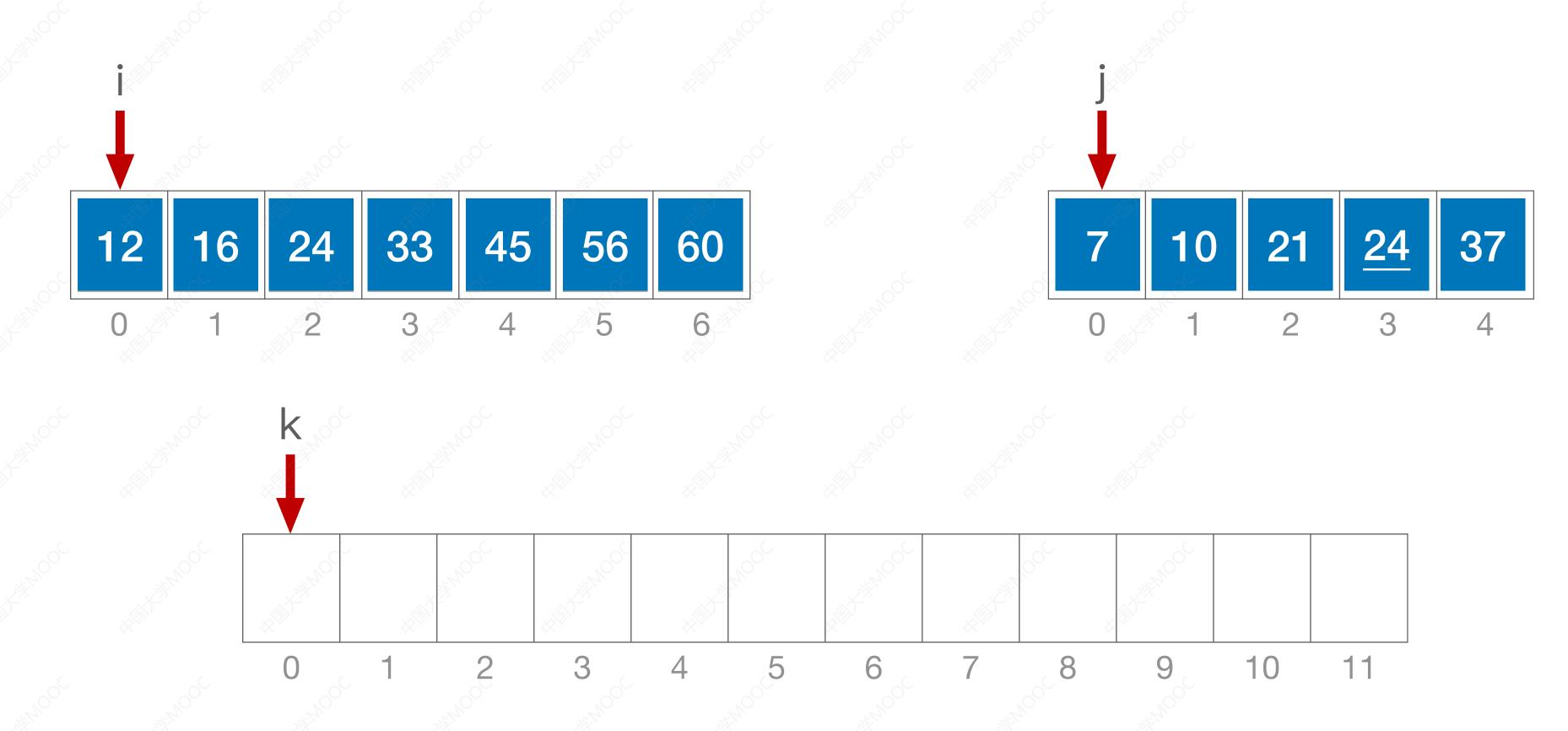
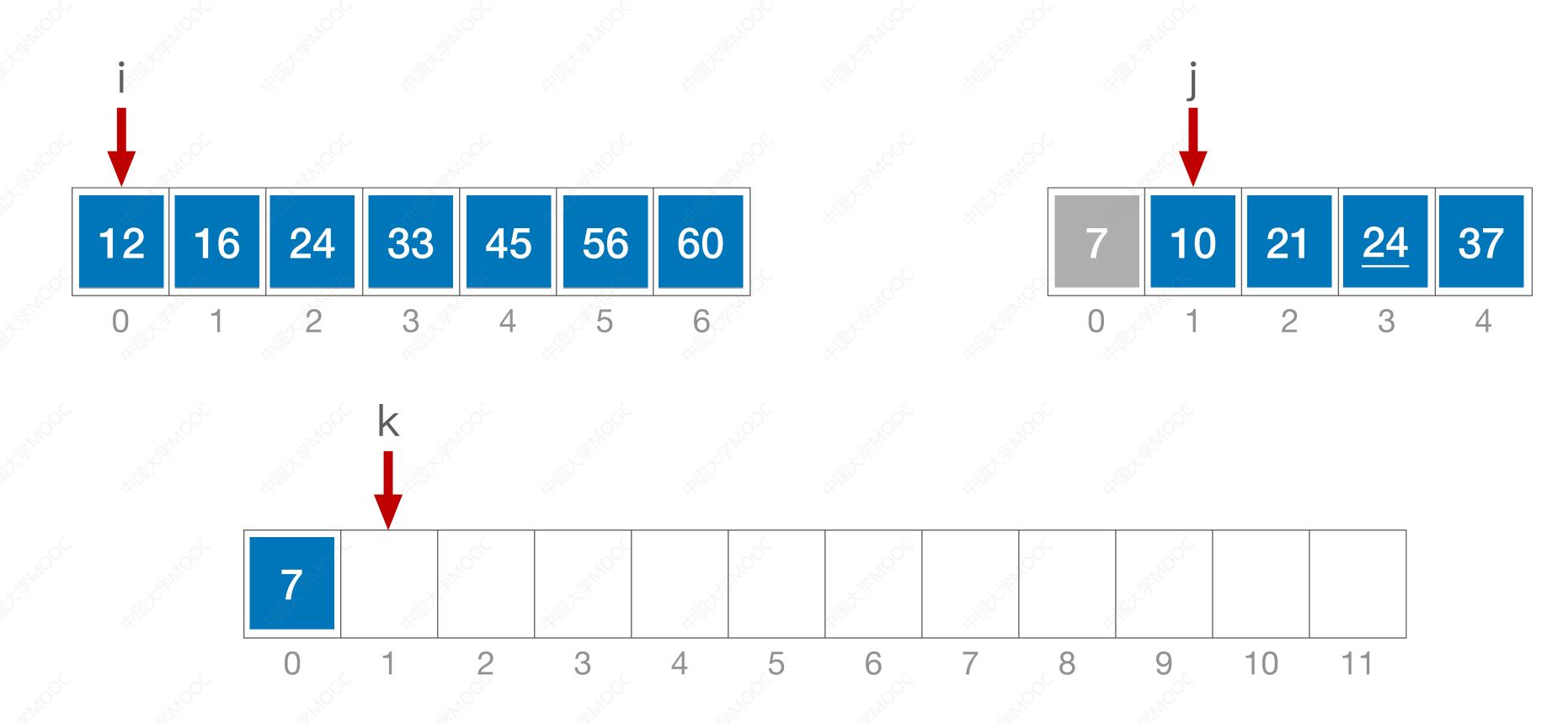
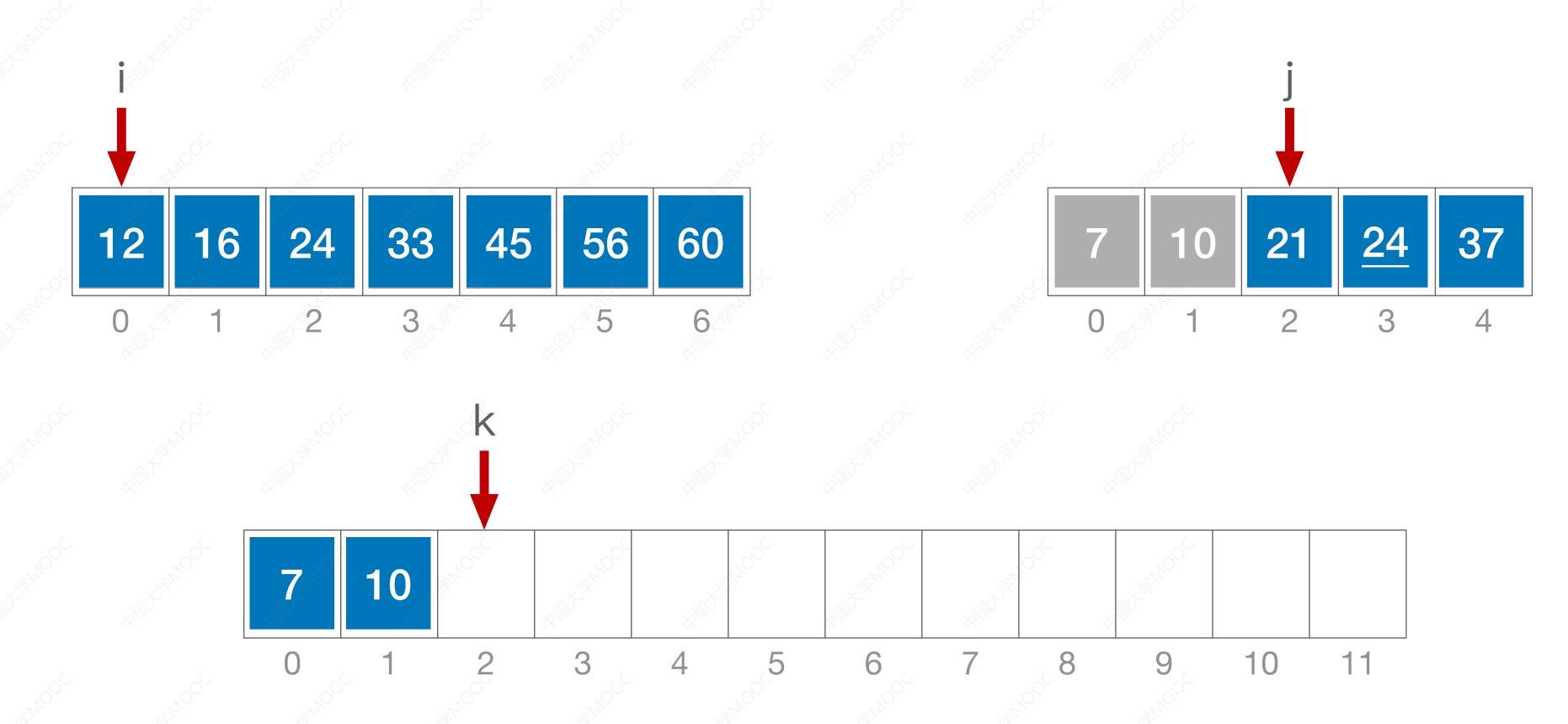
本节内容 归并排序 (Merge Sort)



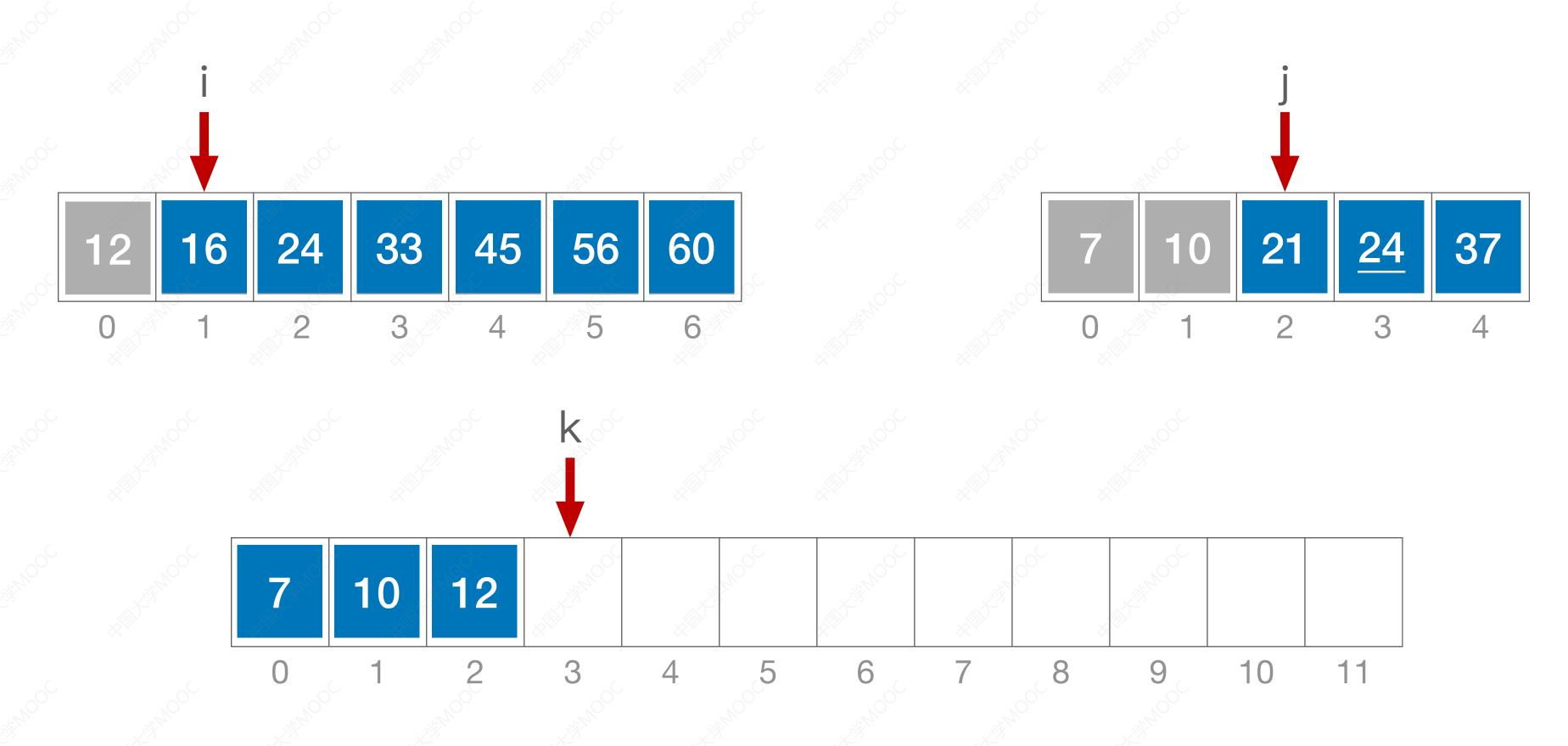
对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置



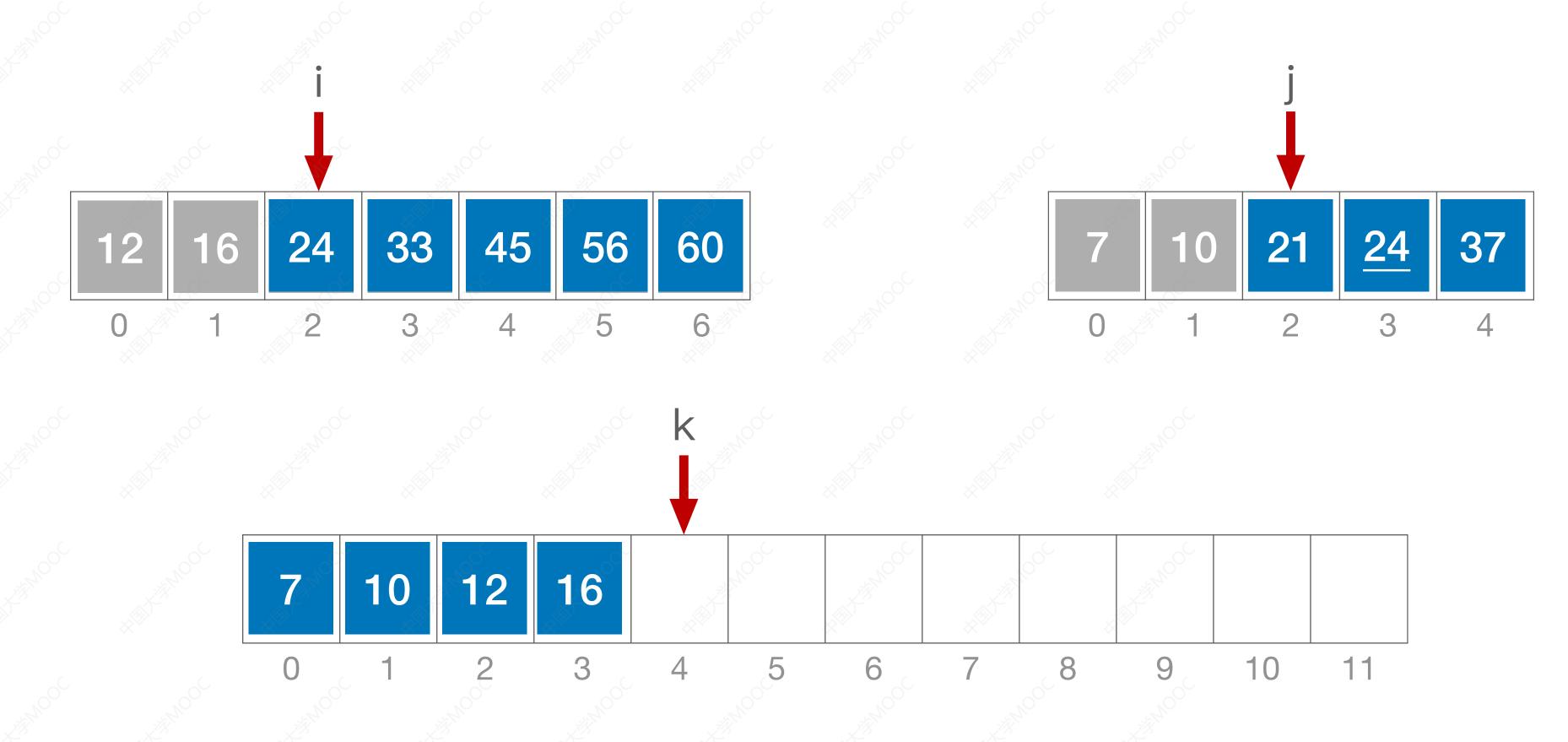
对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置



