

# MergeSort

## Recursion in Python

Thomas Erlebach

# Mergesort

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# Mergesort in Python

```
def mergesort(L):  
    if len(L) <= 1:  
        return L  
    else:  
        mid = len(L) // 2  
        L1 = mergesort(L[:mid])  
        L2 = mergesort(L[mid:])  
        return merge(L1,L2)  
  
print(mergesort([17,12,34,15,28,27,14,5,18]))
```

## Merging two sorted lists

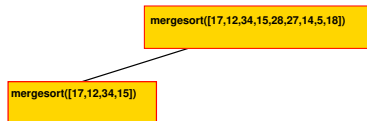
```
def merge(L1,L2):  
    L=[]  
    while L1 and L2:  
        if L1[0]<= L2[0]:  
            L.append(L1.pop(0))  
        else:  
            L.append(L2.pop(0))  
    L.extend(L1)  
    L.extend(L2)  
    return L
```



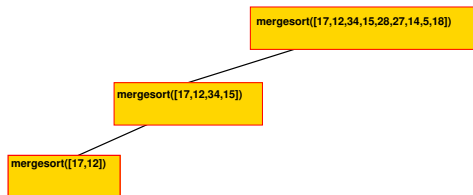
# Visualisation of the calls to mergesort: recursion tree

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mergesort([17,12,34,15,28,27,14,5,18])
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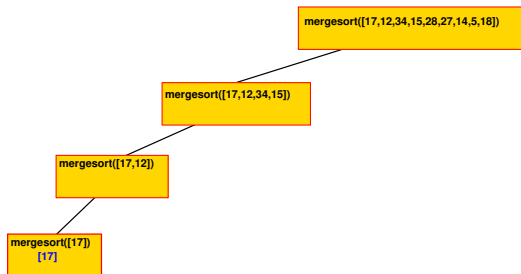
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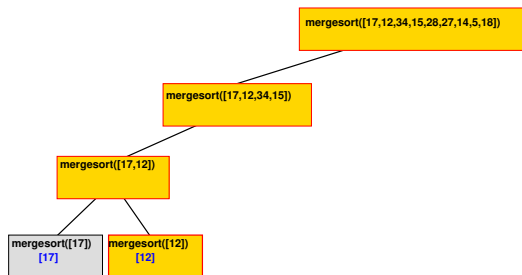
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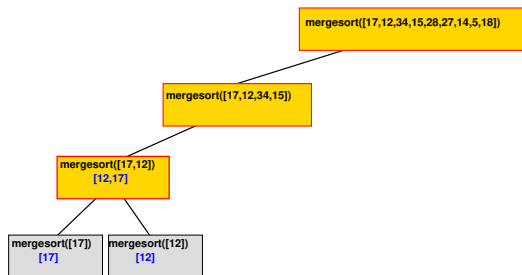
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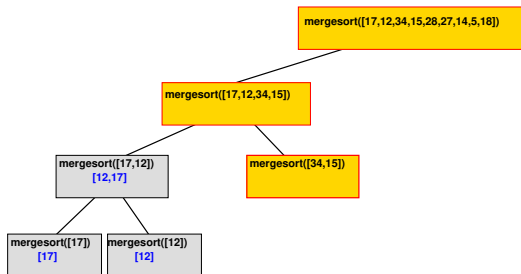
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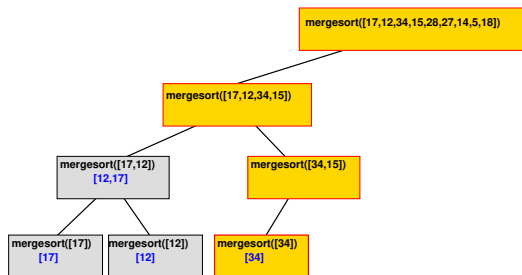
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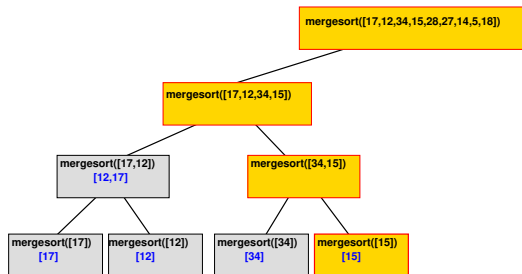


