

Data Structures

Sorting Technique – Merge Sort

Team Emertxe



Introduction

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Merge Sort:

- Merge Sort is usually done Recursively
- It works on [Divide and Conquer](#) algorithm

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- Merge Sort is usually done Recursively
- It works on [Divide and Conquer](#) algorithm
- A sort algorithm that splits the items to be sorted into two groups, recursively sorts each group, and merges them into a final, sorted sequence

Merge Sort

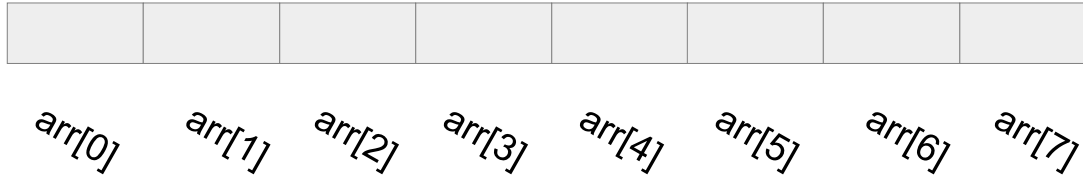
.arr[SIZE]

SIZE = 8

Merge Sort

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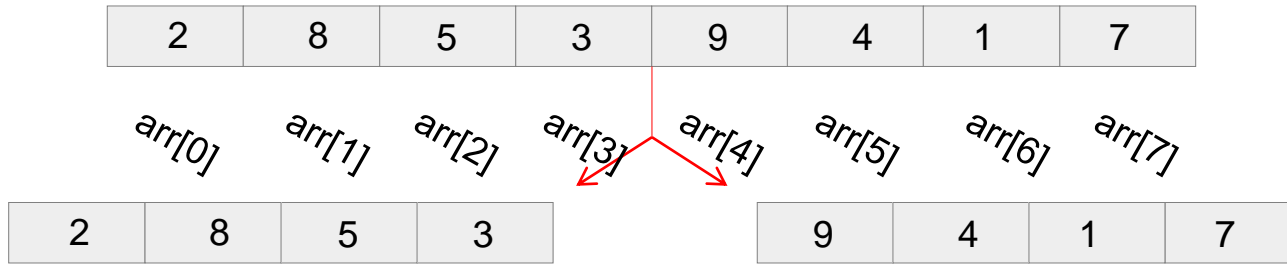
Merge Sort

.arr[SIZE]

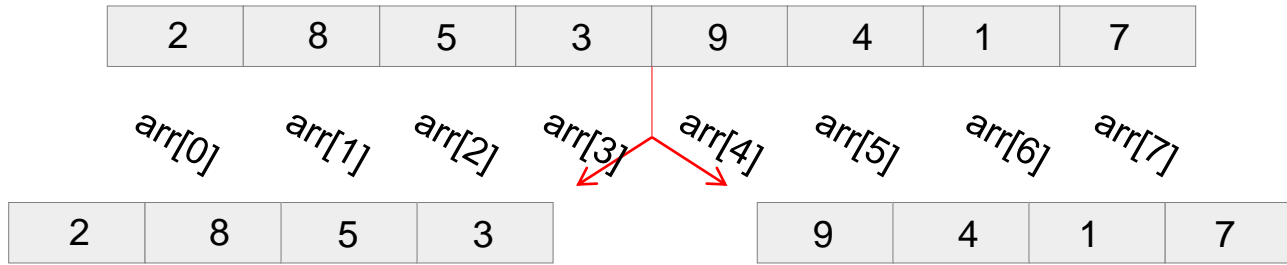
SIZE = 8

2	8	5	3	9	4	1	7
arr[0]	arr[1]	arr[2]	arr[3]	arr[4]	arr[5]	arr[6]	arr[7]