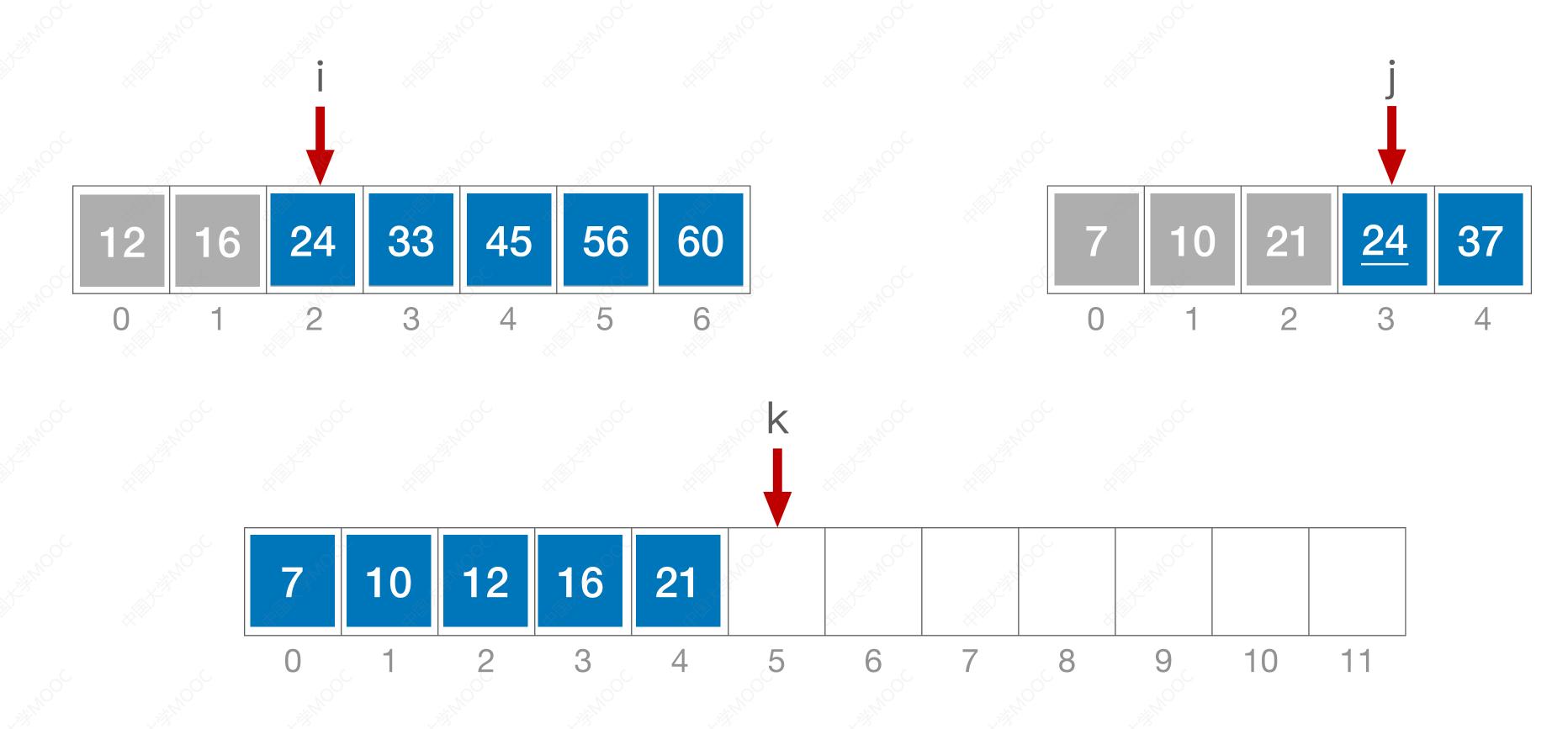
对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置



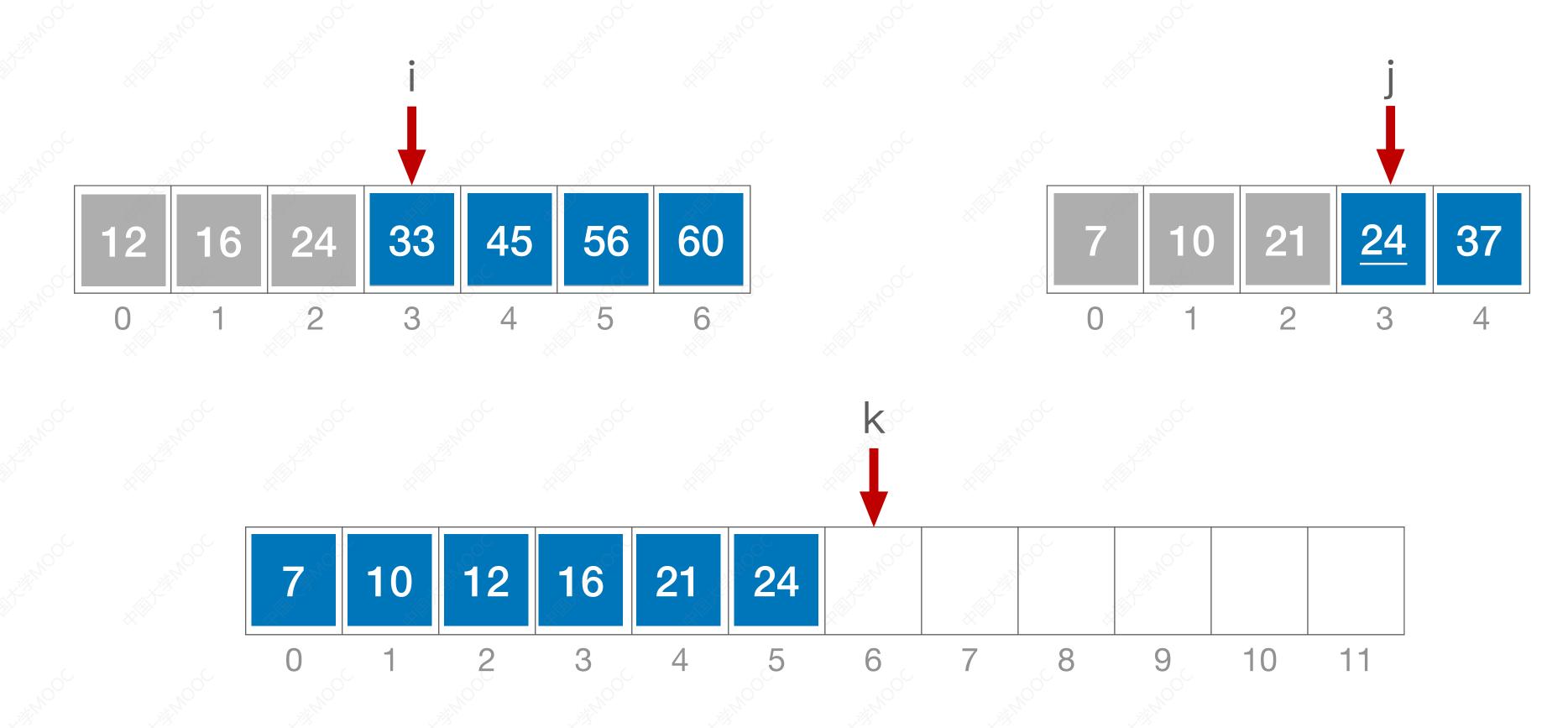
对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置



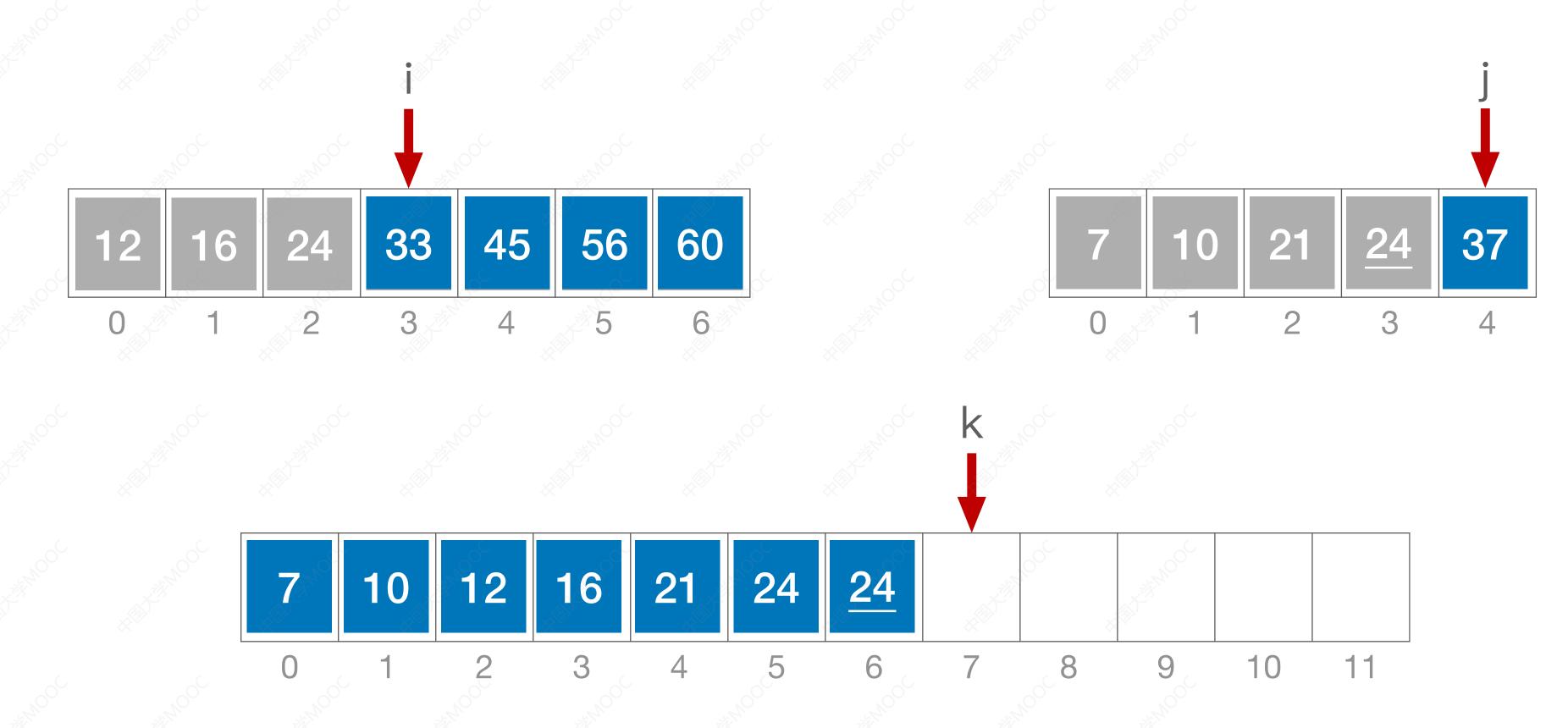
对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置



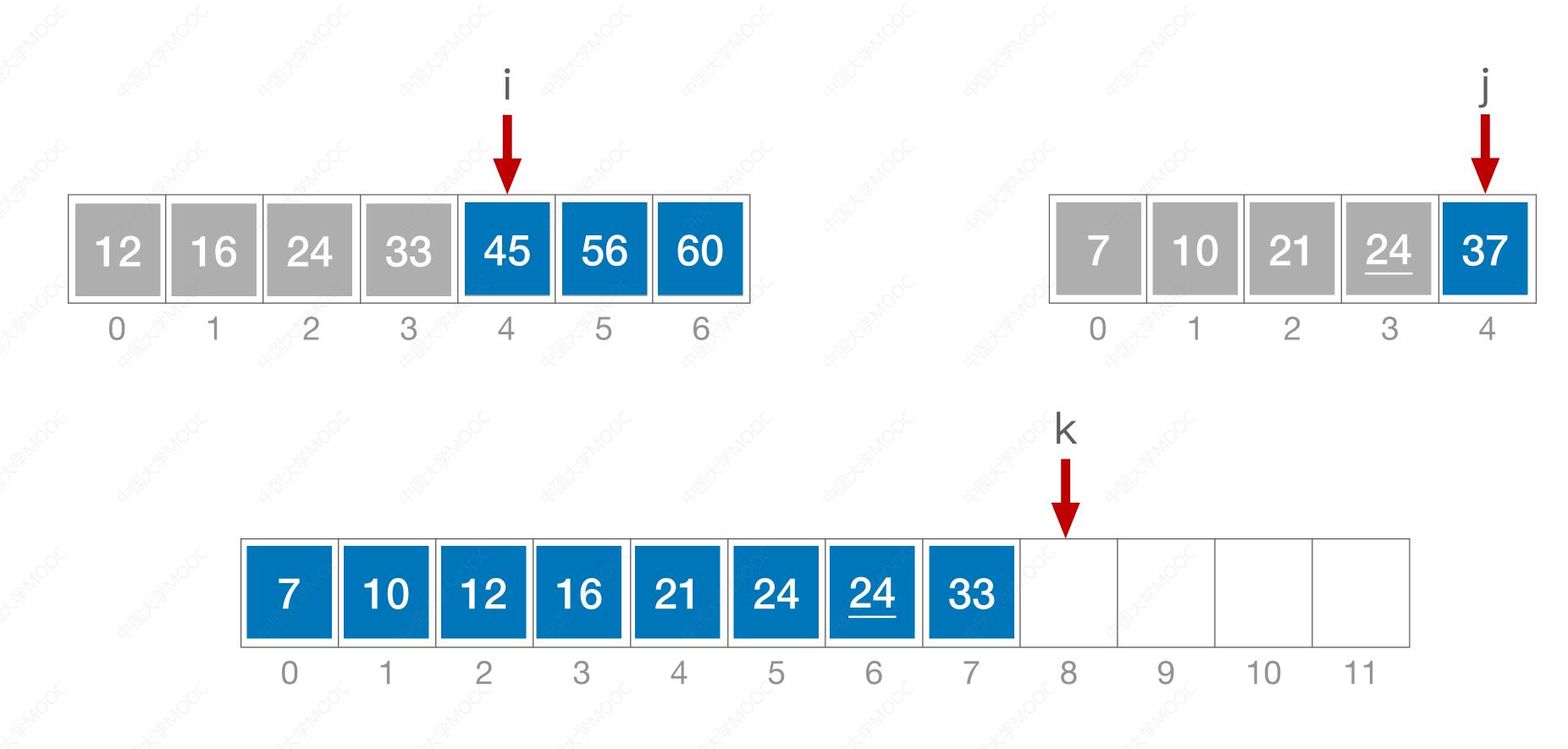
对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置



