$1 < 3$ true \rightarrow move the wall

QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left

3. Go through all the elements

the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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compare:

$1 < 3$ true \rightarrow move the element

QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

2. Set the wall on the left

3. Go through all the elements

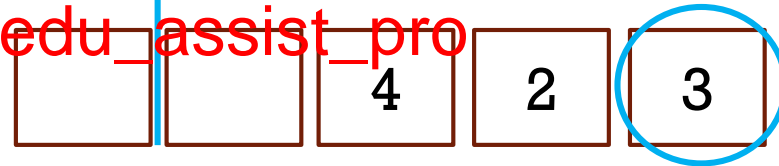
the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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compare:

$4 < 3$ false \rightarrow do nothing

QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

2. Set the wall on the left

3. Go through all the elements

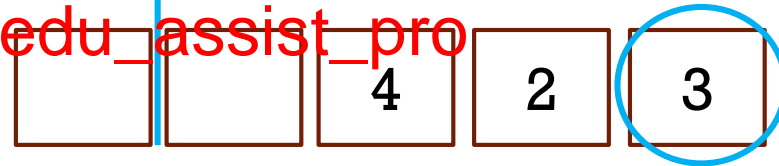
the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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compare:
 $2 < 3$ true

QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

2. Set the wall on the left

3. Go through all the elements

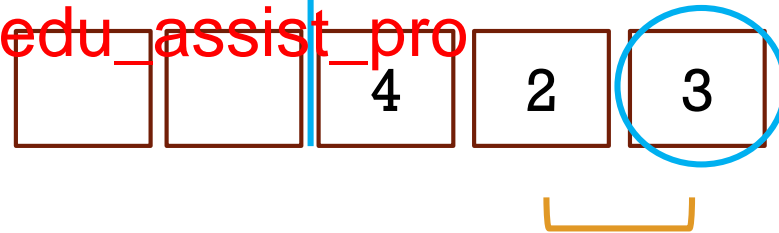
the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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compare:

$2 < 3$ true \rightarrow move wall

QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

2. Set the wall on the left

3. Go through all the elements

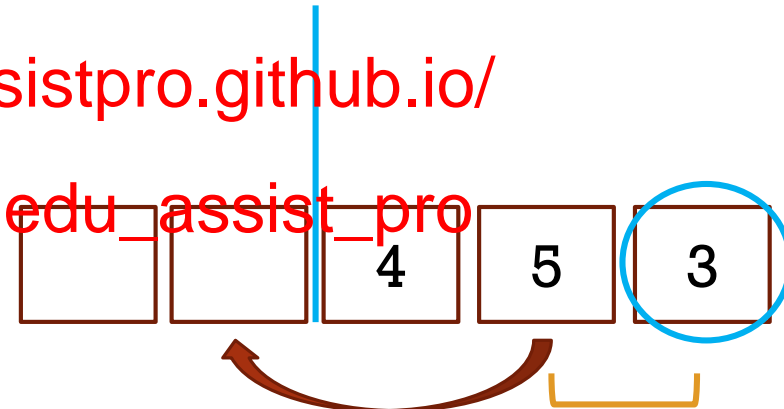
the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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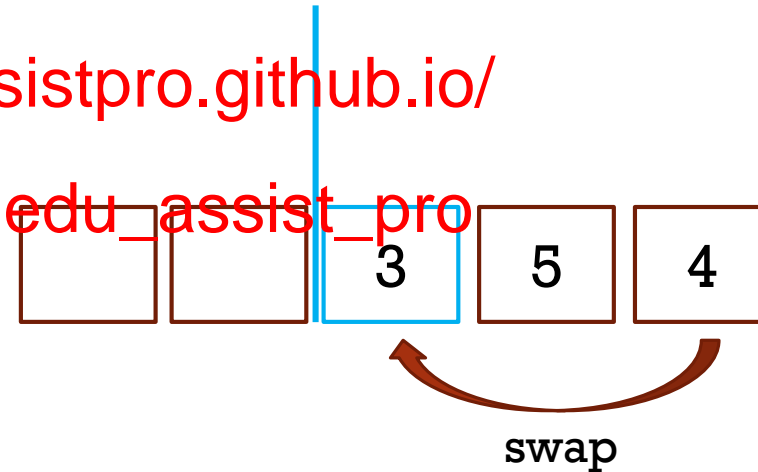
swap

compare:

$2 < 3$ true \rightarrow move element

QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left
3. Go through all the elements the list that are not the pivot.
 - If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
 - Otherwise, do nothing.
4. Move the pivot next to the wall.



