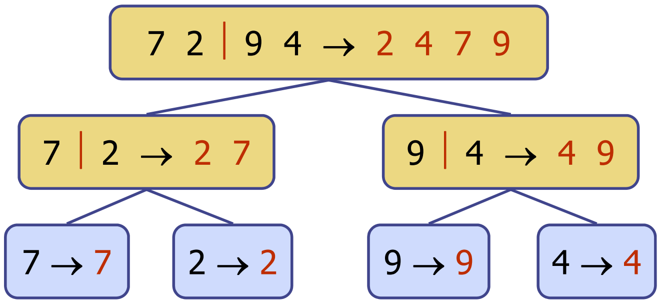
Lecture 9-1: Merge Sort



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Keywords

- Sorting
- Selection

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Divide-and-Conquer

- Divide-and conquer is a general algorithm design paradigm:
  - Divide: divide the input data S in two disjoint subsets S_1 and S_2
  - Recur: solve the subproblems associated with S_1 and S_2
  - Conquer: combine the solutions for S_1 and S_2 into a solution for S
- The base case for the recursion are subproblems of size 0 or 1
- Merge-sort is a sorting algorithm based on the divide-and-conquer paradigm
- Like heap-sort
  - It uses a comparator
  - It has $O(n \log n)$ running time
- Unlike heap-sort
  - It does not use an auxiliary priority queue
  - It accesses data in a sequential manner (suitable to sort data on a disk)

Merge-Sort

- Merge-sort on an input sequence S with n elements consists of three steps:
  - Divide: partition S into two sequences S_1 and S_2 of about $n/2$ elements each
  - Recur: recursively sort S_1 and S_2
  - Conquer: merge S_1 and S_2 into a unique sorted sequence

Algorithm *mergeSort*(S, C)
  Input sequence S with n elements, comparator C
  Output sequence S sorted according to C
  if $S.size() > 1$
    $(S_1, S_2) \leftarrow partition(S, n/2)$
    $mergeSort(S_1, C)$
    $mergeSort(S_2, C)$
    $S \leftarrow merge(S_1, S_2)$

Merging Two Sorted Sequences

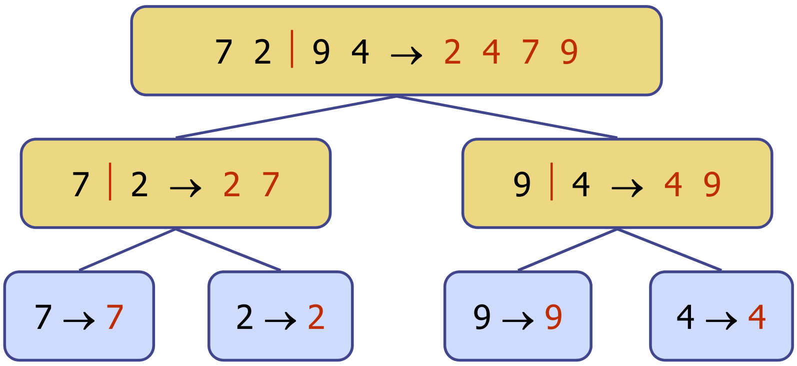
- The conquer step of merge-sort consists of merging two sorted sequences A and B into a sorted sequence S containing the union of the elements of A and B
- Merging two sorted sequences, each with $n/2$ elements and implemented by means of a doubly linked list, takes $O(n)$ time

```
Algorithm merge(A, B)
    Input sequences A and B with
        n/2 elements each
    Output sorted sequence of A ∪ B

    S ← empty sequence
    while ¬A.isEmpty() ∧ ¬B.isEmpty()
        if A.first().element() < B.first().element()
            S.addLast(A.remove(A.first()))
        else
            S.addLast(B.remove(B.first()))
    while ¬A.isEmpty()
        S.addLast(A.remove(A.first()))
    while ¬B.isEmpty()
        S.addLast(B.remove(B.first()))
    return S
```