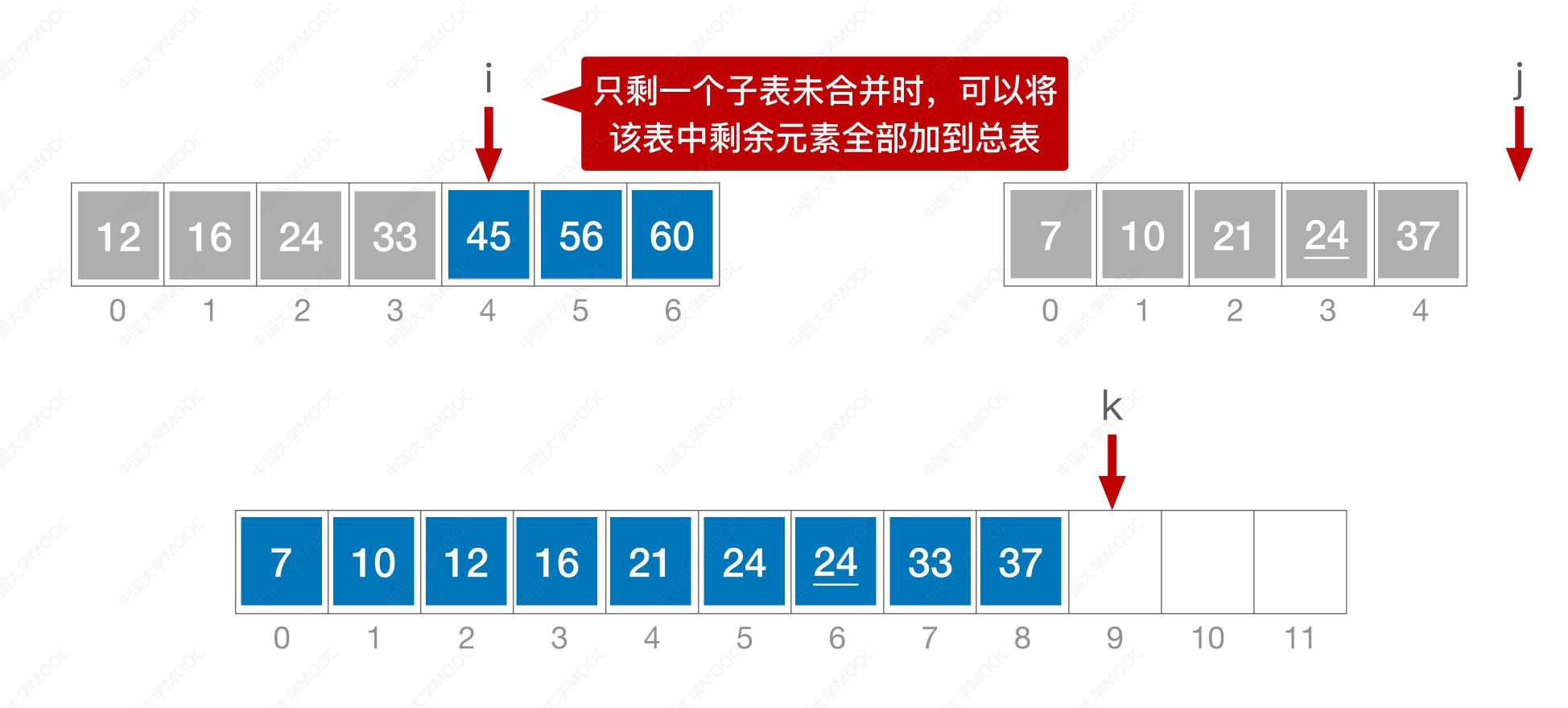
对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置



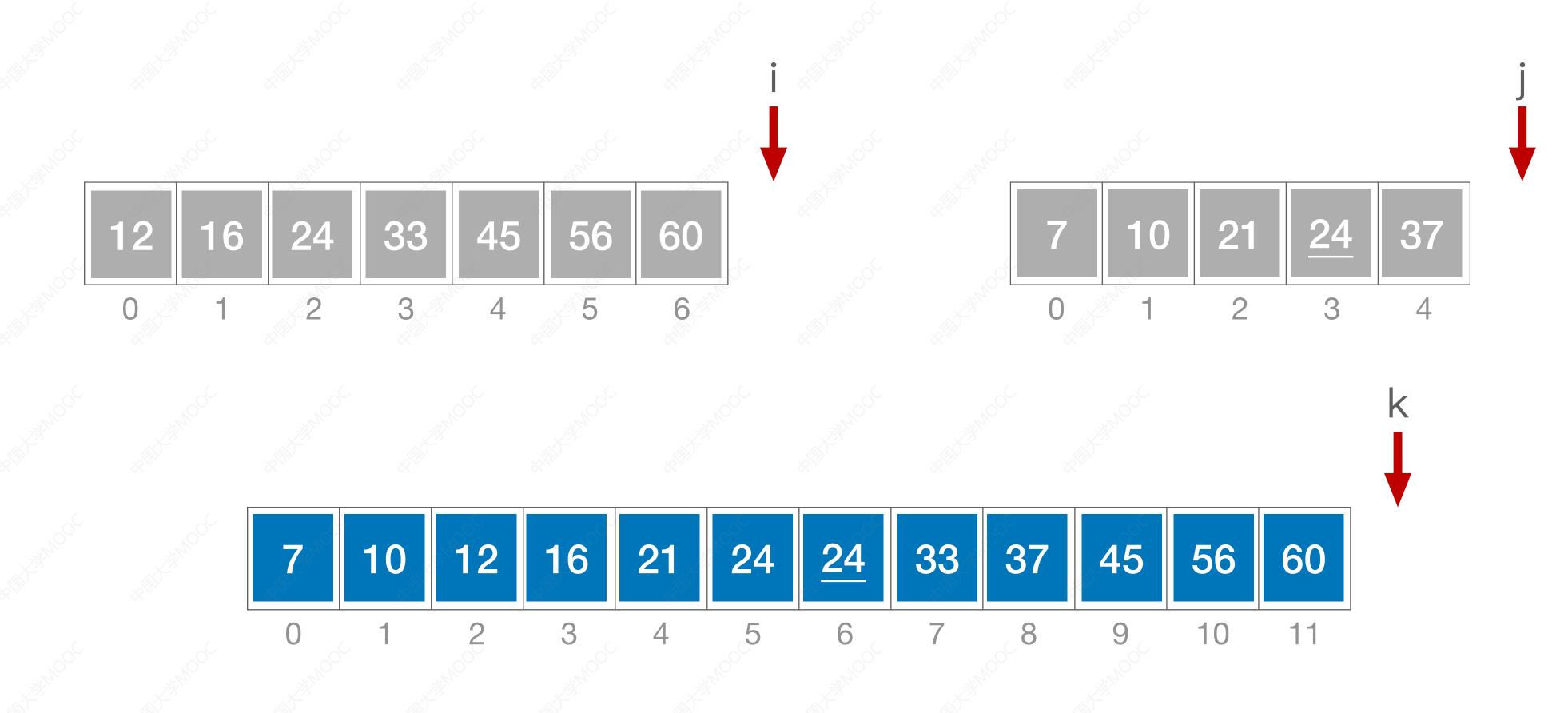
对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置



对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置



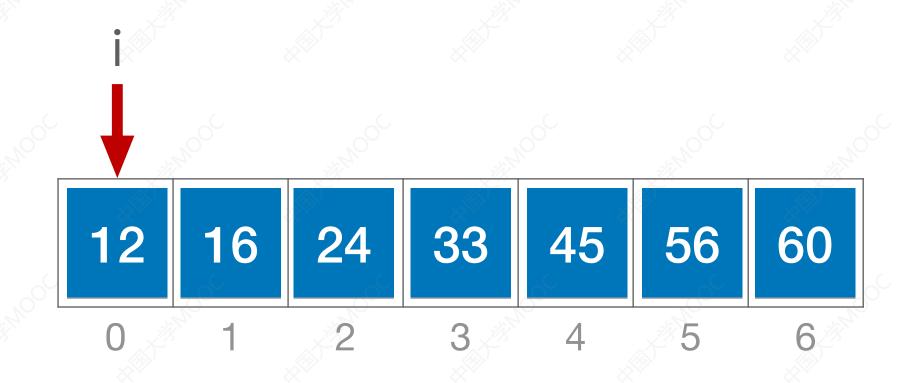
对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置



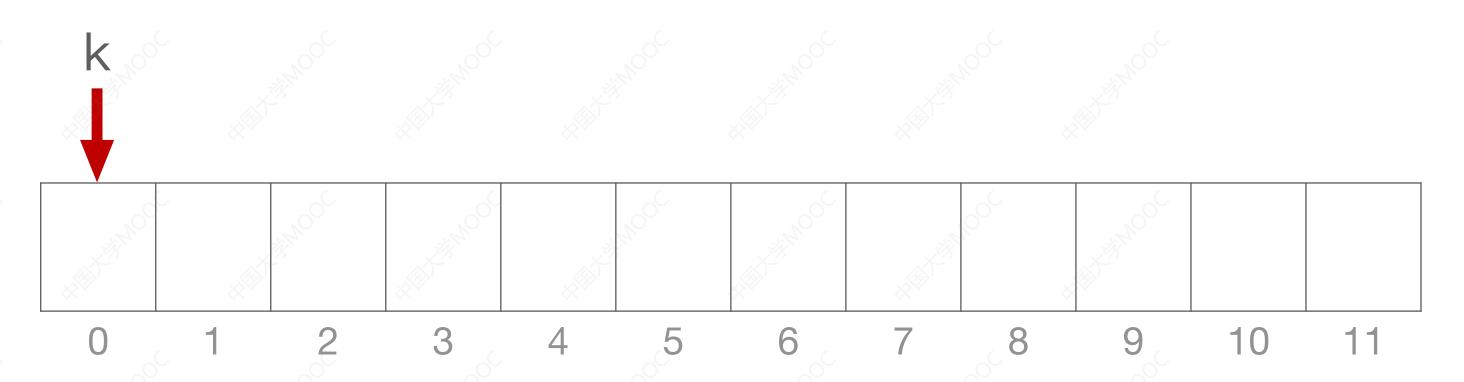
对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置

