

# 5. DIVIDE AND CONQUER I

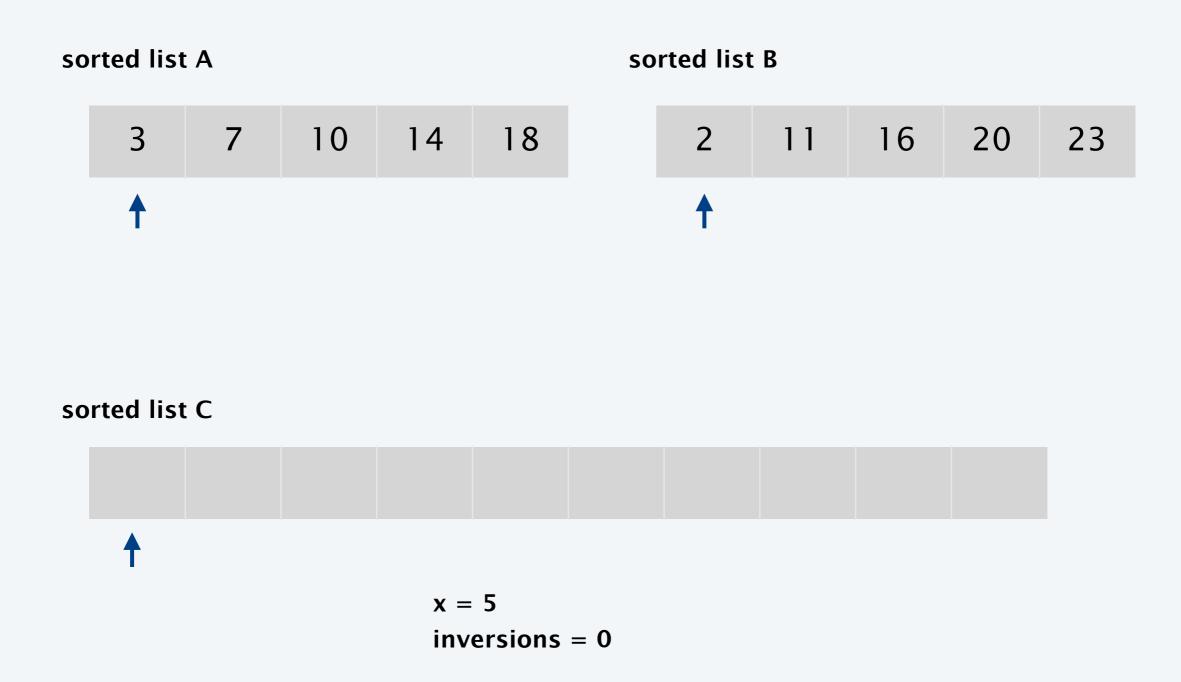
merge and count demo

Lecture slides by Kevin Wayne Copyright © 2005 Pearson-Addison Wesley http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~wayne/kleinberg-tardos

- Count number of inversions (a, b) with  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ .
- Merge *A* and *B* into sorted list *C*.

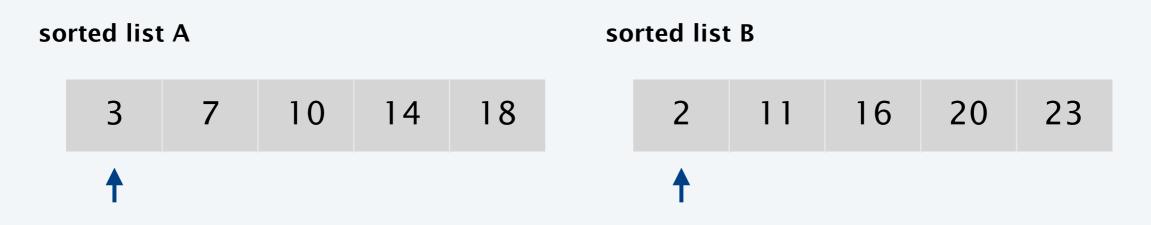


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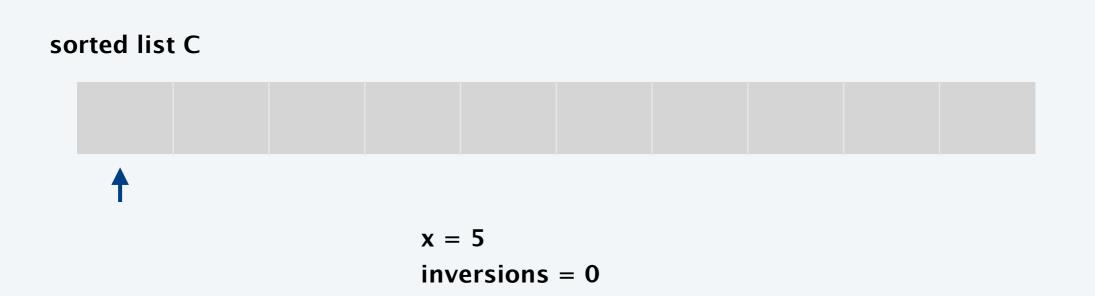


