

Programming fundamentals with Python

Sorting algorithms - mergesort

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2020-11-06

Plan for today

- recursion

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- divide and conquer algorithms

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- mergesort

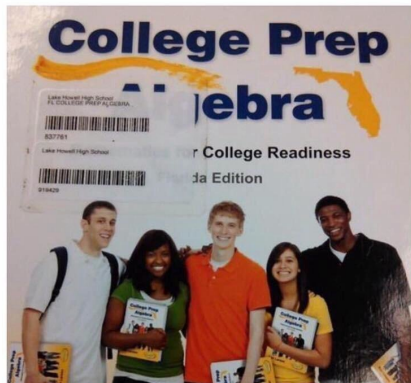
Recursion



bella
@riarklerise



how the fuck are they already on the textbook if theyre posing for it



Recursion is a technique to solve problems in terms of smaller versions of the same problem.

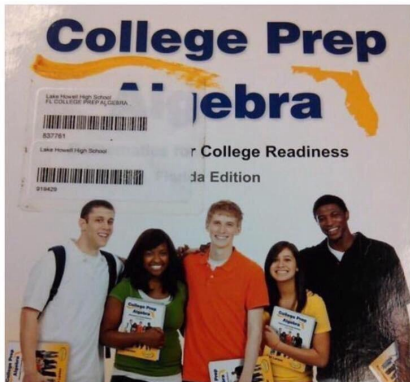
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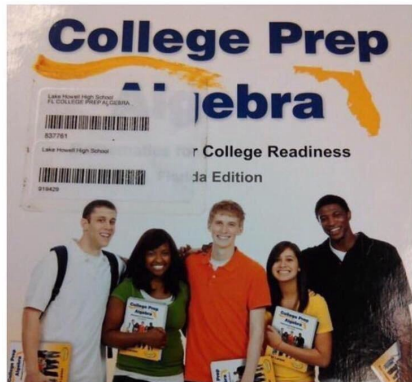
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```
def factorial(n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return n * factorial(n - 1)
```

Recursion



An example of a recursive algorithm is the calculation of a number in the Fibonacci sequence.

Remember that Fibonacci goes like this:

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13...

Recursion



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Fibonacci

Let's implement the calculation of a number in the Fibonacci sequence using recursion!

Recursion

Something that we have to consider is that all problems that we solve using recursion can be solved using iteration.

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Homework

Try implementing the previous function using iteration instead of recursion!

Divide and conquer



From Wikipedia:

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Divide and conquer is a technique used **in algorithmia** in which we split a problem into smaller sub-problems recursively until they're simple enough to be solved directly.

Checkpoint

How is the session going so far? - Do we have questions? - Is there anything that doesn't yet click?

Mergesort

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- **Is a list of only one element sorted?**

Mergesort

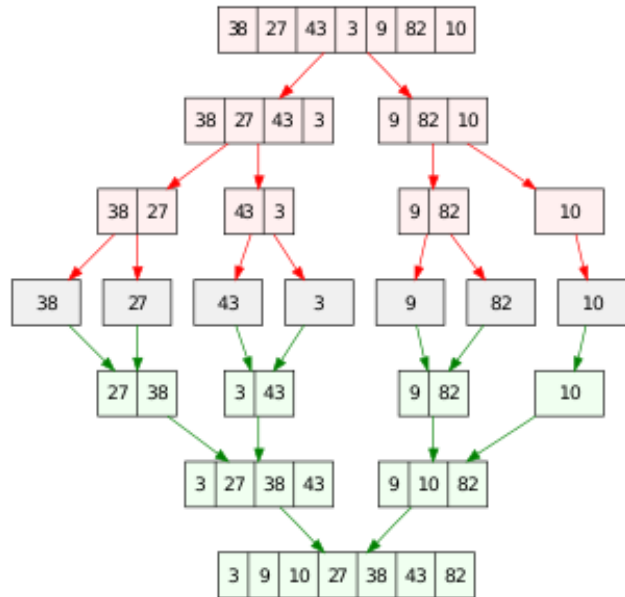
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- **Is a list of only one element sorted?**

Yes, it is!

Mergesort



Mergesort

In our mergesort implementation we will have two different functions. **merge**, that will just take two **sorted** lists and merge them into a new sorted list, and **mergesort**, that will perform the splitting of the list and call **merge** on the smaller lists.

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Mergesort

Let's implement mergesort!

What's the worst case runtime for mergesort? Why?