

1 Running Time

When we execute the function `splitSwap(a, 0, n)` it takes an amount of time c to execute the if condition, then the function calls itself two times and works on an array of length $\frac{n}{2}$. Finally the function calls another function named `swapList`, that takes a time $O(n)$ to be executed. We call $T(n)$ the time function.

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= c + 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + b\frac{n}{2} = \\ &= 3c + 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + bn = \\ &= 7c + 8T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + \frac{3}{2}bn = \\ &= (2^i - 1)c + 2^iT\left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) + \frac{i}{2}bn \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

The function stops to call itself when $\frac{n}{2^i} = 1 \rightarrow i = \log_2(n)$. replacing it in the time equation, we get a running time $O(n \log(n))$.

2 Mechanism of the Algorithm

the first time we call the function `splitSwap(a, 0, n)` the given matrix is cut in half and the position of the two halves is exchanged. then the function calls itself two times and repeats the described process to each half. At the end the array is inverted.

We can perform a faster algorithm using a for-loop.

if `A[]` is an array of length `n`

for `i` in range $\frac{n}{2}$:

`tmb = A[i]`

`A[i] = A[n - i]`

`A[n - i] = tmb`