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sort_algorithms_2.h: shell sort variants, mergesort  
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#ifndef __SORT_2_H__  
#define __SORT_2_H__  
  
#include <algorithm>  
#include <cmath>  
#include <vector>  
  
template <typename T>  
void shell_1_sort(std::vector<T> &A) {  
    int i, j, N=A.size(), gap;  
  
    for (gap=N/2; 0<gap; gap/=2) {  
        for (i=gap; i<N; i++) {  
            T tmp = A[i];  
            for (j=i; gap<=j && tmp<A[j-gap]; j-=gap)  
                A[j] = A[j-gap];  
            A[j] = tmp;  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
template <typename T>  
void shell_2_sort(std::vector<T> &A) {  
    int i, j, N=A.size(), k, gap;  
  
    for (k=(int)std::log2(N+1); 0<k; k--) {  
        for (gap=(1<k)-1, i=gap; i<N; i++) {  
            T tmp = A[i];  
            for (j=i; gap<=j && tmp<A[j-gap]; j-=gap)  
                A[j] = A[j-gap];  
            A[j] = tmp;  
        }  
    }  
}
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Hint: When 1<gap, data is moved closer to where it ultimately  
should be in the sorted sequence. When gap=1, shell sort becomes  
regular insertion sort, at which point data is moved as needed.  
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template <typename T>  
void merge(std::vector<T> &A, std::vector<T> &tmpA,  
           int left, int middle, int right) {  
    int i=left, j=middle+1, k=left;  
  
    while (i<=middle && j<=right) {  
        if (A[i] < A[j]) tmpA[k++] = A[i++];  
        else             tmpA[k++] = A[j++];  
    }  
  
    while (i<=middle) tmpA[k++] = A[i++];  
    while (j<=right)  tmpA[k++] = A[j++];  
  
    std::copy(&tmpA[left], &tmpA[right+1], &A[left]);  
}  
  
template <typename T>  
void mergesort(std::vector<T> &A, std::vector<T> &tmpA,  
               int left, int right) {  
    if (left == right)  
        return;  
  
    int middle = (left+right)/2;  
  
    mergesort(A, tmpA, left, middle);  
    mergesort(A, tmpA, middle+1, right);  
    merge(A, tmpA, left, middle, right);  
}  
  
template <typename T>  
void mergesort(std::vector<T> &A) {  
    std::vector<T> tmpA(A.size());  
    mergesort(A, tmpA, 0, A.size()-1);  
}  
  
#endif
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Hint: The call to mergesort is translated into a recursion that  
includes temporary storage (tmpA). The recursion continues to  
split the input array until one element remains (left == right).  
Subarrays are sorted as they get merged. This is merely a matter  
of determining which element to pick next.  
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