Given two sorted lists A and B,

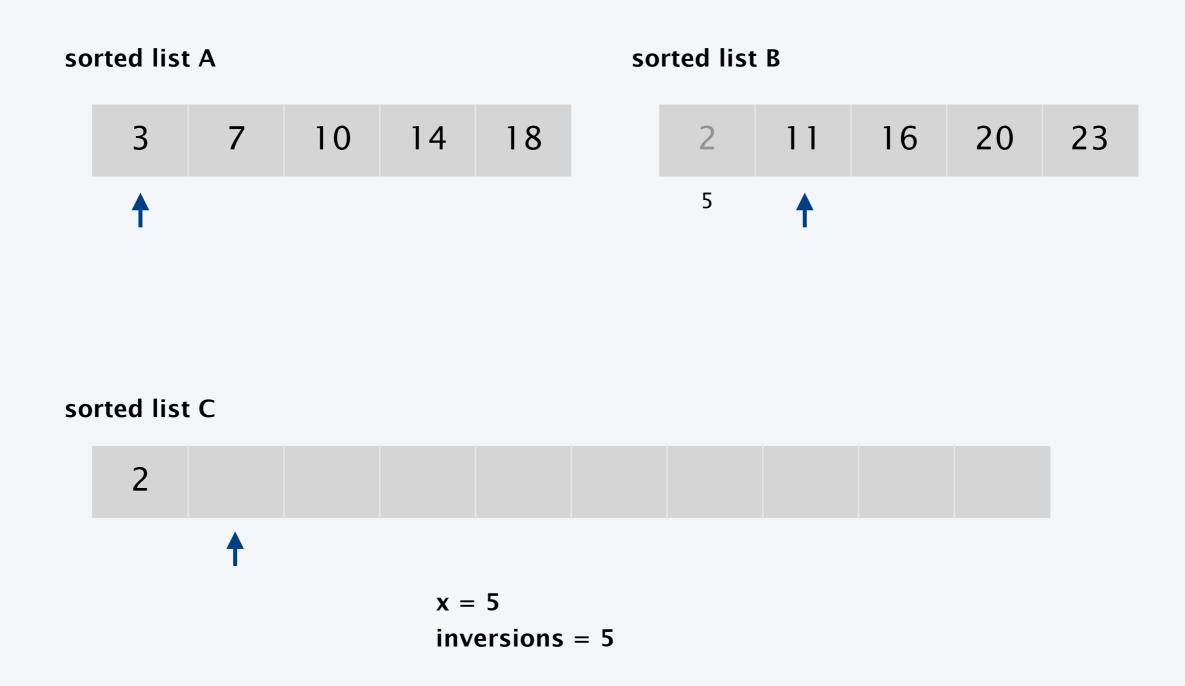
- Count number of inversions (a, b) with  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ .
- Merge *A* and *B* into sorted list *C*.



compare minimum entry in each list: copy 2 and add x to inversion count

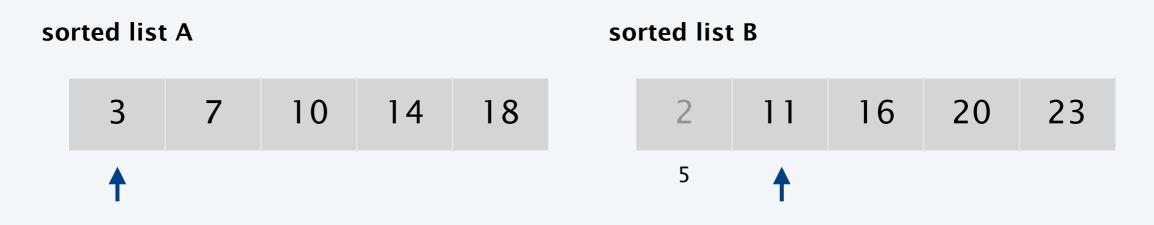


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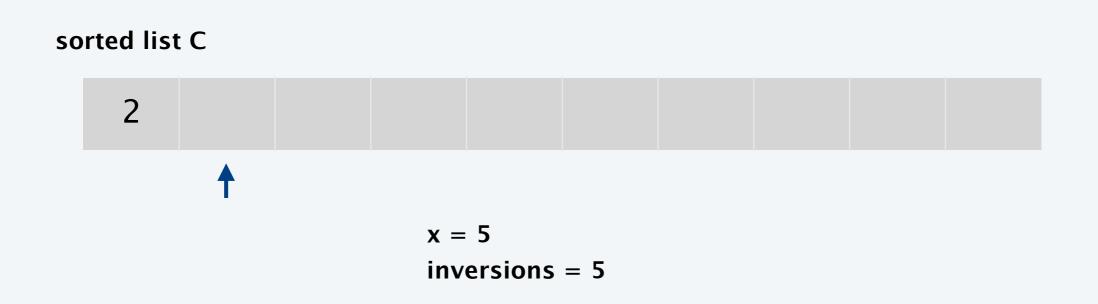


Given two sorted lists A and B,

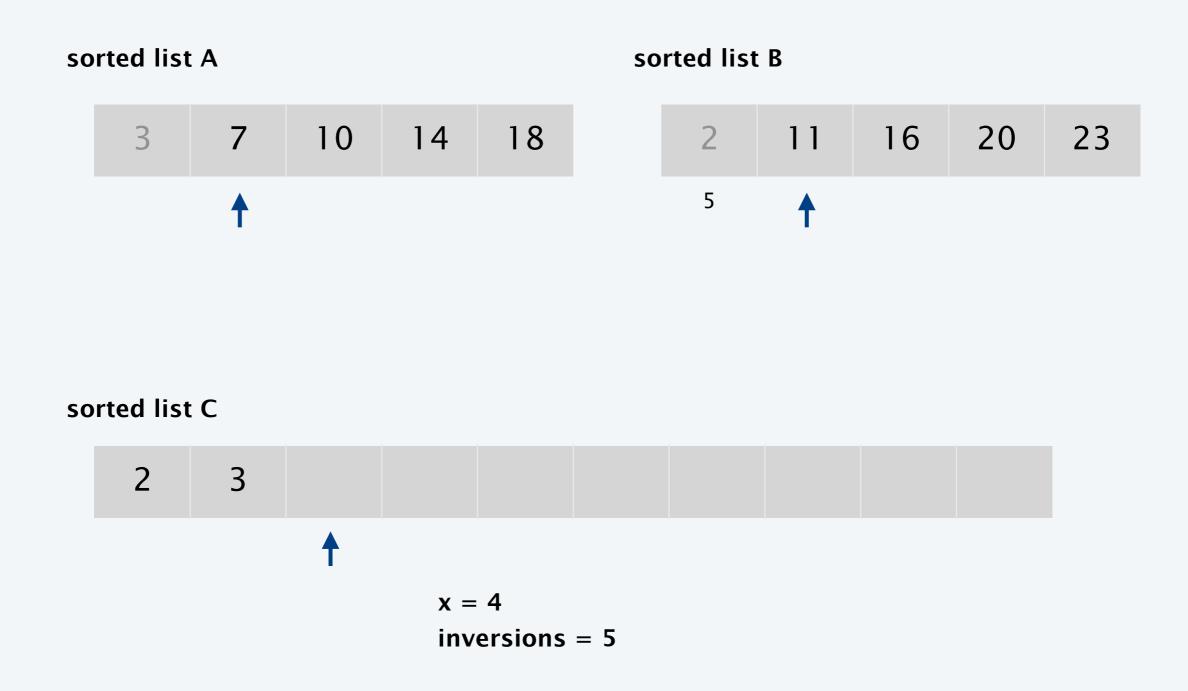
- Count number of inversions (a, b) with  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ .
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compare minimum entry in each list: copy 3 and decrement x

