

[MERGESORT]

MergeSort (A, lb, ub)

{

if (lb < ub)

{

mid = (lb + ub) / 2

MergeSort (A, lb, mid)

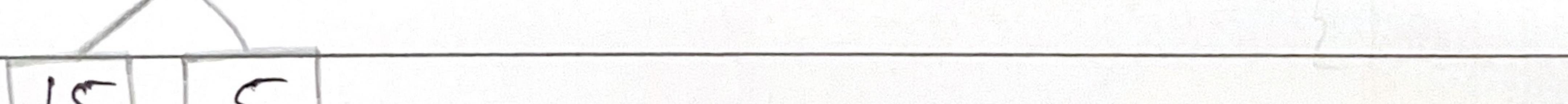
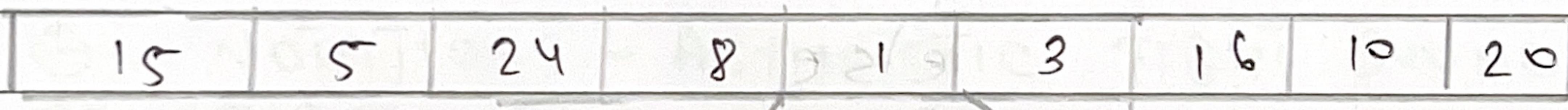
MergeSort (A, mid+1, ub)

Merge (A, lb, mid, ub)

}

}

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Merge (A , lb , mid , ub)

```
{
    i = lb
    j = mid + 1
    k = lb
```

```
if (i <= mid && j <= ub)
```

```
if ( $a[i] \leq a[j]$ )
```

```
{  
    b[k] = a[i]
```

```
i++  
k++
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{  
    b[k] = a[j]
```

```
j++  
k++
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

LET ORIGINAL ARRAY BE "A"
LET NEW SORTED ARRAY BE "B"

FACTORS

STANDARD Ω Θ \mathcal{O}

RECURSIVE Θ Ω \mathcal{O}

ASYMPTOTIC ASYMPTOTIC ASYMPTOTIC

UPPER BOUND LOWER BOUND TIGHT BOUND

WORST CASE BEST CASE AVG. CASE

BIG Θ BIG Θ BIG Θ BIG "THEME"

$\Theta(n^k)$ $\Theta(n^k \log n)$ $\Theta(n^k \log \log n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^2 n)$ $\Theta(n^k \log^3 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^4 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^5 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^6 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^7 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^8 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^9 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{10} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{11} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{12} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{13} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{14} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{15} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{16} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{17} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{18} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{19} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{20} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{21} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{22} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{23} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{24} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{25} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{26} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{27} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{28} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{29} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{30} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{31} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{32} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{33} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{34} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{35} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{36} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{37} n)$

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$\Theta(n^k \log^{39} n)$

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$\Theta(n^k \log^{50} n)$

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$\Theta(n^k \log^{93} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{94} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{95} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{96} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{97} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{98} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{99} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{100} n)$

[RECURRENCE]

(CONT.)

[METHODS]

1. SUBSTITUTION METHOD

2. RECURSION TREE

3. MASIER THEOREM

4. SUBSTITUTION METHOD

- GUESS FORM OF SOLUTION

- VERIFY BY INDUCTION

- SOLVE FOR CONSTANT

$\Theta(n^k)$

$\Theta(n^k \log n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^2 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^3 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^4 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^5 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^6 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^7 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^8 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^9 n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{10} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{11} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{12} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{13} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{14} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{15} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{16} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{17} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{18} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{19} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{20} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{21} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{22} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{23} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{24} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{25} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{26} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{27} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{28} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{29} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{30} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{31} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{32} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{33} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{34} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{35} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{36} n)$

$\Theta(n^k \log^{37} n)$

<p

[MASTER THEOREM]

MASTER METHOD APPLIES TO RECURSIONES
OF THE FORM:

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

WHERE $a \geq 1$, $b > 1$, AND "f" IS ASYMPTOTICALLY POSITIVE.

