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Aim-

We have to implement 3 Algorithms using divide and conquer Approach.

- *Merge sort*
- *Quick sort*
- *Strassens's Multiplication*

Tools & Language Used-

- ❑ Java - for coding the algorithm and calculating time
- ❑ Python - for plotting graphs using matplotlib module.

Code & Analysis-

1. Merge sort:

- ❑ It divides the input array in two halves, calls itself for the two halves and then merges the two sorted halves.

Code:

```
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Random;

public class MergeSort {
```

```

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

    File f=new File("D:\\java file handling\\merge_sort_analysis.txt");
    BufferedWriter bw=new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(f,false),2);

    //50000,75000,100000,125000,150000,175000,200000
    List<Integer>
TestCase=Arrays.asList(50000,75000,100000,125000,150000,175000,200000);
    int[] best;
    int[] worst;
    int[] avg;

    int k=0;
    bw.write(" \tNumber_of_Input\tTime_Taken\n");

    while(k < TestCase.size()) {

        int arrSize=TestCase.get(k);
        best=new int[arrSize];
        worst=new int[arrSize];
        avg=new int[arrSize];

        Random rand=new Random();// To Generate Random Numbers...

        for(int i=0;i<arrSize;i++) {
            avg[i]=rand.nextInt(arrSize*10);           //Filling
Numbers in the range of (0, arrSize*10-1) in array of size arrSize
        }

        for(int i=0;i<arrSize;i++) {
            best[i]=avg[i];
        }
        Arrays.sort(best);                             // To make a sorted
array... which we will use for best case..

        for(int i=0;i<arrSize;i++) {
            worst[i]=best[arrSize-1-i];           // To make reverse order of
the Best case ... to Check worst case..
        }

        // For Best Case
        long initialTime=System.nanoTime();

        merge_sort(best,0,arrSize-1);

        long TimeTaken=System.nanoTime()-initialTime;
    }
}

```



```

        if(i<j) {
            int mid=(i+j)/2;
            merge_sort(arr,i,mid);
            merge_sort(arr,mid+1,j);
            merge(arr,i,mid,j);
        }
    }

    private static void merge(int[] arr, int l, int m, int r) {
        int n1 = m - l + 1;
        int n2 = r - m;
        int L[] = new int[n1];
        int R[] = new int[n2];

        for (int i = 0; i < n1; ++i)
            L[i] = arr[l + i];

        for (int j = 0; j < n2; ++j)
            R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j];

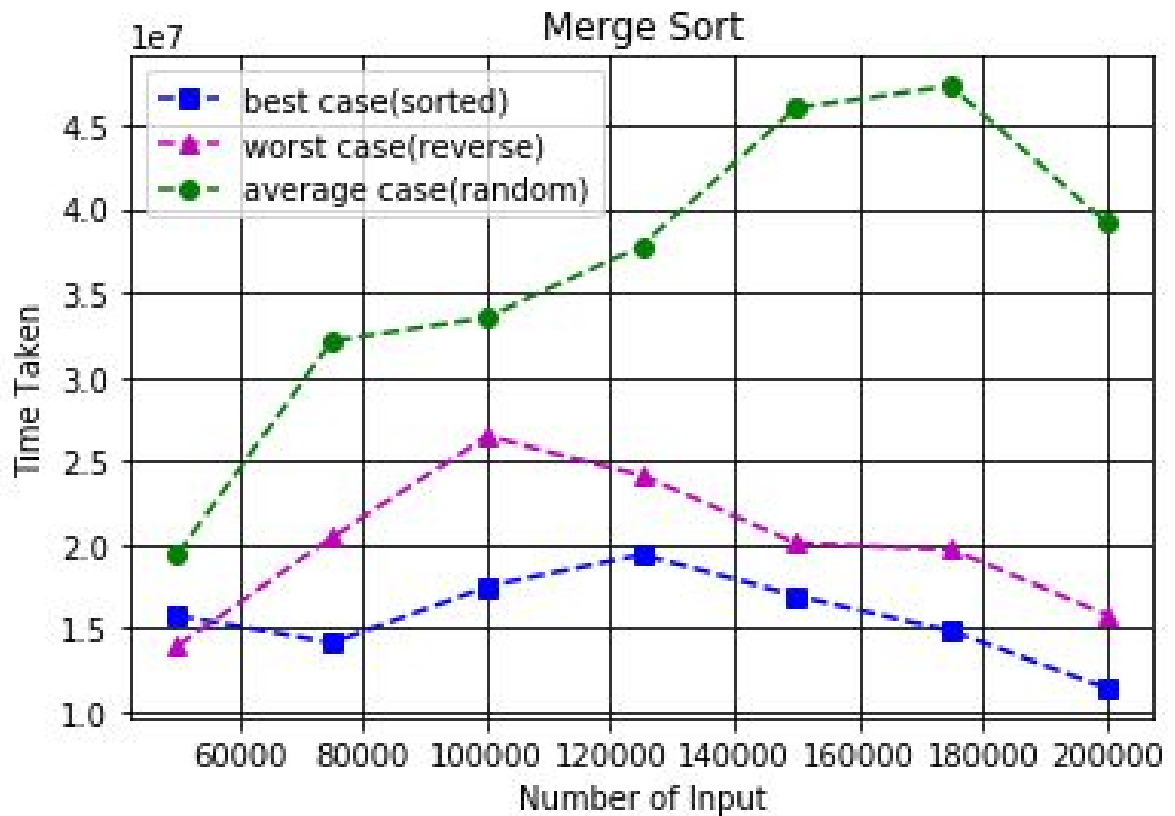
        int i = 0, j = 0;
        int k = l;
        while (i < n1 && j < n2) {

            if (L[i] <= R[j]) {
                arr[k] = L[i];
                i++;
            }
            else {
                arr[k] = R[j];
                j++;
            }
            k++;
        }

        while (i < n1) {
            arr[k] = L[i];
            i++;
            k++;
        }
        while (j < n2) {
            arr[k] = R[j];
            j++;
            k++;
        }
    }
}

