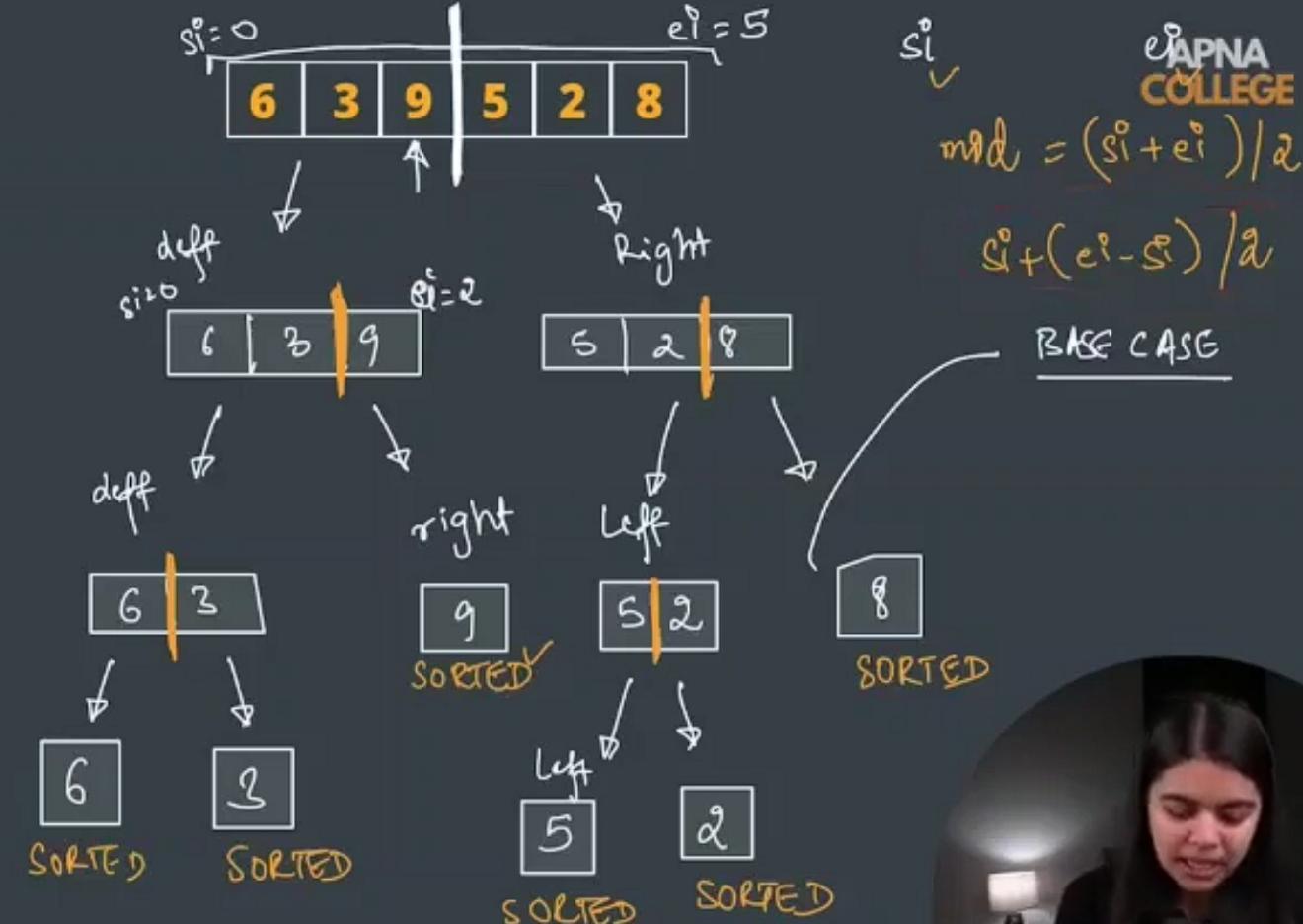


Merge Sort

Approach

① Divide

$\lfloor \frac{mid}{2} \rfloor$



DIVIDE & CONQUER

Join @alpha_coding
~DEVIL~

Merge Sort

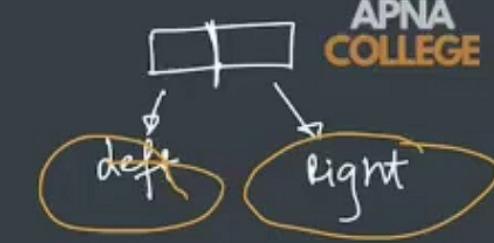
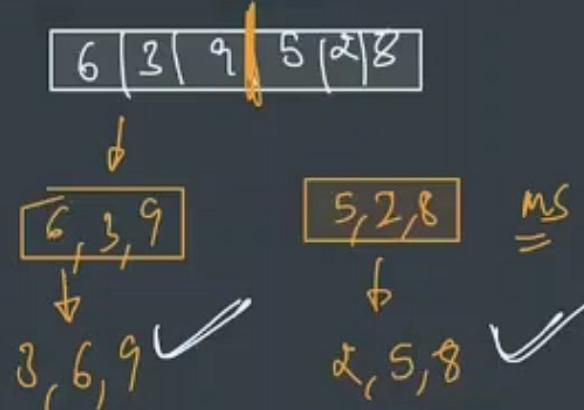