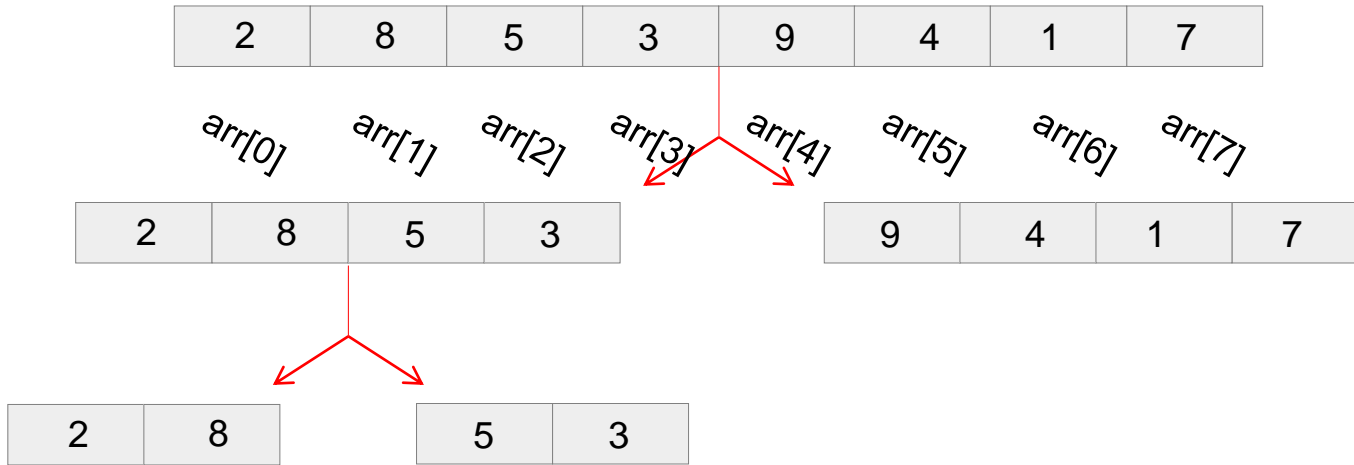
Merge Sort



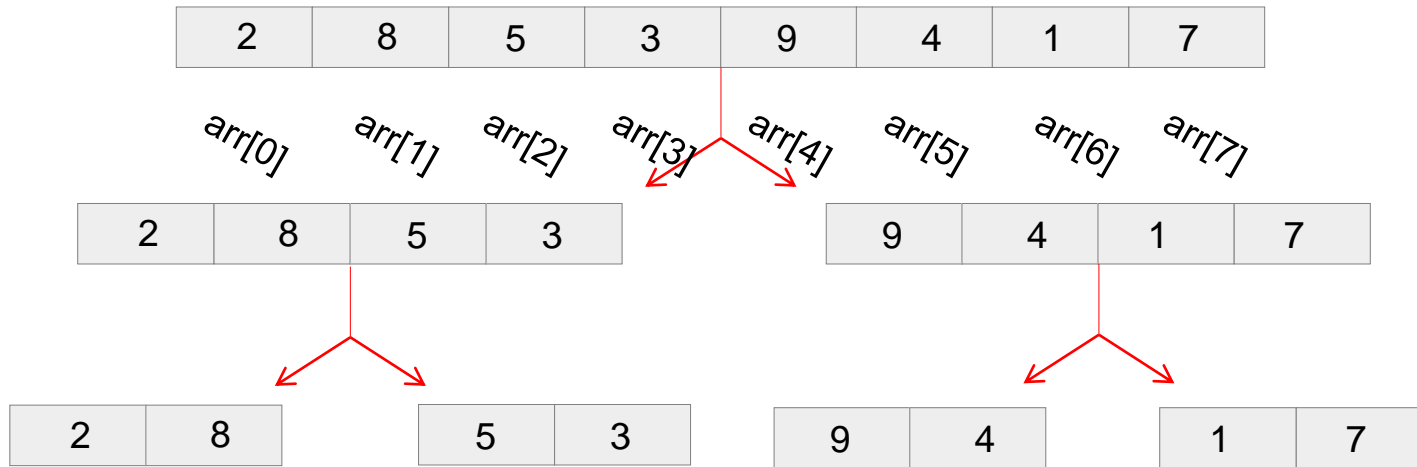
Merge Sort



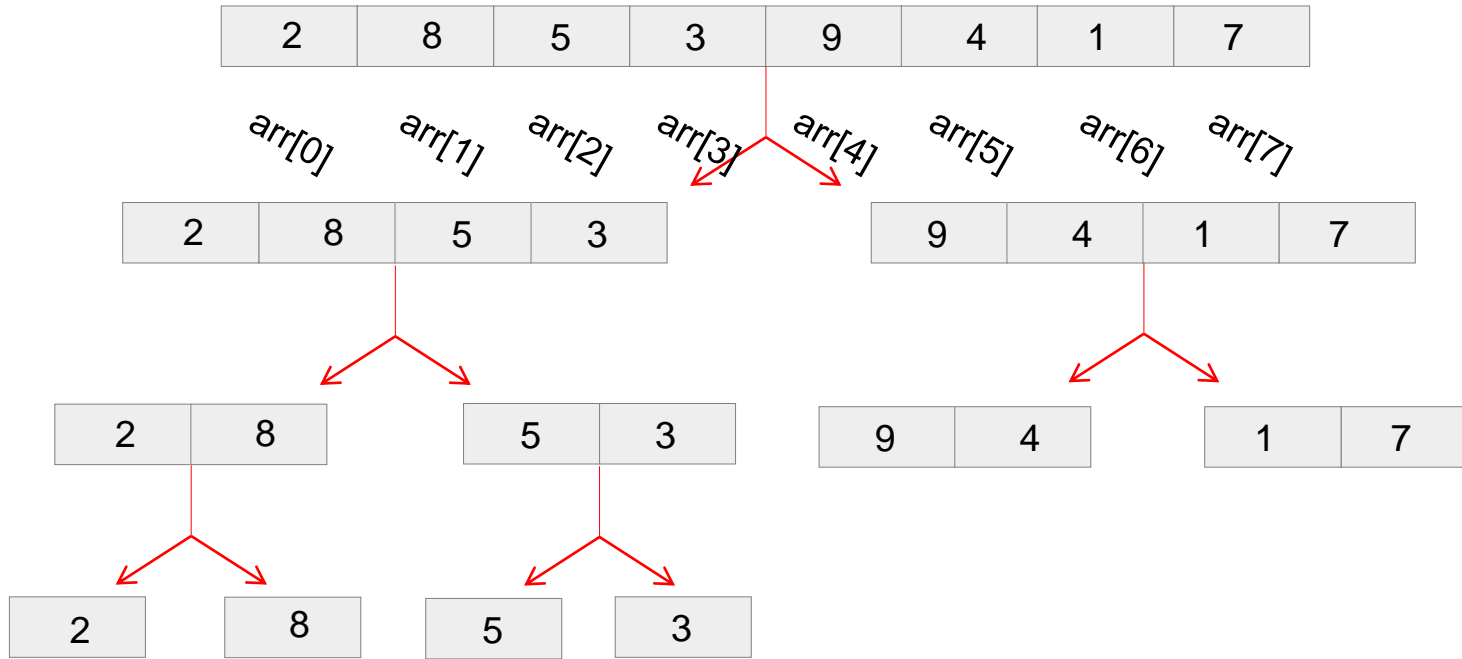
