# Divide and Conquer Algorithms

T. M. Murali

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- Solve each part recursively.
- Solve base cases by brute force.
- Efficiently combine solutions for sub-problems into final solution.

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- Solve each part recursively.
- Solve base cases by brute force.
- Efficiently combine solutions for sub-problems into final solution.
- Common use:
  - Partition problem into two equal sub-problems of size $n/2$.
  - Solve each part recursively.
  - Combine the two solutions in $O(n)$ time.
  - Resulting running time is $O(n \log n)$.

# Mergesort

SORT

**INSTANCE:** Nonempty list $L = x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ of integers.

**SOLUTION:** A permutation $y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_n$ of $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ such that $y_i \leq y_{i+1}$, for all $1 \leq i < n$.

- Mergesort is a divide-and-conquer algorithm for sorting.
    1. Partition $L$ into two lists $A$ and $B$ of size $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ and $\lceil n/2 \rceil$ respectively.
    2. Recursively sort $A$.
    3. Recursively sort $B$.
    4. Merge the sorted lists $A$ and $B$ into a single sorted list.

# Merging Two Sorted Lists

- Merge two sorted lists $A = a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k$ and $B = b_1, b_2, \ldots b_l$.

  Maintain a *current* pointer for each list.
  Initialise each pointer to the front of the list.
  While both lists are nonempty:

    Let $a_i$ and $b_j$ be the elements pointed to by the *current* pointers.
    Append the smaller of the two to the output list.
    Advance the current pointer in the list that the smaller element belonged to.

  EndWhile
  Append the rest of the non-empty list to the output.

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- Running time of this algorithm is $O(k + l)$.

# Analysing Mergesort

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- Three basic ways of solving this recurrence relation:
  1. "Unroll" the recurrence (somewhat informal method).
  2. Guess a solution and substitute into recurrence to check.
  3. Guess solution in $O()$ form and substitute into recurrence to determine the constants.

# Unrolling the recurrence

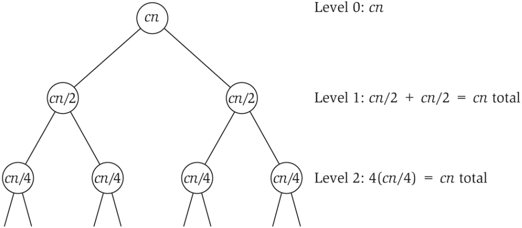


**Figure 5.1** Unrolling the recurrence $T(n) \leq 2T(n/2) + O(n)$.

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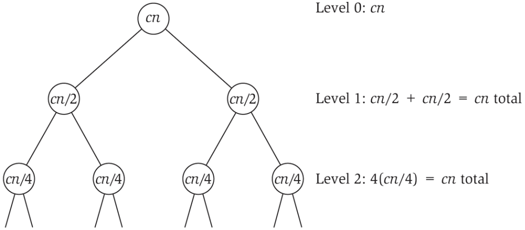


**Figure 5.1** Unrolling the recurrence $T(n) \leq 2T(n/2) + O(n)$.

- Recursion tree has $\log n$ levels.
- Total work done at each level is $cn$.
- Running time of the algorithm is $cn \log n$.
- Use this method only to get an idea of the solution.

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- Why is $T(n) \leq kn^2$ a "loose" bound?
- Why doesn't an attempt to prove $T(n) \leq kn$, for some $k > 0$ work?

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- Guess that the solution is $kn \log n$ (logarithm to the base 2).
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- $k \geq c$ will work.

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- Let $m$ be the smallest power of 2 larger than $n$.
- $T(n) \leq T(m) = O(m \log m) = O(n \log n)$, because $m \leq 2n$.

# Other Recurrence Relations

- Divide into $q$ sub-problems of size $n/2$ and merge in $O(n)$ time. Two distinct cases: $q = 1$ and $q > 2$.
- Divide into two sub-problems of size $n/2$ and merge in $O(n^2)$ time.