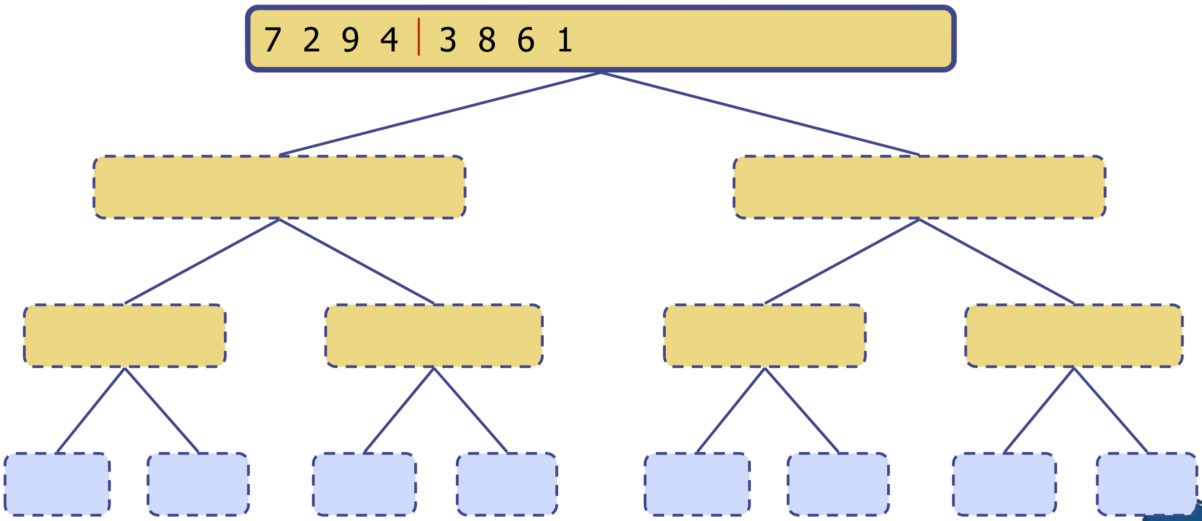

Merge-Sort Tree

- An execution of merge-sort is depicted by a binary tree
  - each node represents a recursive call of merge-sort and stores
    - unsorted sequence before the execution and its partition
    - sorted sequence at the end of the execution
  - the root is the initial call
  - the leaves are calls on subsequences of size 0 or 1