"2路"——二合一 一"2路"归并

归并:把两个或多个已经有序的序列合并成一个





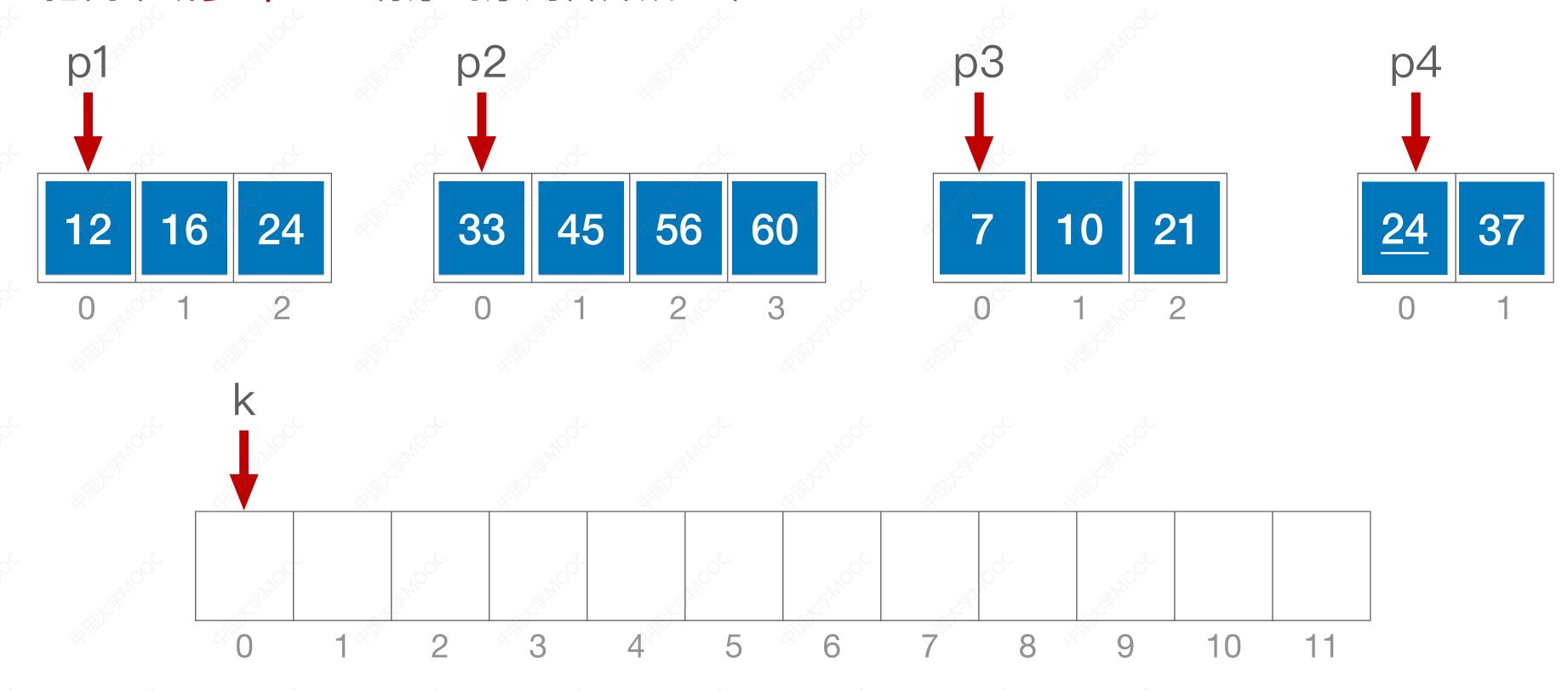


"2路"归并——每选出一个小¹ 元素注需对比关键字1次

对比i、j所指元素,选择更小的一个放入k所指位置

"4路"——四合— > "4路"归并

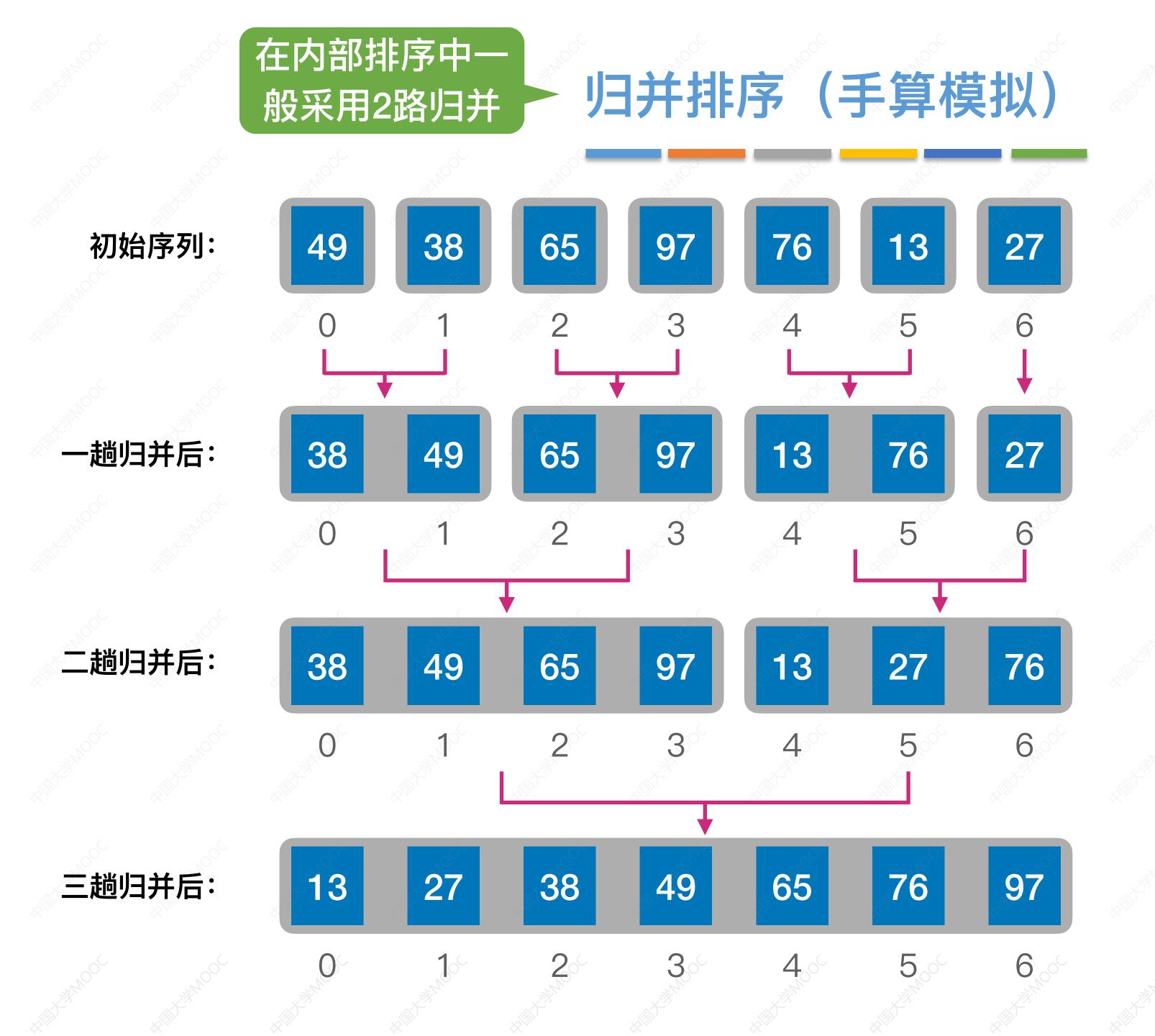
归并:把两个或多个已经有序的序列合并成一个



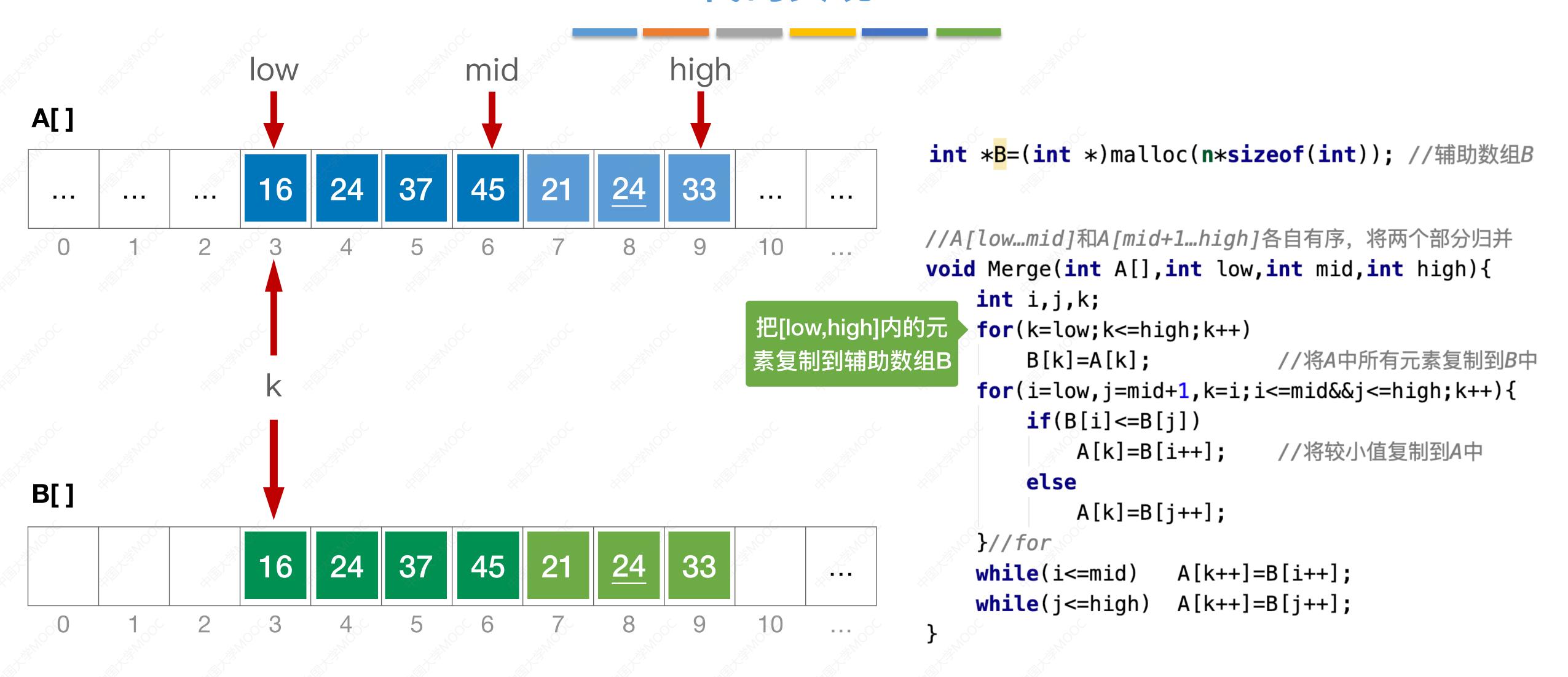
"4路"归并——每选出一个小 元素注需对比关键字3次

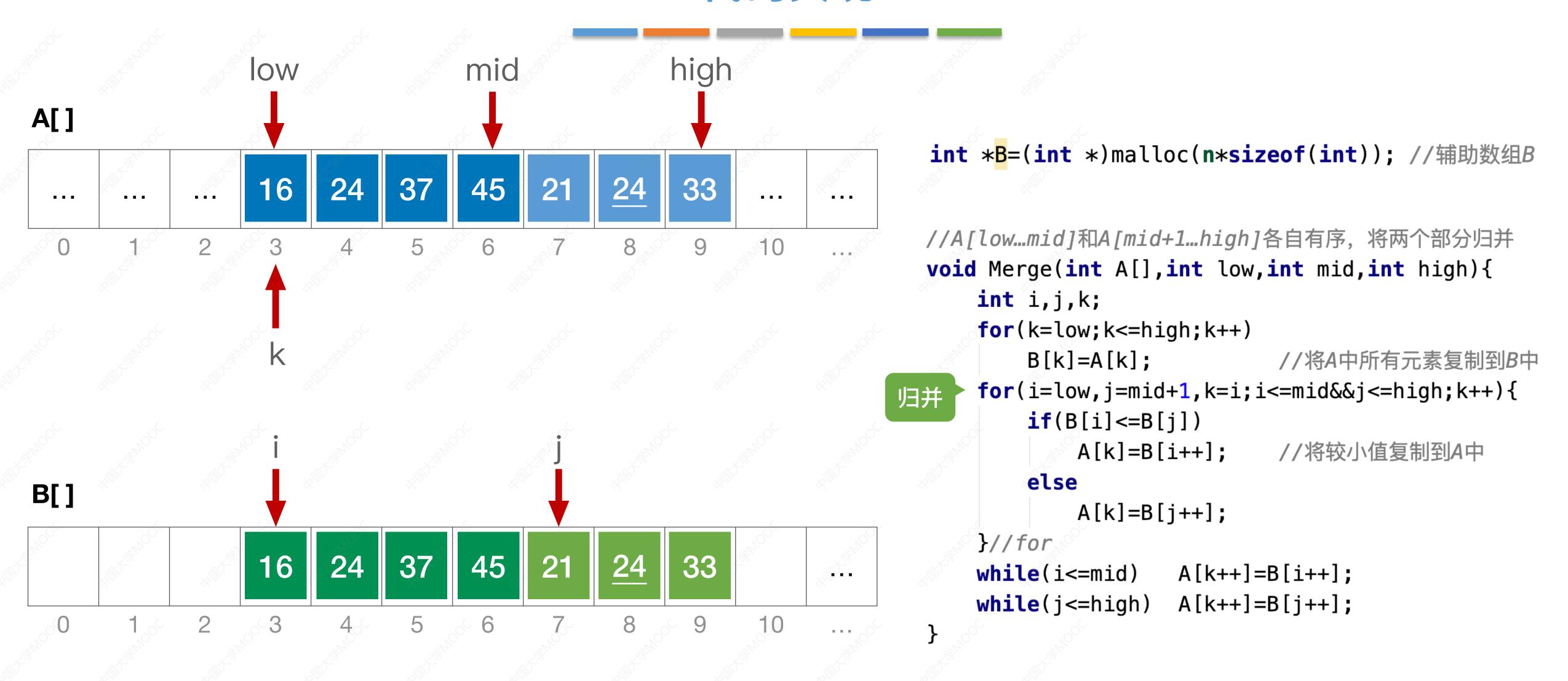
对比 p1、p2、p3、p4所指元素,选择更小的一个放入 k 所指位置

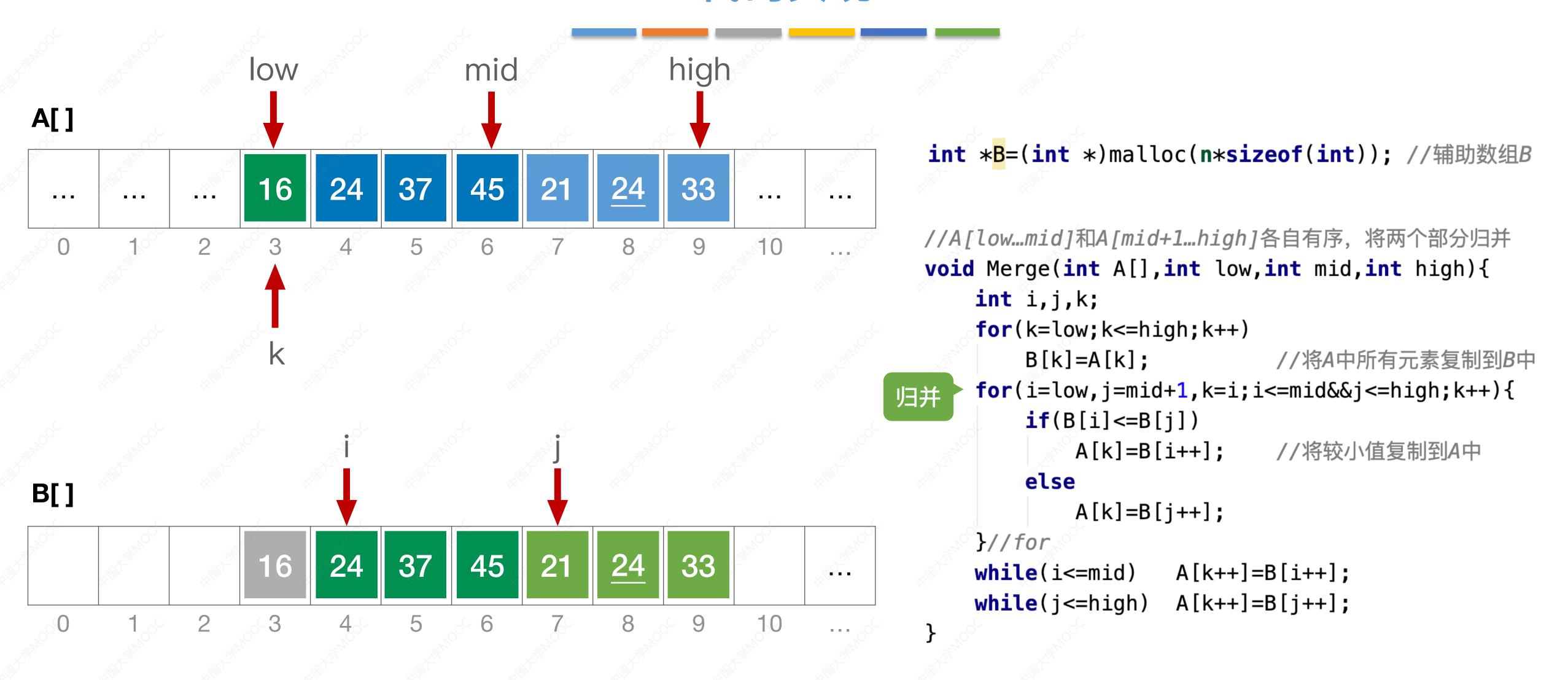
结论: m路归并, 每选出一个元素需要对比关键字 m-1 次

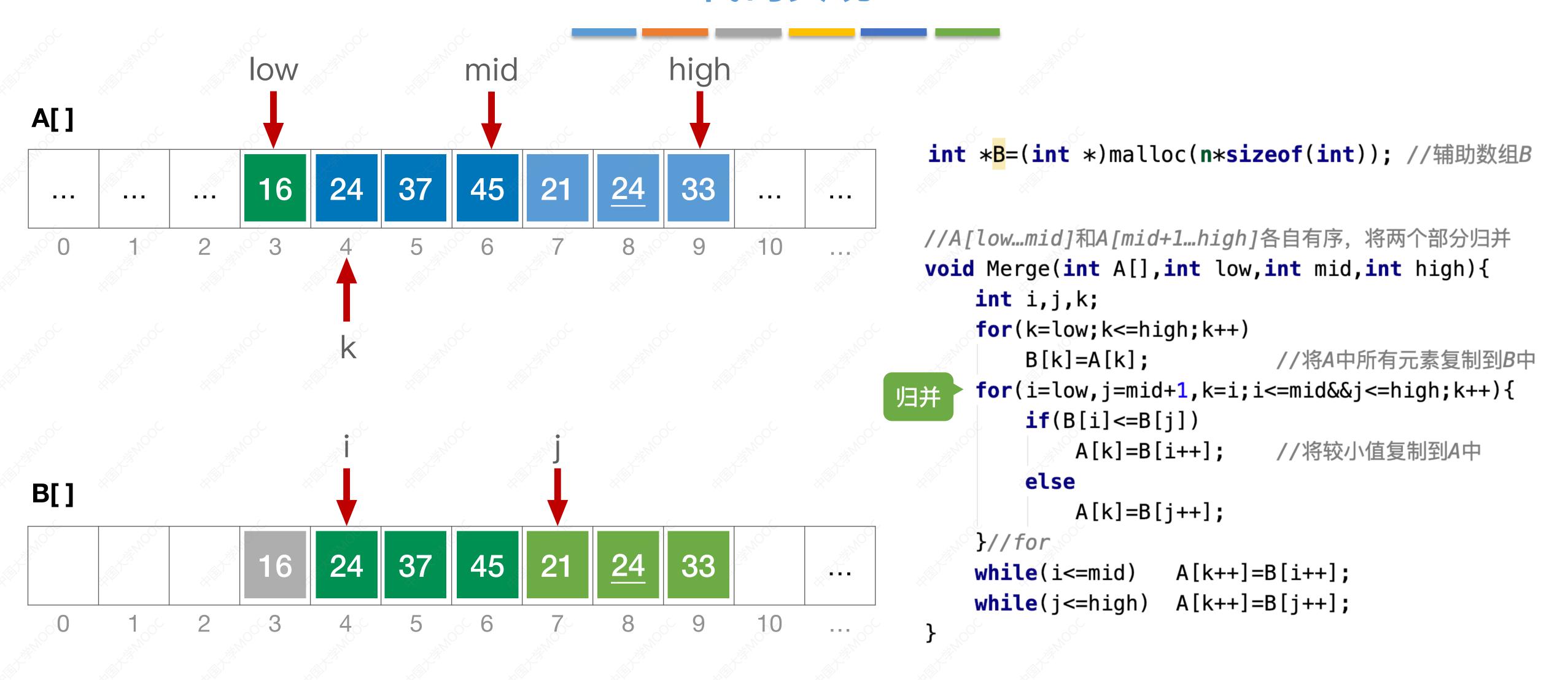


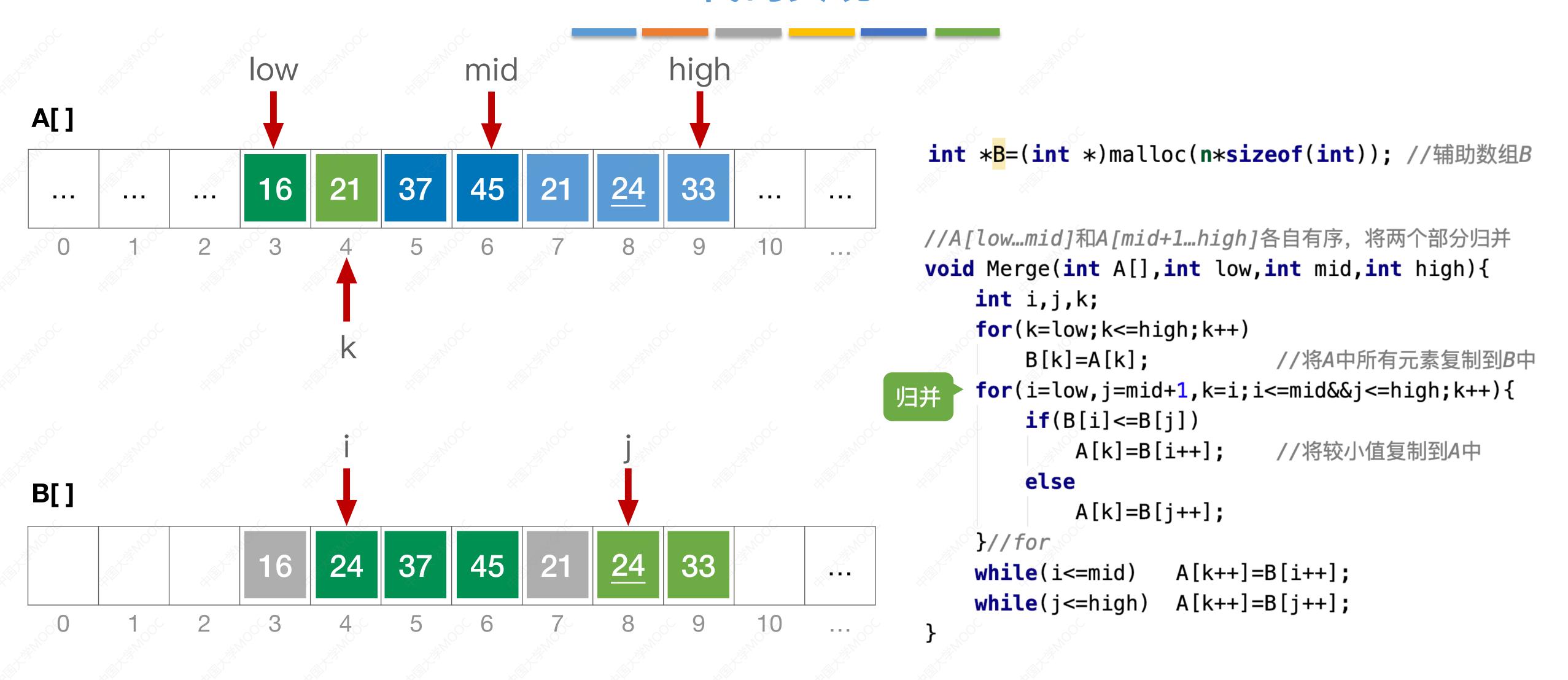
核心操作: 把数组内的两个有序序列归并为一个

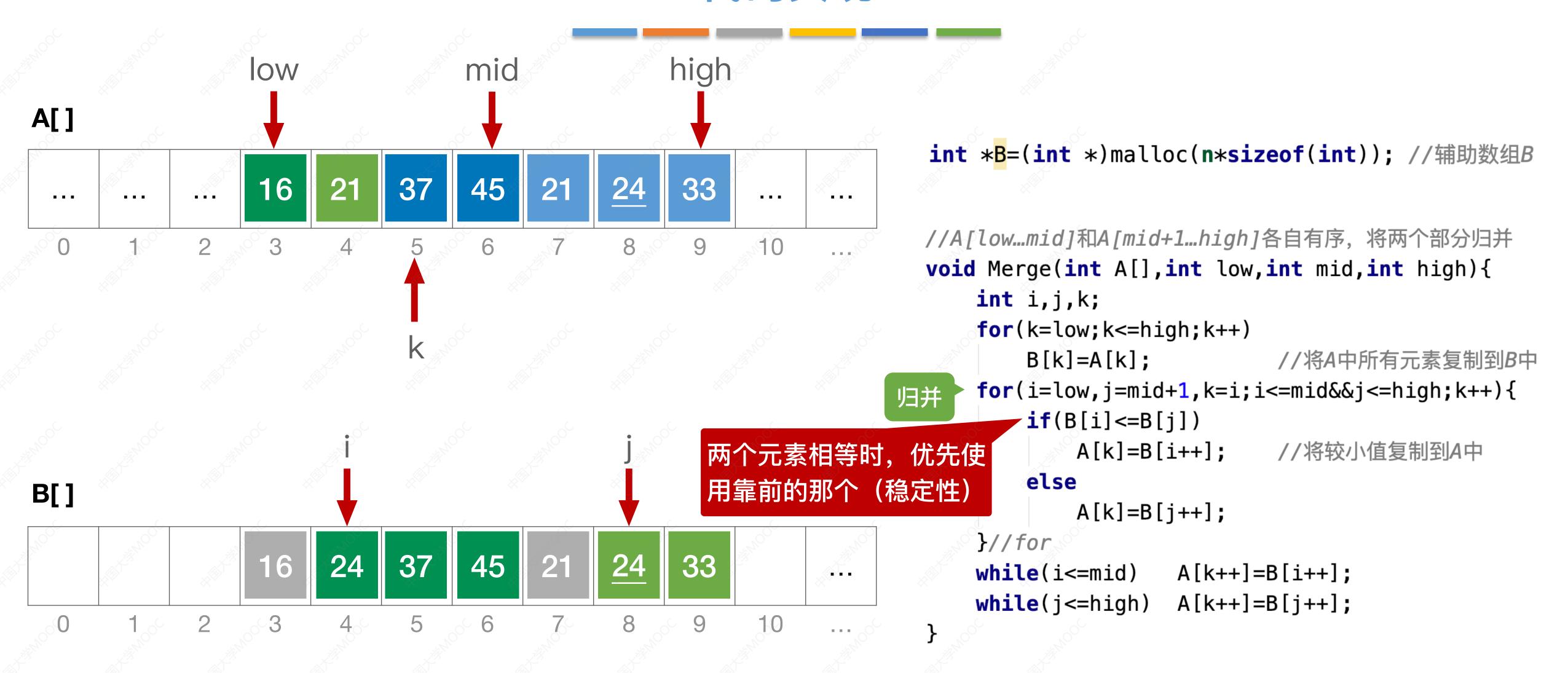


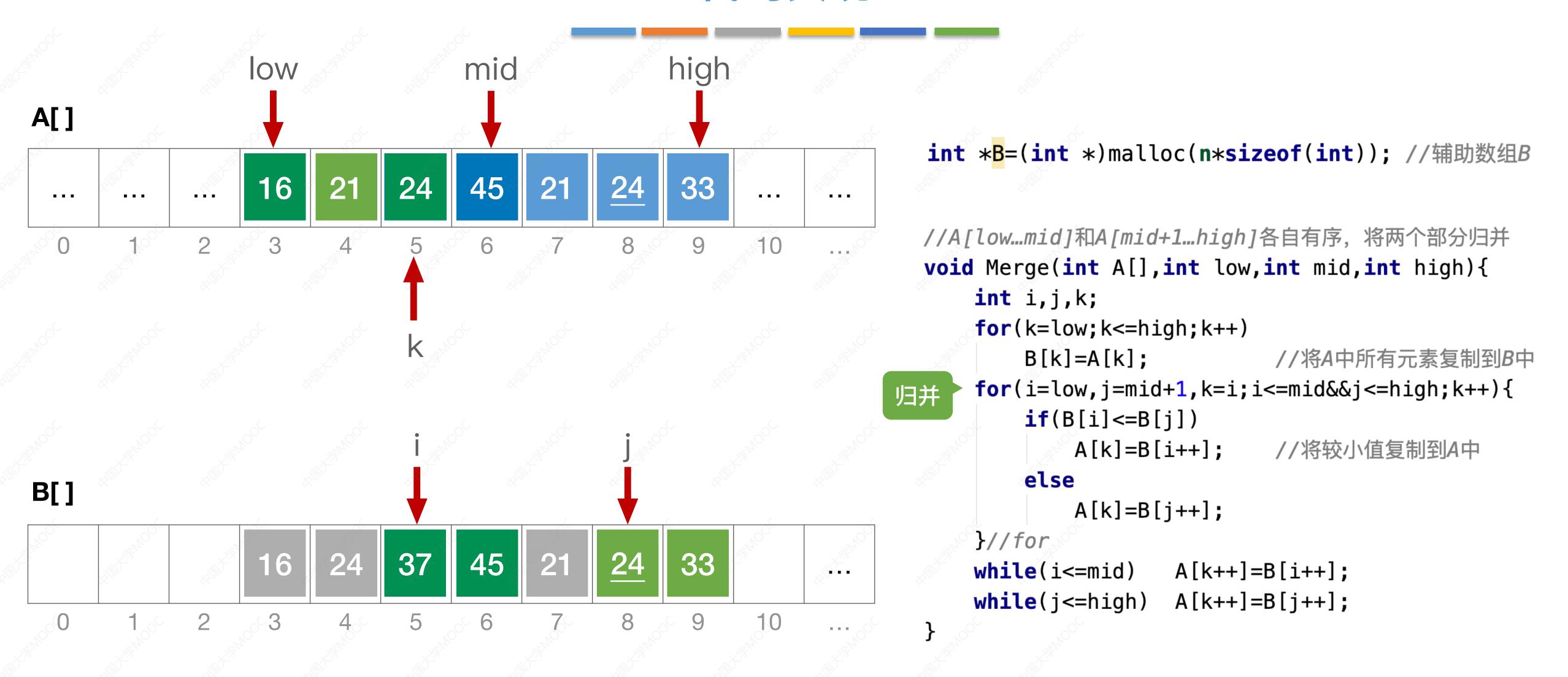


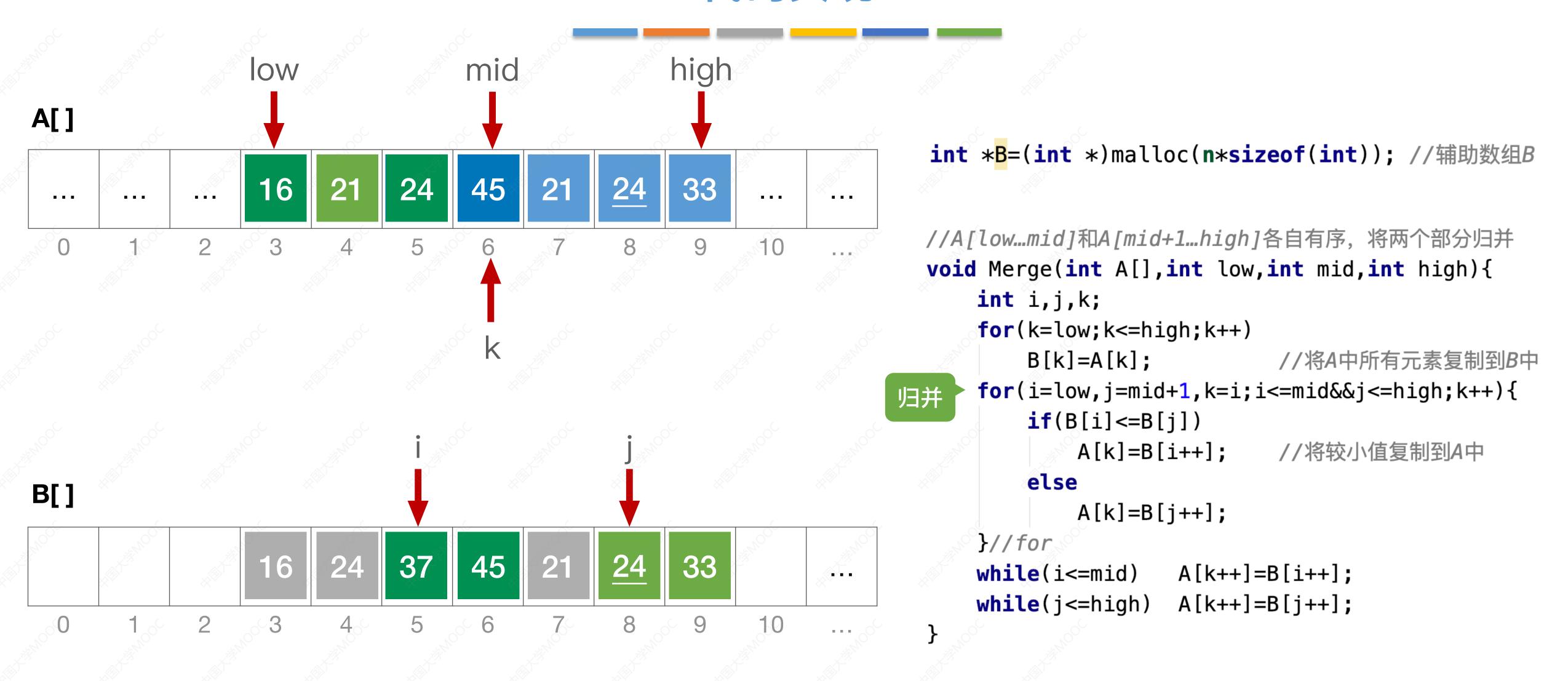


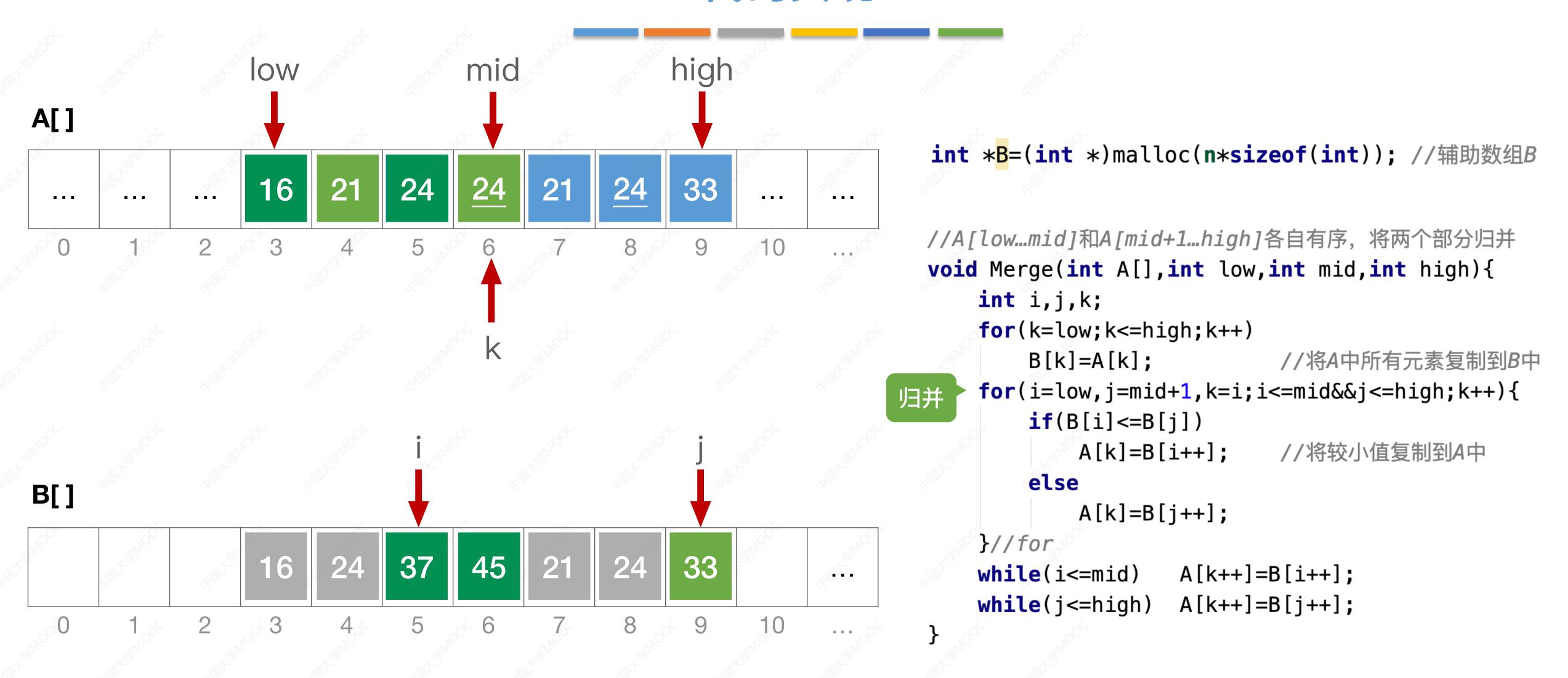


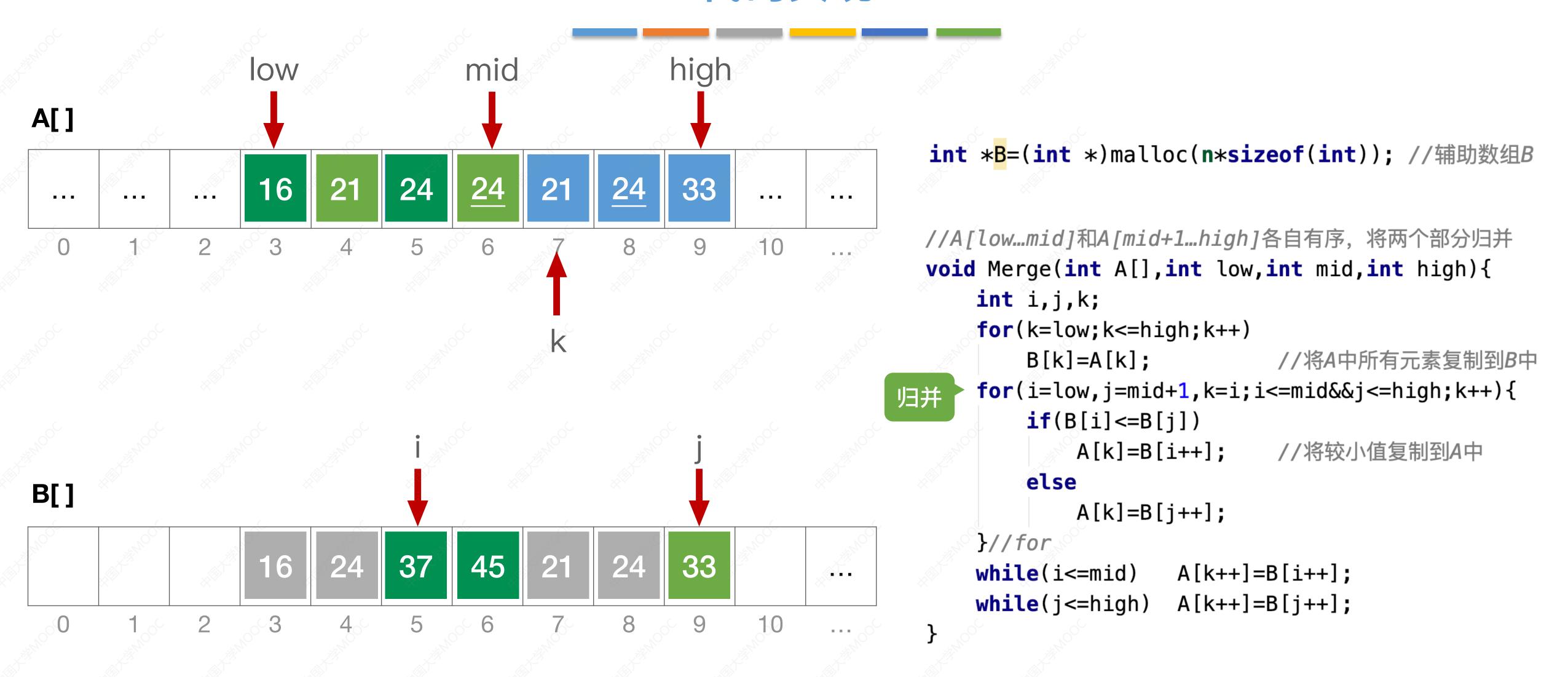


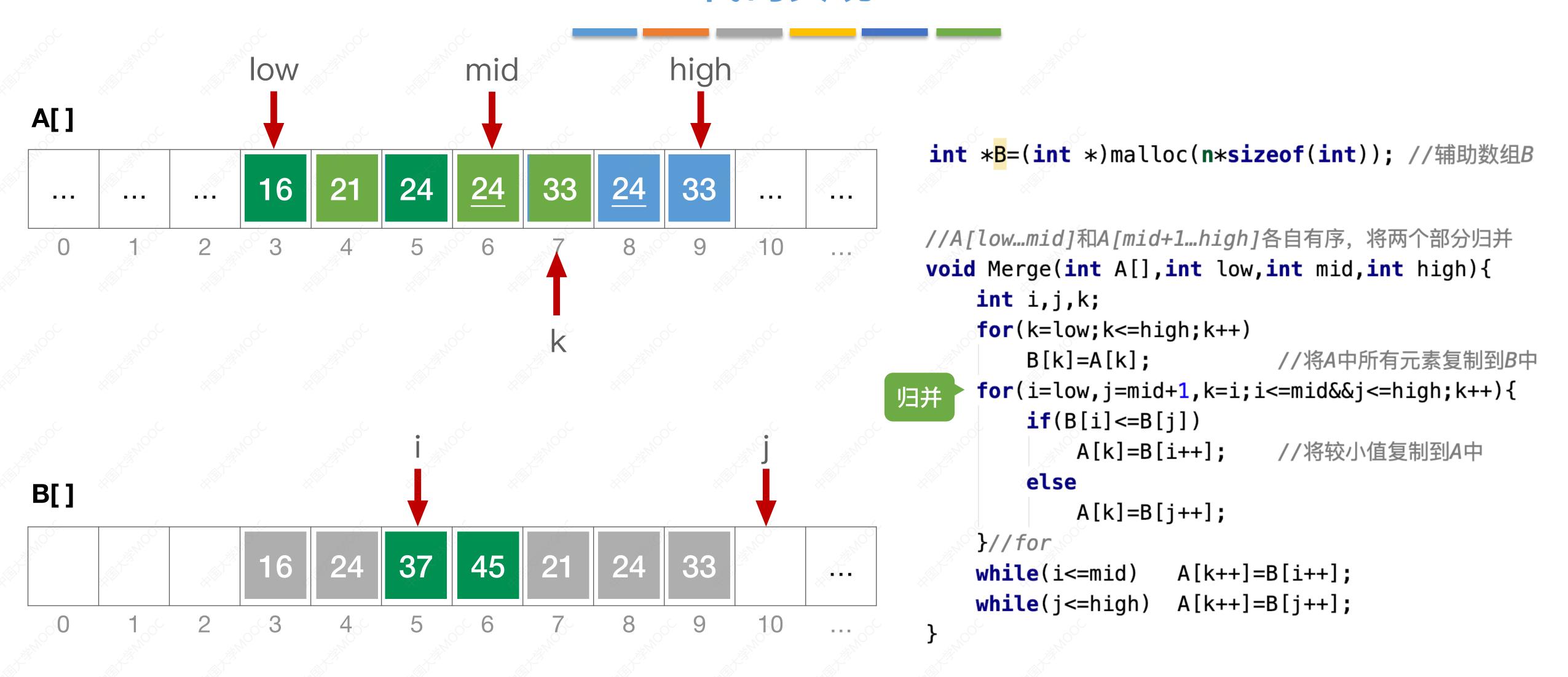


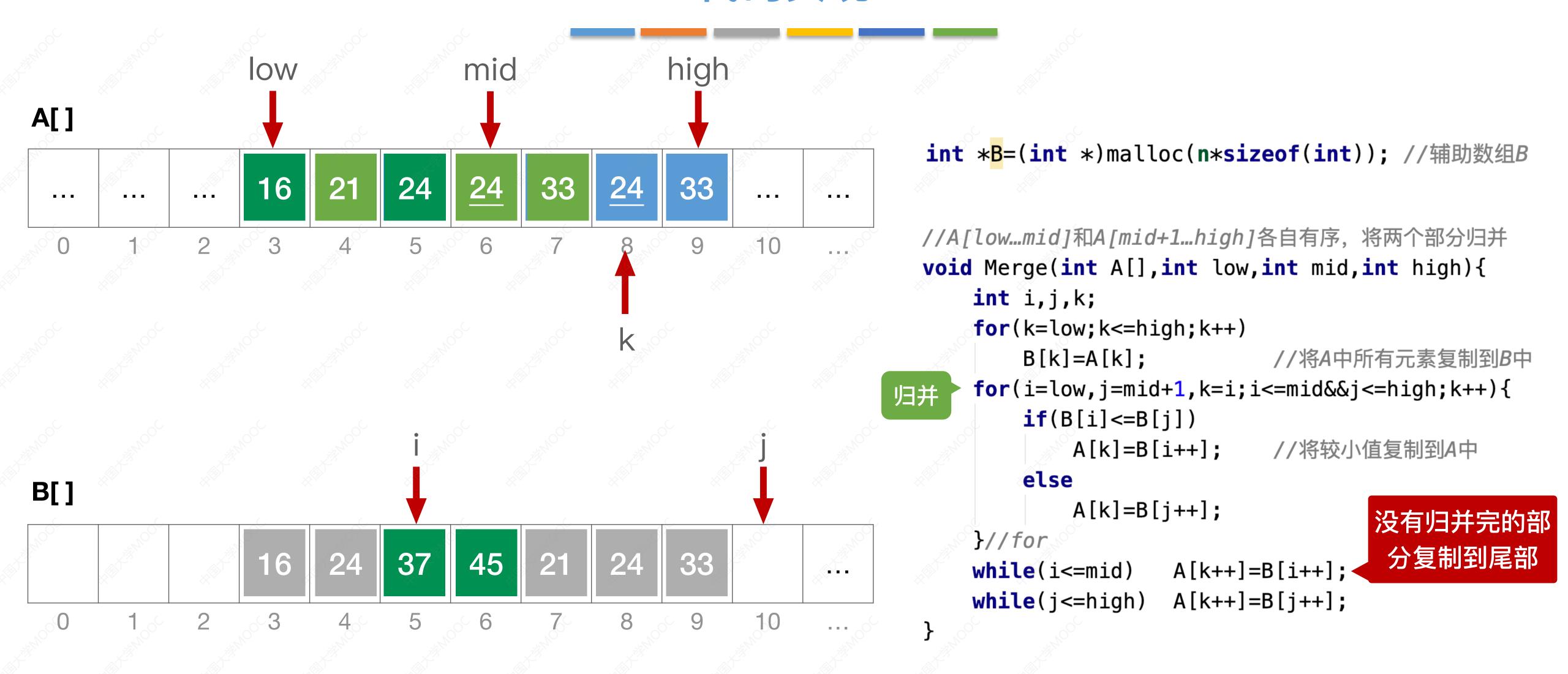


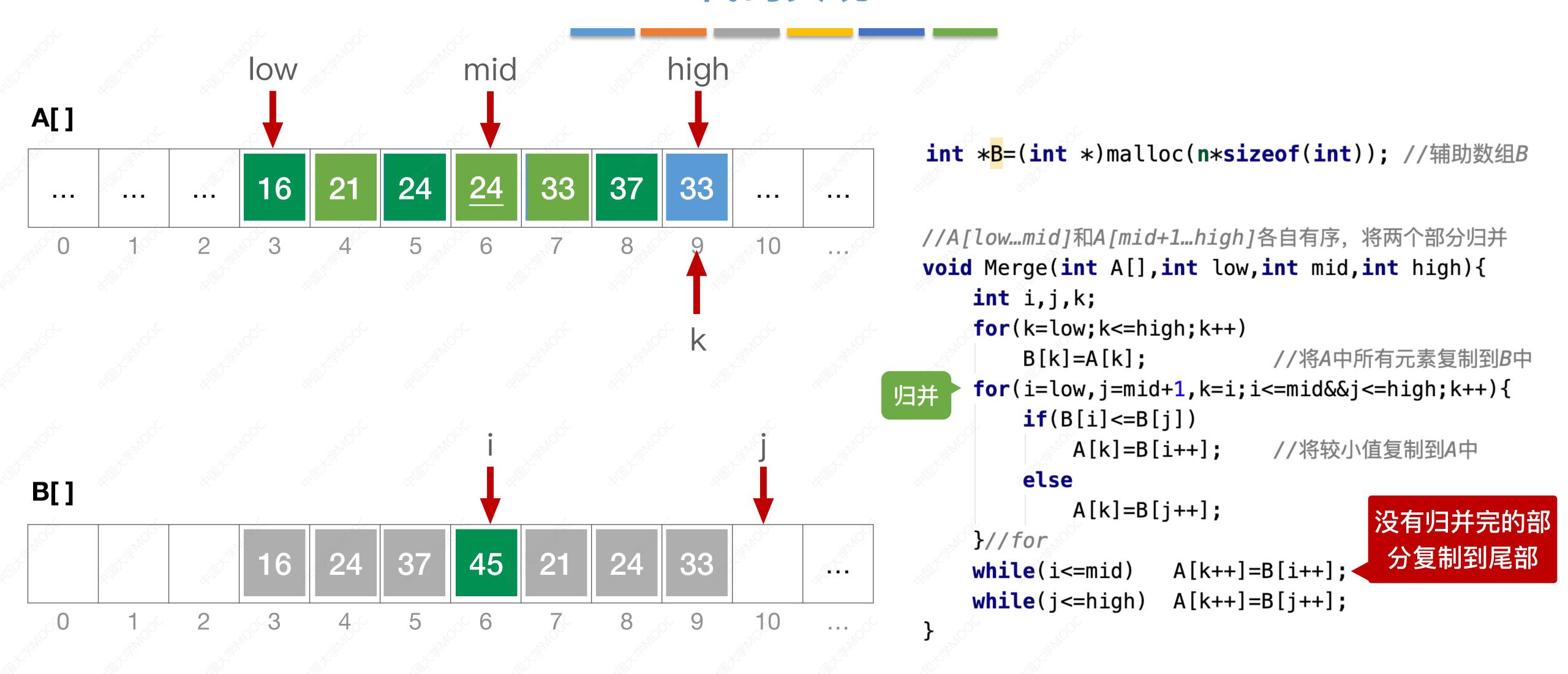


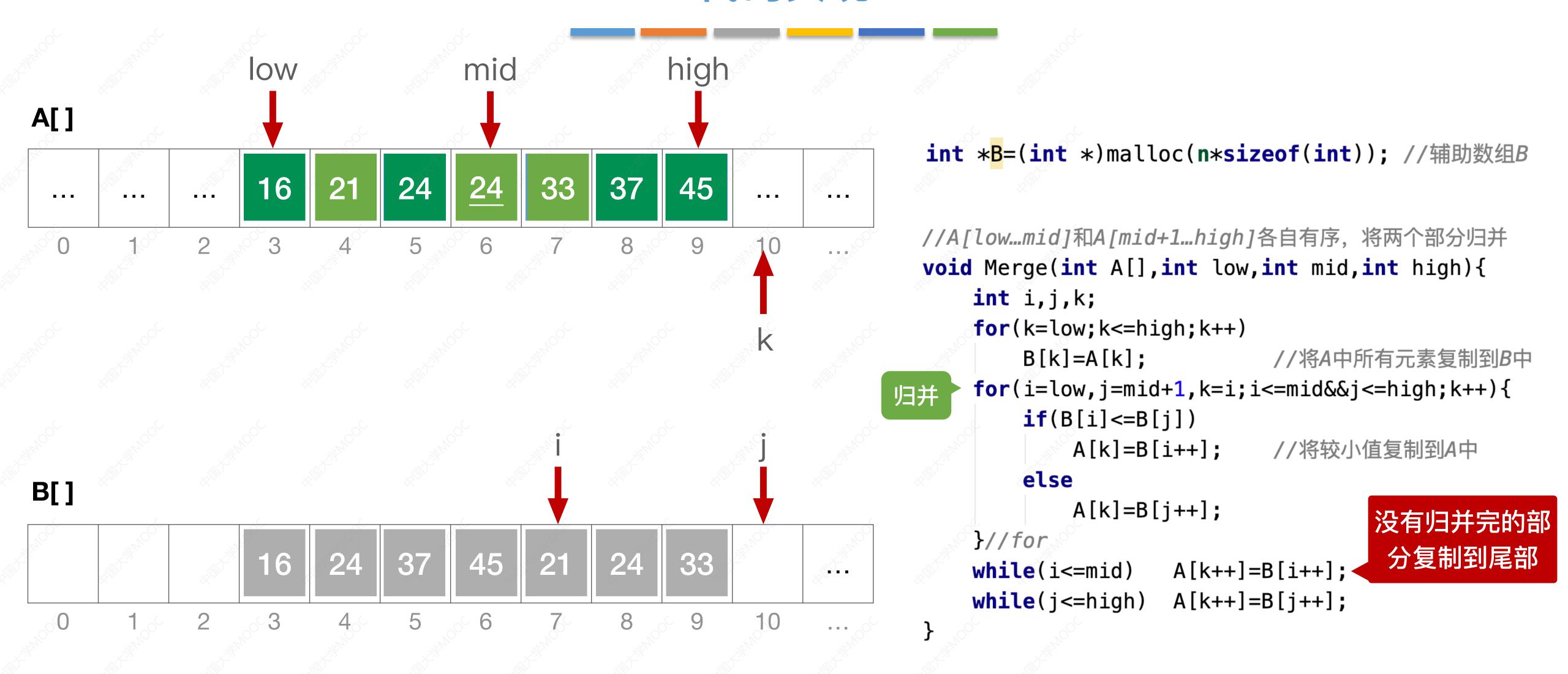


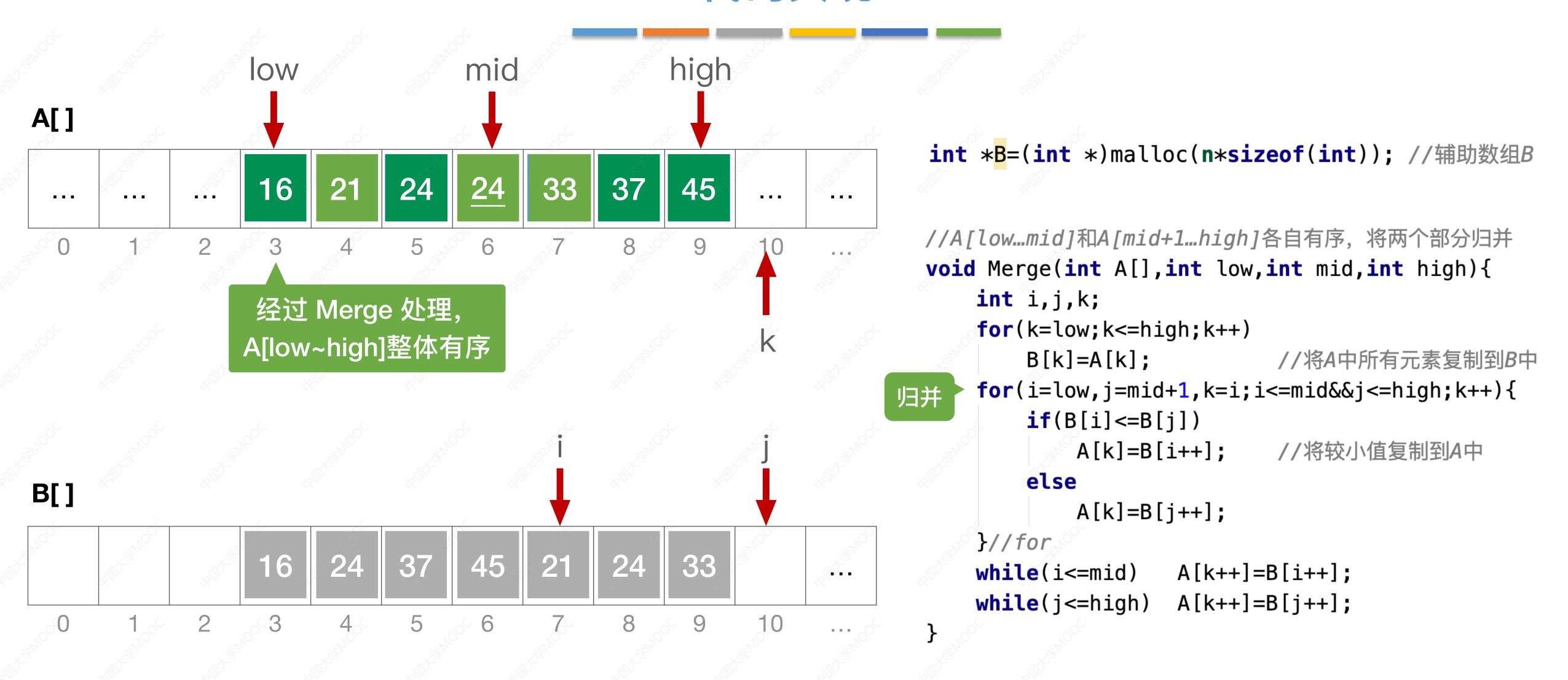


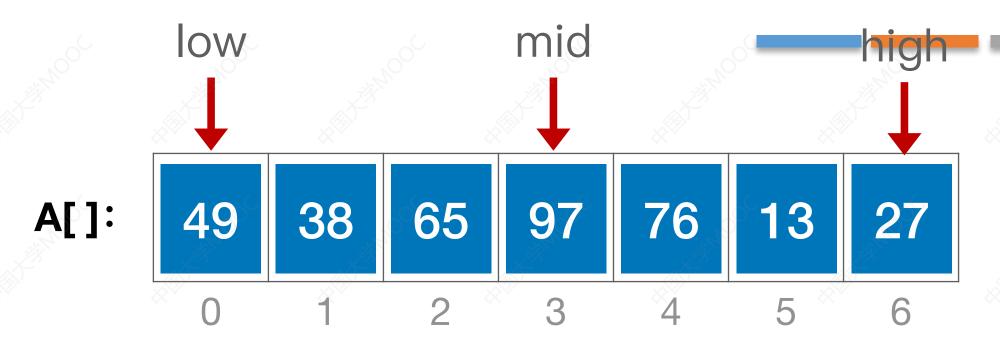








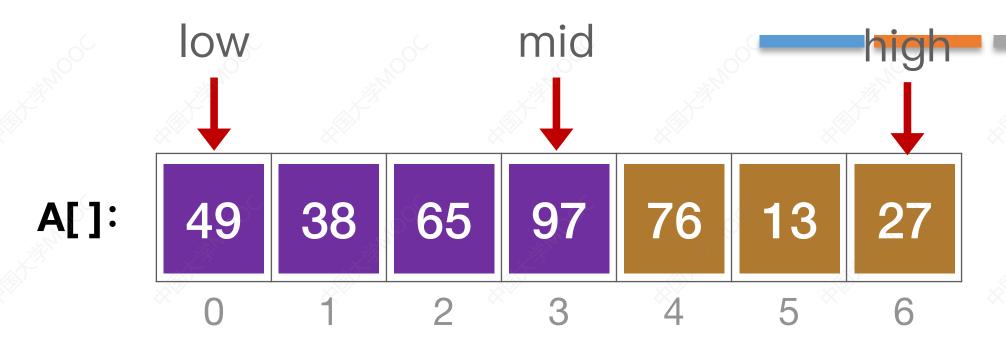




```
B[]:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