# $T(n) = qT(n/2) + cn, q = 1$

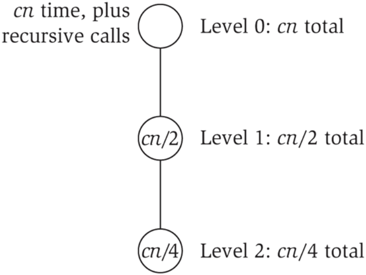


**Figure 5.3** Unrolling the recurrence $T(n) \leq T(n/2) + O(n)$.

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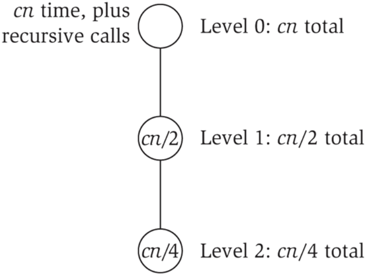


**Figure 5.3** Unrolling the recurrence $T(n) \leq T(n/2) + O(n)$.

- Each invocation reduces the problem size by a factor of 2 $\Rightarrow$ there are $\log n$ levels in the recursion tree.
- At level $i$ of the tree, the problem size is $n/2^i$ and the work done is $cn/2^i$.
- Therefore, the total work done is

$$\sum_{i=0}^{i=\log n} \frac{cn}{2^i} = O(n).$$

# $T(n) = qT(n/2) + cn, q > 2$

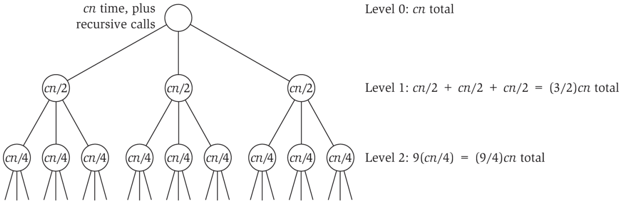


**Figure 5.2** Unrolling the recurrence $T(n) \leq 3T(n/2) + O(n)$.

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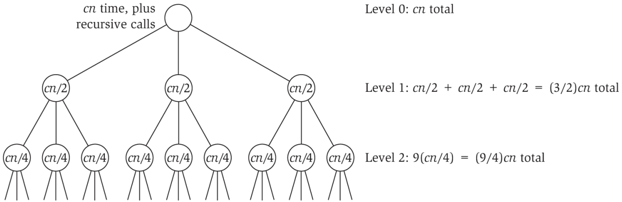


**Figure 5.2** Unrolling the recurrence $T(n) \le 3T(n/2) + O(n)$.

- There are $\log n$ levels in the recursion tree.
- At level $i$ of the tree, there are $q^i$ sub-problems, each of size $n/2^i$.
- The total work done at level $i$ is $q^i cn/2^i$. Therefore, the total work done is

$$T(n) \quad \le \quad \sum_{i=0}^{i=\log_2 n} q^i \frac{cn}{2^i} \le$$

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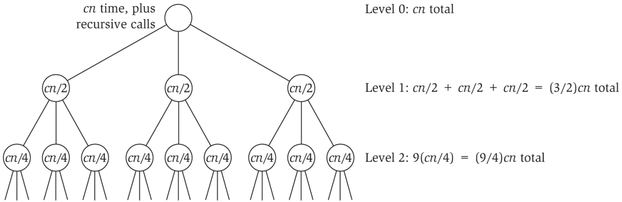


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T(n) &\leq \sum_{i=0}^{i=\log_2 n} q^i \frac{cn}{2^i} \leq cn \sum_{i=0}^{i=\log_2 n} \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^i \\
&= O\left(cn\left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^{\log_2 n}\right) = O\left(cn\left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^{(\log_{q/2} n)(\log_2 q/2)}\right) \\
&= O(cn\, n^{\log_2 q/2}) = O(n^{\log_2 q}).
\end{aligned}
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