### MerGe Sort



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#### Merge sort

- Merge sort is a sorting technique based on divide and conquer technique. With worstcase time complexity being O(n log n), it is one of the most respected algorithms.
- Merge sort first divides the array into equal halves and then combines them in a sorted manner.

## In the Beginning....



Invented by John von Neumann (1903-1957)

- Follows divide and conquer paradigm.
- Developed merge sort for EDVAC in 1945

#### Divide And Conquer

- 1.Divide: Divide the unsorted list into two sub lists of about half the size.
- 2.Conquer: Sort each of the two sub lists recursively until we have list sizes of length 1,in which case the list itself is returned.
- 3.Combine: Merge the two-sorted sub lists back into one sorted list.

#### MERGE SORT ALGO

```
• MERGE SORT (A,p,r) //divide
if p < r
then q=[(p+r)/2]
MERGE SORT(A,p,q)
MERGER SORT(A,q+1,r)
MERGE(A,p,q,r)
```

```
Merge(array A, int p, int q, int r)
                                      //temp array taken
        array B[p..r]
        i = k = p
                                      // initialize pointers
        j = q+1
        while (i \leq q and j \leq r)
                if (A[i] \le A[j]) B[k++] = A[i++]
                else B[k++] = A[j++]
        while (i <= q)
               B[k++] = A[i++] // copy any leftover to B
       while (j <= r)
               B[k++] = A[j++]
       for i = p to r
                A[i] = B[i]
                                      // copy B back to A
```

99 6 86 15 58 35 86 4 0

99 6 86 15 58 35 86 4 0

99 6 86 15

58	35	86	4	0
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99 6 86 15 58 35 86 4 0

99 6 86 15

58 | 35 | 86 | 4 | 0

99 | 6

86 | 15 |

58 35

86 4 0

 86 | 15 | | 58 | 35 |

86 | 15 | 58 | 35 | 86

 86 | 15 |

58 35

86 | 15 | 58 | 35 |







99 6 86 15 58 35 86 0 4

Merge

4