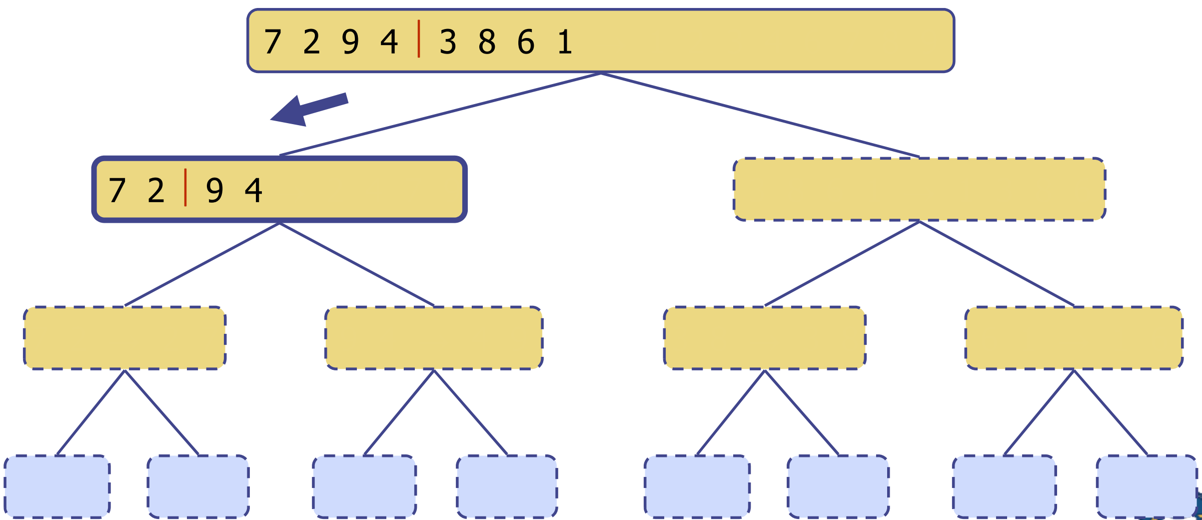
Execution Example

◆ Partition



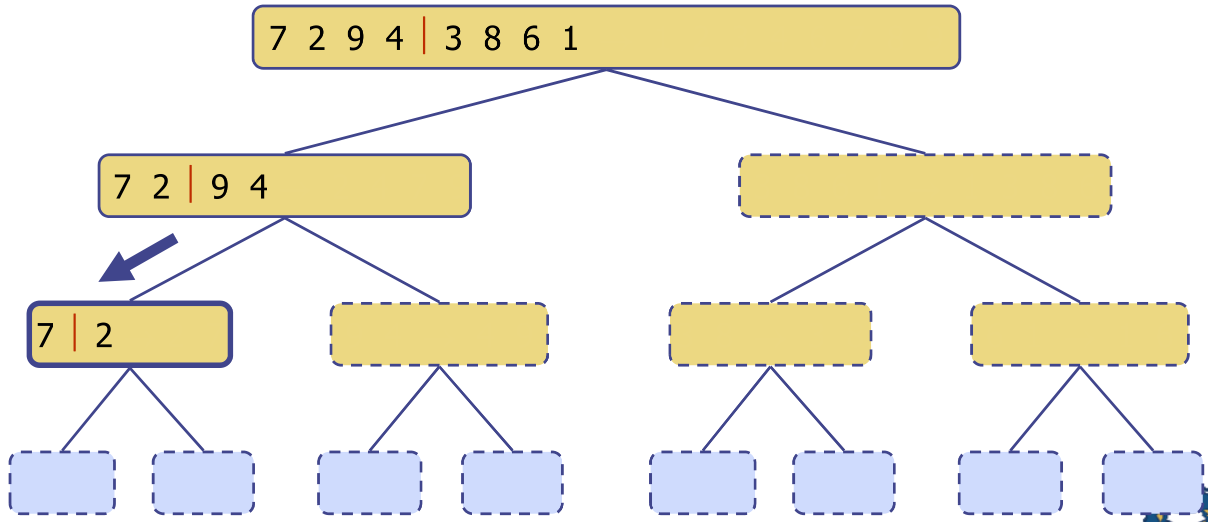
Execution Example (cont.)

◆ Recursive call, partition



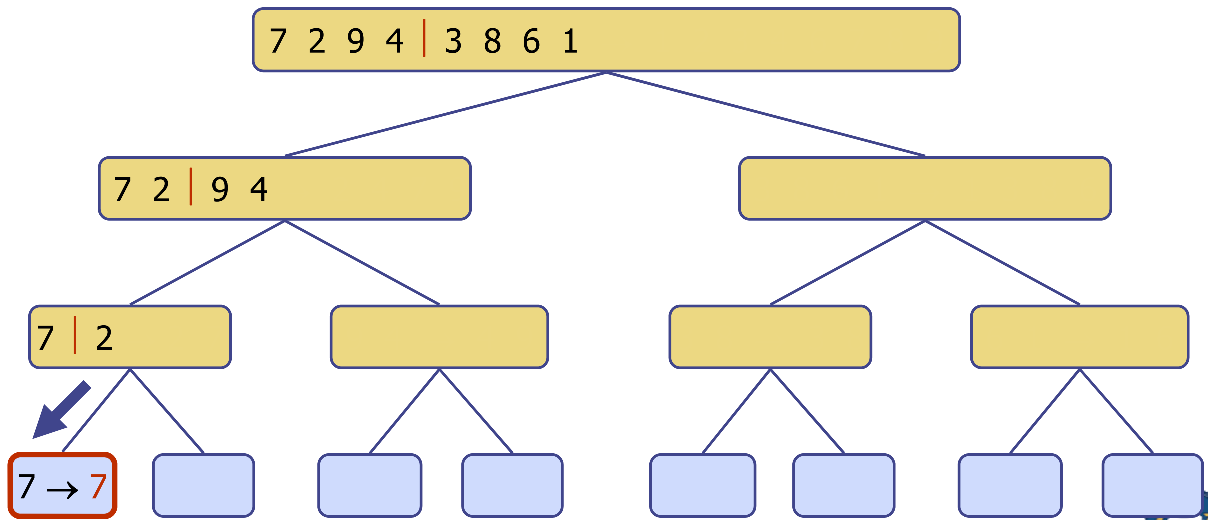
Execution Example (cont.)