Merge Sort



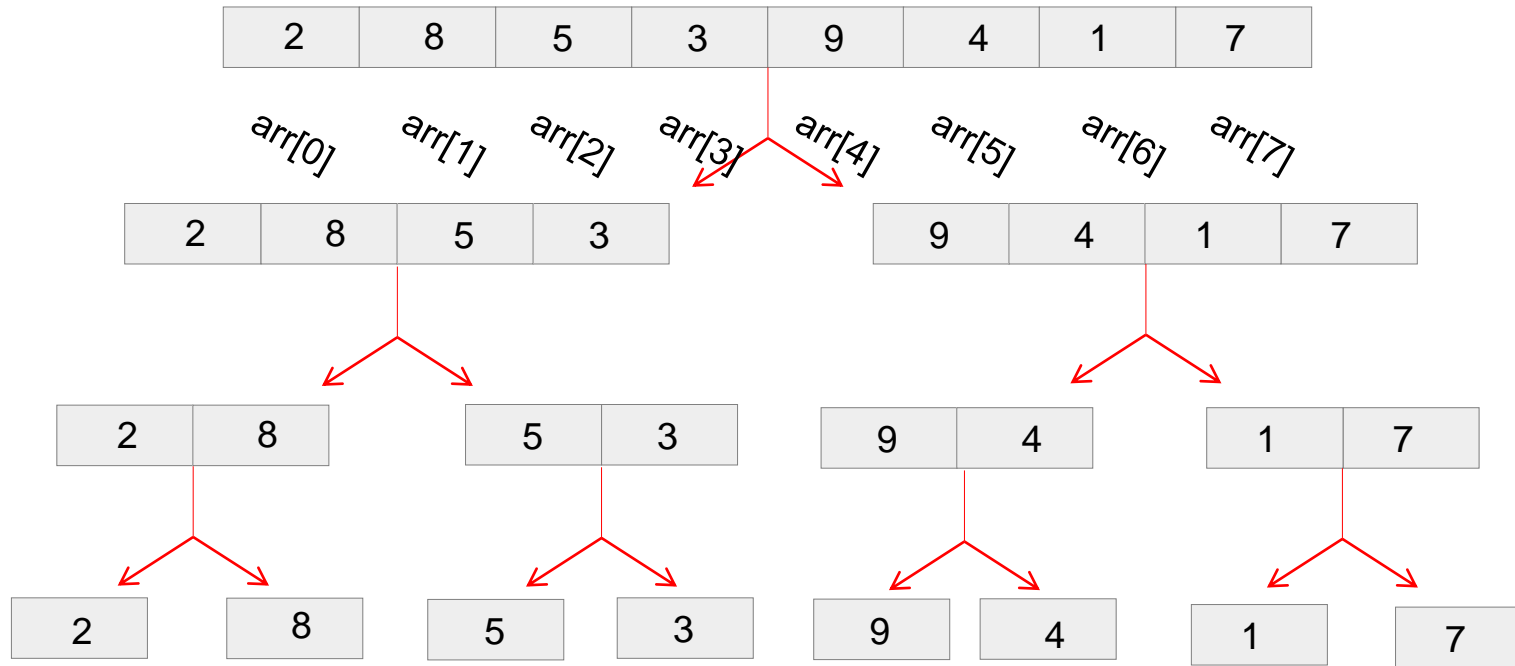
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Merge Sort



