

Data Structures and Algorithms

CMPSC 465

LECTURE 5, 9/2

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9/1/2015

Some of these slides are based on slides of S. Raschodnikova, A. Smith, K. Wayne, E. Demaine and C. Leiserson

Merge Sort

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MERGE( $A, p, q, r$ )
1   $n_1 = q - p + 1$ 
2   $n_2 = r - q$ 
3  let  $L[1 \dots n_1 + 1]$  and  $R[1 \dots n_2 + 1]$  be new arrays
4  for  $i = 1$  to  $n_1$ 
5       $L[i] = A[p + i - 1]$ 
6  for  $j = 1$  to  $n_2$ 
7       $R[j] = A[q + j]$ 
8   $L[n_1 + 1] = \infty$ 
9   $R[n_2 + 1] = \infty$ 
10  $i = 1$ 
11  $j = 1$ 
12 for  $k = p$  to  $r$ 
13     if  $L[i] \leq R[j]$ 
14          $A[k] = L[i]$ 
15          $i = i + 1$ 
16     else  $A[k] = R[j]$ 
17          $j = j + 1$ 

MERGE-SORT( $A, p, r$ )
1  if  $p < r$ 
2       $q = \lfloor (p + r) / 2 \rfloor$ 
3      MERGE-SORT( $A, p, q$ )
4      MERGE-SORT( $A, q + 1, r$ )
5      MERGE( $A, p, q, r$ )
  
```

The divide-and-conquer design paradigm

1. **Divide** the problem into subproblems that are smaller instances of the subproblem.
2. **Conquer** the subproblems by solving them recursively.
3. **Combine** subproblem solutions to give a solution to the original problem.