◆Recursive call, partition



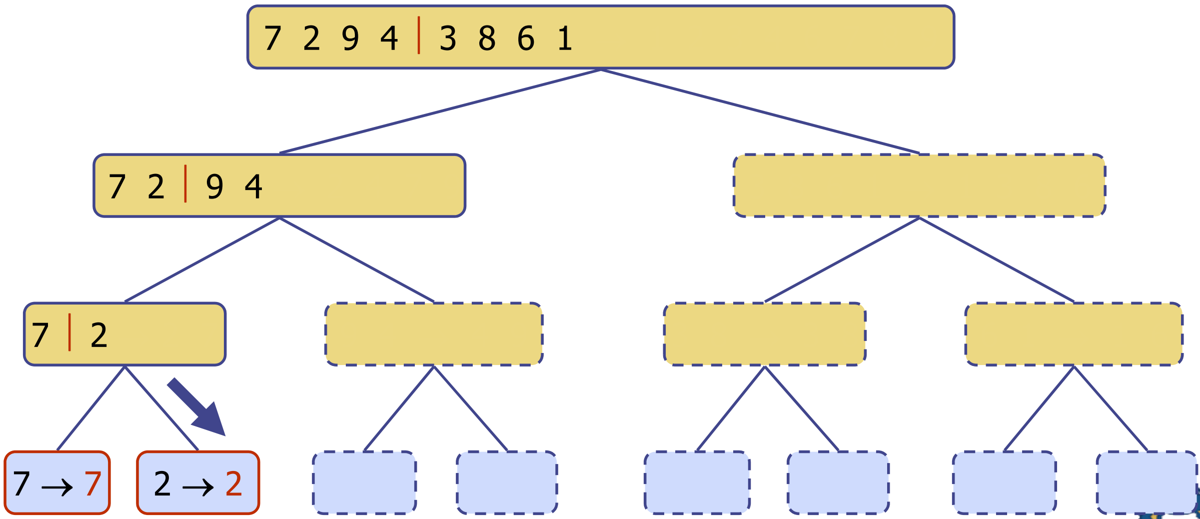
Execution Example (cont.)

◆Recursive call, base case



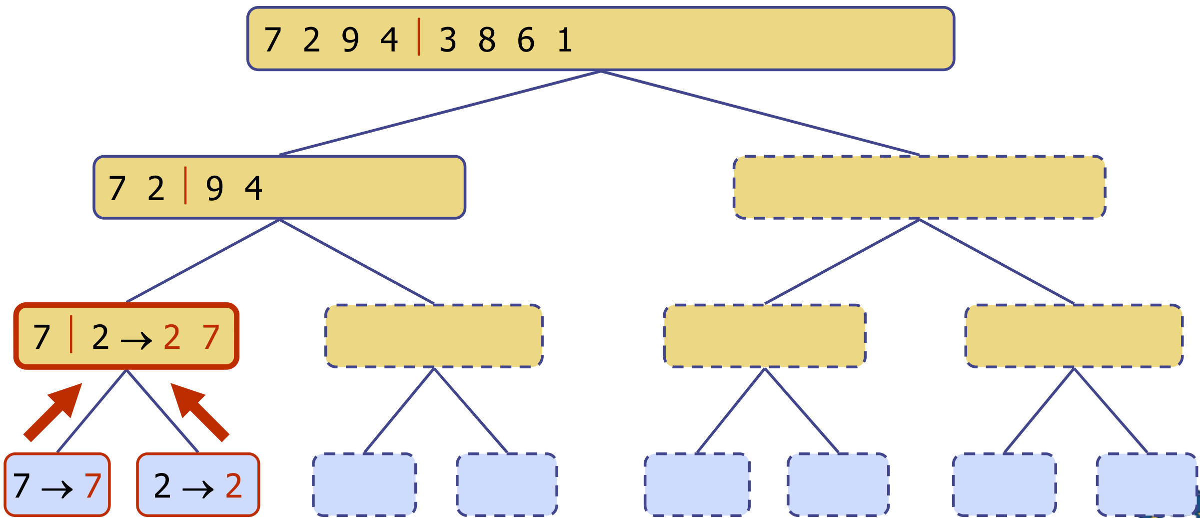
Execution Example (cont.)