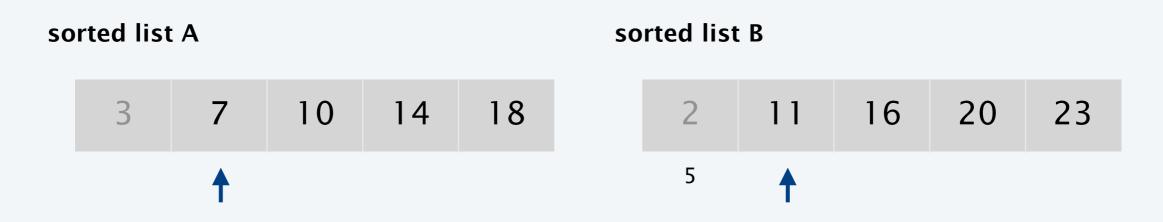


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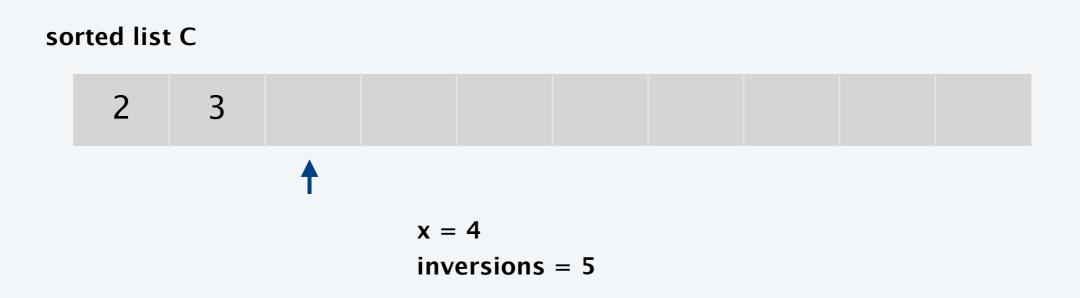


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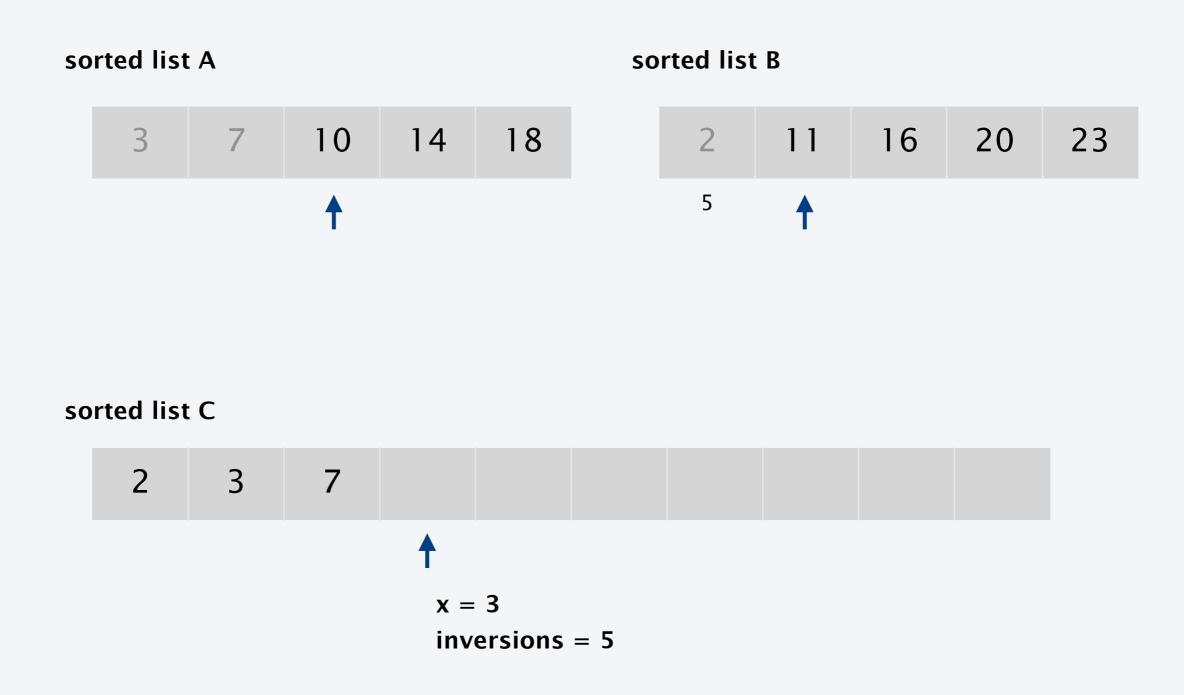
- Count number of inversions (a, b) with  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ .
- Merge *A* and *B* into sorted list *C*.



