10.6
Merge Sort

Sorting

Input Given an array of n elements

Goal Rearrange them in ascending order

Merge Sort [von Neumann]

MergeSort

1. Input: Array $A[1 \ldots n]$

$$A\ L\ G\ O\ R\ I\ T\ H\ M\ S$$

Merge Sort [von Neumann]

MergeSort

1. Input: Array $A[1 \ldots n]$

$$A\ L\ G\ O\ R\ I\ T\ H\ M\ S$$

2. Divide into subarrays $A[1 \ldots m]$ and $A[m+1 \ldots n]$, where $m = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$

$$A\ L\ G\ O\ R \quad I\ T\ H\ M\ S$$

Merge Sort [von Neumann]

MergeSort

1. Input: Array $A[1 \ldots n]$

$$A\ L\ G\ O\ R\ I\ T\ H\ M\ S$$

2. Divide into subarrays $A[1 \ldots m]$ and $A[m+1 \ldots n]$, where $m = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$

$$A\ L\ G\ O\ R \quad I\ T\ H\ M\ S$$

3. Recursively **MergeSort** $A[1 \ldots m]$ and $A[m+1 \ldots n]$

$$A\ G\ L\ O\ R \quad H\ I\ M\ S\ T$$

Merge Sort [von Neumann]

MergeSort

1. Input: Array $A[1 \ldots n]$

   $$A\ L\ G\ O\ R\ I\ T\ H\ M\ S$$

2. Divide into subarrays $A[1 \ldots m]$ and $A[m+1 \ldots n]$, where $m = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$

   $$A\ L\ G\ O\ R \quad I\ T\ H\ M\ S$$

3. Recursively **MergeSort** $A[1 \ldots m]$ and $A[m+1 \ldots n]$

   $$A\ G\ L\ O\ R \quad H\ I\ M\ S\ T$$

4. Merge the sorted arrays

   $$A\ G\ H\ I\ L\ M\ O\ R\ S\ T$$

Merge Sort [von Neumann]

MergeSort

1. Input: Array $A[1 \ldots n]$

   $$A\ L\ G\ O\ R\ I\ T\ H\ M\ S$$

2. Divide into subarrays $A[1 \ldots m]$ and $A[m+1 \ldots n]$, where $m = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$

   $$A\ L\ G\ O\ R \quad I\ T\ H\ M\ S$$

3. Recursively **MergeSort** $A[1 \ldots m]$ and $A[m+1 \ldots n]$

   $$A\ G\ L\ O\ R \quad H\ I\ M\ S\ T$$

4. Merge the sorted arrays

   $$A\ G\ H\ I\ L\ M\ O\ R\ S\ T$$

Merging Sorted Arrays

1. Use a new array C to store the merged array
2. Scan A and B from left-to-right, storing elements in C in order

$$A\ G\ L\ O\ R \qquad H\ I\ M\ S\ T$$
$$A\ G\ H\ I\ L\ M\ O\ R\ S\ T$$

Merging Sorted Arrays

1. Use a new array C to store the merged array
2. Scan A and B from left-to-right, storing elements in C in order

$$A\ G\ L\ O\ R \qquad H\ I\ M\ S\ T$$
$$A\ G\ H\ I\ L\ M\ O\ R\ S\ T$$

Merging Sorted Arrays

1. Use a new array C to store the merged array
2. Scan A and B from left-to-right, storing elements in C in order

$$A\ G\ L\ O\ R \qquad H\ I\ M\ S\ T$$
$$A\ G\ H\ I\ L\ M\ O\ R\ S\ T$$

Merging Sorted Arrays

1. Use a new array C to store the merged array
2. Scan A and B from left-to-right, storing elements in C in order

Merging Sorted Arrays

1. Use a new array C to store the merged array
2. Scan A and B from left-to-right, storing elements in C in order

$$A\ G\ L\ O\ R \qquad H\ I\ M\ S\ T$$
$$A\ G\ H\ I\ L\ M\ O\ R\ S\ T$$

Merging Sorted Arrays

1. Use a new array C to store the merged array
2. Scan A and B from left-to-right, storing elements in C in order

$$A\ G\ L\ O\ R \qquad H\ I\ M\ S\ T$$
$$A\ G\ H\ I\ L\ M\ O\ R\ S\ T$$

3. Merge two arrays using only constantly more extra space (in-place merge sort): doable but complicated and typically impractical.

Formal Code

```
MergeSort(A[1..n]):
  if n > 1
      m ← ⌊n/2⌋
      MergeSort(A[1..m])
      MergeSort(A[m+1..n])
      Merge(A[1..n], m)
```

```
Merge(A[1..n], m):
  i ← 1;  j ← m+1
  for k ← 1 to n
      if j > n
          B[k] ← A[i];  i ← i+1
      else if i > m
          B[k] ← A[j];  j ← j+1
      else if A[i] < A[j]
          B[k] ← A[i];  i ← i+1
      else
          B[k] ← A[j];  j ← j+1
  for k ← 1 to n
      A[k] ← B[k]
```

THE END

...

(for now)