- Recursive call, base case



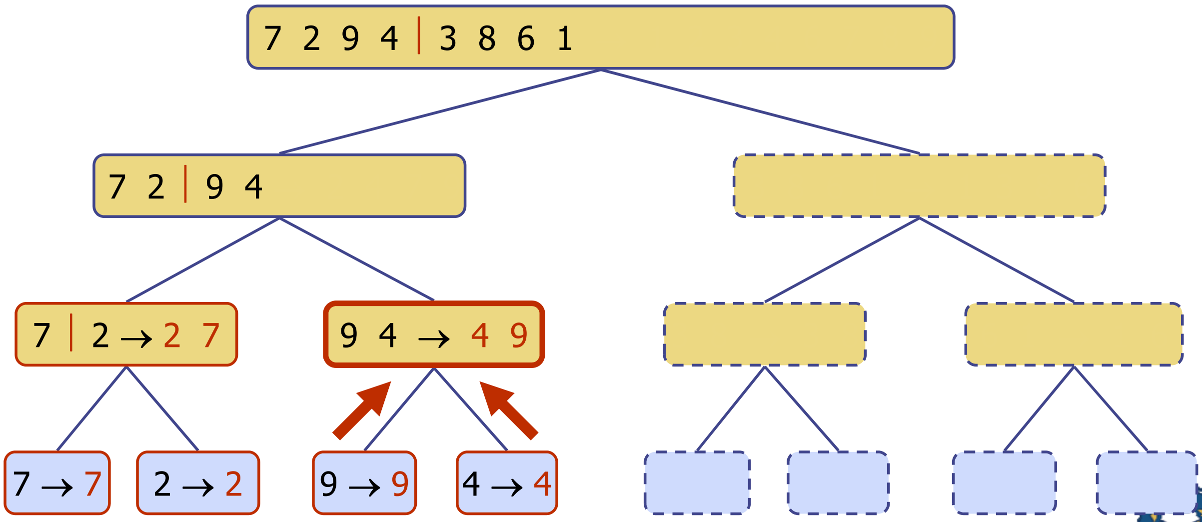
Execution Example (cont.)

- Merge



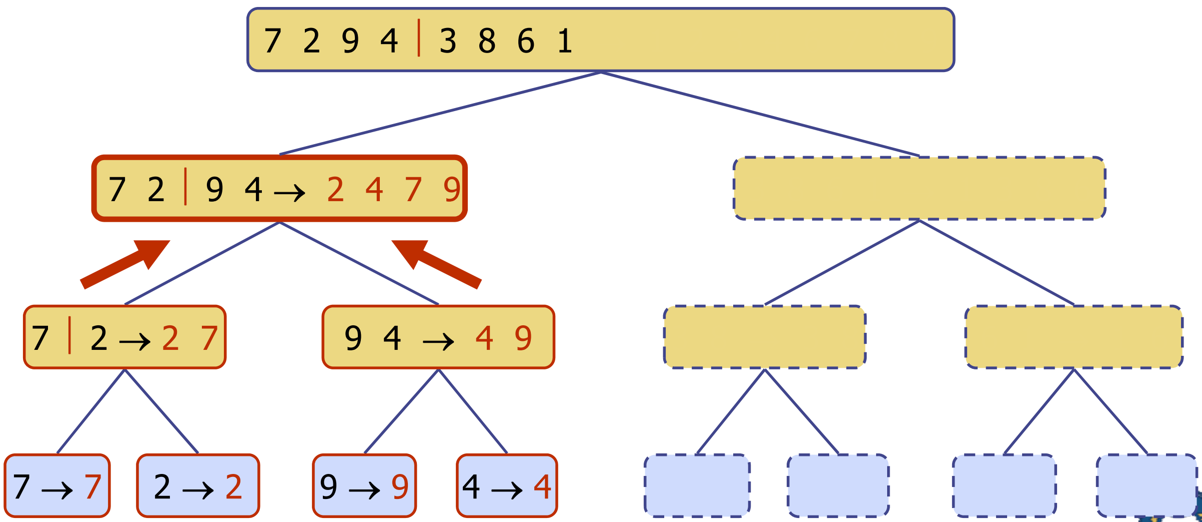
Execution Example (cont.)

