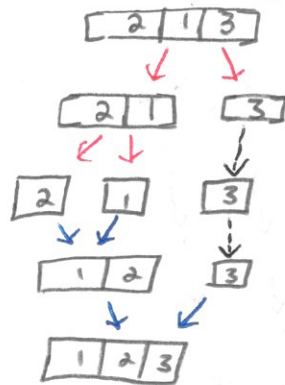


- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

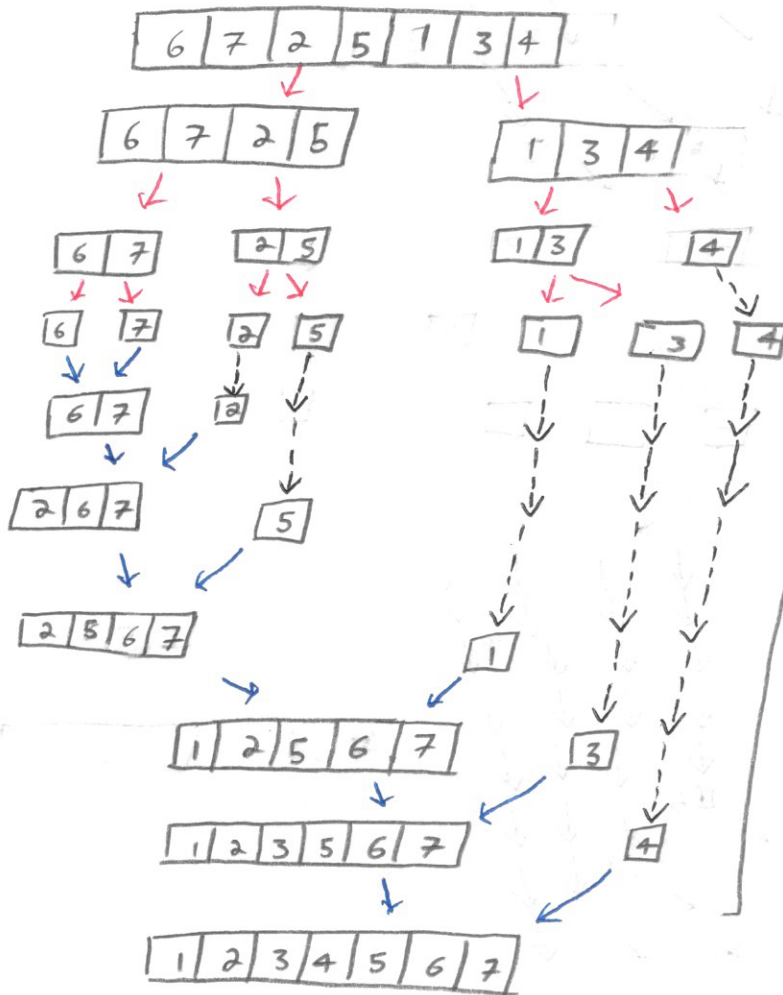
Win:



All numbers being carried over are in black.  
 All Splits are shown in red.  
 All merges are in blue.

Time:

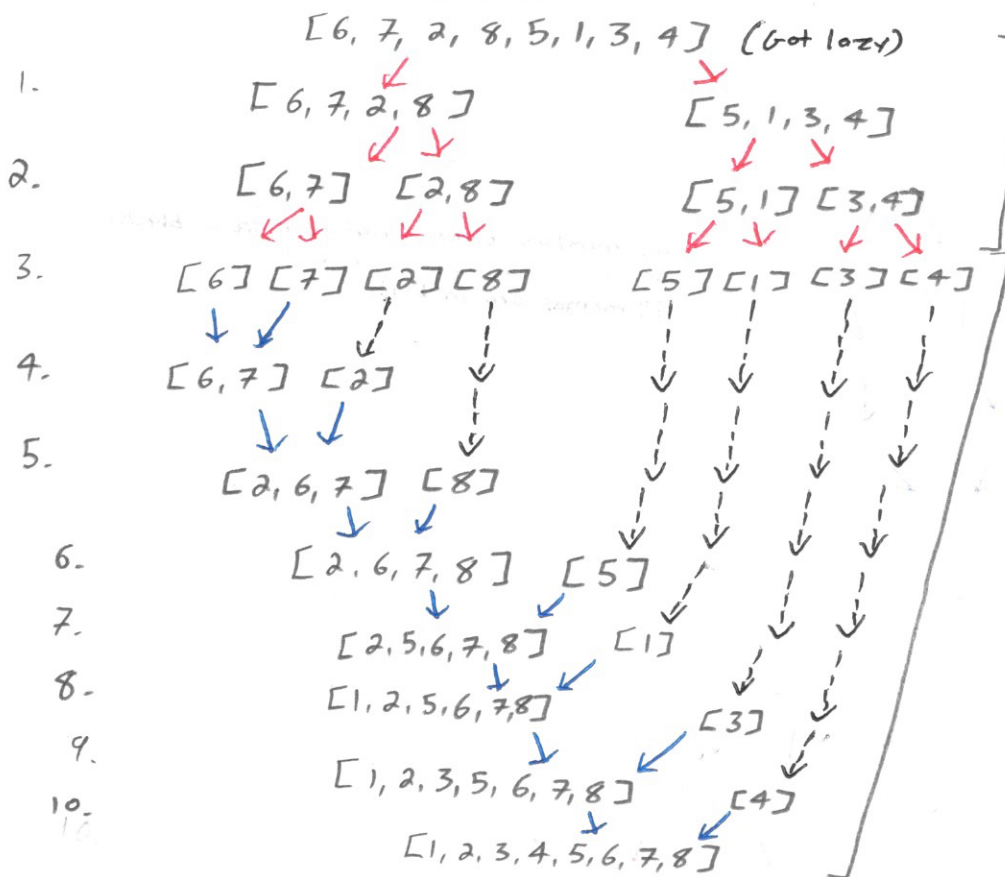
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.



the ceiling of  
 $\log_2(n)$   
 passes to completely  
 split for an  
 array of odd  
 length.

$n-1$  passes to  
 merge completely

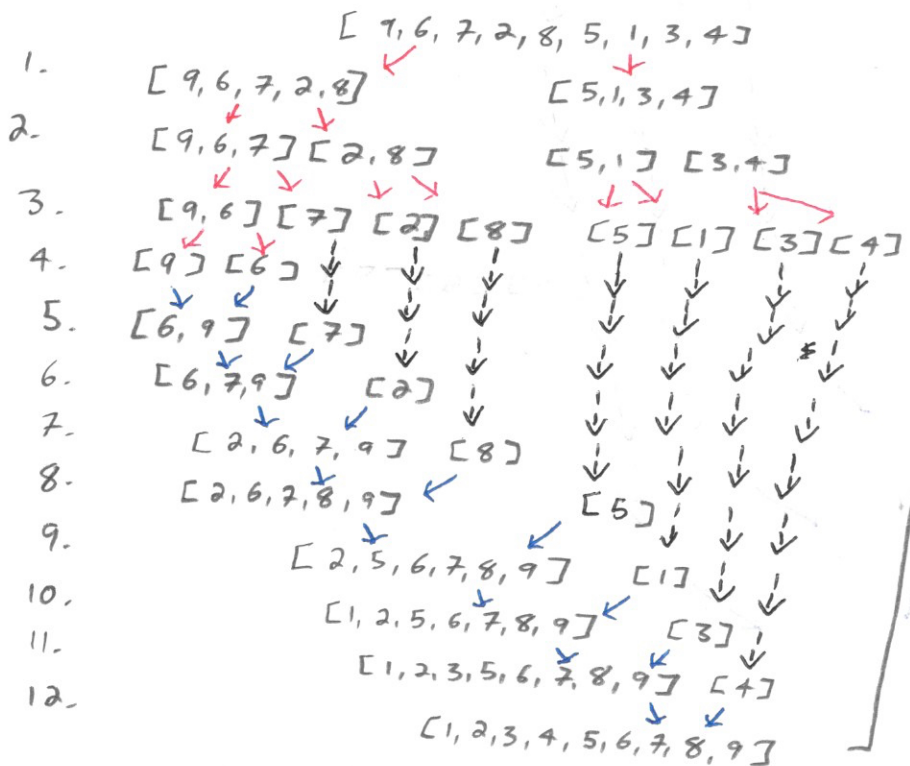
Jeremy:



Took  $\log_2(n)$  passes  
to completely split an  
array of even length

$n-1$  passes to  
merge

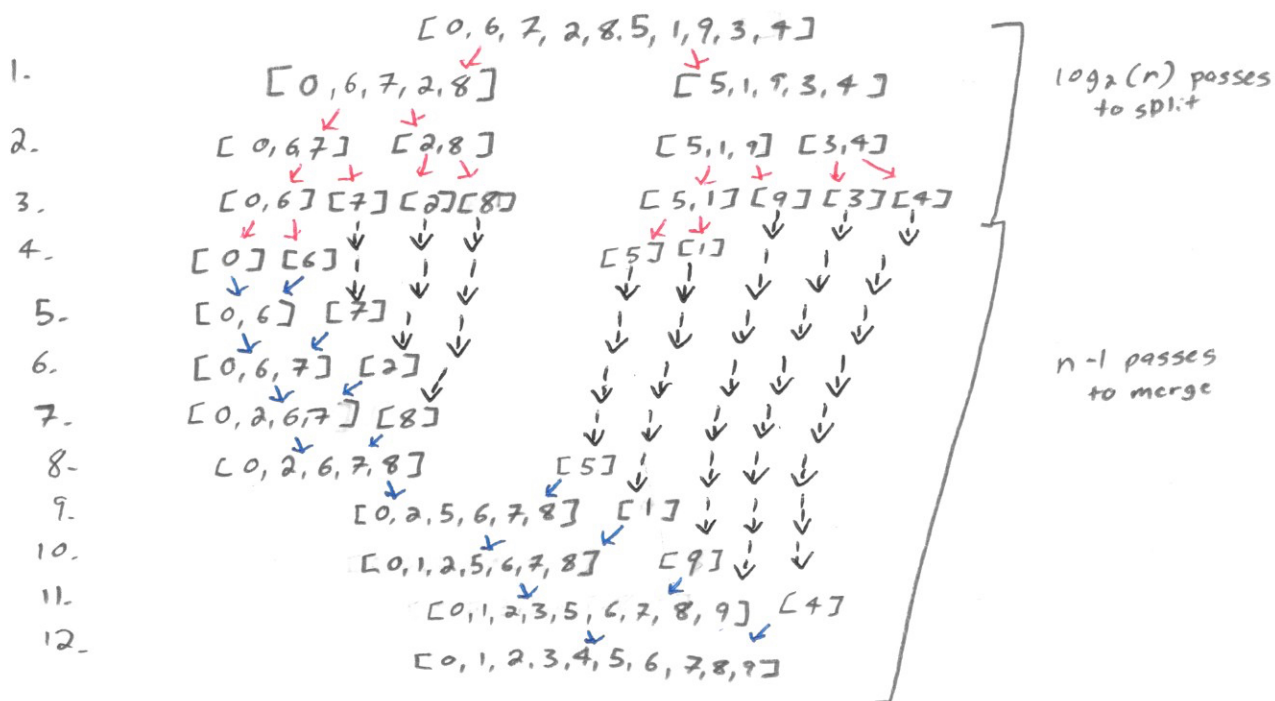
Régine:



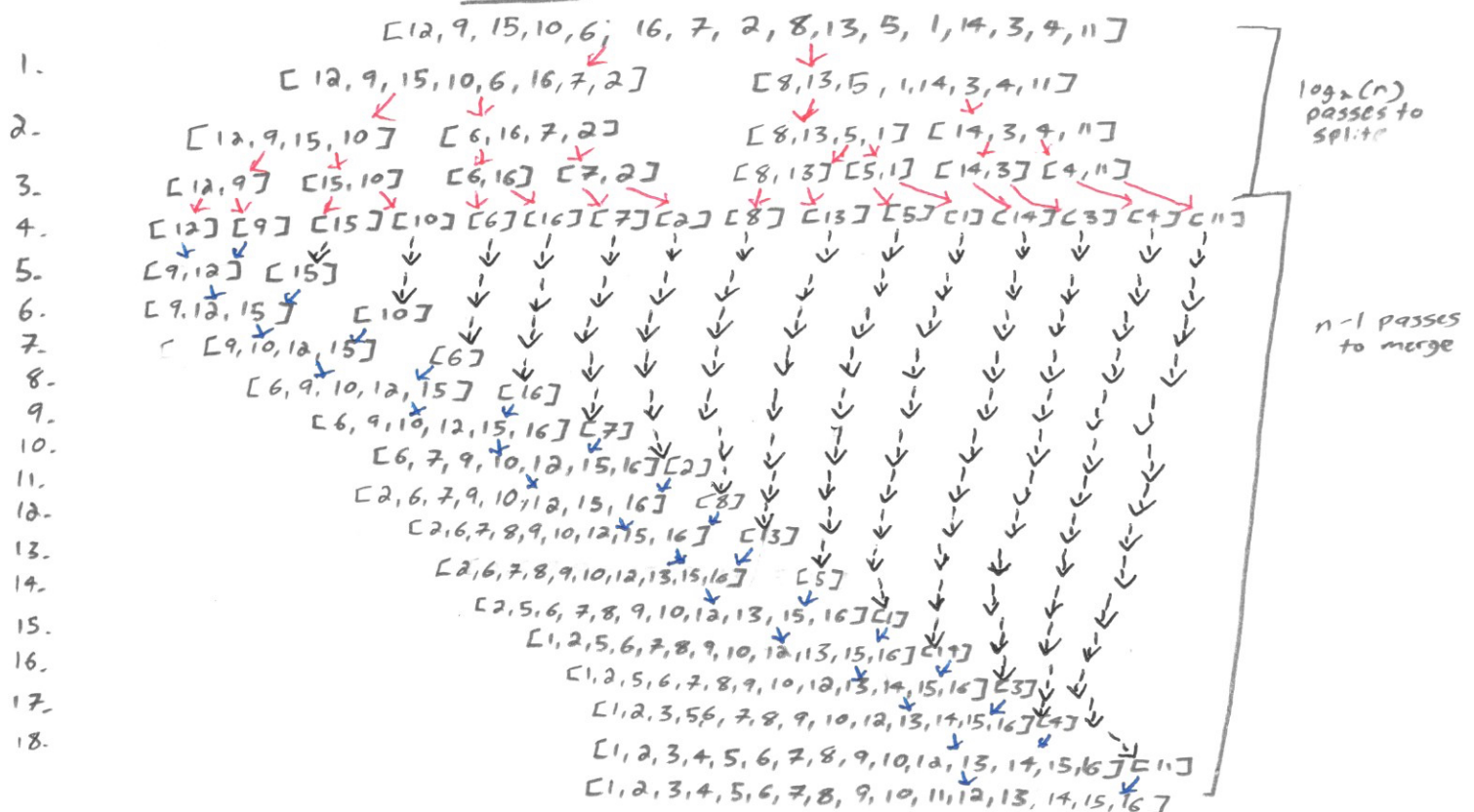
Ceiling of  $\log_2(n)$   
again

$n-1$  passes  
to merge

Richard:



William:



Explanation: The runtime for this algorithm is  $O(n \log_2(n))$ . According to the trace diagrams, it takes  $\log_2(n)$  passes to split the array completely so that each value in the original array is in an array with length 1. It takes  $n-1$  passes to merge these arrays, indicating a runtime of  $O(n)$  for merging. Since both runtimes relate to the same dataset they stack multiplicatively, resulting in a run time of  $O(n \log n)$ .