

# Merge Sort and Master's Theorem

Subhabrata Samajder



IIIT, Delhi  
Summer Semester,  
5<sup>th</sup> May, 2022

# Sorting

## Sorting Problem

Given  $n$  numbers  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  arrange them in *increasing order*. In other words, find a sequence of distinct indices  $1 \leq i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n \leq n$ , such that  $x_{i_1} \leq x_{i_2} \leq \dots \leq x_{i_n}$ .

**In-place Sorting:** A sorting algorithm is called *in-place* if no additional memory is used besides the input array.

# Sorting

## Sorting Problem

Given  $n$  numbers  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  arrange them in *increasing order*. In other words, find a sequence of distinct indices  $1 \leq i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n \leq n$ , such that  $x_{i_1} \leq x_{i_2} \leq \dots \leq x_{i_n}$ .

**In-place Sorting:** A sorting algorithm is called *in-place* if no additional memory is used besides the input *array*.

# Mergesort Algorithm

# The Merge Algorithm

**Problem:** Suppose we have two lists  $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  and  $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$  of numbers **sorted** in an **increasing order**. Merge them to get a bigger sorted list.

# The Merge Algorithm

**Problem:** Suppose we have two lists  $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  and  $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$  of numbers **sorted** in an **increasing order**. Merge them to get a bigger sorted list.

**Basic Idea:** For each numbers in the second set, find it's correct place in the first set.

# The Merge Algorithm

**Problem:** Suppose we have two lists  $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  and  $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$  of numbers **sorted** in an **increasing order**. Merge them to get a bigger sorted list.

**Basic Idea:** For each numbers in the second set, find it's correct place in the first set.

## The Algorithm:

- Scan the first set until the right place to insert  $b_1$  is found.

# The Merge Algorithm

**Problem:** Suppose we have two lists  $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  and  $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$  of numbers **sorted** in an **increasing order**. Merge them to get a bigger sorted list.

**Basic Idea:** For each numbers in the second set, find it's correct place in the first set.

## The Algorithm:

- Scan the first set until the right place to insert  $b_1$  is found.
- Insert  $b_1$ .



# The Merge Algorithm

**Problem:** Suppose we have two lists  $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  and  $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$  of numbers **sorted** in an **increasing order**. Merge them to get a bigger sorted list.

**Basic Idea:** For each numbers in the second set, find it's correct place in the first set.

## The Algorithm:

- Scan the first set until the right place to insert  $b_1$  is found.
- Insert  $b_1$ .
- Continue the scan from that place until the right place to insert  $b_2$  is found.

# The Merge Algorithm

**Problem:** Suppose we have two lists  $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  and  $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$  of numbers **sorted** in an **increasing order**. Merge them to get a bigger sorted list.

**Basic Idea:** For each numbers in the second set, find it's correct place in the first set.

## The Algorithm:

- Scan the first set until the right place to insert  $b_1$  is found.
- Insert  $b_1$ .
- Continue the scan from that place until the right place to insert  $b_2$  is found.
- Repeat this for all elements of  $B$ .

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

## Note:

- Since the  $b$ 's are sorted, we never have to go back.

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

## Note:

- Since the  $b$ 's are sorted, we never have to go back.
- The total number of comparisons, in the worst case, is  $m + n$ .

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

## Note:

- Since the  $b$ 's are sorted, we never have to go back.
- The total number of comparisons, in the worst case, is  $m + n$ .

**Question:** What about data movements?

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

## Note:

- Since the  $b$ 's are sorted, we never have to go back.
- The total number of comparisons, in the worst case, is  $m + n$ .

## Question: What about data movements?

- It is inefficient to move elements each time an insertion is performed.

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

## Note:

- Since the  $b$ 's are sorted, we never have to go back.
- The total number of comparisons, in the worst case, is  $m + n$ .

## Question: What about data movements?

- It is inefficient to move elements each time an insertion is performed.
- Since the merge produces the elements one by one in sorted order, we copy them to a temporary array.

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

## Note:

- Since the  $b$ 's are sorted, we never have to go back.
- The total number of comparisons, in the worst case, is  $m + n$ .

