

## Count of Number of Inversions

70, 50, 60, 10, 20, 30, 80, 15

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

70 → 50, 60, 10, 20, 30, 15

50 → 10, 20, 30, 15

60 → 10, 20, 30, 15

10 → X

20 → 15

30 → 15

80 → 15

15 → X

Inversion

↳  $i < j$  → index

AND numbers

$a(i) > a(j)$

# Inversions = 17

- 1) Divide →  $\text{mid} = i + (j-i)/2 \rightarrow O(1)$
- 2) Conquer →  $T(n/2) + T(n/2)$
- 3) combine → merge procedure → MergeSort  
↳ n

## Recurrence Relation

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n$$

Using master's method / substitution method

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{O(n \log n)}}$$

# Recursive

## Tree

$10 \rightarrow$   
 $50 \rightarrow 15, 20, 30$   
 $60 \rightarrow 15, 20, 30$   
 $70 \rightarrow 15, 20, 30$   
 $\frac{0+7}{2} = 3$

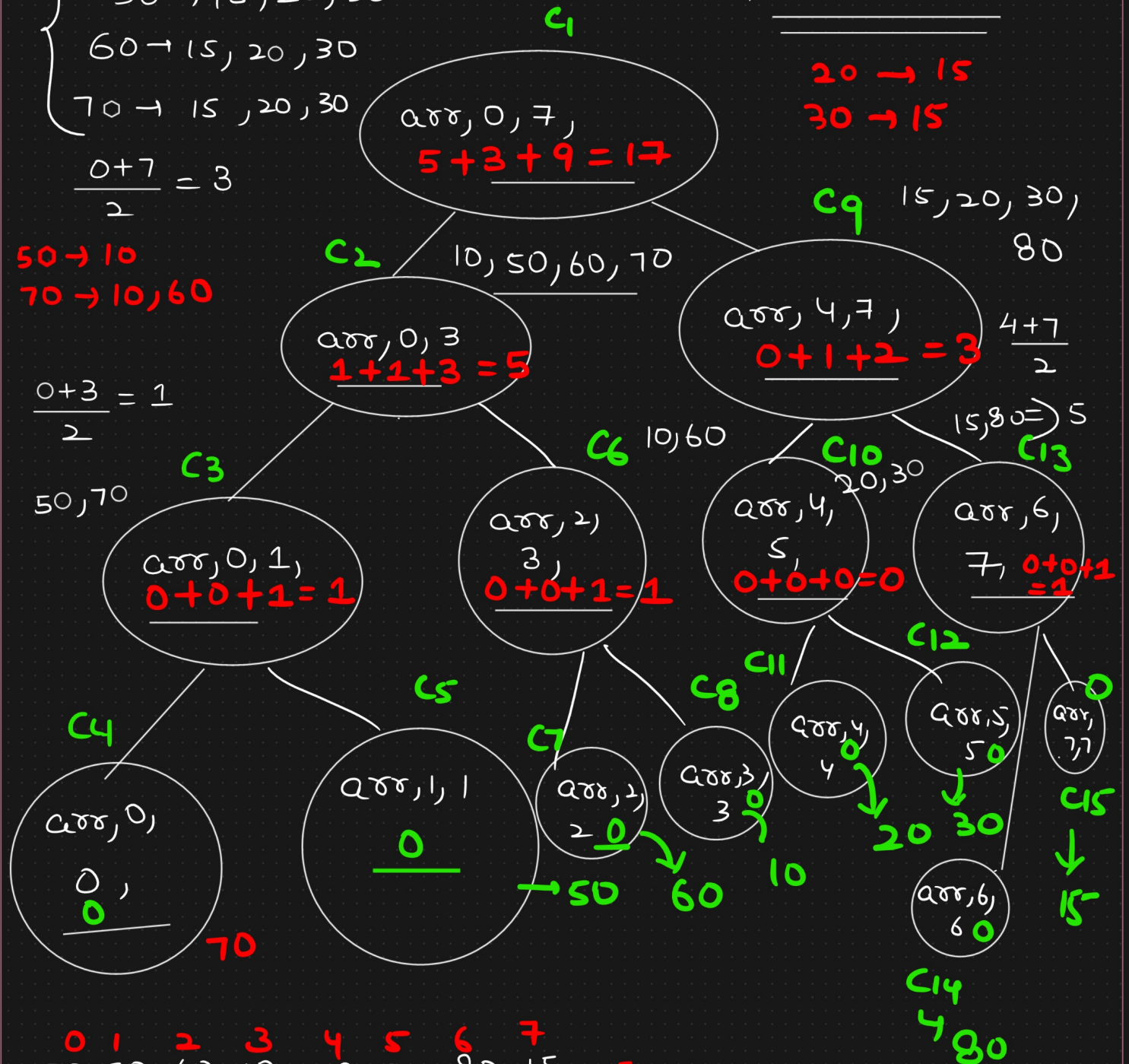
$50 \rightarrow 10$   
 $70 \rightarrow 10, 60$

$\frac{0+3}{2} = 1$

# Divide & conquer approach

→ single element

→ ≠ inversion = 0



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 10, 50, 60, 10, 20, 30, 80, 15

|               |               |                |                |                |                |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <del>C1</del> | <del>C3</del> | <del>C5</del>  | <del>C8</del>  | <del>C10</del> | <del>C13</del> | <del>C15</del> |
| <del>C2</del> | <del>C6</del> | <del>C11</del> | <del>C12</del> | <del>C14</del> | <del>C16</del> | <del>C17</del> |
| <del>C4</del> | <del>C7</del> | <del>C9</del>  | <del>C13</del> | <del>C16</del> | <del>C17</del> | <del>C18</del> |
| <del>C5</del> | <del>C8</del> | <del>C11</del> | <del>C12</del> | <del>C14</del> | <del>C16</del> | <del>C17</del> |

90-95 %

MergeSort

↳ Implementation

5 % → Pending

Practise task :- Implementation of count of

number of inversions

↳ github

⇓

LinkedIn

↳ Tag "Priya Bhatia"