```

Graph:



2. Quick Sort

- ❑ QuickSort is a Divide and Conquer algorithm. It picks an element as pivot and partitions the given array around the picked pivot.

Code:

```
static int partition(int arr[], int low, int high)
{
    int pivot = arr[high];
    int i = (low-1);
    for (int j=low; j<high; j++)
    {
        if (arr[j] < pivot)
        {
```

```

        i++;
        int temp = arr[i];
        arr[i] = arr[j];
        arr[j] = temp;
    }

}

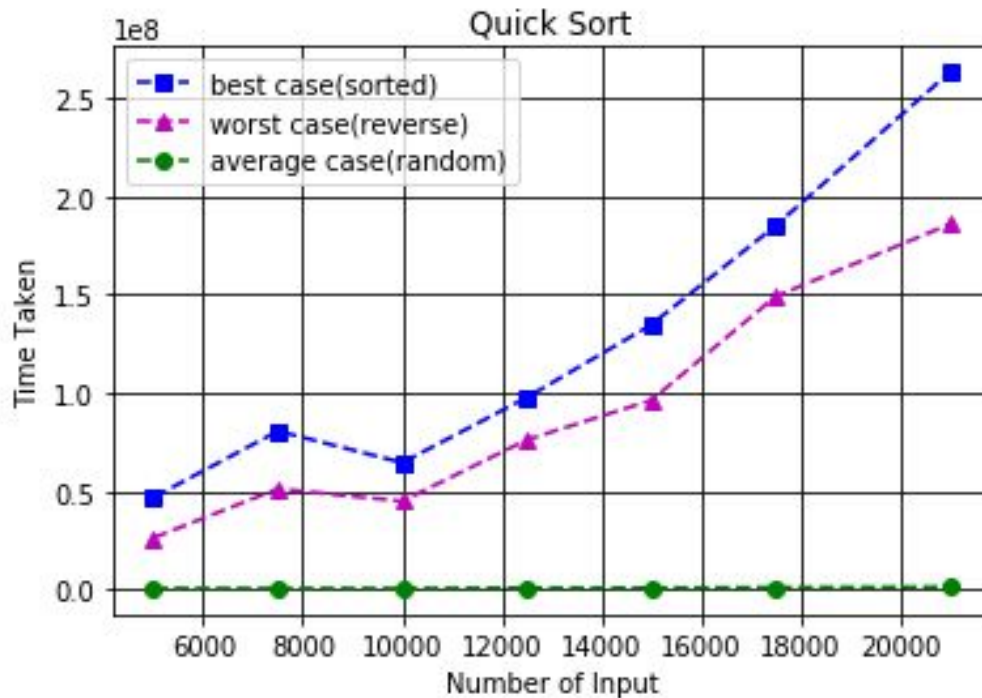
int temp = arr[i+1];
arr[i+1] = arr[high];
arr[high] = temp;

return i+1;
}

static void quicksort(int arr[], int low, int high)
{
    if (low < high)
    {
        int pi = partition(arr, low, high);
        quicksort(arr, low, pi-1);
        quicksort(arr, pi+1, high);
    }
}