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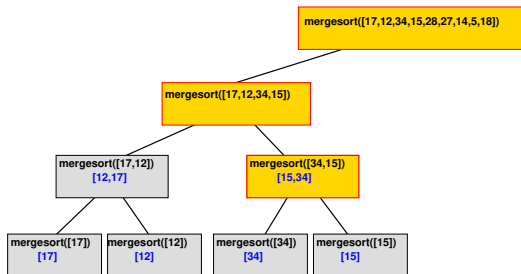




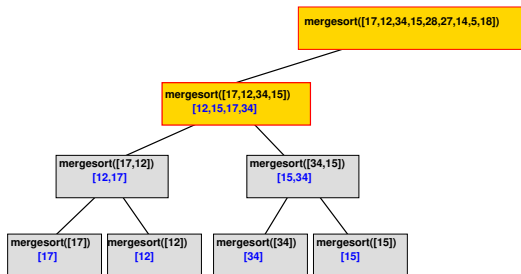
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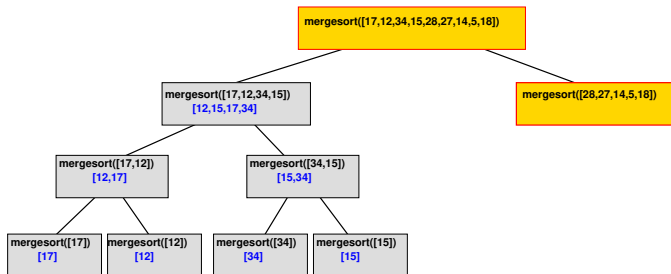
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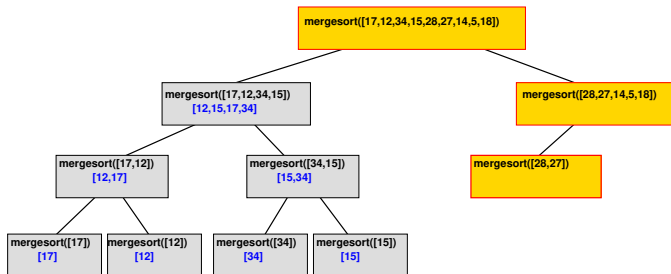
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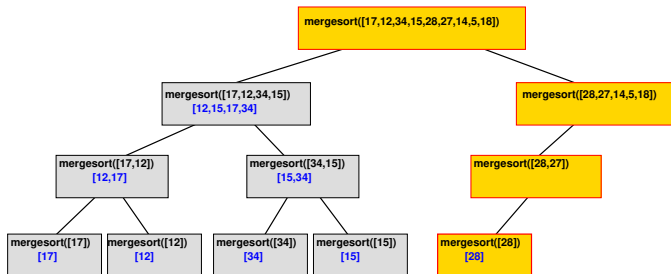
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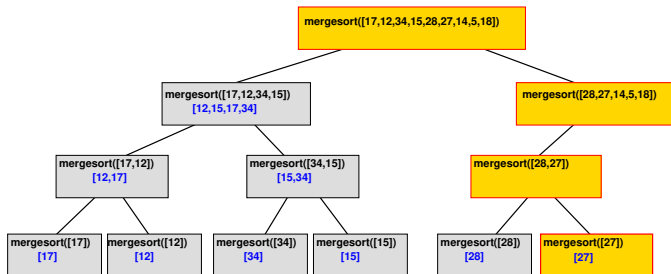
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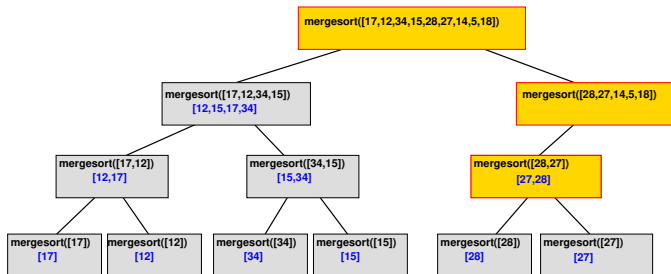
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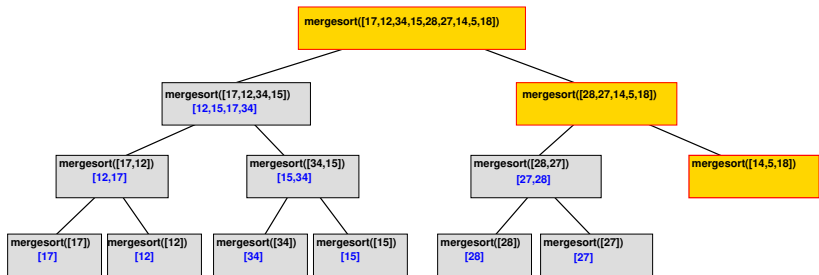