compare minimum entry in each list: copy 7 and decrement x

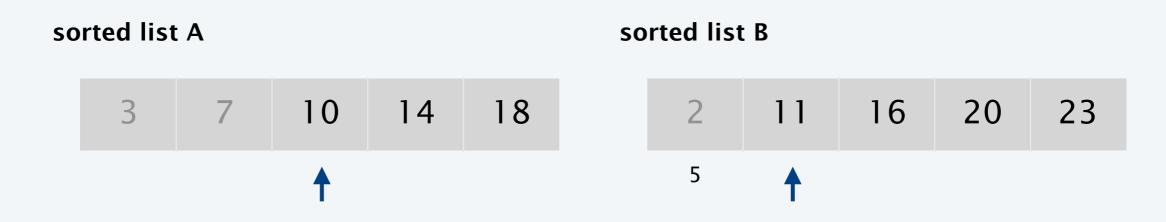


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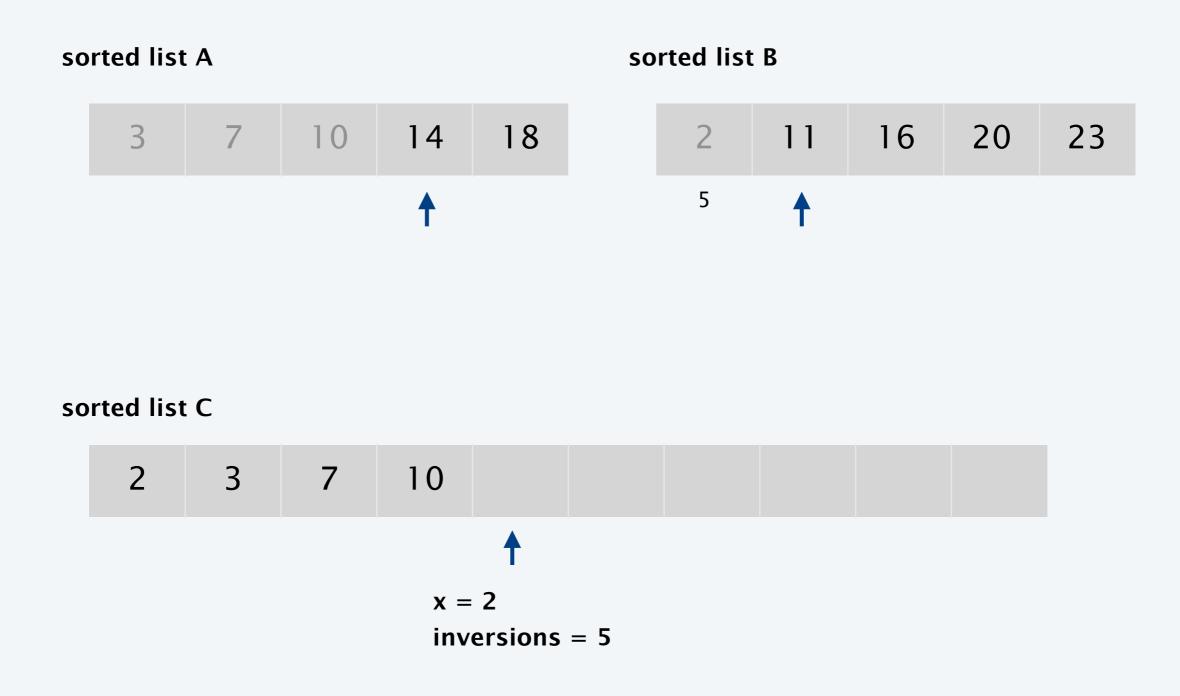
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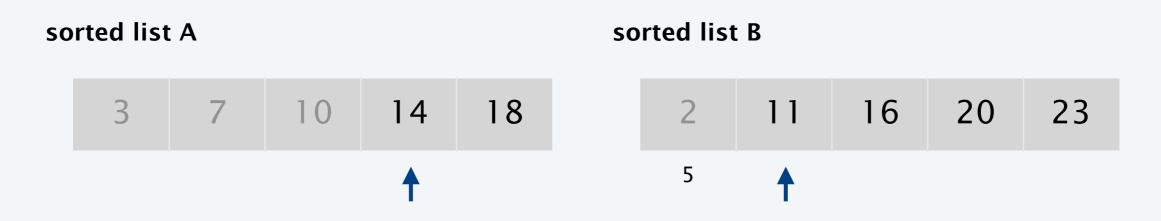
compare minimum entry in each list: copy 10 and decrement x

