

A 9 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2
 l h

Merge Sort

Algorithm MergeSort(l, h)

if ($l < h$)

mid = $(l+h)/2$

MergeSort(l, mid)

MergeSort($mid+1, h$)

Merge(l, mid, h)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ 2T(n/2) + n & n>1 \end{cases}$$

therefore $O(n \log n)$

Merge($x[l..k], y[l..e]$)

if $k=0$, return $y[l..e]$

if $l=0$, return $x[l..k]$

if $x[l] \leq y[l]$ then

return $x[l] \cdot \text{Merge}(x[l+1..k], y[l..e])$

else

return $y[l] \cdot \text{Merge}(x[l..k], y[l+1..e])$

Runtime is $O(n)$

Quick Sort



(Students ordering each other by height)

"smallest goes back, then tallest goes front, others arrange each other"

Partition(l, h)

pivot = $A[l]$

$i = l$; $j = h$;

do $i++$ while $A[i] \leq \text{pivot}$

do $j--$ while $A[j] > \text{pivot}$ end if

if ($i < j$) swap($A[i], A[j]$)

swap($A[l], A[j]$);

Return j

Quicksort(l, h)

if $l < h$ $j = \text{Partition}(l, h)$

quicksort(l, j)

quicksort($j+1, h$)