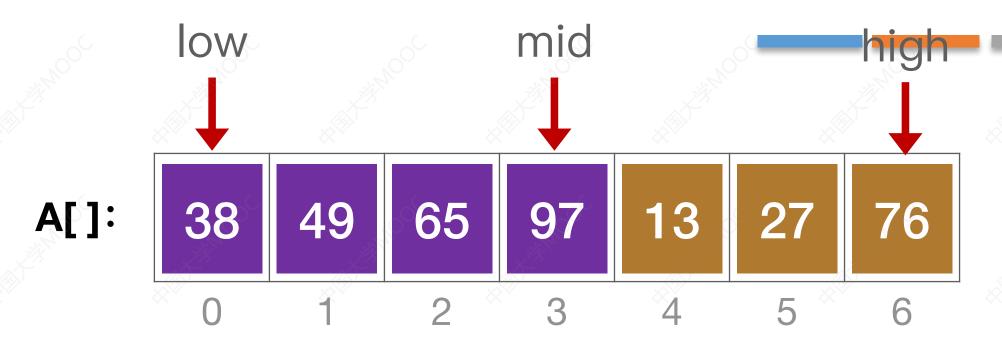
```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                           //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                          //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A, low, mid);
                                 //对左半部分归并排序
        MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
        Merge(A, low, mid, high); //归并
    }//if
```



```
B[]:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                          //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                          //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A, low, mid);
                                //对左半部分归并排序
      MergeSort(A,mid+1,high);//对右半部分归并排序
        Merge(A, low, mid, high); //归并
    }//if
```

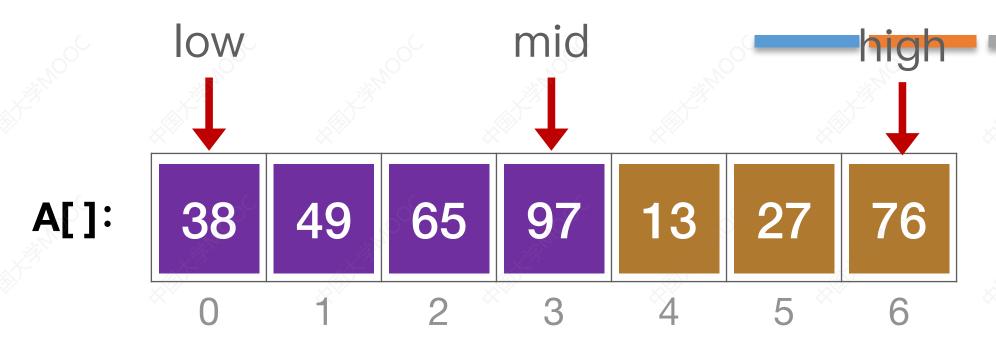


B[]:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

将左右两个子序列分 别进行归并排序

```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                           //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                          //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A, low, mid);
