Lecture 26

CSE 331

MergeSortCount algorithm

Input: $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$

Output: Numbers in sorted order+ #inversion

MergeSortCount(a, n)

If n = 1 **return** (0 , a_1)

If n = 2 **return** (a1 > a2, min(a_1,a_2); max(a_1,a_2))

$a_L = a_1, \ldots, a_{n/2}$ $a_R = a_{n/2+1}, \ldots, a_n$

(c_L, a_L) = MergeSortCount(a_L, n/2)

(c_R, a_R) = MergeSortCount(a_R, n/2)

(c, a) = MERGE-COUNT(a_L,a_R)

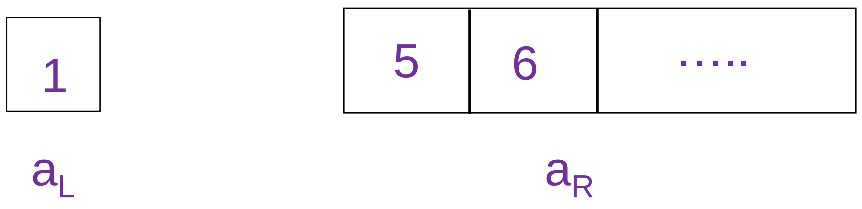
return ($c+c_L+c_R$,a)

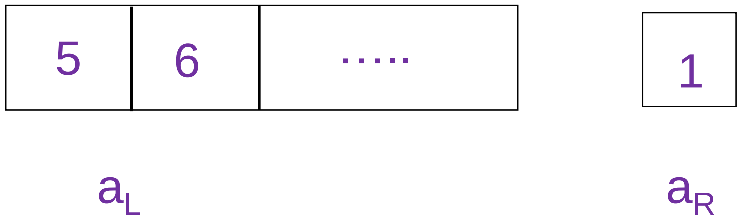
Counts #crossing-inversions+ MERGE

MERGE-COUNT(a_L,a_R)

$a_L = l_1,\ldots, l_{n'}$ $a_R = r_1,\ldots, r_m$

```
c = 0
i,j = 1
while i ≤ n' and j ≤ m
        if l_i ≤ r_j
            i ++
            add l_i to output
        else
            add r_j to output
            j ++
            c += n'- i +1
Output any remaining items
return c
```





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O(n)

$T(2) = c$

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

O(n log n) time

Improvements on a smaller scale

Greedy algorithms: exponential → poly time

(Typical) Divide and Conquer: $O(n^2)$ → asymptotically smaller running time

Multiplying two numbers

Given two numbers a and b in binary

$a=(a_{n-1},..,a_0)$ and $b = (b_{n-1},...,b_0)$

Compute $c = a \times b$

Elementary school algorithm is $O(n^2)$

Problem Formulation on the board…