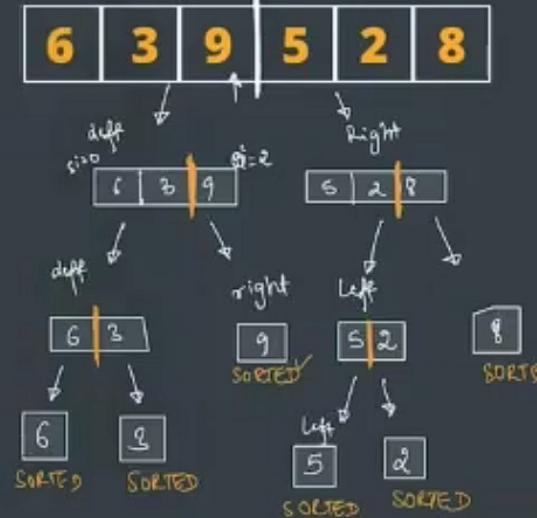
Approach

① Divide
└ mid

② mergeSort(left)
mergeSort(right)

③ merge

DIVIDE & CONQUER



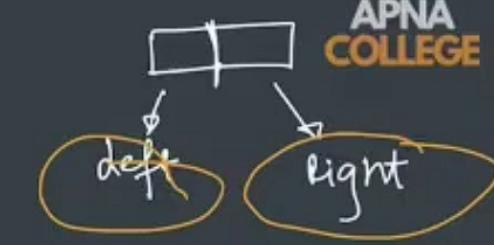
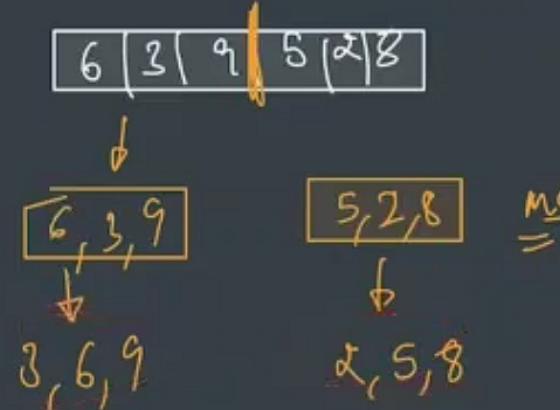
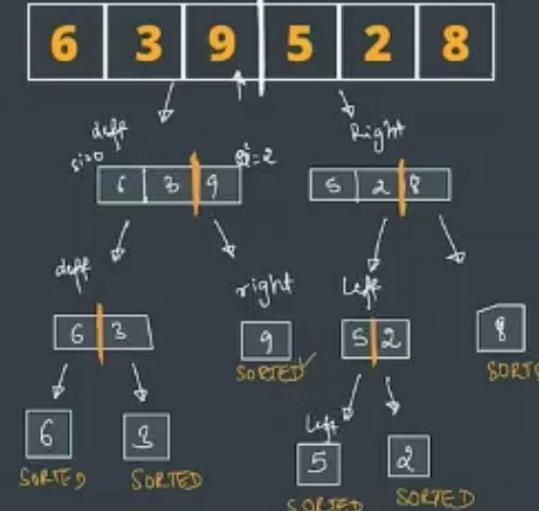
Merge Sort