                                 //对左半部分归并排序
    MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
        Merge(A, low, mid, high); //归并
    }//if
```

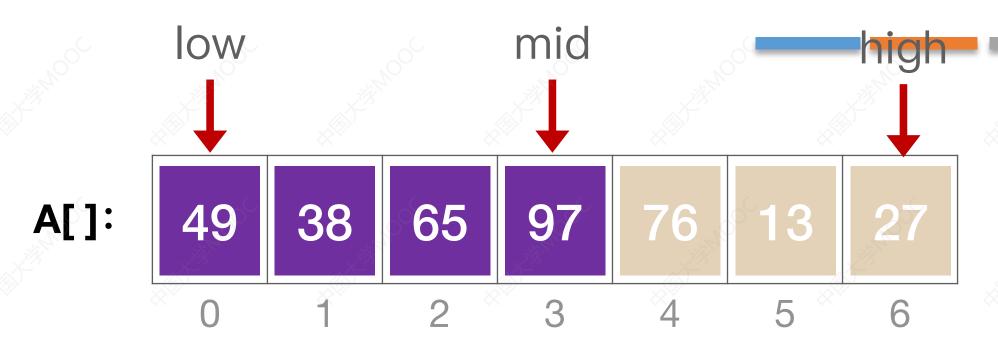


B[]:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

左右两个子序列分别有 序之后再将二者归并

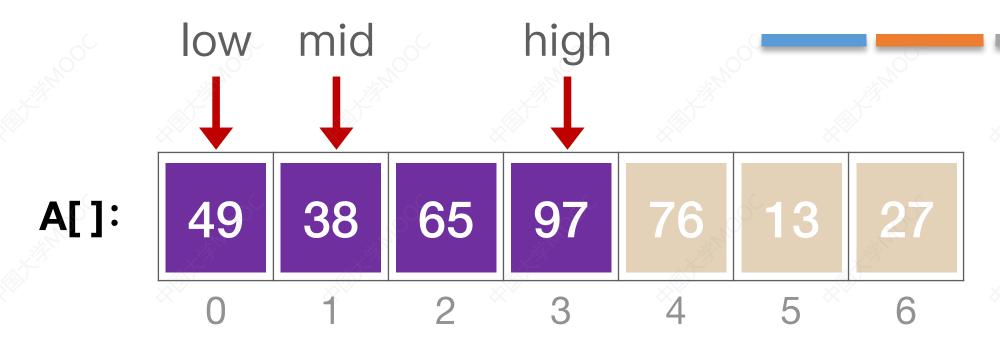
```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                          //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                          //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A, low, mid);
                                 //对左半部分归并排序
        MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
    Merge(A,low,mid,high); //归并
    }//if
```

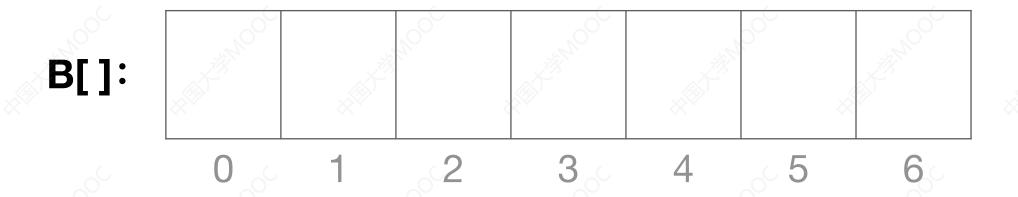


```
B[]:

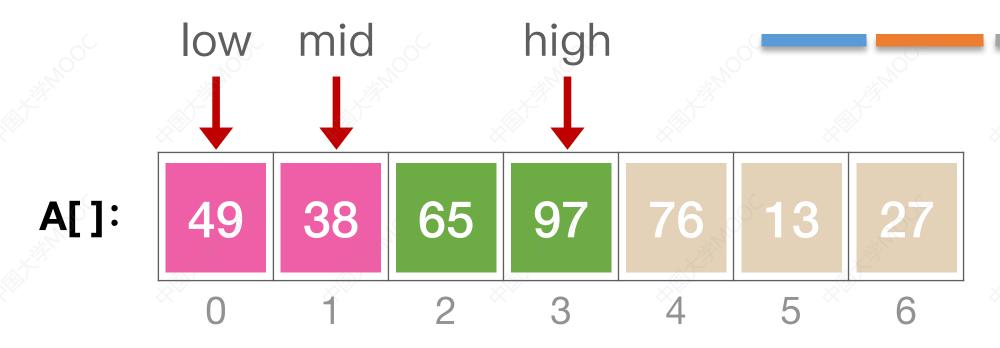
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

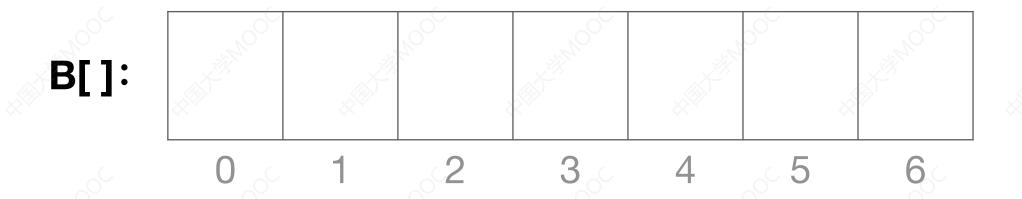
```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                           //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                          //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A, low, mid);