CASE 1

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^c) \text{ WHERE } c < \log_b a \text{ THEN}$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

CASE 2

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^c) \text{ WHERE } c = \log_b a \text{ THEN}$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

CASE 3

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^c) \text{ WHERE } c > \log_b a \text{ THEN}$$

$$T(n) = \Omega(f(n))$$

NOTE

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^c \log^k n)$$

FOR SOME CONSTANT

$$k \geq 0 \text{ AND } c = \log_b a$$

$$\text{THEN, } T(n) = \Theta(n^c \log^{k+1} n)$$

$$\text{Eg. } T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n^2$$

COMPARING WITH STANDARD FORM,
HERE,

$$a = 3, b = 2, c = 2$$

$$\log_2 a = \log_2 3 = 1.5$$

$$c = 2$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^2) \quad [\text{CASE 3}]$$

$$\text{Eg. } T(n) = T(n/2) + 2^n$$

COMPARING WITH STANDARD FORM,
HERE,

$$a = 1, b = 2, c = 1$$

$$\log_2 a = \log_2 1 =$$

$$c = 1$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(2^n) \quad [\text{CASE 3}]$$

Eg. $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + cn$

COMPARING WITH STANDARD FORM,
HERE,

$$a = 4, b = 2, c = 1$$

- $\log_a b = \log_2 4 = 2$
- $c = 1$
- $\log_b a = 1 \therefore [CASE]$
- $T(n) = \Theta(n)$

Eg.

COMPARING WITH STANDARD FORM,
HERE,