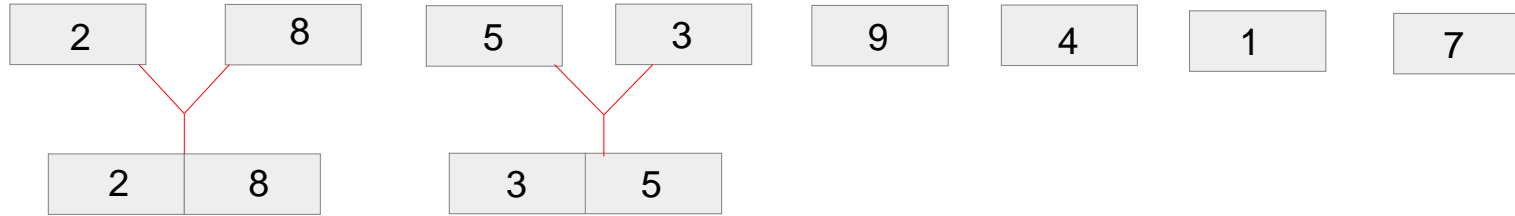
Merge Sort



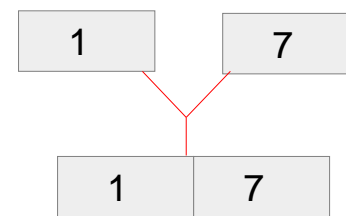
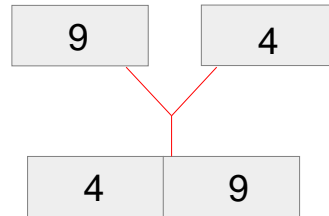
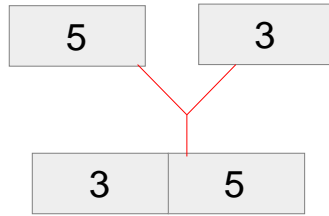
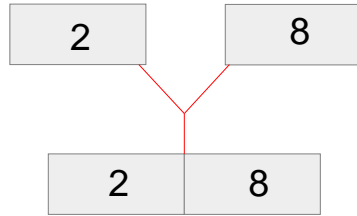
Merge Sort



