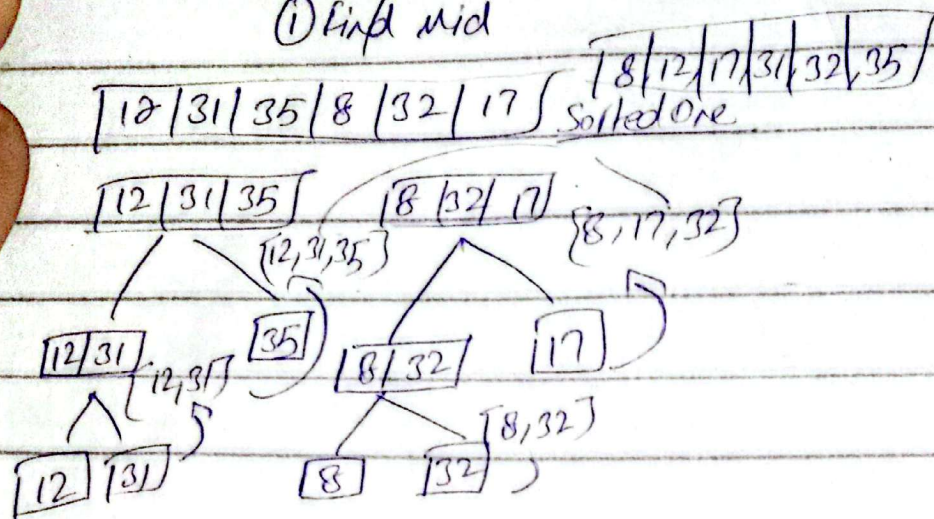


# Merge Sort

## Divide & Conquer

① Divide the array into two parts (equal)

① Find mid



② Merge parts to create a sorted array  
Use backtracking as well.

## Recursive Function

```
mergeSort(arr[], start, end) {  
    if (s < e) {  
        int mid = start + (e - start) / 2;  
        mergeSort(arr, start, mid);  
        mergeSort(arr, mid + 1, end);  
        Merge(arr, start, mid, end);  
    }  
}
```

## Merge step

S = 0, mid = 2, end = 5

[12 | 31 | 35] [8 | 17 | 32]

[8 | 12 | 17 | 31 | 32 | 35]

temp

[8 | 12 | 17] [31 | 32 | 35]

Copy

```
void merge(arr, start, mid, end) {  
    vector<int> temp;
```

i = start, j = mid + 1

```
while (i <= mid && j <= end) {
```

```
    if (arr[i] <= arr[j]) {
```

```
        temp.push_back(arr[i])
```

```
        i++
```

```
    } else {
```

```
        temp.push_back(arr[j])
```

```
        j++
```

Ascending <=

Descending >=



left

```
while(i < mid){  
    temp.pb(A[i])  
    i++  
}
```

Right

```
while(j < end){  
    temp.pb(A[j])  
    j++  
}
```

```
for(idx = 0; idx < temp.size(); idx++)  
    A[idx+1] = temp[idx]
```

Time Complexity =  $O(n)$  of every loop  
↓  
total number of elements in array.

Space Complexity =  $\log n * n$

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

$S.C = O(n)$