                                //对左半部分归并排序
        MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
        Merge(A, low, mid, high); //归并
    }//if
```



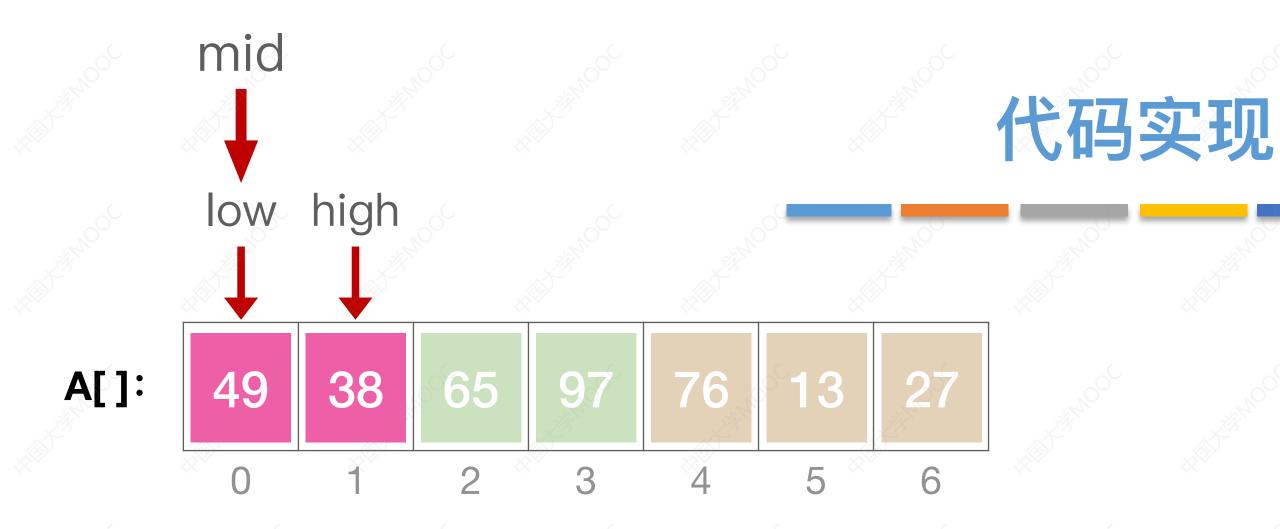


```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                           //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                          //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A,low,mid);
                                 //对左半部分归并排序
        MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
        Merge(A, low, mid, high); //归并
    }//if
```





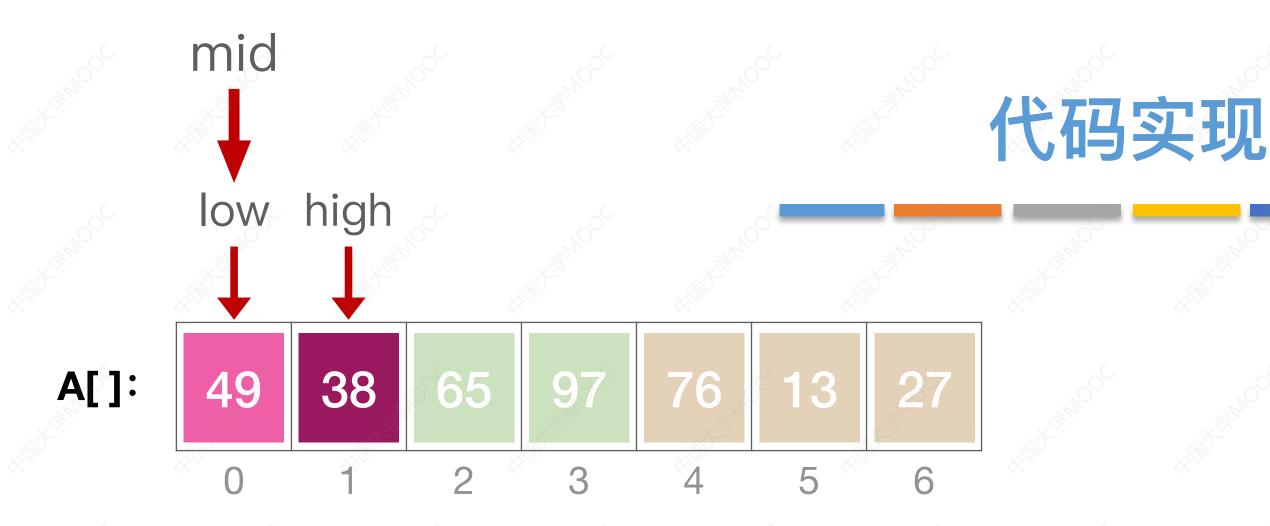
```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                           //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                           //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A, low, mid);
                                 //对左半部分归并排序
       ▶ MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
        Merge(A, low, mid, high); //归并
    }//if
```