- Recursive call, …, base case, merge



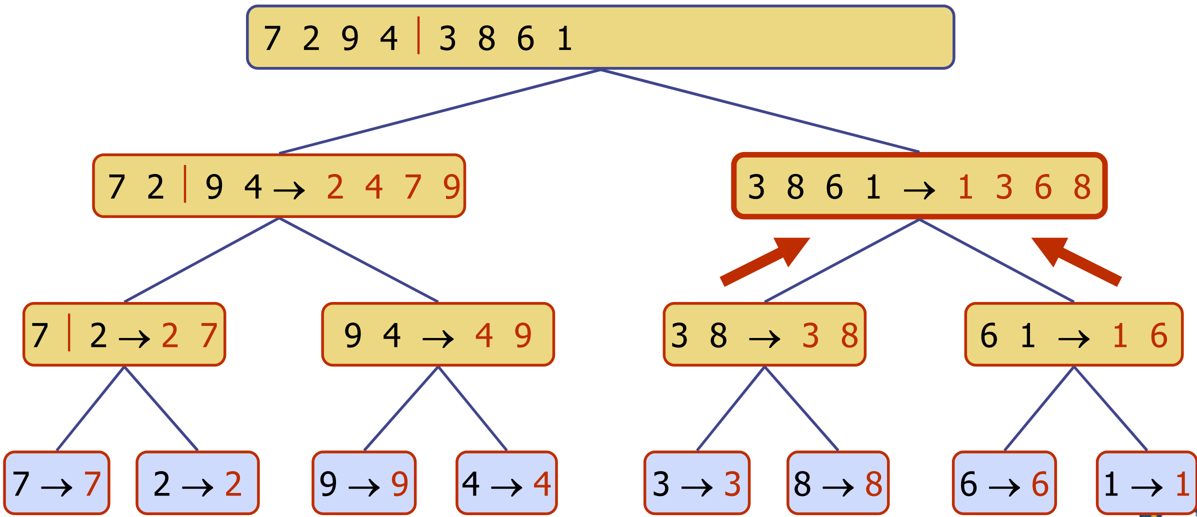
Execution Example (cont.)

- Merge



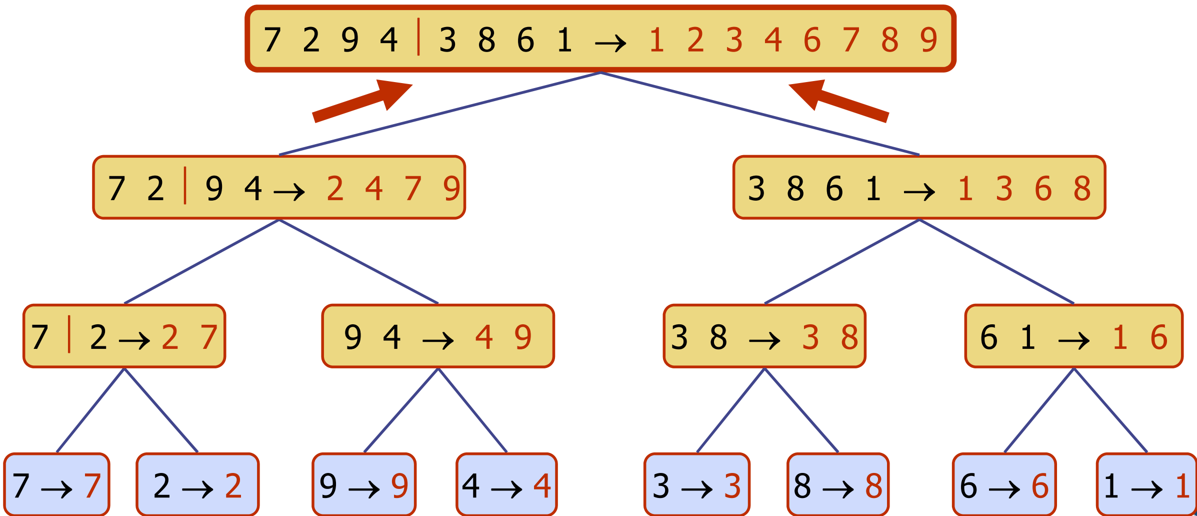
Execution Example (cont.)

