

RECURSION Concepts

& Qns



“

video
8



मैं, DSA की शपथ
लेता हूँ कि मैं जो पढ़ाउगा
वही तो अच्छे से पढ़ाउगा।

”

Facebook
Instagram } → code story with MIK

(Twitter) → CS with MIK

code story with MIK → 

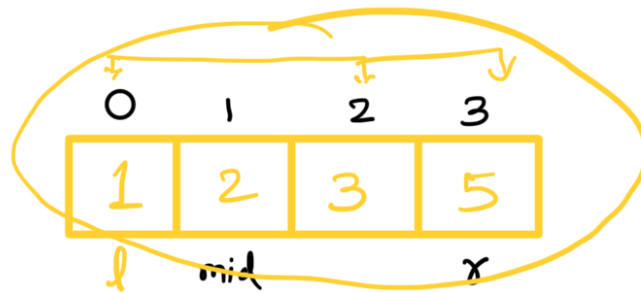
Motivation
(भाषण)

☞ Coding is not just about building things, but about continuously learning and improving ☹

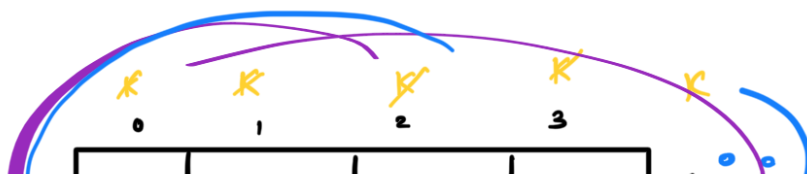
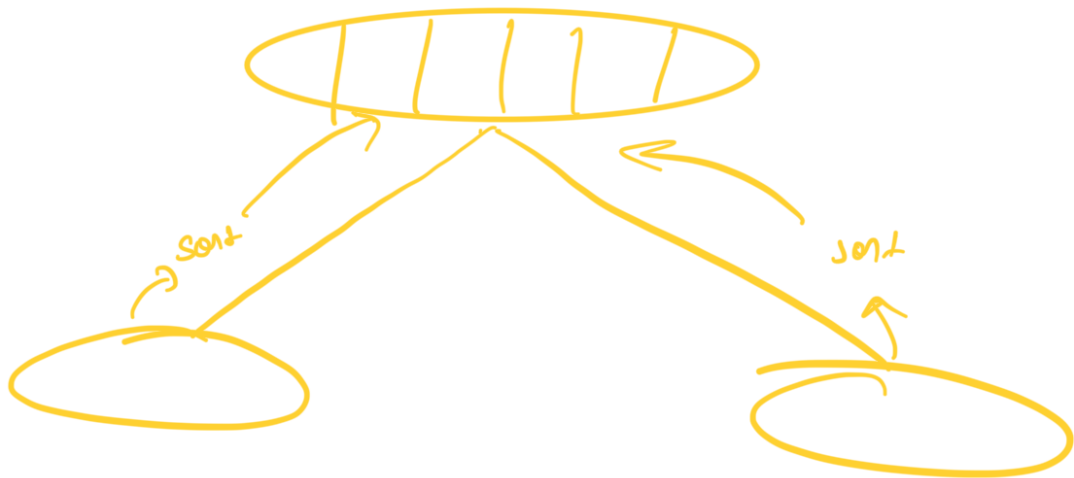
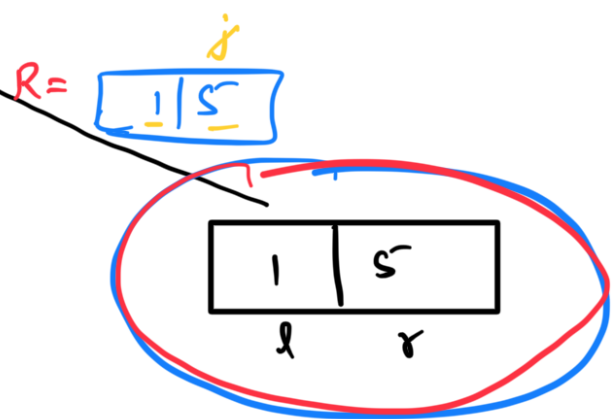
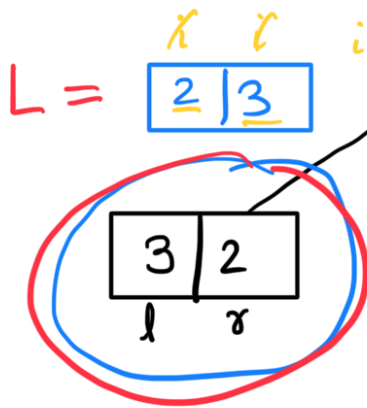
⇒ Keep learning & upskilling.