- $\log_a b = \log_2 3$
- $c = 1$
- $\log_b a = 1 \therefore [CASE]$
- $T(n) = \Theta(n)$

Eg.

COMPARING WITH STANDARD FORM,
HERE,

- $\log_a b = \log_2 3$
- $c = 1$
- $\log_b a = 1 \therefore [CASE]$
- $T(n) = \Theta(n)$

[RED - BLACK TREE]

[PROPERTIES]

- EVERY NODE IS EITHER RED OR BLACK
- THE ROOT AND LEAVES ARE BLACK
- IF A NODE IS RED, PARENT IS BLACK
- ALL SIMPLE PATHS FROM ANY NODE "x" TO A DESCENDANT LEAF HAVE THE SAME NUMBER OF BLACK NODES
- THAT IS "BLACK-HEIGHT" (x)

Eg.

10, 18, 7, 15, 16, 30, 25, 40, 80, 2, 1, 70

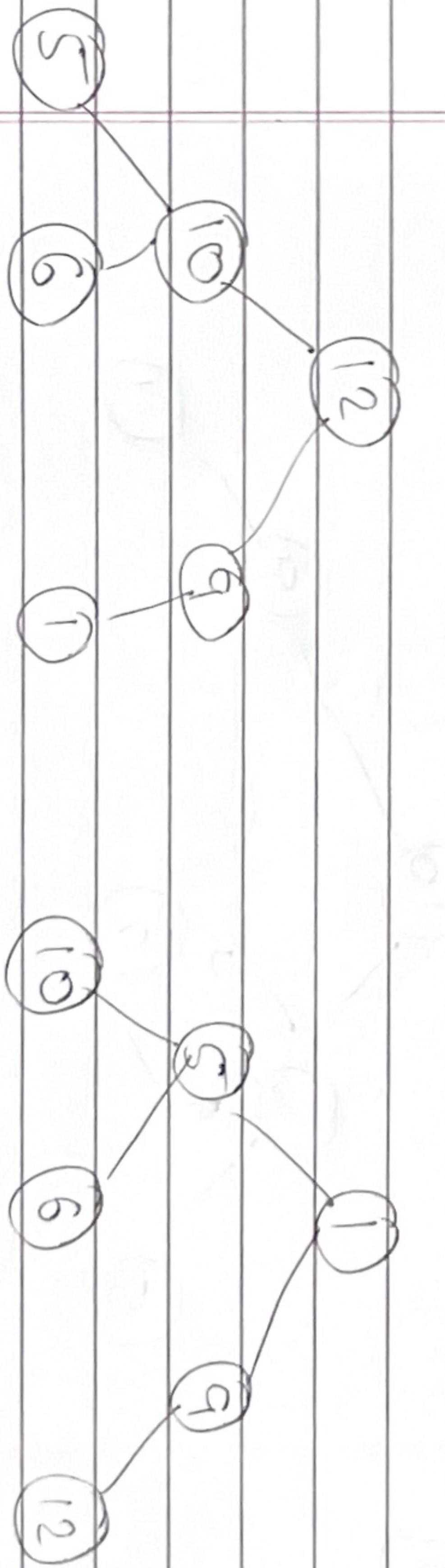
HEAP SORT

IF THE TREE IS EMPTY, CREATE
THE ROOT NODE AS BLACK
ELSE CREATE NEW NODE AS LEAF
NODE AS RED

IF PARENT OF A NEW NODE IS BLACK
THEN EXIT
DO TRADING A LOT "R"
IF PARENT OF A NEW NODE IS RED
CHECK COLOR OF A PARENT'S SIBLING
OF NEW NODE

IF BLACK OR NULL THEN PERFORM
SWITABLE ROTATION AND RECOLOR.

IF RED THEN TRE-COLOR AND
ALSO CHECK IF PARENT'S PARENT