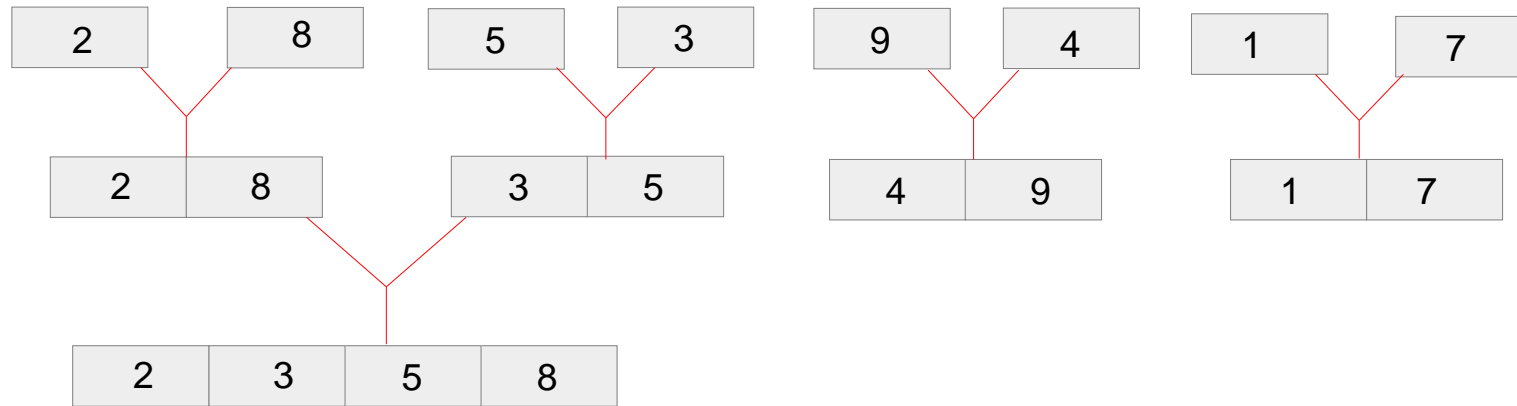
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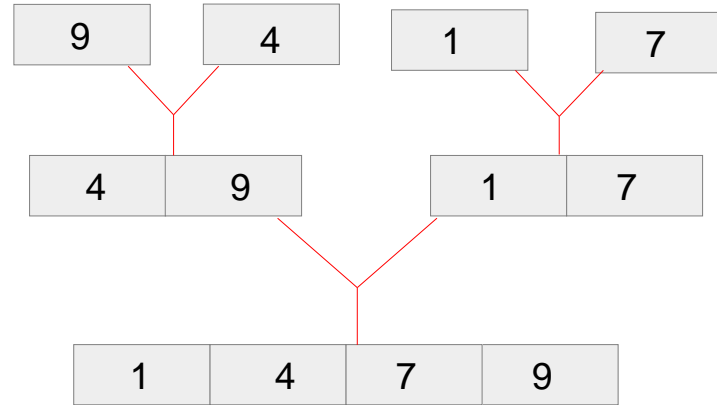
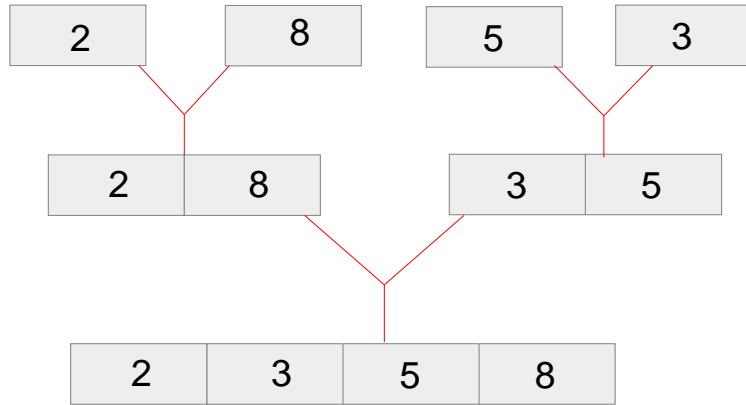
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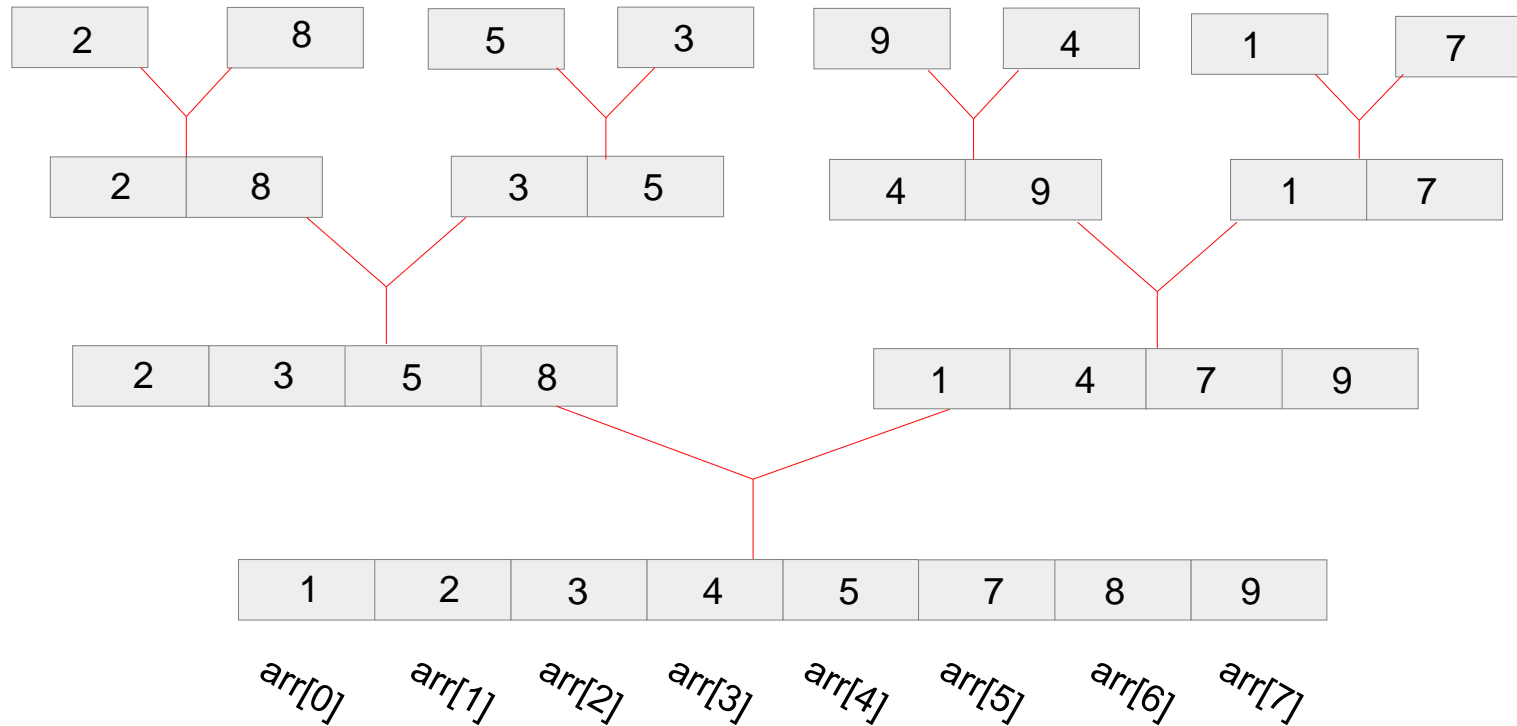
Merge Sort



