Merge sort

and t	hen	combine	those	arrays	together	r (merge	them)	in	sorted
order	•								
Merge	sor	rt levera	ages s	omething	called	Recursion	on.		

In merge sort, the idea of an algorithm is to sort smaller arrays

```
Else
Sort left half of items
Sort right half of items
Merge sorted halves
```

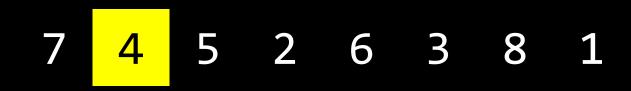
If only one item

Return

```
If only one item
Return
```

Else

Sort left half of items Sort right half of items Merge sorted halves



5 6 3 8 1

4 7 2

4 7 2 5

4 7 2 5

4 7 5

5

2 4 5



3 6

3 6

3 6 1

3 6 1 8

3 6 1 8

2 4 5 7

3 6 8

2 4 5 7 <u>1</u>

6 8

2 4 5 7 1 3



2 4 5 7 1 3 6 8

2 4 5 7 1 3 6 8

2 4 5 7

6 8

4 5 7 3 6 8

1 2 3

4 5 7

1 2 3 4

5 7

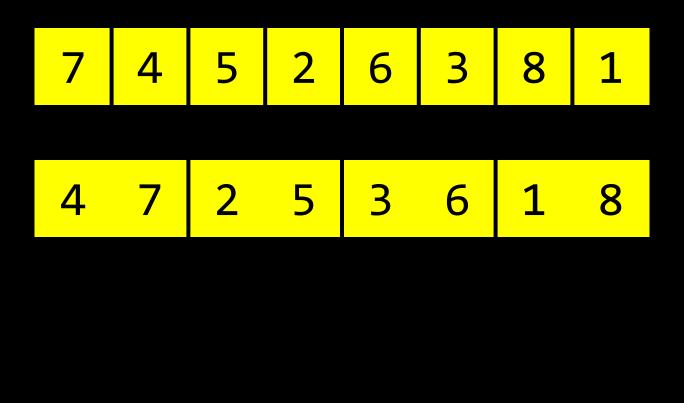
1 2 3 4 5

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8





7	4	5	2	6	3	8	1
4	7	2	5	3	6	1	8
2	4	5	7	1	3	6	8

7	4	5	2	6	3	8	1
1	7	2	Е	3	6	1	0
4	/	Z	5	3	0	Т	8
2	4	5	7	1	3	6	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

 $O(n^2)$ bubble sort, selection sort

 $O(n \log n)$

O(n) linear search

O(log n) binary search

O(1)

 $O(n^2)$ bubble sort, selection sort

 $O(n \log n)$ merge sort

O(n) linear search

O(log n) binary search

O(1)

 $\Omega(n^2)$ selection sort

 $\Omega(n \log n)$

bubble sort

 $\Omega(n)$ $\Omega(\log n)$

linear search, binary search $\Omega(1)$

 $\Omega(n^2)$ selection sort

 $\Omega(n \log n)$ merge sort

bubble sort

 $\Omega(n)$ $\Omega(\log n)$

 $\Omega(1)$ linear search, binary search



 $\Theta(n^2)$

 $\Theta(n \log n)$

 $\Theta(n)$

 $\Theta(\log n)$

Θ(1)

 $\Theta(n^2)$ selection sort

 $\Theta(n \log n)$ merge sort

 $\Theta(n)$

 $\Theta(\log n)$

Θ(1)