OF NEW NODE IS NOT ROOT THEN
RECOLOR IT AND RECHECK



MAX HEAP

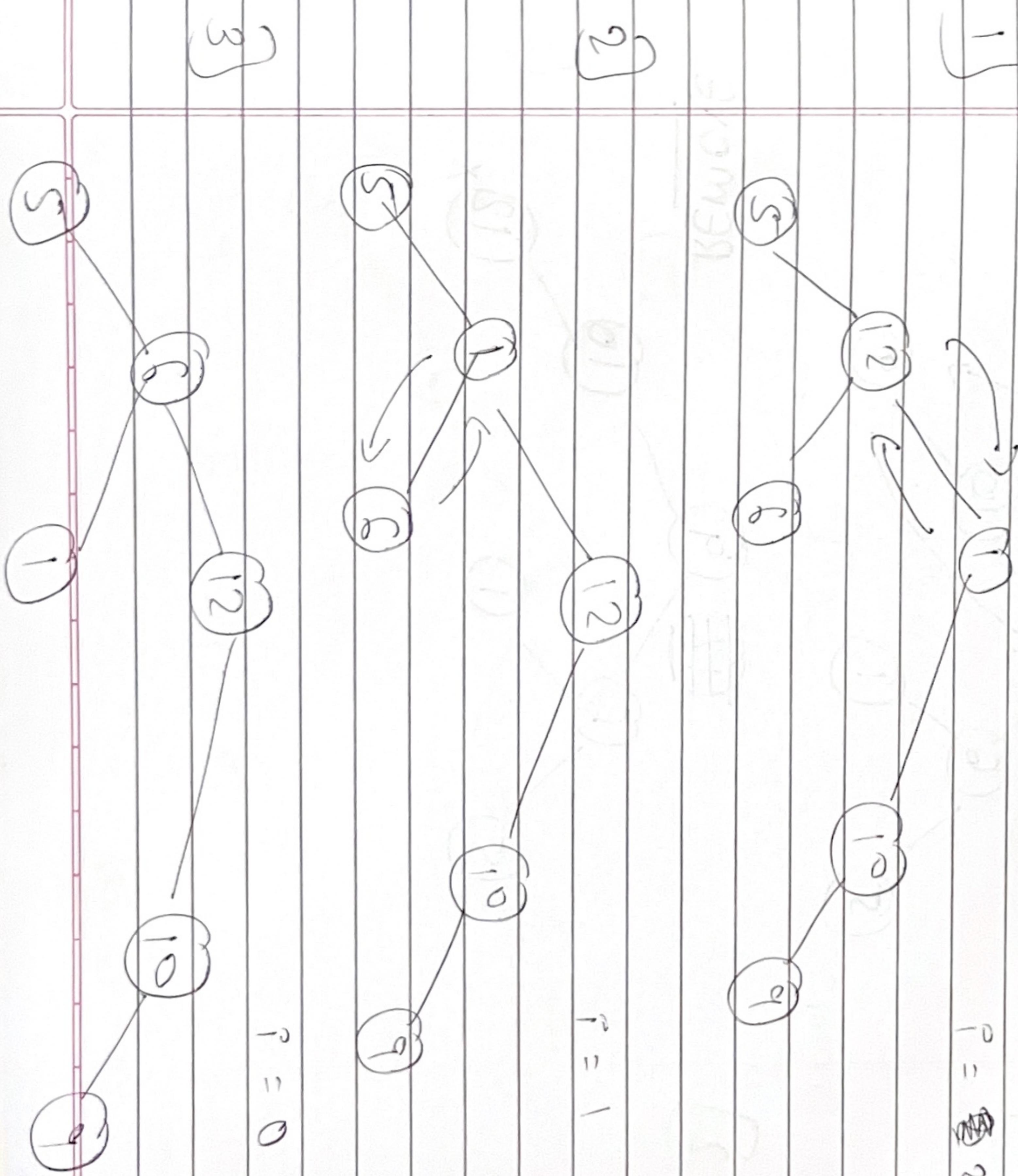
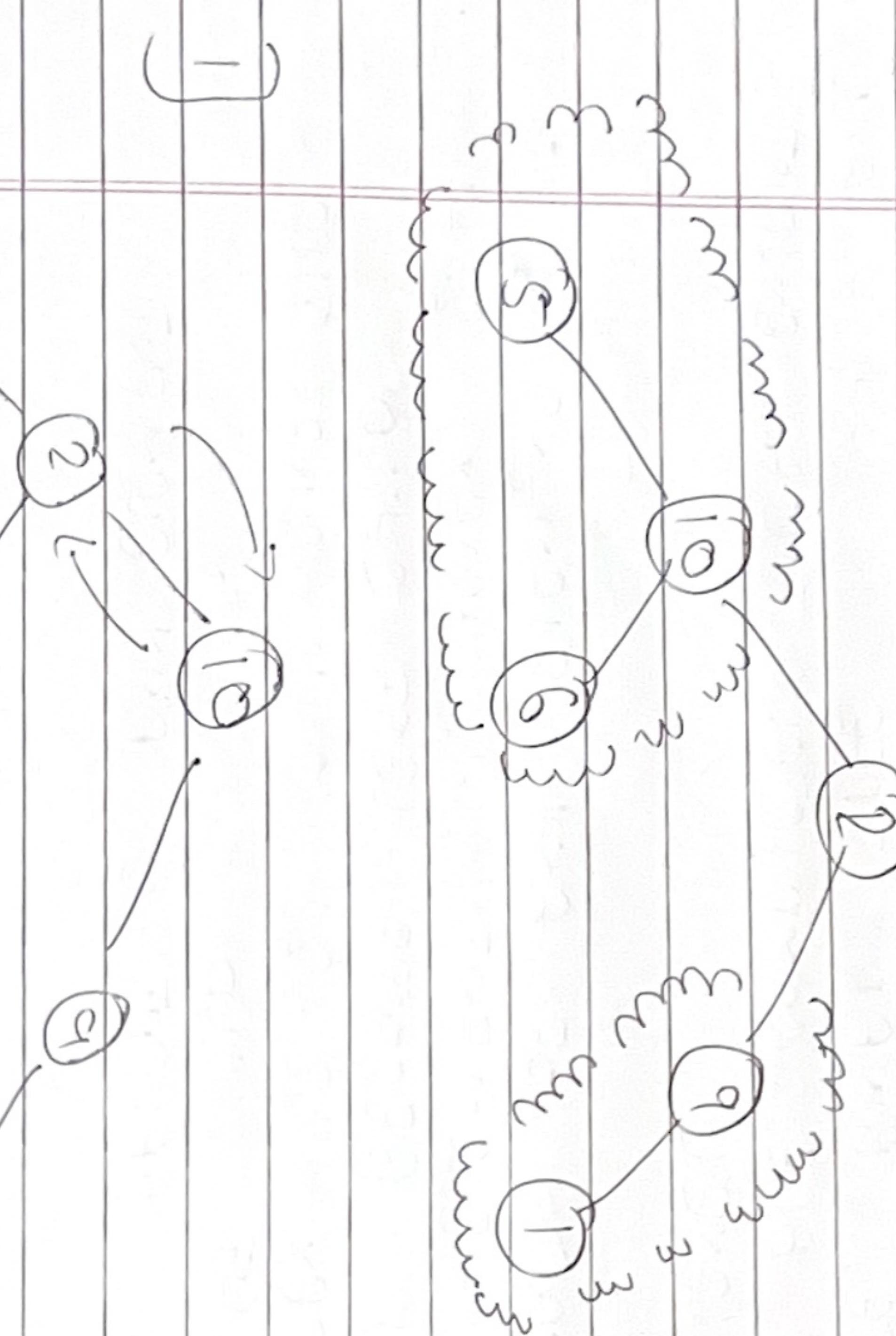
MIN HEAP

- A SORTING TECHNIQUE THAT USES A COMPLETE BINARY TREE IN WHICH ALL LEVELS ARE COMPLETELY FILLED EXCEPT LAST LEVEL
- INDEX OF ANY ELEMENT IS " i "
- THE ELEMENT IN INDEX " $2i+1$ " WILL BECOME LEFT CHILD
- INDEX " $2i+2$ " WILL GIVE THE RIGHT CHILD
- ALSO PARENT OF ANY ELEMENT

HOW TO HEAPIFY
IF SUBS ARE MAX