Approach

① Divide
└ mid

② mergeSort(left)
mergeSort(right)

DIVIDE & CONQUER



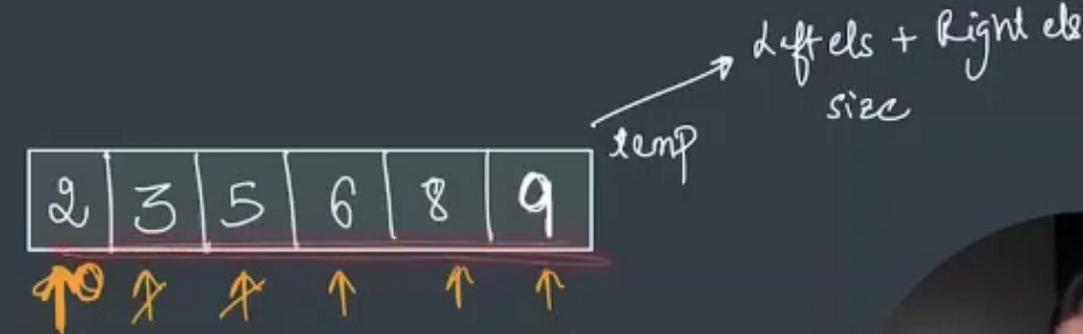
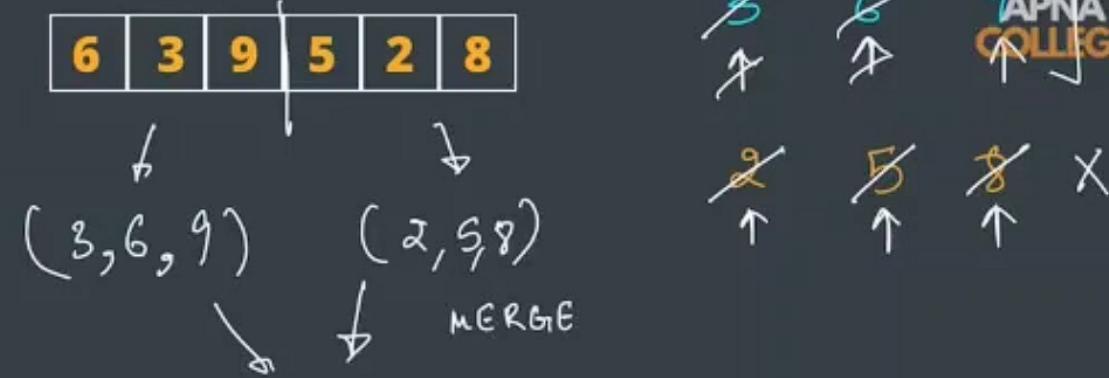
Merge Sort

Approach

① Divide ✓
└ mid

② mergeSort(left) ✓
mergeSort(right)

③ merge



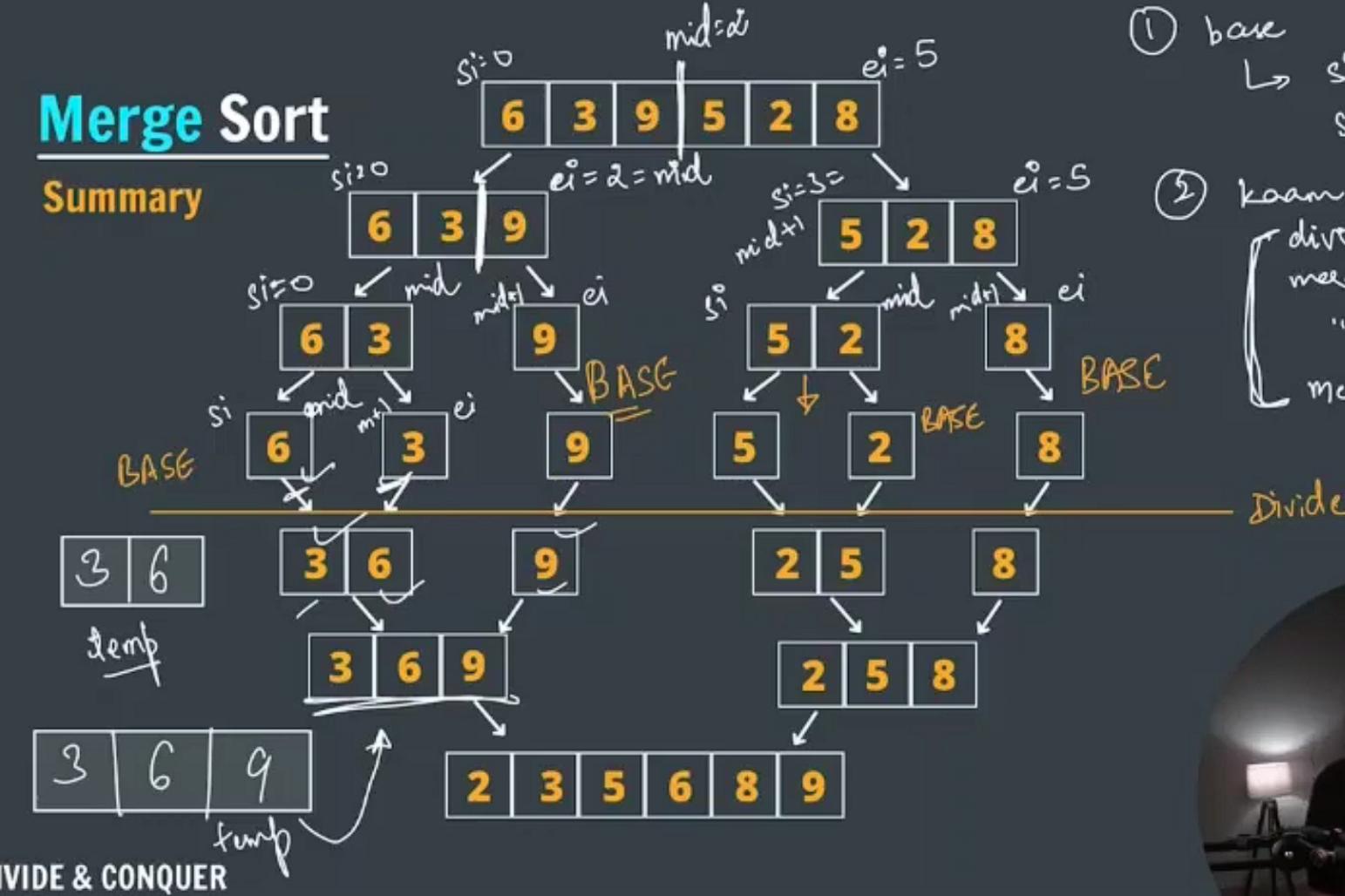
DIVIDE & CONQUER



Join @alpha_coding
~DEVIL~

Merge Sort

Summary



① base
 $\hookrightarrow s_i > e_i$ (Single)
 $s_i = e_i$ (Single)

② kaam
 { divide
 merge sort(left)
 " "
 (right)
 merge



Join @alpha_coding
 ~DEVIL~

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help MergeSortjava - divide & conquer - Visual Studio Code

EXPLORER OUTLINE DIVIDE & CONQUER MergeSort.java

```
Get Started J MergeSortJava X

J MergeSort.java > MergeSort
1 //By divide & conquer Method
2
3 /*
4 * 1-Divide array
5 * left & right
6 */
7 class MergeSort {
8     public static void mergeSort(int arr[], int si, int ei) {
9         if (si >= ei) { // base case
10             return;
11         }
12         // kaam
13         int mid = si + (ei - si) / 2; // (si+ei)/2
14         mergeSort(arr, si, mid); // left part
15         mergeSort(arr, mid + 1, ei); // right part
16         merge(arr, si, mid, ei);
17     }
18
19
20     public static void merge(int arr[], int si, int mid, int ei) {
21         int temp[] = new int[ei - si + 1];
22         int i = si; // iterator for left part
23         int j = mid + 1; // iterator for right part
24         int k = 0; // iterator for temp array
25
26         while (i <= mid && j <= ei) {
27             if (arr[i] < arr[j]) {
28                 temp[k] = arr[i];
29                 i++;
30             } else {
31                 temp[k] = arr[j];
32                 j++;
33             }
34             k++;
35         }
36         // left part
37         while (i <= mid) {
38             temp[k++] = arr[i++];
39         }
40         // right part
41         while (j <= ei) {
42             temp[k++] = arr[j++];
43         }
44         // copy temp to original array
45         for (k = 0, i = si; k < temp.length; k++, i++) {
46             arr[i] = temp[k];
47         }
48     }
49
50     public static void printarr(int arr[]) {
51         for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
52             System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
53         }
54         System.out.println();
55     }
56
57     Run|Debug
58     public static void main(String[] args) {
59         int arr[] = { 6, 3, 9, 5, 2, 8 };
60         mergeSort(arr, 0, arr.length - 1);
61         printarr(arr);
62     }
63
64 }
```

Timeline Java Projects

File Explorer Search Taskbar

10:05 PM 17-01-2023 ENG IN

Dry Run

```

public static void mergeSort(int arr[], int si, int ei) {
    if(si >= ei) {
        return;
    }
    int mid = si + (ei - si)/2; // or = (si + ei) / 2;
    mergeSort(arr, si, mid);
    mergeSort(arr, mid+1, ei);

    merge(arr, si, mid, ei);
}

```



Time $O(n \log n)$ ✓] X

Space $O(n)$ ✓] X

Depth first MS

```

//merge method to merge the sorted parts
public static void merge(int arr[], int si, int mid, int ei) {
    int temp[] = new int[ei-si+1];
    int i = si; //idx for 1st sorted part
    int j = mid+1; //idx for 2nd sorted part
    int k = 0; //idx for temp;

    while(i <= mid && j <= ei) {
        if(arr[i] < arr[j]) {
            temp[k] = arr[i];
            i++;
        } else {
            temp[k] = arr[j];
            j++;
        }
        k++;
    }

    //for leftover elements of 1st sorted part
    while(i <= mid) {
        temp[k++] = arr[i++];
    }

    //for leftover elements of 2nd sorted part
    while(j <= ei) {
        temp[k++] = arr[j++];
    }

    //copy temp to original array
    for(k=0, i=si; k<temp.length; k++, i++) {
        arr[i] = temp[k];
    }
}

```

Merge Sort
AMA COLLEGE



Join @alpha_coding
~DEVIL~

Quick Sort

→ average $O(n \log n)$
worst $O(n^2)$
Space $O(1)$

DIVIDE & CONQUER



6	3	9	8	2	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Pivot & Partition

- ① Pivot → random
median
first
last



DIVIDE & CONQUER

Join @alpha_coding
~DEVIL~

**Pivot & Partition**

- ① Pivot (last element) $\underline{3, 9, 8} < 5 < \underline{6, 9, 8}$
 - ② Partition (parts)
 - \downarrow quick sort
 - \downarrow quick sort
 - \vdots
 - \vdots
 - \vdots
 - ③ Quick sort (left)
 - \uparrow (right)
 - \downarrow Base
 - \vdots
 - \vdots
 - \vdots
- single $\rightarrow \checkmark$ SORTED