## Question: What about data movements?

- It is inefficient to move elements each time an insertion is performed.
- Since the merge produces the elements one by one in sorted order, we copy them to a temporary array.
- Each element is copied exactly once.



# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

## Note:

- Since the  $b$ 's are sorted, we never have to go back.
- The total number of comparisons, in the worst case, is  $m + n$ .

## Question: What about data movements?

- It is inefficient to move elements each time an insertion is performed.
- Since the merge produces the elements one by one in sorted order, we copy them to a temporary array.
- Each element is copied exactly once.

## Complexity:

- **Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(n + m)$  comparisons.
- **Space:**  $\mathcal{O}(n + m)$  data.

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

$B :$

1	2	5	6	8	9	10	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

$A :$

3	4	7	11	13	14	15	16
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

1	2	5	6	8	9	10	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

*A* :

3	4	7	11	13	14	15	16
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

*M* :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

$B$  :

1	2	5	6	8	9	10	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

$A$  :

3	4	7	11	13	14	15	16
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

$M$  :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

$B$  :

<del>1</del>	2	5	6	8	9	10	12
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

$A$  :

3	4	7	11	13	14	15	16
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

$M$  :

1															
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	5	6	8	9	10	12
--------------	--------------	---	---	---	---	----	----

*A* :

3	4	7	11	13	14	15	16
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

*M* :

1	2														
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

$B :$

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	5	6	8	9	10	12
--------------	--------------	---	---	---	---	----	----

$A :$

<del>3</del>	4	7	11	13	14	15	16
--------------	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

$M :$

1	2	3													
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	5	6	8	9	10	12
--------------	--------------	---	---	---	---	----	----

*A* :

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	7	11	13	14	15	16
--------------	--------------	---	----	----	----	----	----

*M* :

1	2	3	4												
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	6	8	9	10	12
--------------	--------------	--------------	---	---	---	----	----

*A* :

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	7	11	13	14	15	16
--------------	--------------	---	----	----	----	----	----

*M* :

1	2	3	4	5											
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

$B :$

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	8	9	10	12
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---	---	----	----

$A :$

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	7	11	13	14	15	16
--------------	--------------	---	----	----	----	----	----

$M :$

1	2	3	4	5	6										
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	8	9	10	12
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---	---	----	----

*A* :

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>7</del>	11	13	14	15	16
--------------	--------------	--------------	----	----	----	----	----

*M* :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

$B :$

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>8</del>	9	10	12
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---	----	----

$A :$

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>7</del>	11	13	14	15	16
--------------	--------------	--------------	----	----	----	----	----

$M :$

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

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

$B :$

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>	10	12
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	----	----

$A :$

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>7</del>	11	13	14	15	16
--------------	--------------	--------------	----	----	----	----	----

$M :$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>	<del>10</del>	12
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	----

*A* :

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>7</del>	11	13	14	15	16
--------------	--------------	--------------	----	----	----	----	----

*M* :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	--	--	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>	<del>10</del>	12
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	----

*A* :

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>7</del>	<del>11</del>	13	14	15	16
--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	----	----	----	----

*M* :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	--	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>	<del>10</del>	<del>12</del>
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

*A* :

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>7</del>	<del>11</del>	13	14	15	16
--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	----	----	----	----

*M* :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	--	--	--	--



# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>	<del>10</del>	<del>12</del>
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

*A* :

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>7</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>13</del>	14	15	16
--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	----	----	----

*M* :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	--	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>	<del>10</del>	<del>12</del>
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

*A* :

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>7</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>13</del>	<del>14</del>	15	16
--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	----	----

*M* :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	--	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>	<del>10</del>	<del>12</del>
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

*A* :

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>7</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>13</del>	<del>14</del>	<del>15</del>	16
--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	----

*M* :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	--

# The Merge Algorithm (Cont.)

*B* :

<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>9</del>	<del>10</del>	<del>12</del>
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

*A* :

<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>7</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>13</del>	<del>14</del>	<del>15</del>	<del>16</del>
--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

*M* :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

# Mergesort

The **merge procedure** is used as a basis for the **divide-and-conquer** sorting algorithm, known as the **mergesort**.