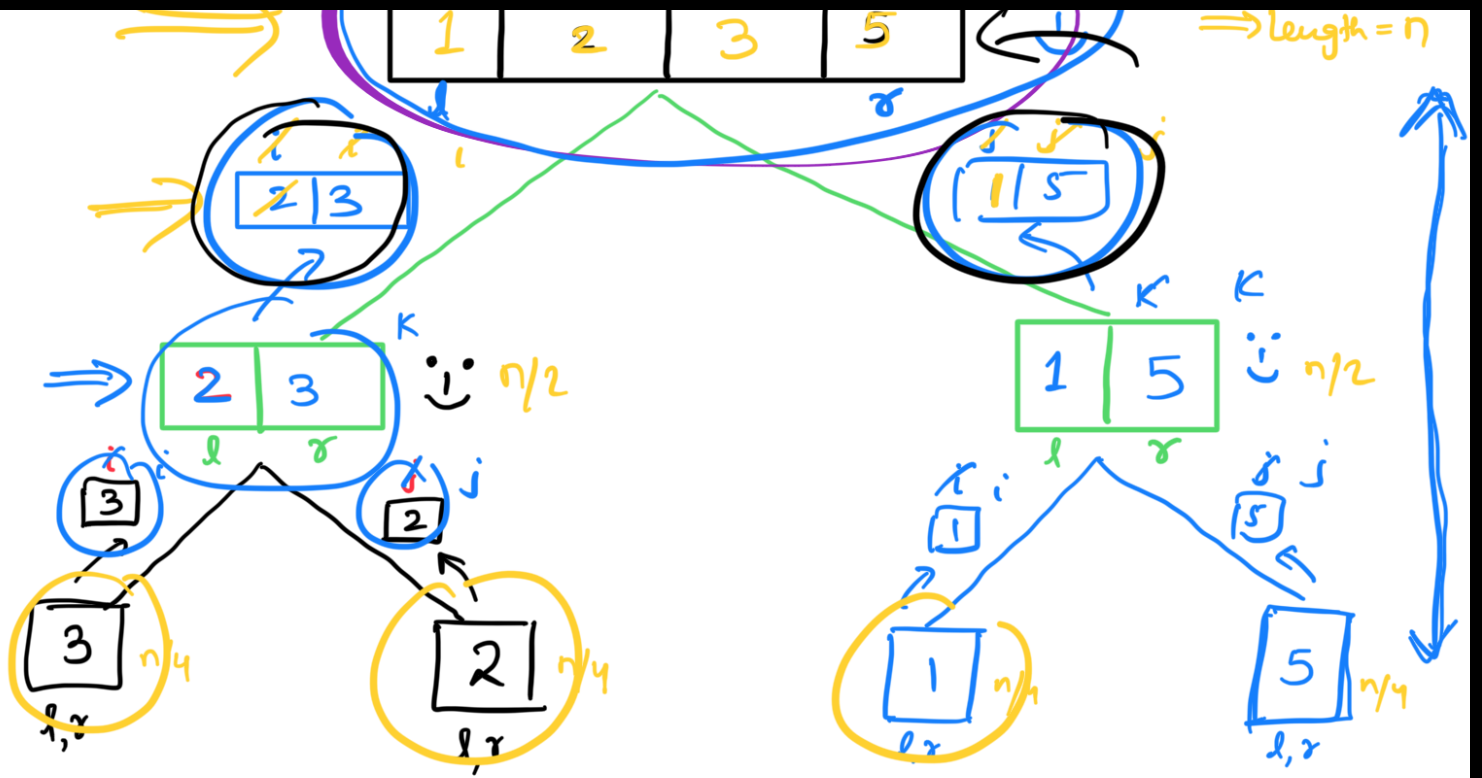
#code story with MIK ...