```

Graph:



3. Strassen's Multiplication:

- ❑ Strassen's Matrix multiplication can be performed only on square matrices where n is a power of 2. Order of both of the matrices are $n \times n$.

Code:

```
private static int[][] strassens_mul(int[][] A, int[][] B) {
    int n = A.length;

    int[][] R = new int[n][n];

    if (n == 1)
        R[0][0] = A[0][0] * B[0][0];
    else
    {
        int[][] A11 = new int[n/2][n/2];
        int[][] A12 = new int[n/2][n/2];
        int[][] A21 = new int[n/2][n/2];
        int[][] A22 = new int[n/2][n/2];
        int[][] B11 = new int[n/2][n/2];
        int[][] B12 = new int[n/2][n/2];
        int[][] B21 = new int[n/2][n/2];
        int[][] B22 = new int[n/2][n/2];
    }
}
```



```

        split(A, A11, 0, 0);
        split(A, A12, 0, n/2);
        split(A, A21, n/2, 0);
        split(A, A22, n/2, n/2);

        split(B, B11, 0, 0);
        split(B, B12, 0, n/2);
        split(B, B21, n/2, 0);
        split(B, B22, n/2, n/2);

        int [][] M1 = strassens_mul(add(A11, A22), add(B11, B22));
        int [][] M2 = strassens_mul(add(A21, A22), B11);
        int [][] M3 = strassens_mul(A11, sub(B12, B22));
        int [][] M4 = strassens_mul(A22, sub(B21, B11));
        int [][] M5 = strassens_mul(add(A11, A12), B22);
        int [][] M6 = strassens_mul(sub(A21, A11), add(B11, B12));
        int [][] M7 = strassens_mul(sub(A12, A22), add(B21, B22));

        int [][] C11 = add(sub(add(M1, M4), M5), M7);
        int [][] C12 = add(M3, M5);
        int [][] C21 = add(M2, M4);
        int [][] C22 = add(sub(add(M1, M3), M2), M6);

        join(C11, R, 0, 0);
        join(C12, R, 0, n/2);
        join(C21, R, n/2, 0);
        join(C22, R, n/2, n/2);
    }
    return R;
}

public static int[][] sub(int[][] A, int[][] B)
{
    int n = A.length;
    int[][] C = new int[n][n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
            C[i][j] = A[i][j] - B[i][j];
    return C;
}

public static int[][] add(int[][] A, int[][] B)

```

```

{
    int n = A.length;
    int[][] C = new int[n][n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
            C[i][j] = A[i][j] + B[i][j];
    return C;
}

public static void split(int[][] P, int[][] C, int iB, int jB)
{
    for(int i1 = 0, i2 = iB; i1 < C.length; i1++, i2++)
        for(int j1 = 0, j2 = jB; j1 < C.length; j1++, j2++)
            C[i1][j1] = P[i2][j2];
}

public static void join(int[][] C, int[][] P, int iB, int jB)
{
    for(int i1 = 0, i2 = iB; i1 < C.length; i1++, i2++)
        for(int j1 = 0, j2 = jB; j1 < C.length; j1++, j2++)
            P[i2][j2] = C[i1][j1];
}

```

Graph:

