(1)

```
Func: merge(int arr[], int l, int m, int r, int &ans)
      L[m - 1] = arr[1 -> m]
      // L contains the elements of arr from 1 to m
      R[r - m] = arr[m + 1 -> r]
      // R contains the elements of arr from m + 1 to r
      i = 0, j = 0, k = 1;
      while i < n1 \&\& j < n2
            if L[i] <= R[j] :</pre>
                  arr[k] = L[i]
                  ans += j
// Count numbers that are smaller than L[i] and from the right side
                  i++
            else
                  arr[k] = R[j];
                  j++
            k++;
      while i < n1
        arr[k] = L[i]
        i++, k++
      while j < n2
        arr[k] = R[j]
        j++, k++
Func: mergeSort(int arr[], int l, int r, int &ans)
      if l < r
      // Implement merge sort with divide and conquer
       m = 1 + (r - 1) / 2;
       mergeSort(arr, 1, m, ans);
       mergeSort(arr, m + 1, r, ans);
       merge(arr, 1, m, r, ans);
Func main
       ans = 0
       mergeSort(arr, 0, N - 1, ans)
       print(ans)
```

(2)

- Simplify recurrences
- Ignore floors and ceilings (boundary conditions)
- Assume base cases are constant (for small n)

As a result, we can follow the following steps to prove the time complexity.

$$\begin{split} T(n) &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} O(1) & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 2T(n/2) + O(n) & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{array} \right. \\ T(n) &\leq 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn \quad \text{1st expansion} \\ &\leq 2[2T(\frac{n}{4}) + c\frac{n}{2}] + cn = 4T(\frac{n}{4}) + 2cn \quad \text{2nd expansion} \\ &\leq 4[2T(\frac{n}{8}) + c\frac{n}{4}] + 2cn = 8T(\frac{n}{8}) + 3cn \\ &\vdots \\ &\leq 2^k T(\frac{n}{2^k}) + kcn \quad \text{kth expansion} \end{split}$$

The expansion stops when  $2^k = n$ 

$$T(n) \leq nT(1) + cn \log_2 n$$

$$= O(n) + O(n \log n)$$

$$= O(n \log n)$$