DIVIDE & CONQUER

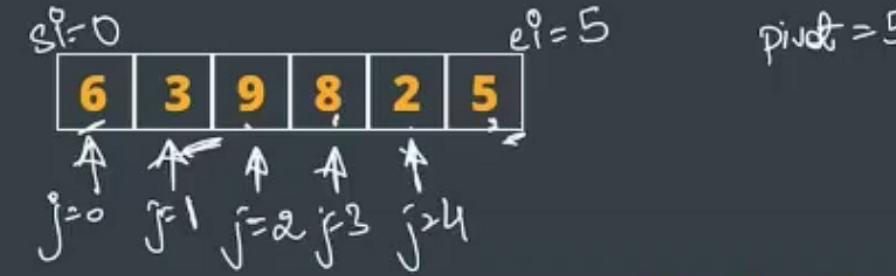
Join @alpha_coding
~DEVIL~

Pivot & Partition

① Pivot (last element)

② Partition (parts)

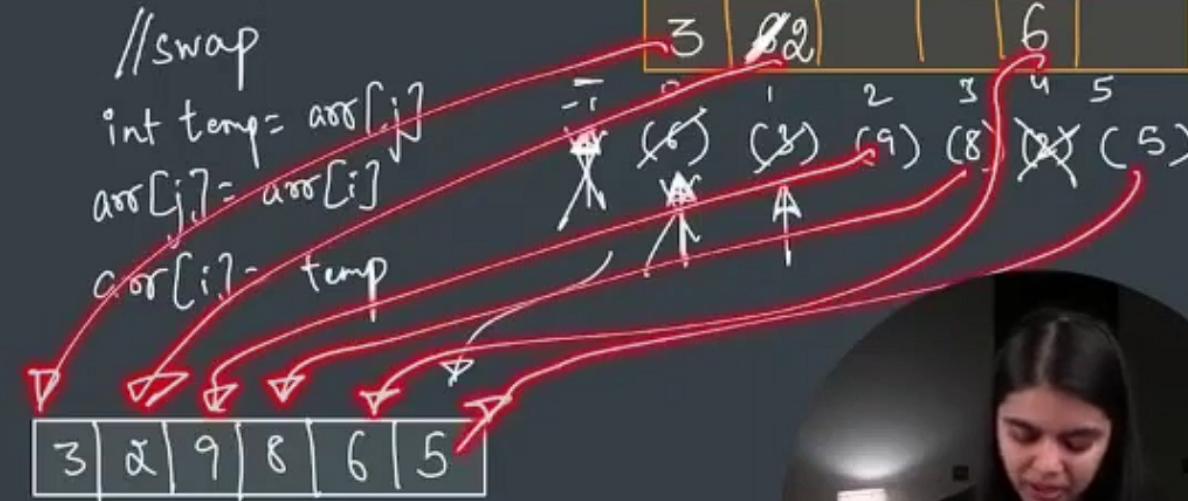
③ Quick sort (left)
" (right)



COLLEGE

$i++;$

$i = 1, 0, 1$



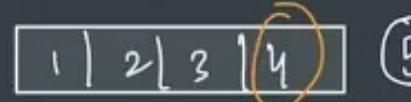
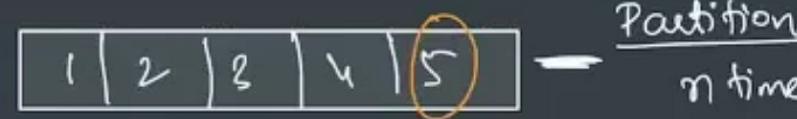
DIVIDE & CONQUER

Join @alpha_coding
~DEVIL~

**Worst Case
Important**

$\overset{TC}{\equiv}$ $\overset{SP}{\equiv}$

**Worst case occurs
when pivot is always
the smallest or the
largest element.**



**Quick Sort
AMA COLLEGE**

$$n + (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1$$

$\overset{AP}{\equiv}$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{n^2+n}{2}$$

$O(n^2)$

Join @alpha_coding
~DEVIL~



Search in Rotated Sorted Array

input : sorted, rotated array with distinct numbers (in ascending order)
It is rotated at a pivot point. Find the index of given element.