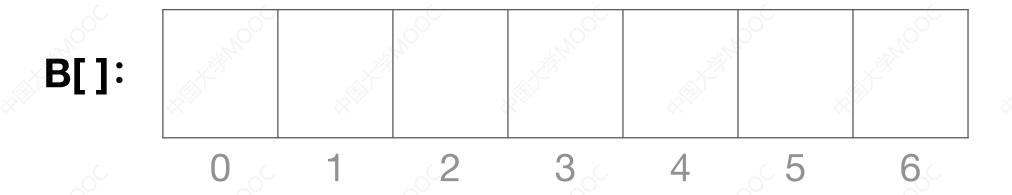


B[]:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                           //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                          //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A, low, mid);
                                 //对左半部分归并排序
        MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
        Merge(A, low, mid, high); //归并
    }//if
```

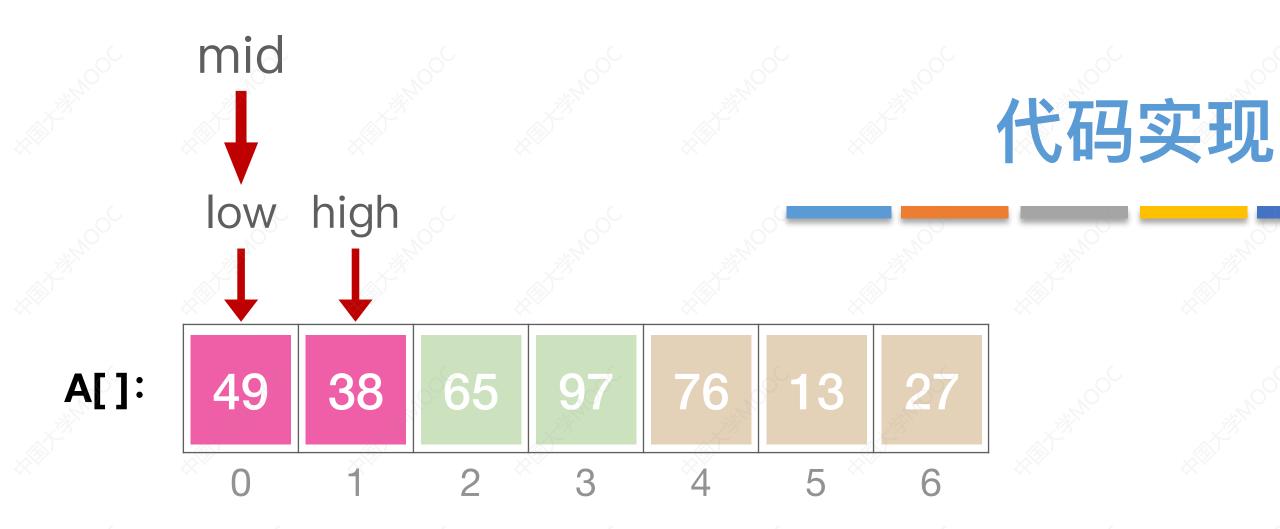






将左右两个子序列分别进 行归并排序(每个子序列 只含有1个元素)

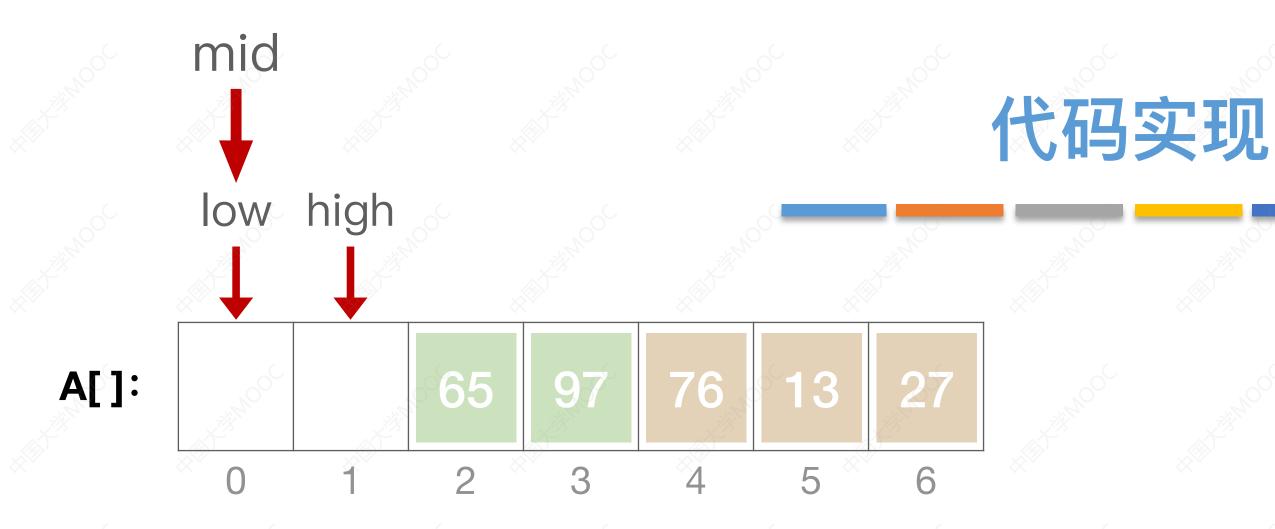
```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                           //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
                          //将较小值复制到A中
           A[k]=B[i++];
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
    while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A, low, mid);
                                //对左半部分归并排序
    MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
        Merge(A, low, mid, high); //归并
    }//if
```



B[]:

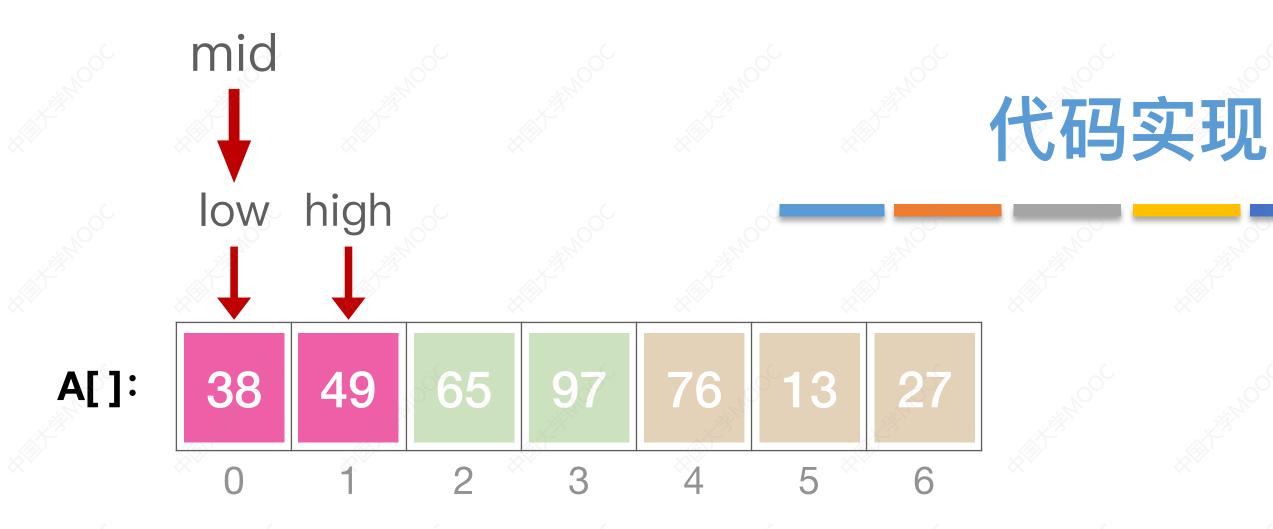
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                          //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                          //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A, low, mid);
                                 //对左半部分归并排序
        MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
     Merge(A,low,mid,high); //归并
    }//if
```



B[]: 49 38 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                          //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                          //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A,low,mid);
                                 //对左半部分归并排序
        MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
     Merge(A,low,mid,high); //归并
    }//if
```

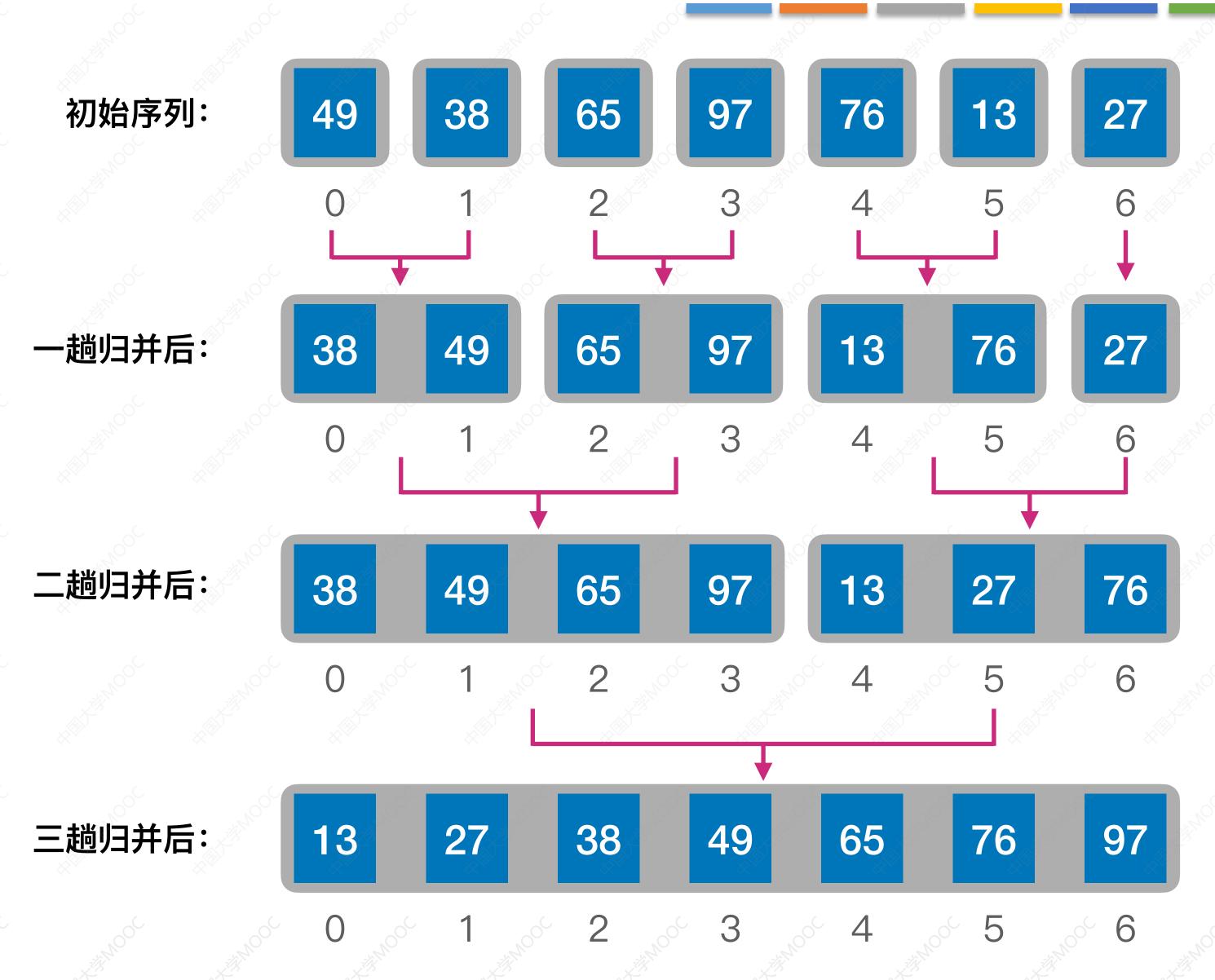


B[]:

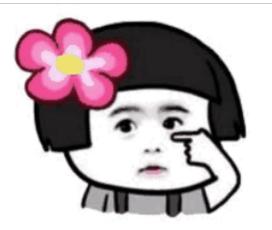
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

```
int *B=(int *)malloc(n*sizeof(int)); //辅助数组B
//A[low...mid]和A[mid+1...high]各自有序,将两个部分归并
void Merge(int A[],int low,int mid,int high){
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=low; k<=high; k++)</pre>
       B[k]=A[k];
                          //将A中所有元素复制到B中
    for(i=low,j=mid+1,k=i;i<=mid&&j<=high;k++){</pre>
       if(B[i]<=B[j])
           A[k]=B[i++];
                          //将较小值复制到A中
       else
           A[k]=B[j++];
    }//for
                   A[k++]=B[i++];
   while(i<=mid)</pre>
   while(j<=high)</pre>
                   A[k++]=B[j++];
void MergeSort(int A[],int low,int high){
    if(low<high){</pre>
        int mid=(low+high)/2;
                                 //从中间划分
        MergeSort(A, low, mid);
                                 //对左半部分归并排序
        MergeSort(A, mid+1, high);//对右半部分归并排序
     Merge(A,low,mid,high); //归并
    }//if
```

算法效率分析



2路归并的"归并树"——形态上就是一棵倒立的二叉树



看左边

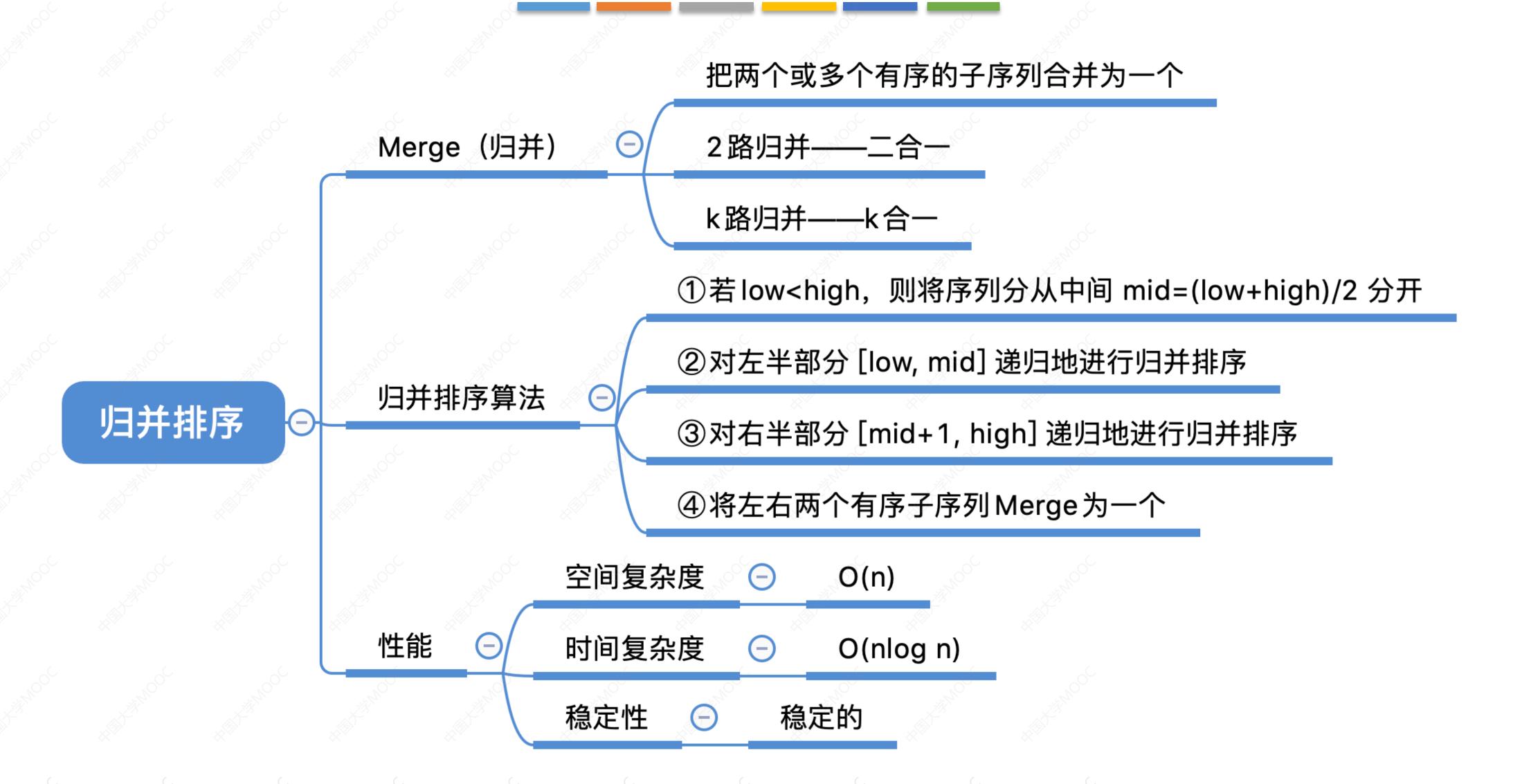
二叉树的第h层最多有 2^{h-1} 个结点若树高为h,则应满足 $n \le 2^{h-1}$ 即 $h-1=\lceil log_2 n \rceil$

结论: n个元素进行2路归并排序,归并 趟数= $\lceil log_2 n \rceil$

每趟归并时间复杂度为 O(n),则算法时间复杂度为 $O(nlog_2n)$

空间复杂度=O(n),来自于辅助数组B

知识回顾与重要考点



欢迎大家对本节视频进行评价~



学员评分: 8.5.1 归并排序





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