- Count number of inversions (a, b) with  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ .
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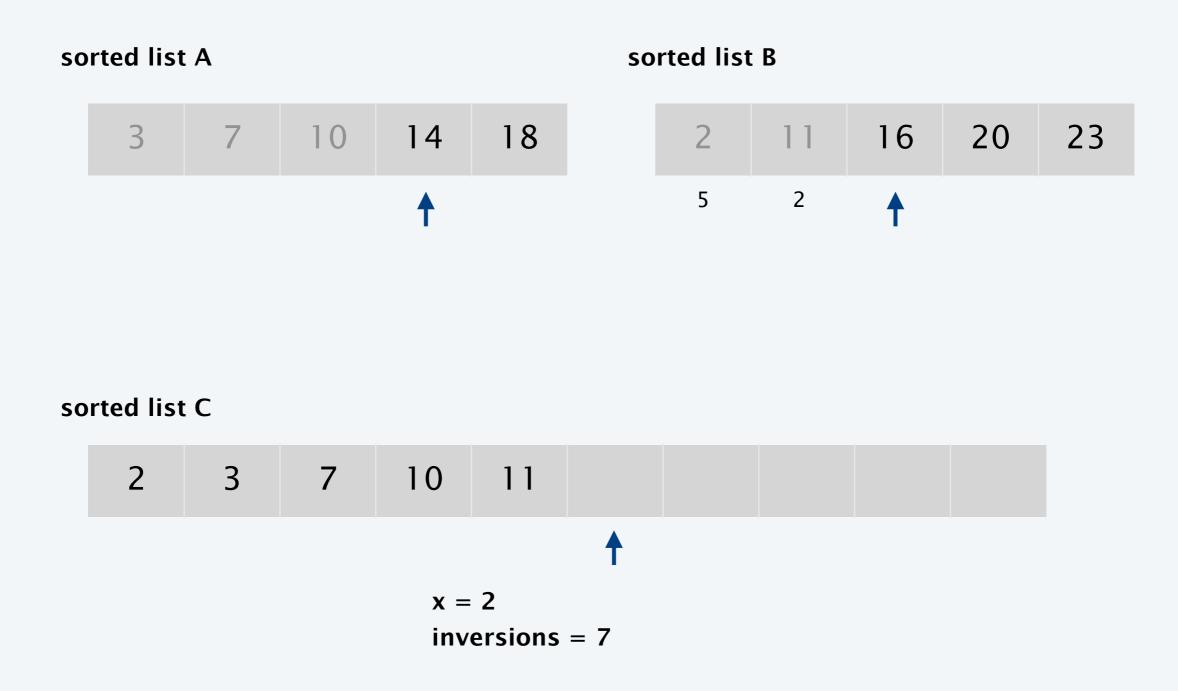
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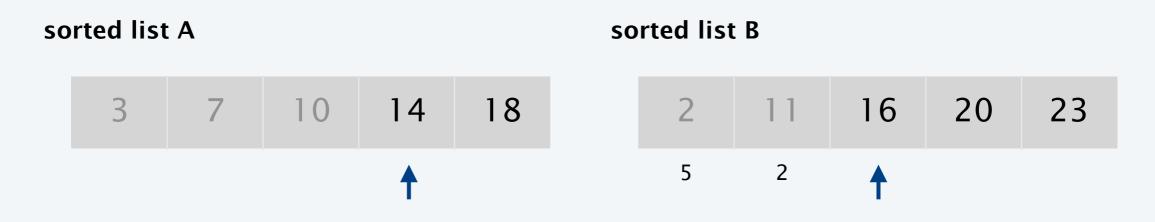
compare minimum entry in each list: copy 11 and add x to increment count

- Count number of inversions (a, b) with  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ .
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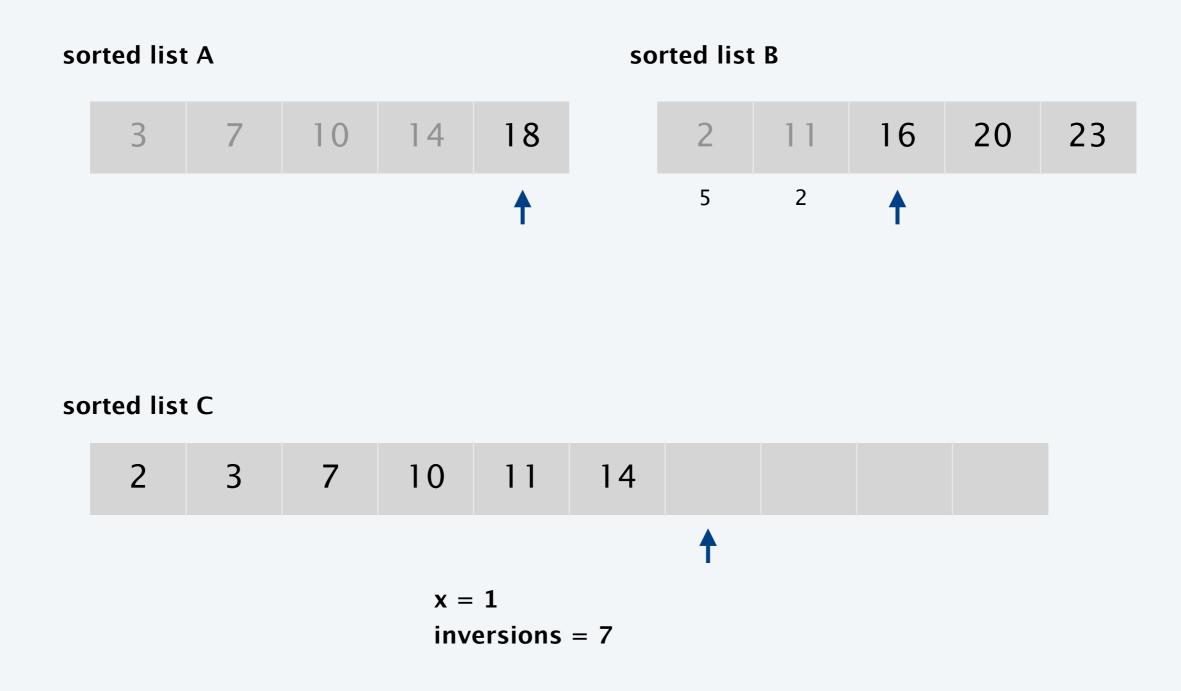
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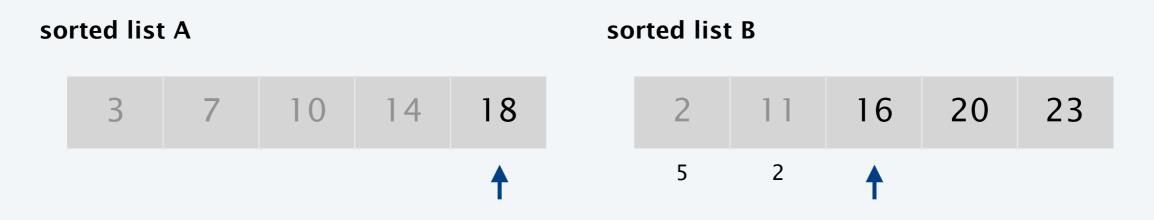
compare minimum entry in each list: copy 14 and decrement x