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Algorithm



Merge_Sort(arr,size)

 If (size = 1)

 return 1

 mid = size/2

 L_{SA} = malloc(mid * sizeof int)

 For i =0 upto mid-1

 L_{SA}[i] = arr[i]

 R_{SA} = malloc(size – mid * sizeof(int))

 For i = mid to size-1

 R_{SA}[i-mid] = arr[i]

 Merge_Sort(L_{SA},mid)

 Merge_Sort(R_{SA},size-mid)

 merge(arr,size,L_{SA},mid,R_{SA},size-mid)

Algorithm

Merge_Sort(arr,size)

If (size = 1)

return 1

mid = size/2

$L_{SA} = \text{malloc}(\text{mid} * \text{sizeof int})$

For i = 0 upto mid-1

$L_{SA}[i] = \text{arr}[i]$

$R_{SA} = \text{malloc}(\text{size} - \text{mid} * \text{sizeof(int)})$

For i = mid to size-1

$R_{SA}[i-\text{mid}] = \text{arr}[i]$

Merge_Sort(L_{SA} ,mid)

Merge_Sort(R_{SA} ,size-mid)

merge(arr,size, L_{SA} ,mid, R_{SA} ,size-mid)

Merge(arr,size, L_{SA} ,mid, R_{SA} ,size-mid)

i = j = k = 0

1. while(i < mid AND j < (size-mid))

If ($L_{SA}[i] < R_{SA}[j]$)

arr[k] = $L_{SA}[i]$

Increment i

Else

arr[k] = $R_{SA}[j]$

Increment j

Increment k

2. while(j < (size – mid))

arr[k] = $R_{SA}[j]$

Increment j

Increment k

3. while(i < mid)

arr[k] = $L_{SA}[i]$

Increment i

Increment k

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Advantages

- .It is used for External Sorting
- .It can be applied to files of any size.
- .Used to implement Stable Sort

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Time Complexity

- . $O(n \log n)$

Code - Merge Sort