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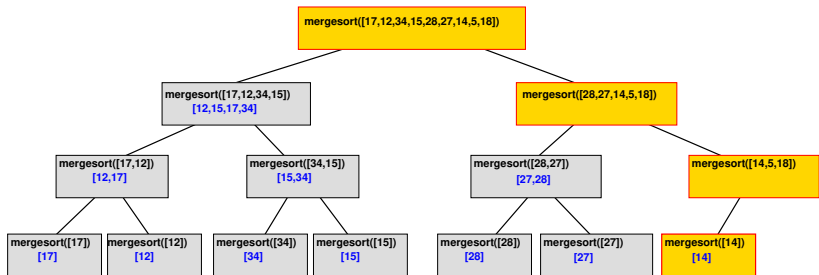




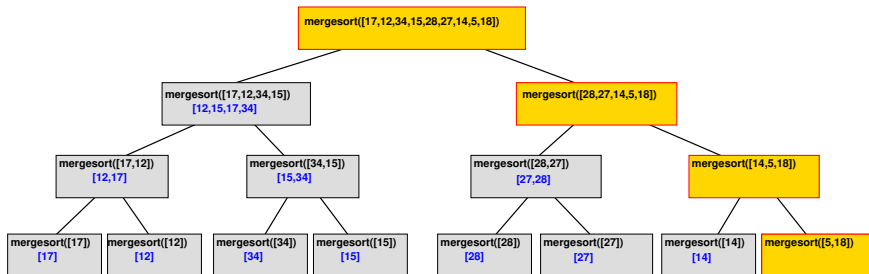
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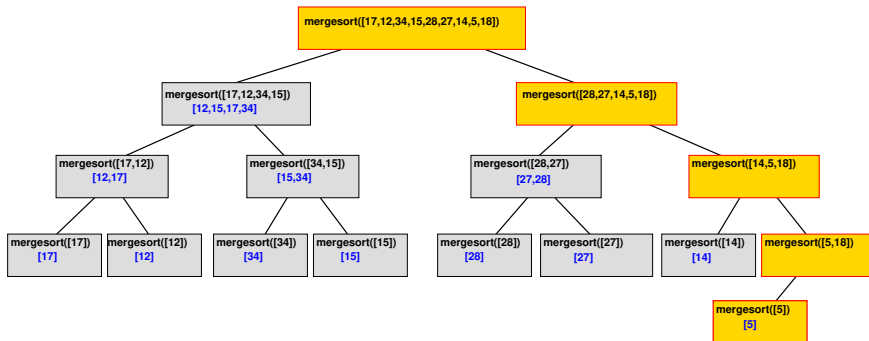
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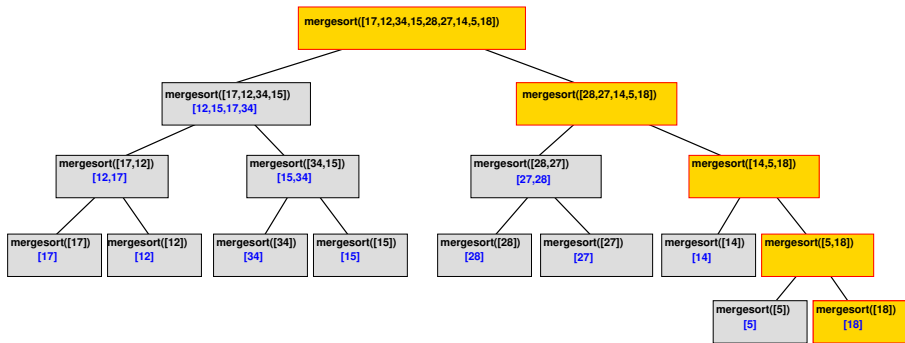