- Count number of inversions (a, b) with  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ .
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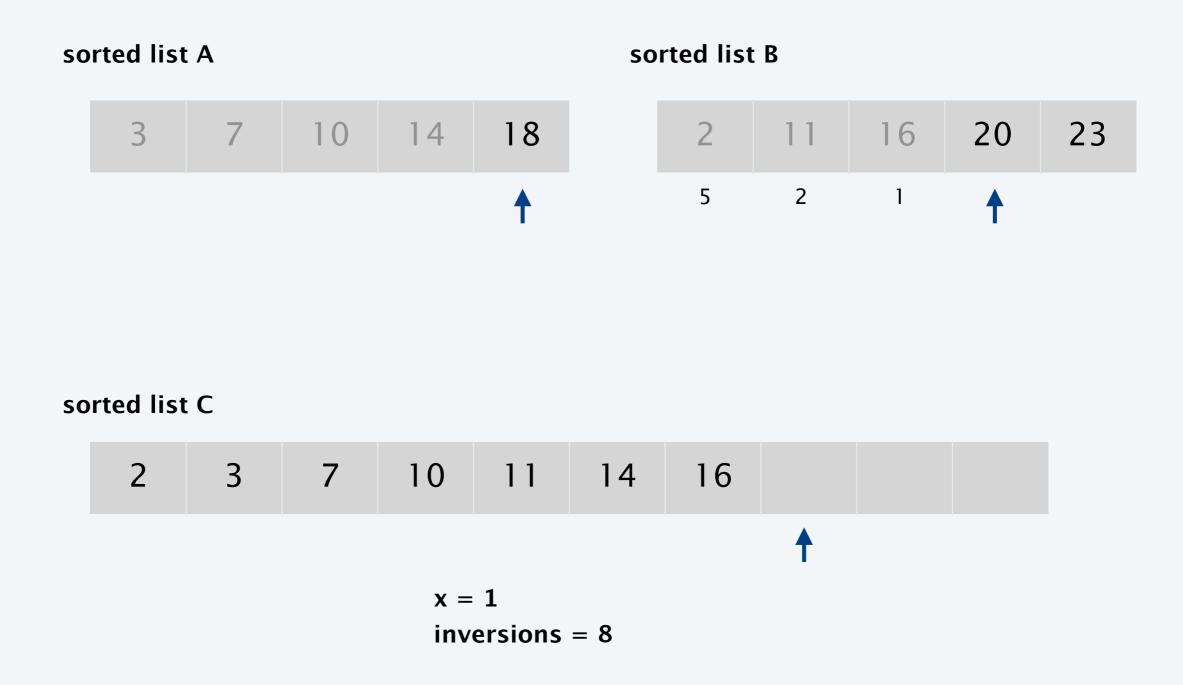
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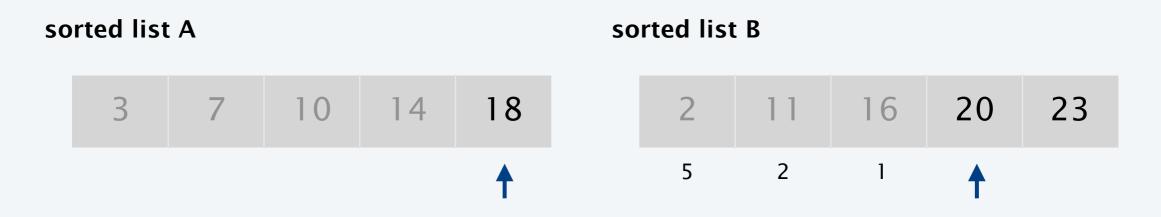
compare minimum entry in each list: copy 16 and add x to increment count

- Count number of inversions (a, b) with  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ .
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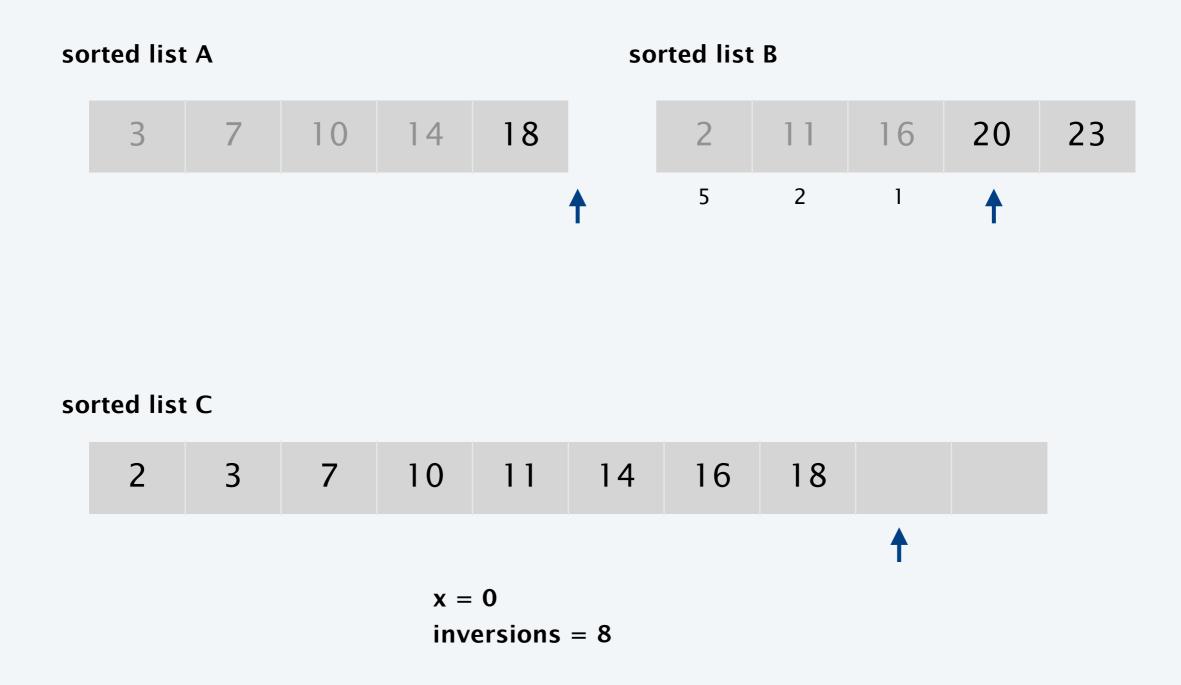