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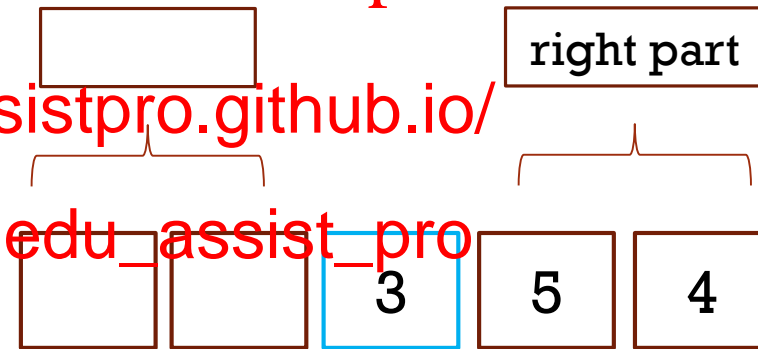
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left
3. Go through all the elements the list that are not the pivot.
 - If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
 - Otherwise, do nothing.
4. Move the pivot next to the wall.
5. Use Quick sort on left part and then on the right part

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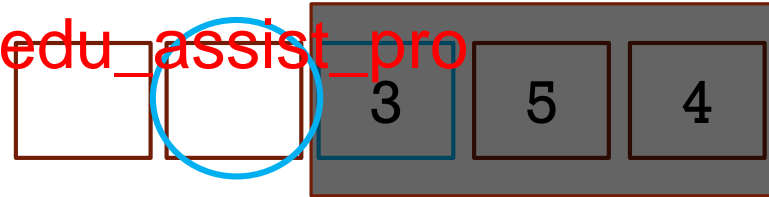
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

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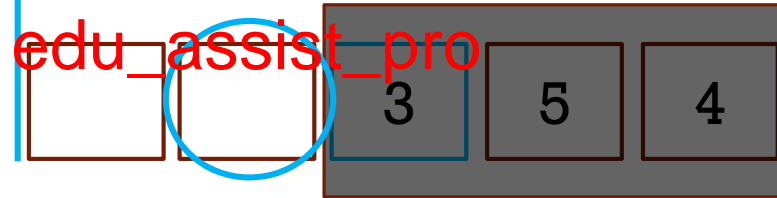
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left

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QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

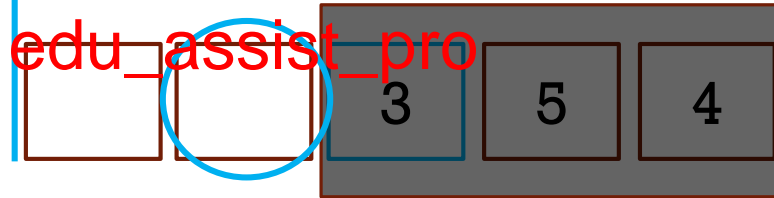
1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left
3. Go through all the elements of the list that are not the pivot

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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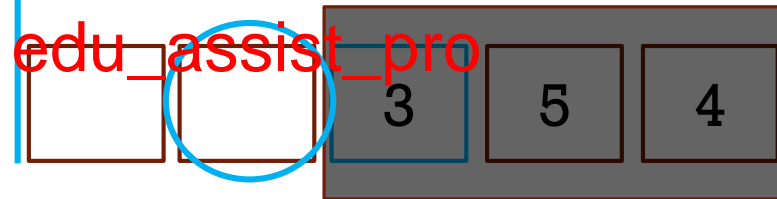
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QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left
3. Go through all the elements of the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.



