- 1. Describe what is meant by "divide and conquer".
- 2. The following function incorrectly merges two lists, what's wrong?

```
def merge(sorted1, sorted2):
result = []
index1 = 0
index2 = 0
while index1 < len(sorted1) and index2 < len(sorted2)
    result.append(sorted1[index1])
    index1 = index1 + 1
    result.append(sorted2[index2])
    index2 = index2 + 1
if index1 < len(sorted1)
    result.extend(sorted1[index2:])
otherwise if index2 < len(sorted2)
    result.extend(sorted2[index1:])
return result</pre>
```

3. Draw a tree that shows schematically how the data is organized when performing a merge sort on the following data:

Assume the splits happen using the even/odd index approach used in lecture.

- 4. What is the best, worst, and average time complexity for merge sort?
- 5. Given the partition function for quick sort, trace what the return result will be if testPartition is passed L=[2, 5, 1, 3, 4, 0].

```
def partition(pivot, L)
(less, same, more) = ([], [], [])
for e in L
    if e < pivot
        less.append(e)
    otherwise if e > pivot
        more.append(e)
    otherwise
    same.append(e)
return (less, same, more)
```

```
def testPartition(L):
pivot = L[0]
(less, same, more) = partition(pivot, L)
return less + same + more
```

6. Show the output for quickSort for the list [2, 5, 1, 3, 4, 0]:

```
def quickSort(L):
if L == []:
    return []
else:
    pivot = L[0]
    less, same, more = partition(pivot, L)
    print (less, same, more)
    return quickSort(less) + same + quickSort(more)
```

7. Explain the worst case scenario for quicksort using pivot first. Give an example list of 6 elements that demonstrates this.

8. Recall the sorting lab from 141. You used an algorithm called k-select, that selected the median value from an unsorted list. How is k-select similar/related to quicksort.