PAGE No / / /
DATE / / /

0 1 2 3 4 5
1 12 9 5 6 10
 $n = 6$
 $i^0 = 6/2 - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$



WORKING

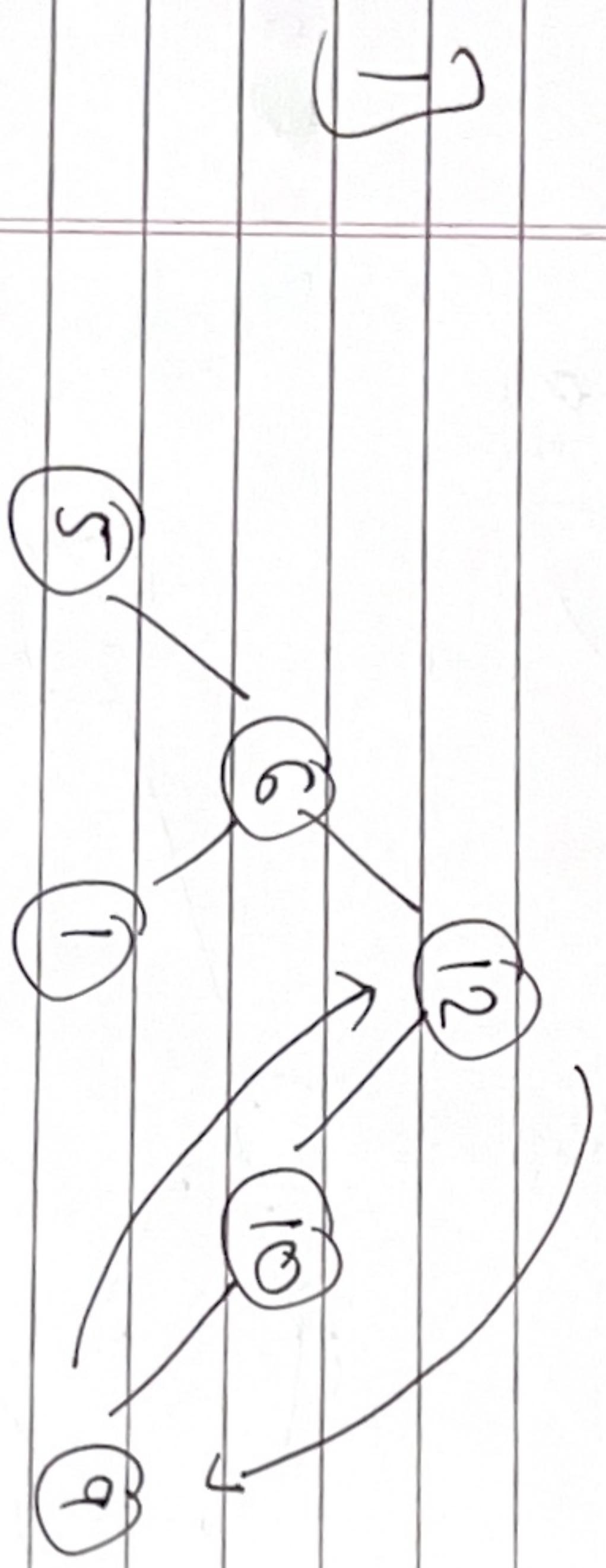
MAKE SURE THE TREE IS IN THE MAX-HEAP PROPERTY

SWAP

REMOVE

HEAPIFY

SWAP

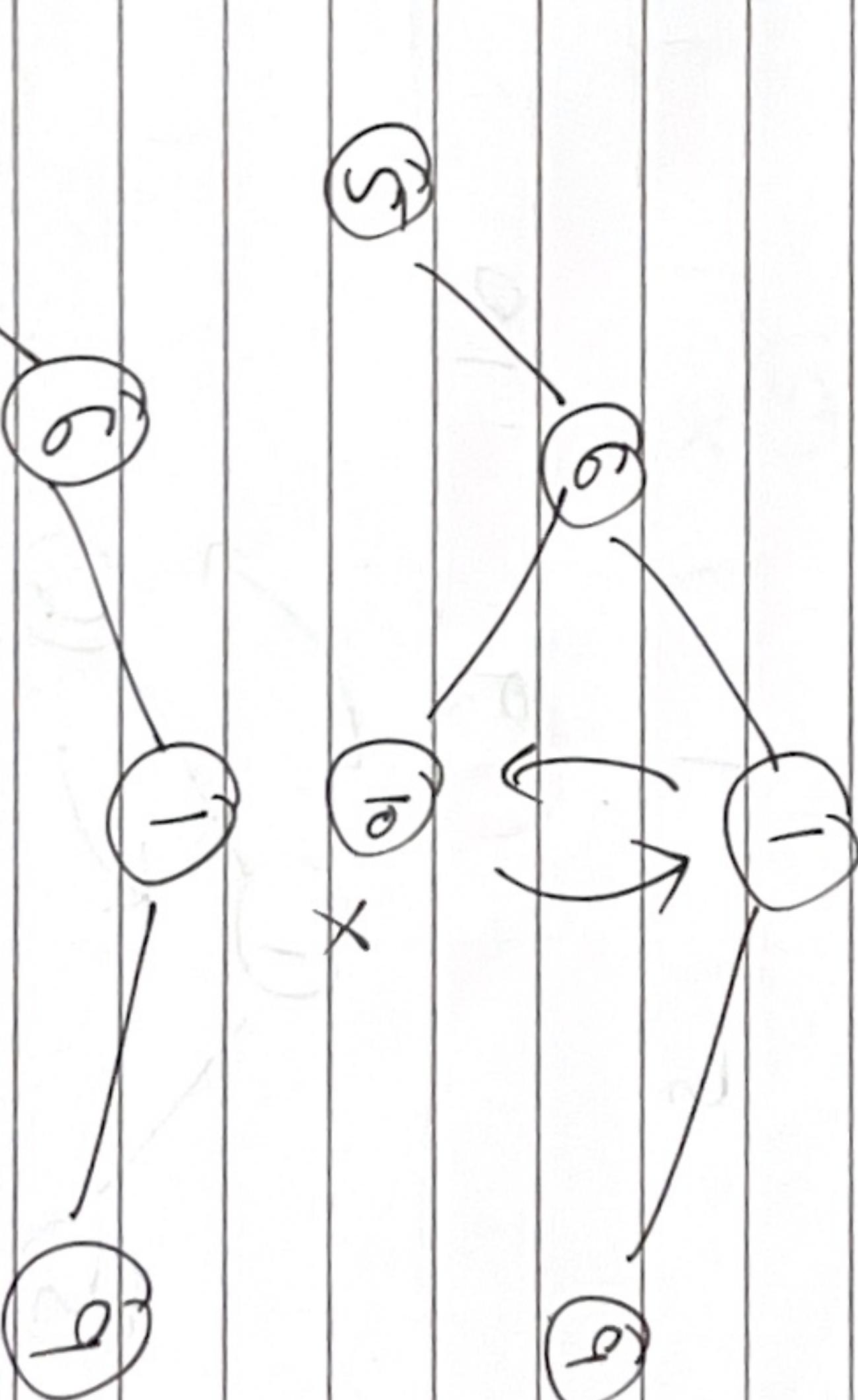


REMOVE

1

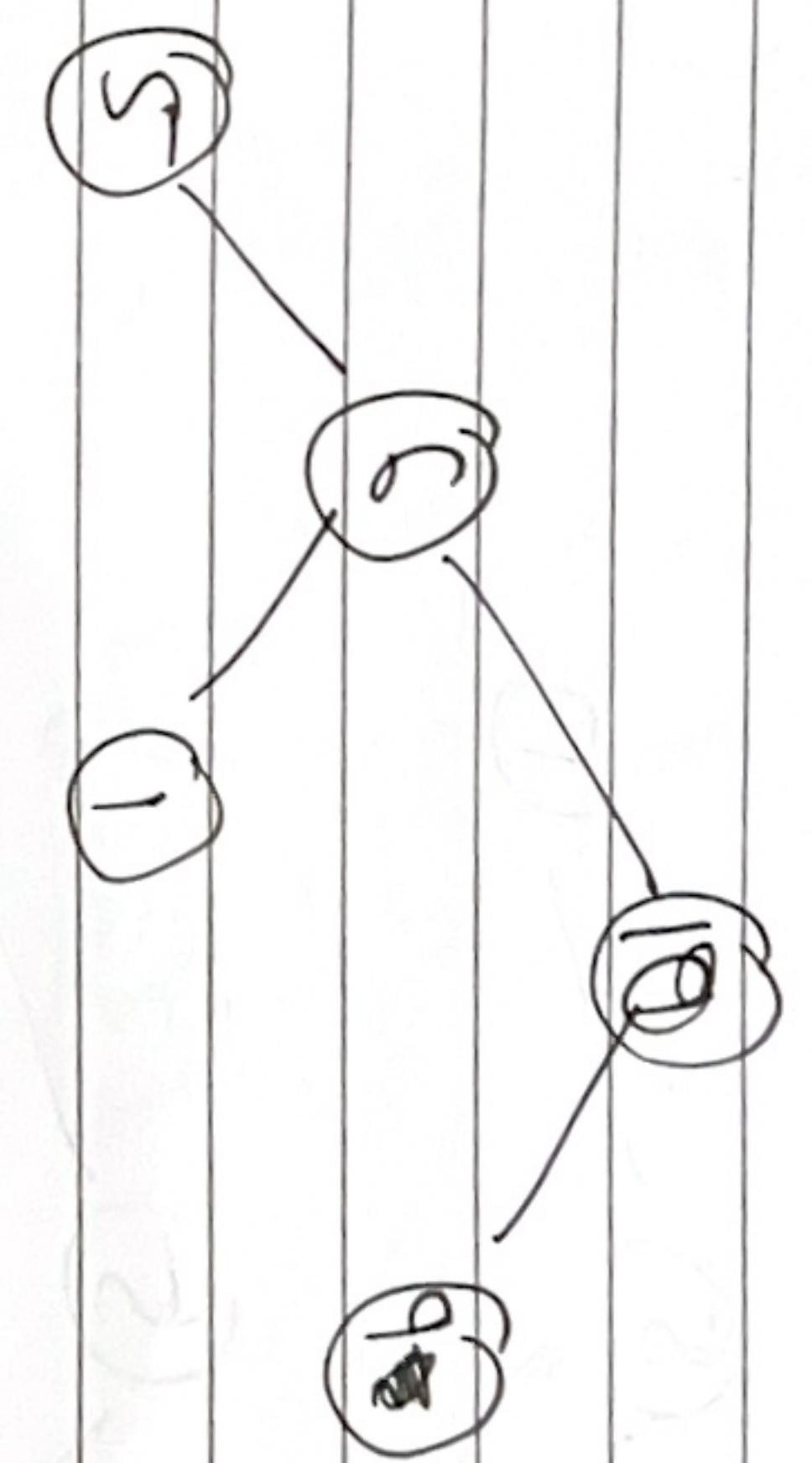
10 2 9 5 1
12

SWAP

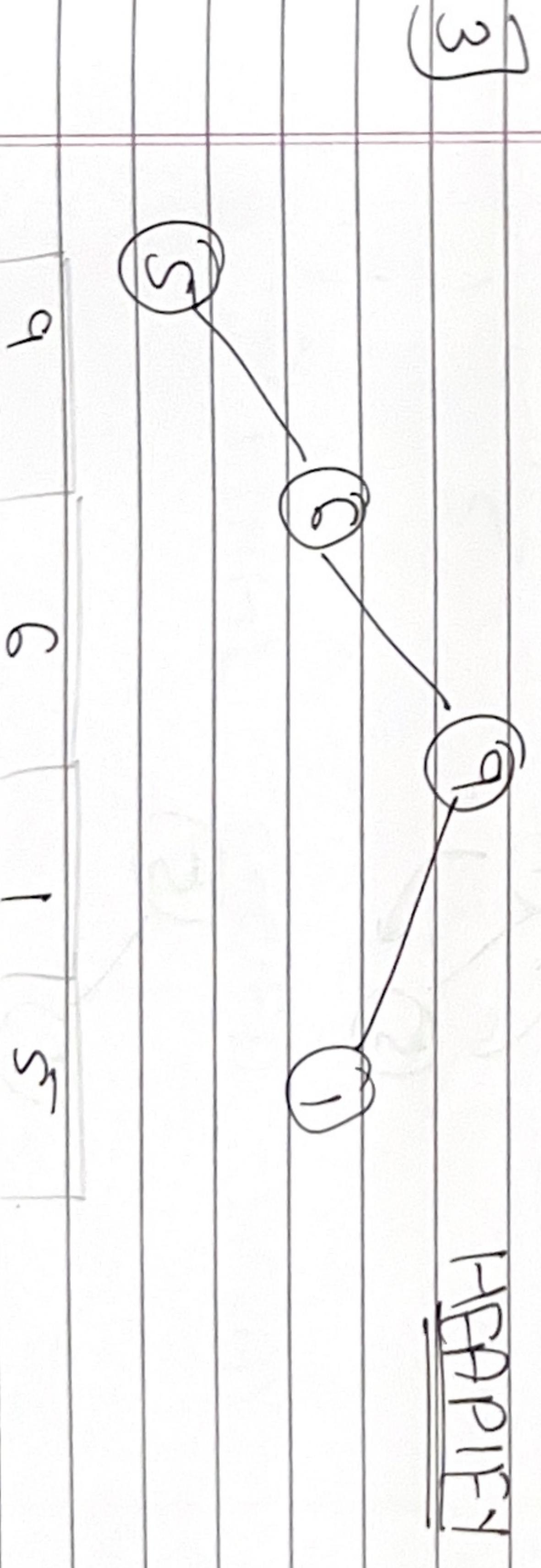


Remove

3



HEAPIFY



9 6 1 5

10 12