# Mergesort

The **merge procedure** is used as a basis for the **divide-and-conquer** sorting algorithm, known as the **mergesort**.

## The Algorithm:

- Divide the sequence into two equal or close-to-equal parts.
- **Sort** each part separately using *recursion*.
- **Merge** the two sorted parts into one sorted sequence, using the *merge algorithm*.

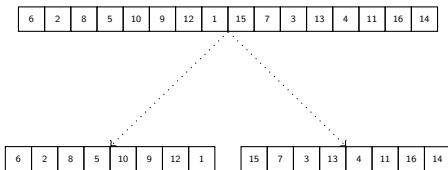
# Mergesort: An Example

## Splitting Phase:

6	2	8	5	10	9	12	1	15	7	3	13	4	11	16	14
---	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	---	----	---	----	----	----

# Mergesort: An Example

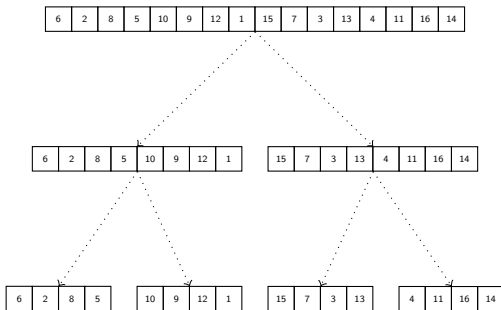
## Splitting Phase:





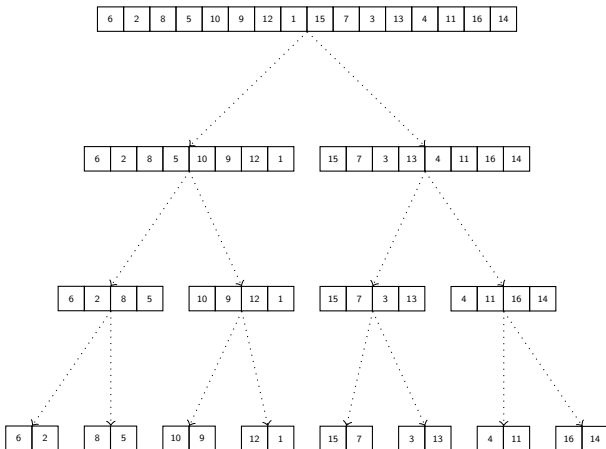
# Mergesort: An Example

## Splitting Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

## Splitting Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:

6	2	8	5	10	9	12	1	15	7	3	13	4	11	16	14
---	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	---	----	---	----	----	----

# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:

6	2	8	5	10	9	12	1	15	7	3	13	4	11	16	14
---	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	---	----	---	----	----	----

# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



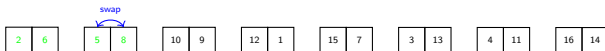
# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:

2	6	8	5	10	9	12	1	15	7	3	13	4	11	16	14
---	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	---	----	---	----	----	----

# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

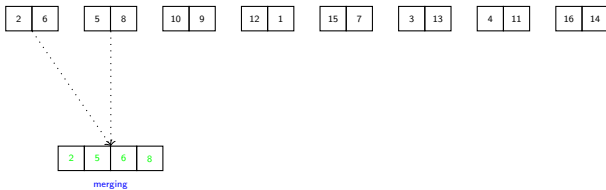
## Merging Phase:

2	6	5	8	10	9	12	1	15	7	3	13	4	11	16	14
---	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	---	----	---	----	----	----



# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

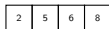
## Merging Phase:

10	9	12	1	15	7	3	13	4	11	16	14
----	---	----	---	----	---	---	----	---	----	----	----

2	5	6	8
---	---	---	---

# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:

9	10
---	----

12	1
----	---

15	7
----	---

3	13
---	----

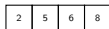
4	11
---	----

16	14
----	----

2	5	6	8
---	---	---	---

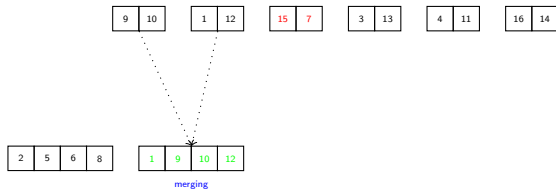
# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:

15	7
----	---

3	13
---	----

4	11
---	----

16	14
----	----

2	5	6	8
---	---	---	---

1	9	10	12
---	---	----	----



# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:

15	7
----	---

3	13
---	----

4	11
---	----

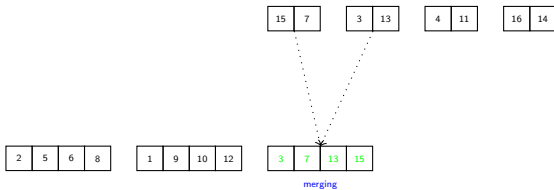
16	14
----	----

2	5	6	8
---	---	---	---

1	9	10	12
---	---	----	----

# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:

2	5	6	8
---	---	---	---

1	9	10	12
---	---	----	----

3	7	13	15
---	---	----	----

4	11
---	----

16	14
----	----

# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:

2	5	6	8
---	---	---	---

1	9	10	12
---	---	----	----

3	7	13	15
---	---	----	----

4	11
---	----

16	14
----	----

# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:

2	5	6	8
---	---	---	---

1	9	10	12
---	---	----	----

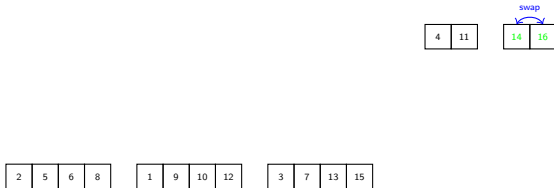
3	7	13	15
---	---	----	----

4	11
---	----

16	14
----	----

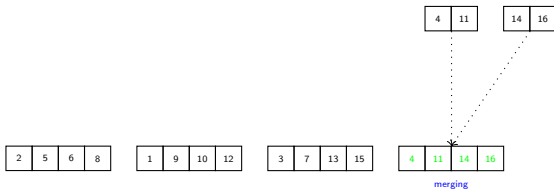
# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



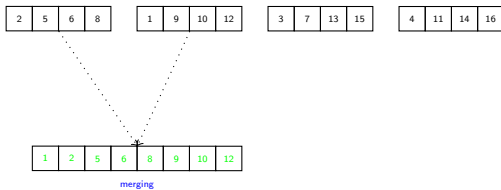
# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

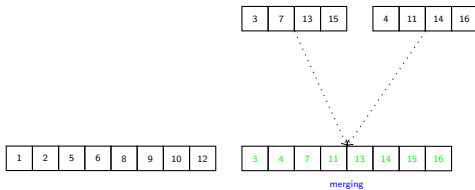
## Merging Phase:





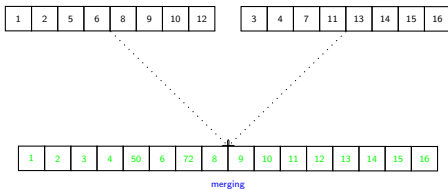
# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



# Mergesort: An Example

## Merging Phase:



## Recurrences: Divide and Conquer

# Divide and Conquer Relations: The Basic Idea

- The original problem is divided into smaller subproblems.

# Divide and Conquer Relations: The Basic Idea

- The original problem is divided into smaller subproblems.
- Each subproblem is solved **recursively**.

# Divide and Conquer Relations: The Basic Idea

- The original problem is divided into smaller subproblems.
- Each subproblem is solved *recursively*.
- A *combine* algorithm is used to solve the original problem.

# Divide and Conquer Relations: Problem Statement

## Assumptions:

- # Subproblems:  $a$ .
- Size of Each Subproblem:  $1/b$  of the original problem.
- Combine Algorithm: Takes time  $cn^k$ .

where  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $k$  are some constant.

# Divide and Conquer Relations: Problem Statement

## Assumptions:

- # Subproblems:  $a$ .
- Size of Each Subproblem:  $1/b$  of the original problem.
- Combine Algorithm: Takes time  $cn^k$ .

where  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $k$  are some constant.

Then,

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + cn^k.$$



# Divide and Conquer Relations: Problem Statement

## Assumptions:

- # Subproblems:  $a$ .
- Size of Each Subproblem:  $1/b$  of the original problem.
- Combine Algorithm: Takes time  $cn^k$ .

where  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $k$  are some constant.

Then,

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + cn^k.$$

**For Simplicity:** Further assume that  $n = b^m$ , so that  $n/b$  is always an integer ( $b$  is an integer greater than 1).

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

**Expand:**

$$T(n) = a\{aT(n/b^2) + c(n/b)^k\} + c(n)^k$$

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

**Expand:**

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= a\{aT(n/b^2) + c(n/b)^k\} + c(n)^k \\&= a\{a\{aT(n/b^3) + c(n/b^2)^k\} + c(n/b)^k\} + cn^k\end{aligned}$$

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

**Expand:**

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= a\{aT(n/b^2) + c(n/b)^k\} + c(n)^k \\&= a\{a\{aT(n/b^3) + c(n/b^2)^k\} + c(n/b)^k\} + cn^k \\&\vdots \\&= a\{a\{a\{\cdots a\{T(n/b^m) + c(n/b^{m-1})^k\} + \cdots\} + cn^k,\end{aligned}$$

where  $n/b^m = 1$ .

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

**Expand:**

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= a\{aT(n/b^2) + c(n/b)^k\} + c(n)^k \\&= a\{a\{aT(n/b^3) + c(n/b^2)^k\} + c(n/b)^k\} + cn^k \\&\vdots \\&= a\{a\{a\{\cdots a\{T(n/b^m) + c(n/b^{m-1})^k\} + \cdots\} + cn^k,\end{aligned}$$

where  $n/b^m = 1$ .

**Assume:**  $T(1) = c$ .

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

**Expand:**

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= a\{aT(n/b^2) + c(n/b)^k\} + c(n)^k \\&= a\{a\{aT(n/b^3) + c(n/b^2)^k\} + c(n/b)^k\} + cn^k \\&\vdots \\&= a\{a\{a\{\cdots a\{T(n/b^m) + c(n/b^{m-1})^k\} + \cdots\} + cn^k,\end{aligned}$$

where  $n/b^m = 1$ .

**Assume:**  $T(1) = c$ .

**Remark:** A different value would change the end result by only a constant.

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

$$\therefore T(n) = ca^m + ca^{m-1}b^k + ca^{m-2}b^{2k} + \dots + cb^{mk}$$

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore T(n) &= ca^m + ca^{m-1}b^k + ca^{m-2}b^{2k} + \dots + cb^{mk} \\ &= c \sum_{i=0}^m a^{m-i} b^{ik} = ca^m \sum_{i=0}^m \left( \frac{b^k}{a} \right)^i,\end{aligned}$$



## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore T(n) &= ca^m + ca^{m-1}b^k + ca^{m-2}b^{2k} + \dots + cb^{mk} \\ &= c \sum_{i=0}^m a^{m-i} b^{ik} = ca^m \sum_{i=0}^m \left(\frac{b^k}{a}\right)^i,\end{aligned}$$

which is a simple geometric series.

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

The following cases may arise:

- $a > b^k$ :
  - The factor of the geometric series is less than 1.

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

The following cases may arise:

- $a > b^k$ :
  - The factor of the geometric series is less than 1.
  - So the series converges to a constant as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

The following cases may arise:

- $a > b^k$ :
  - The factor of the geometric series is less than 1.
  - So the series converges to a constant as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .
  - Therefore,

$$T(n) = \mathcal{O}(a^m) = \mathcal{O}(a^{\log_b n}) = \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a}),$$

as  $m = \log_b n$ .

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

The following cases may arise:

- $a > b^k$ :
- $a = b^k$ :
  - The factor of the geometric series is equal to 1.