◆Recursive call, …, merge, merge



Execution Example (cont.)

◆Merge



Merging Arrays

Code Fragment 13.1: Algorithm for merging two sorted array-based sequences (textbook p. 537)

Figure 13.5: A step in the merge of two sorted arrays (textbook p. 537)

Merging (Linked) Lists

Code Fragment 13.3: Algorithm for merging two sorted sequences implemented as a queue (textbook p. 541)

A step in the merge of two sorted linked lists

	a[i] 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	M	E	R	G	E	S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
sz = 2																
merge(a, 0, 0, 1)	E	M	R	G	E	S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
merge(a, 2, 2, 3)	E	M	G	R	E	S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
merge(a, 4, 4, 5)	E	M	G	R	E	S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
merge(a, 6, 6, 7)	E	M	G	R	E	S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
merge(a, 8, 8, 9)	E	M	G	R	E	S	O	R	E	T	X	A	M	P	L	E
merge(a, 10, 10, 11)	E	M	G	R	E	S	O	R	E	T	A	X	M	P	L	E
merge(a, 12, 12, 13)	E	M	G	R	E	S	O	R	E	T	A	X	M	P	L	E
merge(a, 14, 14, 15)	E	M	G	R	E	S	O	R	E	T	A	X	M	P	E	L
sz = 4																
merge(a, 0, 1, 3)	E	G	M	R	E	S	O	R	E	T	A	X	M	P	E	L
merge(a, 4, 5, 7)	E	G	M	R	E	O	R	S	E	T	A	X	M	P	E	L
merge(a, 8, 9, 11)	E	G	M	R	E	O	R	S	A	E	T	X	M	P	E	L
merge(a, 12, 13, 15)	E	G	M	R	E	O	R	S	A	E	T	X	E	L	M	P
sz = 8																
merge(a, 0, 3, 7)	E	E	G	M	O	R	R	S	A	E	T	X	E	L	M	P
merge(a, 8, 11, 15)	E	E	G	M	O	R	R	S	A	E	E	L	M	P	T	X
sz = 16																
merge(a, 0, 7, 15)	A	E	E	E	E	G	L	M	M	O	P	R	R	S	T	X

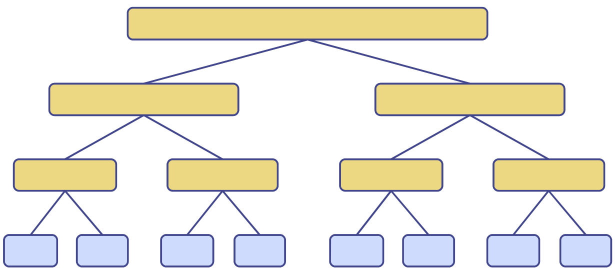
Trace of merge results for bottom-up mergesort

Analysis of Merge-Sort

- The height h of the merge-sort tree is $O(\log n)$
  - at each recursive call we divide in half the sequence,
- The overall amount or work done at the nodes of depth i is $O(n)$
  - we partition and merge 2^i sequences of size $n/2^i$
  - we make 2^{i+1} recursive calls
- Thus, the total running time of merge-sort is $O(n \log n)$

정확히는 (n-1)logn

depth	#seqs	size
0	1	n
1	2	$n/2$
i	2^i	$n/2^i$
…	…	…



Summary of Sorting Algorithms

Algorithm	Time	Notes
selection-sort	$O(n^2)$	▪ slow ▪ in-place ▪ for small data sets (< 1K)
insertion-sort	$O(n^2)$	▪ slow ▪ in-place ▪ for small data sets (< 1K)
heap-sort	$O(n \log n)$	▪ fast 힙을 생성하는 것 자체가 과부화가 걸림 ▪ in-place ▪ for large data sets (1K — 1M)
merge-sort	$O(n \log n)$	▪ fast 추가적 메모리가 필요해 in-place가 안됨 ▪ sequential data access ▪ for huge data sets (> 1M)