Input:

```
js
CopyEdit
mergeSort([8, 3, 5, 4, 7, 6, 1, 2])
```

₩ Goal:

Fully sort this array using merge sort.

DETAILED RECURSIVE CALL TREE

scss

CopyEdit

```
mergeSort([8,3,5,4,7,6,1,2])
\vdash mergeSort([8,3,5,4])
                                                     - LEFT HALF
 ─ mergeSort([8,3])
- base case → returns
[8]
   | └─ mergeSort([3])
                                                     - base case → returns
[3]
      \sqsubseteq merge([8], [3])
                                                     → [3, 8]
   \vdash mergeSort([5,4])
       |-- mergeSort([5])
                                                     - base case → returns
[5]
       └─ mergeSort([4])
                                                     - base case → returns
[4]
       \sqsubseteq merge([5], [4])
                                                     \rightarrow [4, 5]
   \sqsubseteq merge([3,8], [4,5])
                                                     \rightarrow [3, 4, 5, 8]
\sqsubseteq mergeSort([7,6,1,2])
                                                     - RIGHT HALF
   \vdash mergeSort([7,6])
       |-- mergeSort([7])
                                                     - base case → returns
[7]
       └─ mergeSort([6])
                                                     - base case → returns
[6]
       \sqsubseteq merge([7], [6])
                                                     \rightarrow [6, 7]
   \sqsubseteq mergeSort([1,2])
       - mergeSort([1])
                                                     - base case → returns
[1]
```

What Happens at Each Stage (with Stack-Like Behavior)

- 1. Call: mergeSort([8,3,5,4,7,6,1,2])
 - Split into left = [8,3,5,4], right = [7,6,1,2]
- 2. Call: mergeSort([8,3,5,4])
 - Split into [8,3] and [5,4]

mergeSort([8,3])

- [8] → base
- [3] → base
- merge: [3,8]

mergeSort([5,4])

- [5] → base
- [4] → base
- merge: [4,5]

merge: [3,8] and $[4,5] \rightarrow [3,4,5,8]$

```
3. Call: mergeSort([7,6,1,2])
```

• Split into [7,6] and [1,2]

mergeSort([7,6])

- [7] → base
- [6] → base
- merge: [6,7]

mergeSort([1,2])

- [1] → base
- [2] → base
- merge: [1,2]

merge: [6,7] and $[1,2] \rightarrow [1,2,6,7]$

V FINAL MERGE:

js

CopyEdit

 $merge([3, 4, 5, 8], [1, 2, 6, 7]) \rightarrow [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]$

Console Logs (if you added them):

```
sql
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
merge([8], [3]) => [3, 8]

merge([5], [4]) => [4, 5]

merge([3,8], [4,5]) => [3, 4, 5, 8]

merge([7], [6]) => [6, 7]

merge([1], [2]) => [1, 2]
```

```
merge([6,7], [1,2]) => [1, 2, 6, 7]
merge([3,4,5,8], [1,2,6,7]) => [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
```

Final Notes:

- The left is always resolved fully first (goes all the way to base case).
- V Only after left is returned, the **right is processed**.
- **Then the merge() happens.**

Would you like me to **generate an image** of this full merge tree with arrows and boxes like a diagram for better memory?

You said:

also show the call stack diagram

ChatGPT said:

Awesome! Let's now visualize the Call Stack diagram step-by-step for the input:

scss

CopyEdit

```
mergeSort([8, 3, 5, 4, 7, 6, 1, 2])
```

We'll simulate how the **JavaScript call stack** grows and shrinks as recursive calls go deeper and return. This is what happens *internally in memory*.

Reminder:

In JavaScript, the Call Stack is LIFO (Last In, First Out).

Each time mergeSort() is called, it is **pushed onto the stack**.

When it returns, it is popped off the stack.

Legend:

- 📥 = Call pushed on stack
- ✓ = Returned and popped from stack

START

Initial call:

```
| mergeSort([8,3,5,4,7,6,1,2]) |
|-----
```

🔽 Go Left: [8,3,5,4]

```
mergeSort([8,3,5,4])
```

lua

CopyEdit

- 📥 mergeSort([8,3])
- \triangleq mergeSort([8]) \rightarrow \checkmark base case
- $\stackrel{\blacktriangle}{=}$ mergeSort([3]) \rightarrow \checkmark base case
- $\stackrel{\blacktriangle}{=}$ merge([8], [3]) $\rightarrow \checkmark$ returns [3, 8]

lua

CopyEdit

```
| mergeSort([8,3,5,4,7,6,1,2]) |
mergeSort([5,4])
\triangleq mergeSort([5]) \rightarrow \bigvee base case
\stackrel{\blacktriangle}{=} mergeSort([4]) \rightarrow \bigvee base case
å merge([5], [4]) → √ returns [4,5]
\triangleq merge([3,8], [4,5]) → \bigvee returns [3,4,5,8]
lua
CopyEdit
| mergeSort([8,3,5,4,7,6,1,2]) |
|-----|
Now Go Right: [7,6,1,2]
mergeSort([7,6,1,2])
lua
CopyEdit
| mergeSort([7,6,1,2])
| mergeSort([8,3,5,4,7,6,1,2]) |
📥 mergeSort([7,6])
\triangleq mergeSort([7]) \rightarrow \bigvee base case
\triangleq mergeSort([6]) \rightarrow \checkmark base case
📥 merge([7], [6]) → 🌠 returns [6,7]
📥 mergeSort([1,2])
\triangleq mergeSort([2]) \rightarrow \checkmark base case
\stackrel{\blacktriangle}{=} merge([1], [2]) \rightarrow \checkmark returns [1,2]
\stackrel{\blacktriangle}{=} merge([6,7], [1,2]) → \boxed{V} returns [1,2,6,7]
```

```
lua
CopyEdit
| mergeSort([8,3,5,4,7,6,1,2]) |
\stackrel{\blacktriangle}{=} merge([3,4,5,8], [1,2,6,7]) → \boxed{\lor} returns [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
Call stack is now empty → Final result is returned!
Call Stack Growth and Shrink (Simplified Steps)
CSS
CopyEdit
→ Pushed: mergeSort([8,3,5,4,7,6,1,2])
→ Pushed: mergeSort([8,3,5,4])
→ Pushed: mergeSort([8,3])
→ Pushed: mergeSort([8]) → returned
→ Pushed: mergeSort([3]) → returned
\rightarrow merge([8],[3]) \rightarrow returned [3,8]
→ Pushed: mergeSort([5,4])
→ Pushed: mergeSort([5]) → returned
→ Pushed: mergeSort([4]) → returned
\rightarrow merge([5],[4]) \rightarrow returned [4,5]
\rightarrow merge([3,8],[4,5]) \rightarrow returned [3,4,5,8]
- Left done!
→ Pushed: mergeSort([7,6,1,2])
→ Pushed: mergeSort([7,6])
→ Pushed: mergeSort([7]) → returned
→ Pushed: mergeSort([6]) → returned
\rightarrow merge([7],[6]) \rightarrow returned [6,7]
→ Pushed: mergeSort([1,2])
→ Pushed: mergeSort([1]) → returned
→ Pushed: mergeSort([2]) → returned
\rightarrow merge([1],[2]) \rightarrow returned [1,2]
\rightarrow merge([6,7],[1,2]) \rightarrow returned [1,2,6,7]
- Right done!
\rightarrow Final merge([3,4,5,8], [1,2,6,7]) \rightarrow returned [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
```

Done!

Final Output:

js CopyEdit

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]