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In Class Assignment 9: Merge Sort

Benjamin Sanders, MS November 25, 2020

1 Introduction

You will need to work individually to complete this assignment. Write your name at the top of all pages for this assignment. Turn in all work to Blackboard on or before the deadline to receive credit.

You may use additional libraries and online resources, if you get them approved in writing, over email, from the instructor first. If you have received approval from the instructor, write the approved libraries and any references in the space below.

2 Assignment Description

2.1 Big Picture

This algorithm is the most common sorting method that professional programmers implement when they quickly need to create a sorting method for a non-standard object, such as something which is not an Integer, Double or String.

2.2 Algorithm Implementation

Implement the following algorithm in Java, using the Vector data structure for any 1-D array, 2-D array, or linear algebra purposes.

```
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)
```

We can now use the MERGE procedure as a subroutine in the merge sort algorithm. The procedure MERGE-SORT(A, p, r) sorts the elements in the subarray A[p..r]. If $p \ge r$, the subarray has at most one element and is therefore already sorted. Otherwise, the divide step simply computes an index q that partitions A[p..r] into two subarrays: A[p..q], containing $\lceil n/2 \rceil$ elements, and A[q+1..r], containing $\lceil n/2 \rceil$ elements.⁸

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

2.3 Time Complexity Analysis

Where n is the number of data points in A, analyze the time complexity of the given algorithm with respect to n. Write the result of your analysis in big-O notation, i.e. $O(n^2)$ in the space below.

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2.4 Space Complexity Analysis

Where n is the number of data points in A, analyze the space complexity of the given algorithm with respect to n. Write the result of your analysis in big-O notation, i.e. $O(n \cdot log(n))$ in the space below.

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2.6 New Algorithm Design and Implementation

In the space below, design an algorithm that achieves the same purpose of the given algorithm, but includes the optimization you have specified above. Use pseudocode written in a style similar to the given algorithm, and implement it in Java. You may use as many additional pages as necessary for this purpose.

3 What to Turn In

Turn in one PDF or Word document on Blackboard, containing the following items.

- 1. All pages scanned or photographed of the In Class Assignment completed document.
- 2. Any additional pages you used to complete the assignment.
- 3. All code created for the assignment, along with test cases.
- 4. One statement indicating which parts of your implementation(s) are working, and which parts are not.
- 5. Screenshots demonstrating the code working, if it is working.