4	5	6	7	0	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 target : 0

output : 4



DIVIDE & CONQUER

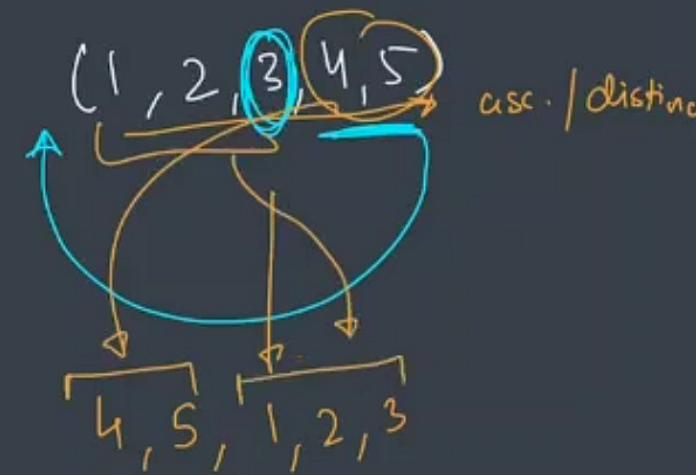
Search in Rotated Sorted Array

input : sorted, rotated array with distinct numbers (in ascending order)
It is rotated at a pivot point. Find the index of given element.

4	5	6	7	0	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

target : 0

output : 4



DIVIDE & CONQUER

Search in Rotated Sorted Array

input : sorted, rotated array with distinct numbers (in ascending order)
It is rotated at a pivot point. Find the index of given element.



output : 4

0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7



DIVIDE & CONQUER

Search in Rotated Sorted Array

Divide &
Conquer

input : sorted, rotated array with distinct numbers (in ascending order)
It is rotated at a pivot point. Find the index of given element.

4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 2 target : 0

linear search $O(n)$

output : 4

$n \log n$



DIVIDE & CONQUER

Search in Rotated Sorted Array

input : sorted, rotated array with distinct numbers (in ascending order)
It is rotated at a pivot point. Find the index of given element.

4	5	6	7	0	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 target : 0

output : 4



DIVIDE & CONQUER

58:22

1:17:58

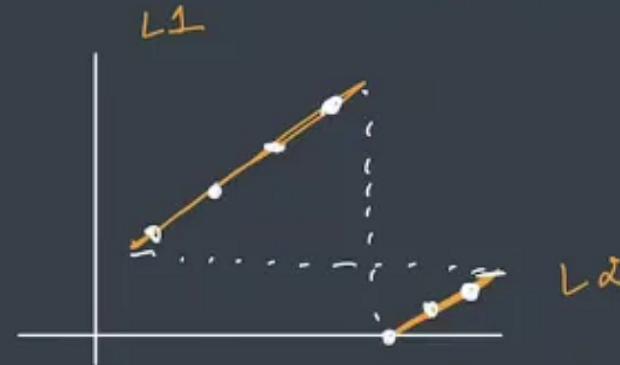


$\leq n$

$$\text{mid} = (s_i + e_i)/2$$

APNA
COLLEGE

Search in Rotated Sorted Array

Approach**tar = 0****DIVIDE & CONQUER**

1:01:49

1:17:58



Search in Rotated Sorted Array

Approach



$\leq n$

$$\text{mid} = \frac{(s^i + e^i)}{2}$$

$\text{arr}[\text{mid}]$

APNA
COLLEGE

$\text{tar} = 0$

L1 ✓

L2 ←

$$(s^i \leq \text{tar} \leq \text{mid}) \quad (\text{mid} \leq \text{tar} \leq e^i)$$

left
right
right
left
(false)



DIVIDE & CONQUER

Search in Rotated Sorted Array

Approach



$tar = 0$

case1: mid on L1 $arr[s^i] \leq mid$

case a: L1 left ($s^i \leq tar \leq mid$)

case b: ~~left~~ right else

case2: mid on L2

case c: L1 right ($mid \leq tar \leq e^i$)

case d: mid left else

DIVIDE & CONQUER