compare minimum entry in each list: copy 18 and decrement x

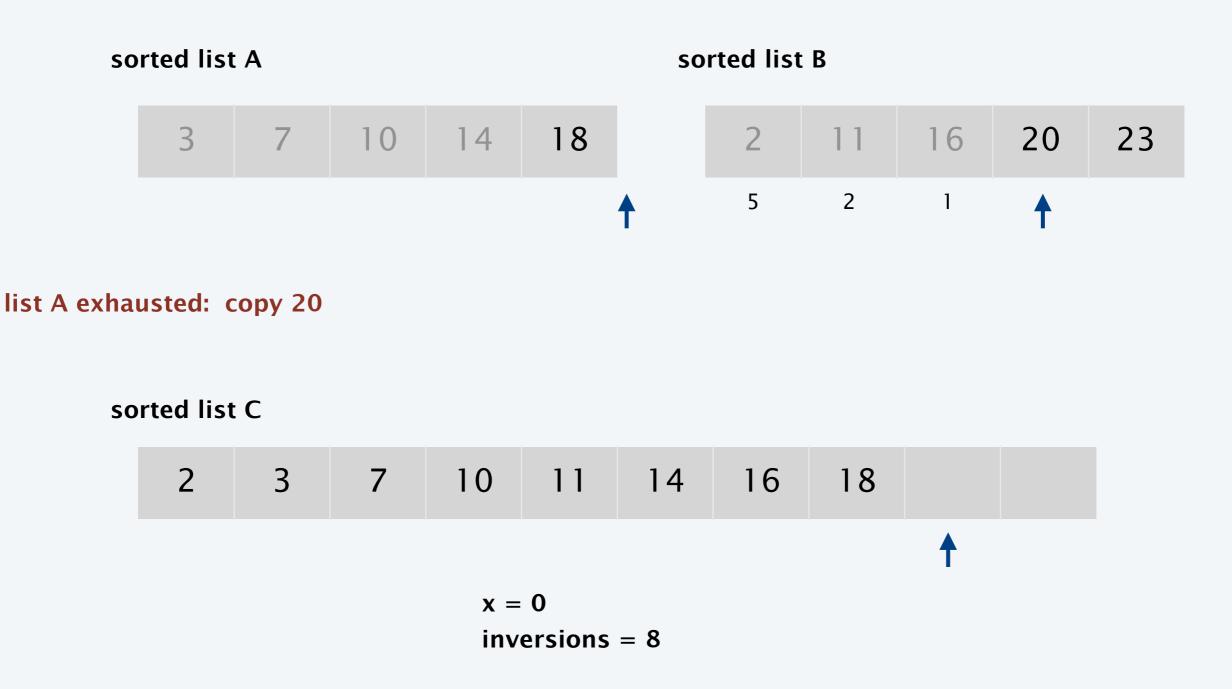
2 3 7 10 11 14 16   

$$x = 1$$
  
inversions = 8

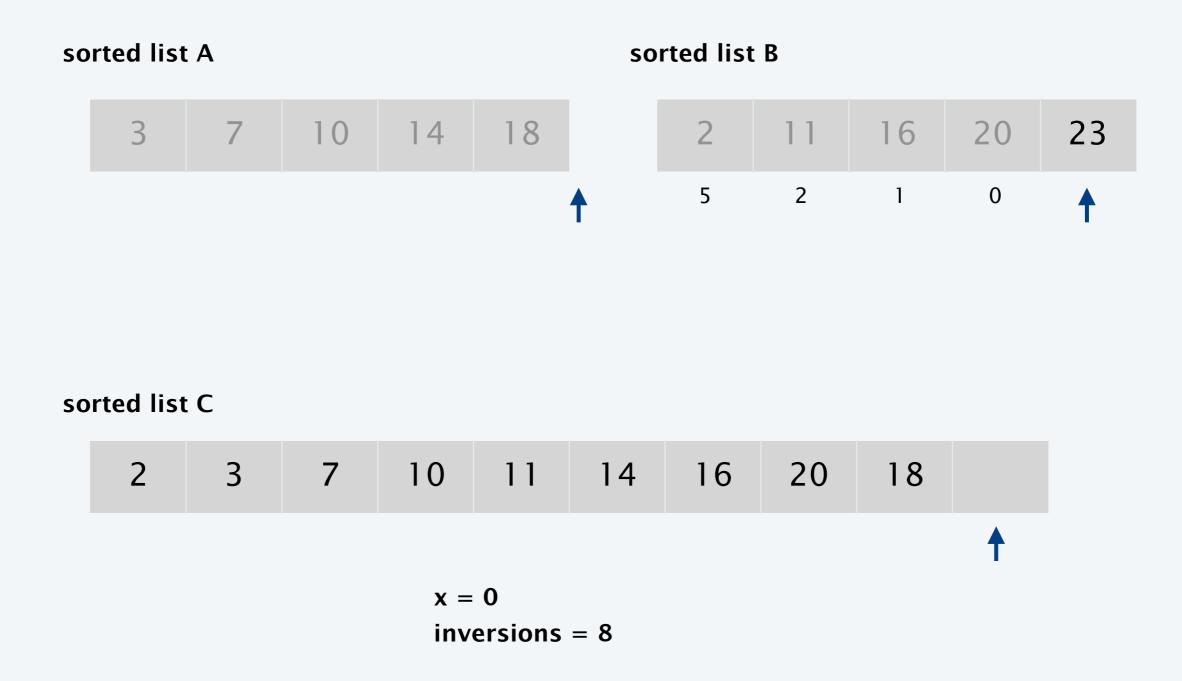
