2-4 Teasure Hunting — Mergesort

(Wednesday, April 11, 2018 ~ Thursday, April 19, 2018)

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April 11, 2018



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Analysis of Mergesort in CLRS (# of Comparisions; $a_i : \infty$ not Counted)

- (a) Analyze the worst case W(n) and the best case B(n) time complexity of mergesort as accurately as possible. Explore the relation between them and the binary representations of numbers.
 - Plot W(n) and B(n) and explain what you observe.
- (b) Analyze the average case A(n) time complexity of mergesort. Plot A(n) and explain what you observe.
- (c) Prove that: The minimum number of comparisons needed to merge two sorted arrays of equal size m is 2m-1.

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(WED., April 11, 2018)



(THU, April 12, 2018)

$$W(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 1 \\ W(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + W(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) + (n - 1), & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$W(n+1) - W(n)$$

Plot the coefficient of the linear time $\frac{1}{n}(W(n)-n\log n)$

The total number of bits in the binary representations of all the numbers less than n.





(FRI, April 13, 2018)

$$B(n) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0, & n = 1 \\ B(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + B(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) + \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor, & \text{o.w.} \end{array} \right.$$

The total number of 1s in the binary representations of all the numbers less than n.

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(MON, April 16, 2018)

 $\mathrm{MERGE}(A,B)$: keeps comparing the smallest remaining elements in A and B (and removing the minimum), *until* one of them is empty.

Definition (R)

R is the number of elements left in the non-empty array by MERGE(A, B) on A of size a and B of size b.

Theorem

$$Pr(R \ge r) = \frac{\binom{a+b-r}{a}}{\binom{a+b}{a}} + \frac{\binom{a+b-r}{b}}{\binom{a+b}{a}}, \ \mathbb{E}(R) = \sum_{r} Pr(R \ge r) = \frac{a}{b+1} + \frac{b}{a+1}$$



(TUE, April 17, 2018)

$$A(n) = A(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + A(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) + \left(n - (\underbrace{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}_{\text{Remember Tip } 4} + \underbrace{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}_{\text{Remember Tip } 4})\right)$$

You are not required to solve this recurrence.



(WED, April 18, 2018)

$$A: A_1 < \cdots < A_m$$
 $B: B_1 < \cdots < B_m$

$$B_1 < A_1 < B_2 < A_2 < \dots < B_m < A_m$$

Theorem

Each of the 2m-1 comparisons $B_1:A_1,A_1:B_2,B_2:A_2,\cdots,B_m:A_m$ must be made.



(THU, April 19, 2018)



Thank You!



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