

2- Counting Inversions

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Method: Divide and Conquer Input: an array of unsorted numbers

Output:

- # of pairs of array entries, where for $i < j$, $A[i] > A[j]$
- sorted array

Steps:

1. divide
2. sort and merge recursively, and count inversion pairs as merging

Run time: $O(N \log N)$

Implementation: A recursive method similar to MergeSort, but which I implemented via Python v.3.

```
In [39]: import random
import time

#generate a list of integer with random numbers
def generate_list():
    size_ = int(input("insert size of the array: "))
    list_1 = [random.randrange(0, 101, 1) for _ in range(size_ + 1)]
    print("\n", "Generated array is: ", "\n", list_1, "\n")
    return list_1

#recursive divide
def mergesort(list_):
    if len(list_) == 1:
        return list_
    else:
        m = len(list_) // 2
        left_ = list_[:m]
        right_ = list_[m:]
        return merge(mergesort(left_), mergesort(right_))

#sort and count inversion as merging using an auxiliary array
def merge(left, right):
    sorted_ = []
    global count
    count = 0
```

```

i = j = 0
while i < len(left) and j < len(right):
    if left[i] < right[j]:
        sorted_.append(left[i])
        i += 1
    else:
        sorted_.append(right[j])
        count = count + (len(left) - i)
        j += 1
sorted_.extend(left[i:])
sorted_.extend(right[j:])
return sorted_

if __name__ == '__main__':
    start = time.time()
    sorted_ = merge_sort(generate_list())
    end = time.time ()
    print ("Sorted array is: ", "\n",sorted_)
    print ("Number of inversions in the unsorted array are:", count)
    print ("time to compile= ", end- start)

```

insert size of the array: 200

Generated array is:

[69, 6, 48, 24, 99, 1, 5, 19, 80, 10, 11, 13, 4, 3, 10, 69, 96, 72, 63, 3, 36, 33, 63, 20, 90]

Sorted array is:

[0, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 10]

Number of inversions in the unsorted array are: 5009

time to compile= 1.036893367767334