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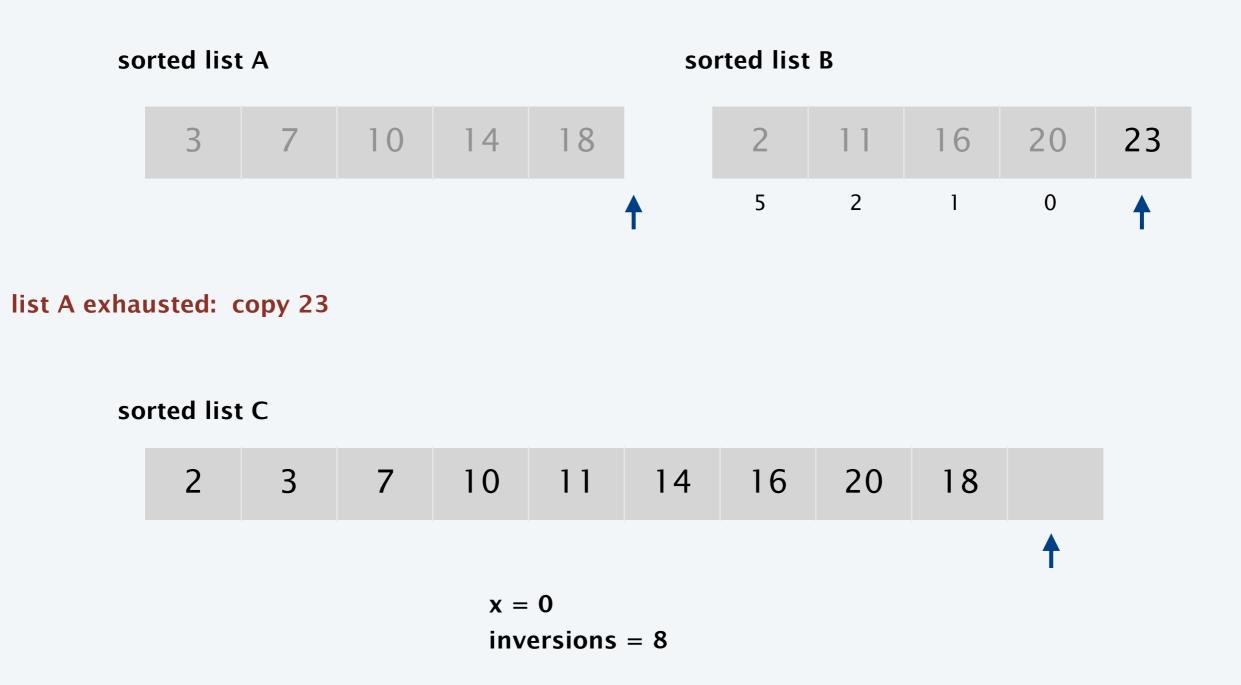
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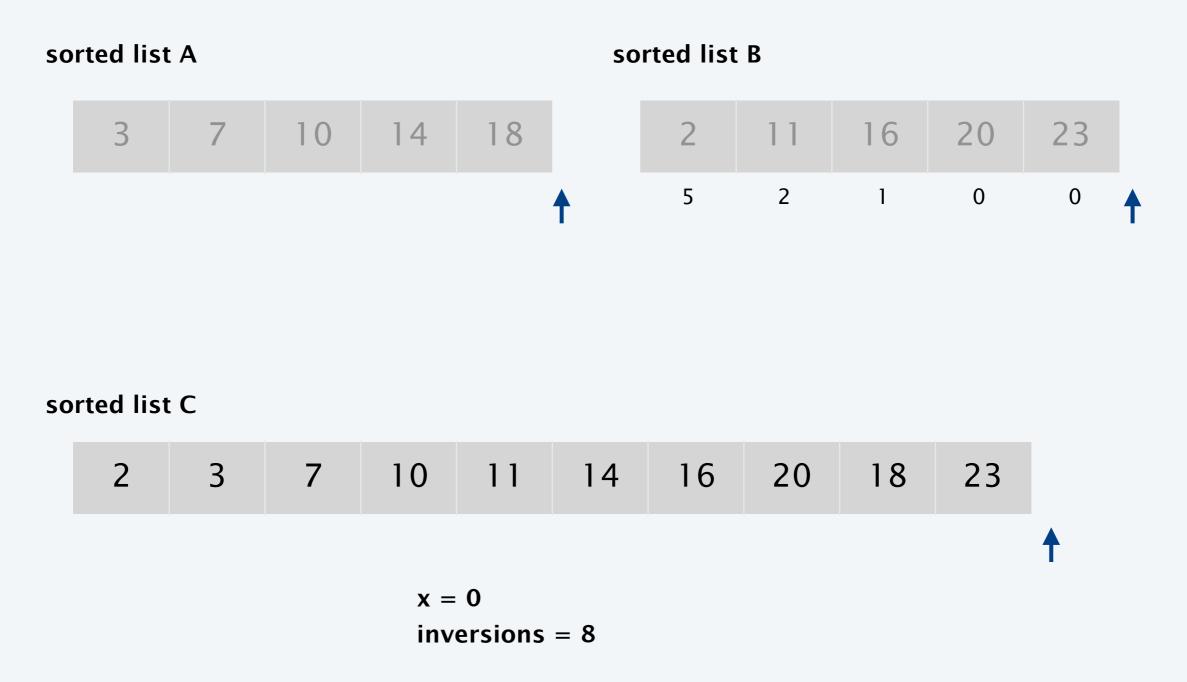
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