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

The following cases may arise:

- $a > b^k$ :
- $a = b^k$ :
  - The factor of the geometric series is equal to 1.
  - Thus

$$T(n) = \mathcal{O}(a^m m) = \mathcal{O}(n^k \log n),$$

since,  $a = b^k \Rightarrow \log_b a = k$  and  $m = \log_b n$ .

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

The following cases may arise:

- $a > b^k$ :
- $a = b^k$ :
- $a < b^k$ :
  - The factor of the geometric series is greater than 1.

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

The following cases may arise:

- $a > b^k$ :
- $a = b^k$ :
- $a < b^k$ :
  - The factor of the geometric series is greater than 1.
  - Let  $F = b^k/a$  ( $F$  is a constant).



## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

The following cases may arise:

- $a > b^k$ :
- $a = b^k$ :
- $a < b^k$ :
  - The factor of the geometric series is greater than 1.
  - Let  $F = b^k/a$  ( $F$  is a constant).
  - First element of the series is  $a^m$ , therefore we obtain

$$T(n) = \frac{a^m(F^{m+1} - 1)}{F - 1}$$

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

The following cases may arise:

- $a > b^k$ :
- $a = b^k$ :
- $a < b^k$ :
  - The factor of the geometric series is greater than 1.
  - Let  $F = b^k/a$  ( $F$  is a constant).
  - First element of the series is  $a^m$ , therefore we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= \frac{a^m(F^{m+1} - 1)}{F - 1} \\&= \mathcal{O}(a^m F^m) = \mathcal{O}((b^k)^m) = \mathcal{O}((b^m)^k)\end{aligned}$$

## Divide and Conquer Relations (Cont.)

The following cases may arise:

- $a > b^k$ :
- $a = b^k$ :
- $a < b^k$ :
  - The factor of the geometric series is greater than 1.
  - Let  $F = b^k/a$  ( $F$  is a constant).
  - First element of the series is  $a^m$ , therefore we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= \frac{a^m(F^{m+1} - 1)}{F - 1} \\&= \mathcal{O}(a^m F^m) = \mathcal{O}((b^k)^m) = \mathcal{O}((b^m)^k) \\&= \mathcal{O}(n^k).\end{aligned}$$

# Master's Theorem: A Simpler Version

## Theorem

*The solution of the recurrence relation  $T(n) = aT(n/b) + cn^k$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integer constants,  $a \geq 1$ ,  $b \geq 2$ , and  $c$  and  $k$  are positive constants, is*

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{if } a > b^k \\ \mathcal{O}(n^k \log n) & \text{if } a = b^k \\ \mathcal{O}(n^k) & \text{if } a < b^k \end{cases}$$

## Merge Sort: Cost Analysis

$$T(n) = 2T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n \log n) \quad [\text{By Master's theorem}].$$

$$T(n) = 2T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n \log n) \quad [\text{By Master's theorem}].$$

**Note:** The number of data movements is  $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)!!$

$$T(n) = 2T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n \log n) \quad [\text{By Master's theorem}].$$

**Note:** The number of data movements is  $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)!!$

## Drawbacks:

- Not as easy to implement.
- Additional storage required during each merge step.
- Thus, mergesort is **not** an **in-place algorithm**.
- This copying must be done every time two smaller sets are merged, making the procedure **slower**.



$$T(n) = 2T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n \log n) \quad [\text{By Master's theorem}].$$

**Note:** The number of data movements is  $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)!!$

## Drawbacks:

- Not as easy to implement.
- Additional storage required during each merge step.
- Thus, mergesort is **not** an **in-place algorithm**.
- This copying must be done every time two smaller sets are merged, making the procedure **slower**.

**Home Work:** Write the algorithm for Mergesort and implement it in C.

- ① *Introduction to Algorithms: A Creative Approach* by [Udi Manber](#).
- ② *Introduction to Algorithms* by [Thomas H Cormen](#), [Charles E Leiserson](#), [Ronald L Rivest](#), [Clifford Stein](#).

Thank You for your kind attention!