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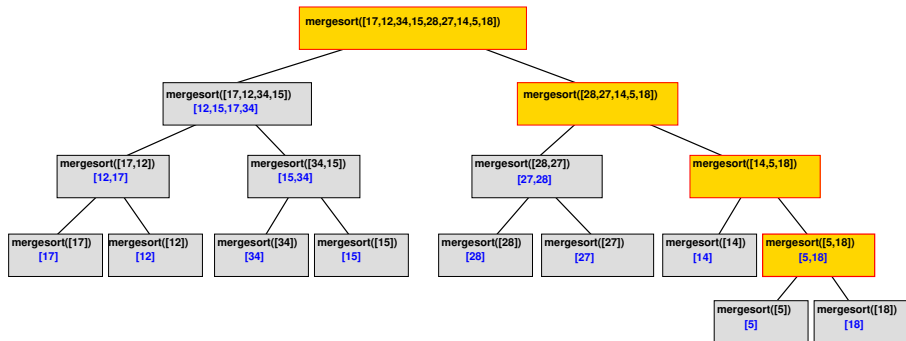
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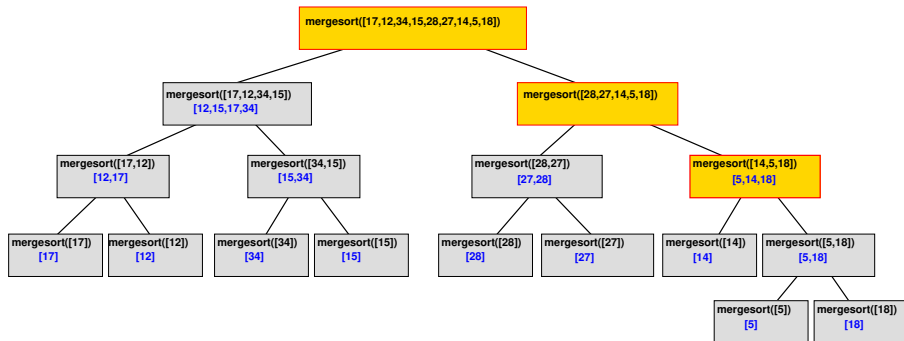
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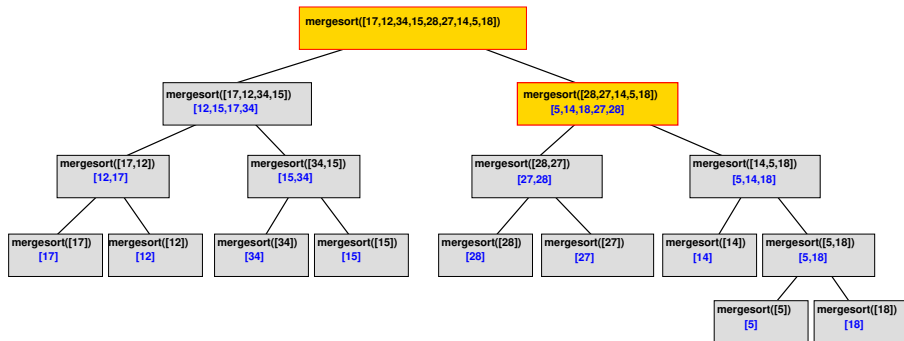
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