MERGE SORT



merge .





$$n \rightarrow n/2 \rightarrow n/4 \dots 1$$

$$n \rightarrow n/2 \rightarrow n/4 \dots 1 \Rightarrow \log(n)$$

$$\text{depth} = n * \log(n)$$

$$T.C = O(n * \log(n))$$

merge $n \rightarrow n/2 \rightarrow n/4 \dots 1$

$$S.C = \log(n) \rightarrow \text{recursion stack of system.}$$

Like with Story:-

Let's write code:

(*) array, n \rightarrow Solve(array, 0, n-1);

(*) mid = $l + (r-1)/2$;


\rightarrow Solve(array, l, mid); // L

\rightarrow Solve(array, mid+1, r); // R

\rightarrow merge अंश

(*) if length is 1 \rightarrow if (l == r)
return;

Story To Code:-

 void mergeSort(arr, l, r) {
 if (l == r) { // only one element.
 return;
 }

mid = $l + (r-1)/2$

$$mid = l + (r-l)/2$$

```
mergeSort(arr, l, m);
```

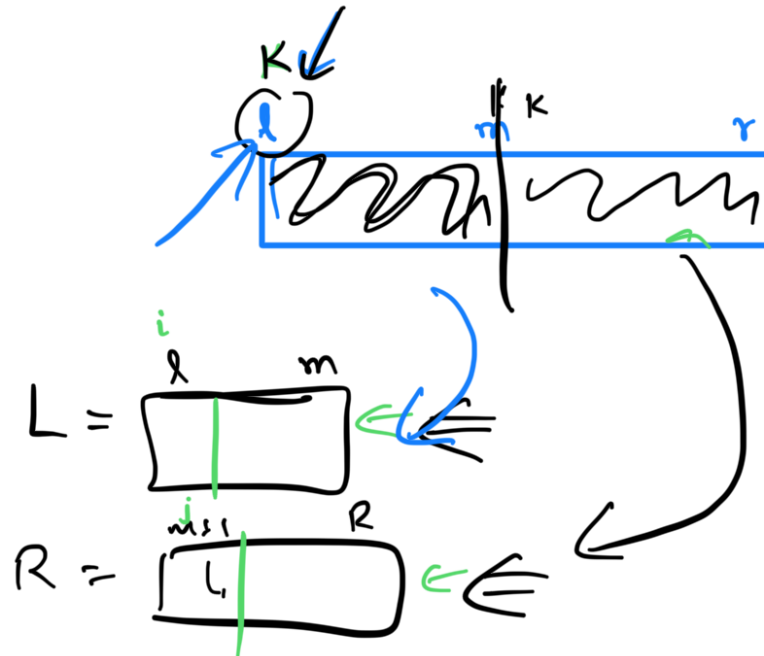
// Trust

```
mergeSort(arr, m+1, r);
```

// Trust

```
merge(arr, l, m, r);
```

}



```
merge(arr, l, m, r) {
```

$L \rightarrow m-l+1 \rightarrow n_1$

$R \rightarrow r-m \rightarrow n_2$

$\Rightarrow [n_1]$

$\Rightarrow O(n)$

~~L [n1]~~
⇒ R [n2] ←
int k = 1;

```
for ( i = 0; i < n1 ; i++ ) {
```

```
    L[i] = arr[k];  
    k++;
```

```
}
```

```
for ( i = 0; i < n2 ; i++ ) {
```

```
    R[i] = arr[k];  
    k++;
```

```
}
```

// merge them in arr;

int i = 0; → L

int j = 0 → R

k = 1; → arr

```
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];  
    k++;  
    j++;  
}
```

}