compare:
 $1 < 2$ true

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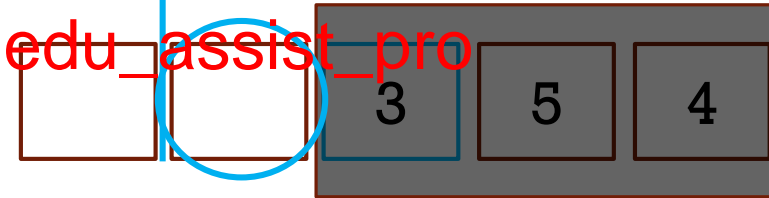
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QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left
3. Go through all the elements of the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.



compare:
 $1 < 2$ true \rightarrow move wall

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QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left
3. Go through all the elements

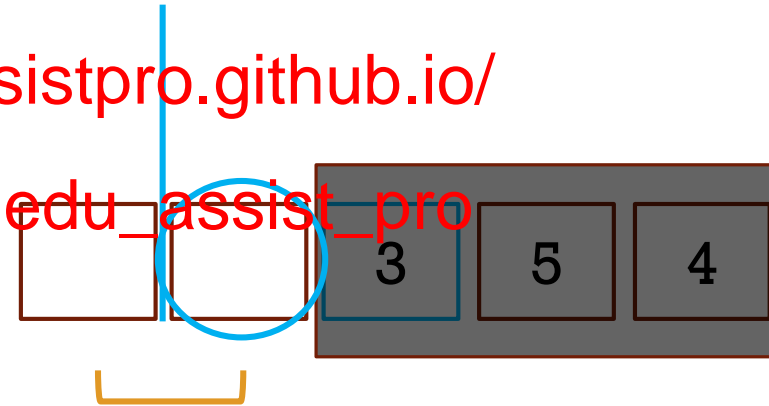
the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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compare:

$1 < 2$ true \rightarrow element
already in position.

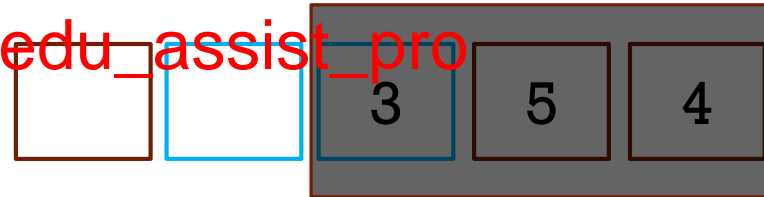
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left
3. Go through all the elements the list that are not the pivot.
 - If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
 - Otherwise, do nothing.
4. Move the pivot next to the wall.
5. Use Quick Sort on left part and then on the right part.

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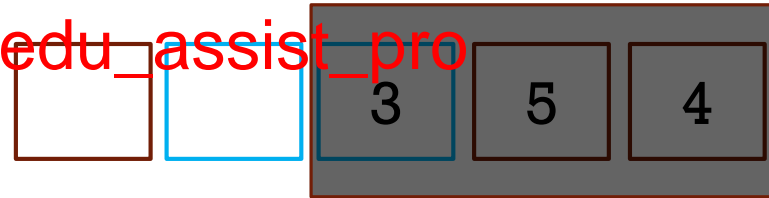
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

- In this case the left part and the right part are base cases.
- The left part has 1 element → already sorted!
- The right part is empty → s

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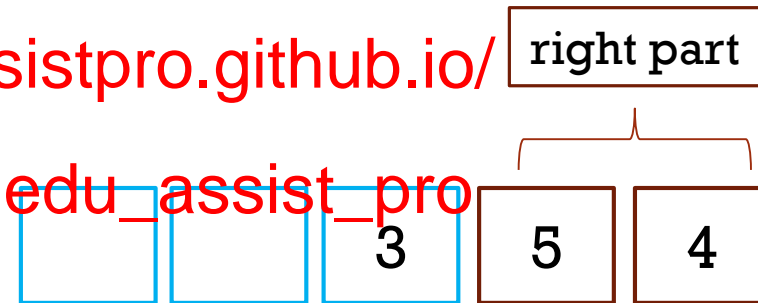
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

- It is left to sort the part of the list to the right of the first pivot.

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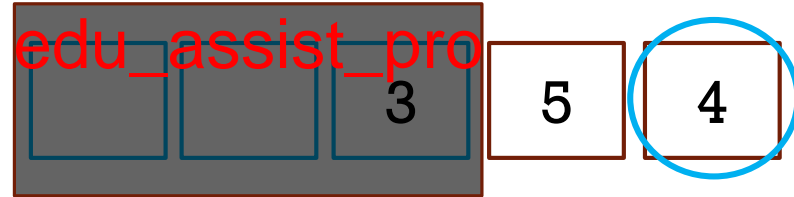
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

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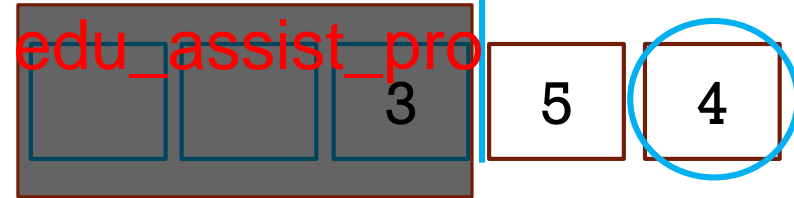
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left

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QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.

2. Set the wall on the left

3. Go through all the elements

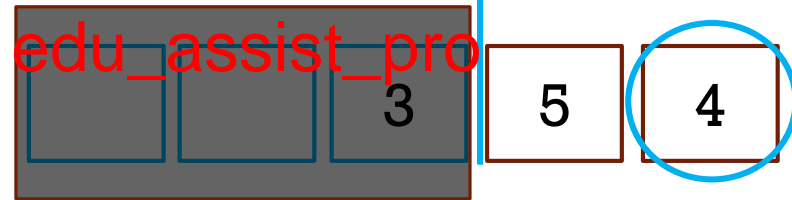
the list that are not the pivot.

- If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
- Otherwise, do nothing.

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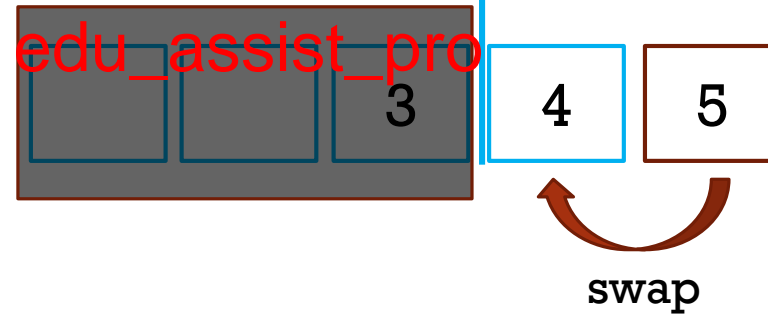


compare:

$5 < 4$ false \rightarrow do nothing!

QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left
3. Go through all the elements the list that are not the pivot.
 - If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
 - Otherwise, do nothing.
4. Move the pivot next to the wall.



QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

1. Pick the pivot.
2. Set the wall on the left
3. Go through all the elements the list that are not the pivot.
 - If the element is smaller than the pivot, move the wall right by 1, and place the element just behind the wall.
 - Otherwise, do nothing.
4. Move the pivot next to the wall.
5. Use Quick Sort on left part and then on the right part.

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QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

- Once again, both the left part and the right part are base cases.

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QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

- Once again, both the left part and the right part are base cases.
- The array is sorted

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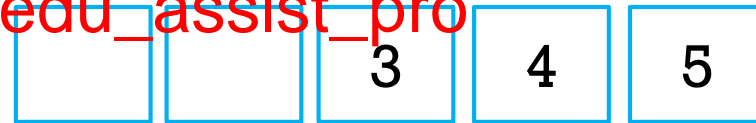
QUICK SORT EXAMPLE

- Once again, both the left part and the right part are base cases.
- The array is sorted
- The original array is sorted

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QUICK SORT – IMPLEMENTATION

What do we need to implement this algorithm?

- A method that swaps two elements
- A way to refer to parts of the list
- A method that places the pivot and moves the elements around so that all the lower elements are on the left and all the larger elements are on the right. Call it `placeAndDivide`
- A method that implements the Quick Sort, that is:
 - Pick a pivot
 - `placeAndDivide`
 - `quickSort` left part
 - `quickSort` right part

PARTS OF THE LIST

What can we use to denote a part of the list?

- We can use the same idea used from binary search → keep track of the left and right index denoting the start and ends.
- Consider for example
 - The indices 0 and 4 denote the entire list.
 - The indices 0 and 2 denote the part of the list with the 3 left most elements.
 - The indices 1 and 3 denote the part of the list with the 3 middle elements.

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quickSort – PSEUDO CODE

```
quickSort(list, leftIndex, rightIndex) {  
    // Base case:  
    if (leftIndex >= rightIndex)  
        return; // do  
}  
  
}
```

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quickSort – PSEUDO CODE

```
quickSort(list, leftIndex, rightIndex) {  
    // Base case:  
    if (leftIndex >= rightIndex)  
        return; // do  
    } else { // recursive  
        i ← placeAndDivide(list, leftIndex, rightIndex)  
        // i = index where the pivot is placed  
        quickSort(list, leftIndex, i-1)  
        quickSort(list, i+1, rightIndex)  
    }  
}
```

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placeAndDivide – PSEUDO CODE

```
placeAndDivide(list, leftIndex, rightIndex) {
```

```
    // pick the right most element
```

```
    pivot ← list.get(rightIndex)
```

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```
}
```

placeAndDivide – PSEUDO CODE

```
placeAndDivide(list, leftIndex, rightIndex) {
```

```
    // pick the right most element
```

```
    pivot ← list.get(rightIndex)
```

```
    // place the wall to the left
```

```
    wall ← leftIndex - 1
```

```
}
```

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placeAndDivide – PSEUDO CODE

```
placeAndDivide(list, leftIndex, rightIndex) {  
    // pick the right most element  
    pivot ← list.get(rightIndex)  
    // place the wall to the left  
    wall ← leftIndex - 1  
    // go through all elements to the pivot  
    for(int i=leftIndex; i< rightIndex  
    {  
  
    }  
  
}
```

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placeAndDivide – PSEUDO CODE

```
placeAndDivide(list, leftIndex, rightIndex) {  
    // pick the right most element  
    pivot ← list.get(rightIndex)  
    // place the wall to the left of the pivot  
    wall ← leftIndex - 1  
    // go through all elements to the left of the pivot  
    for(int i=leftIndex; i< rightIndex; i++)  
        if(list.get(i)<pivot) {  
            wall++; // move wall  
            swap list.get(i) list.get(wall) // move element behind wall  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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placeAndDivide – PSEUDO CODE

```
placeAndDivide(list, leftIndex, rightIndex) {  
    // pick the right most element  
    pivot ← list.get(rightIndex)  
    // place the wall to the left of the pivot  
    wall ← leftIndex - 1  
    // go through all elements to the left of the pivot  
    for(int i=leftIndex; i< rightIndex  
        if(list.get(i)<pivot) {  
            wall++; // move wall  
            swap list.get(i) list.get(wall) // move element behind wall  
        }  
    }  
    swap list.get(rightIndex) list(wall+1) // move pivot next to wall  
    return wall+1;  
}
```

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MERGESORT VS. QUICKSORT

- Mergesort typically uses an extra list. More space can hurt performance for big lists.

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- We will discuss worst case per quicksort later in the course.

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- See stackoverflow if you want opinions on which is better. The answer is, it depends ...

An orange paint roller with a red handle, positioned horizontally. The roller is partially covered in orange paint, which is dripping down the left side. The text "Coming Soon" is written in white on the orange surface of the roller.

Coming Soon

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In the next

- Recurre <https://eduassistpro.github.io/>
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