

$W(n)$ : the worst-case number of comps done by MergeSort

Note Title

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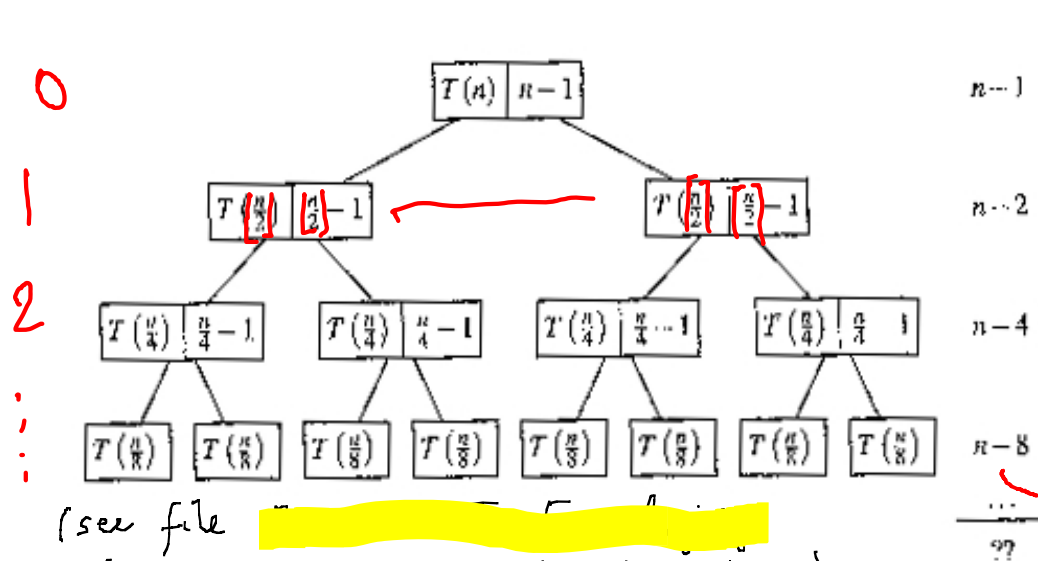
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(see file [redacted] for a more accurate drawing)

Figure 4.14 Recursion tree for Mergesort. Wherever a node size parameter is odd, the left child size is rounded up and the right child size is rounded down.

at level  $i$ :  
 $n - 2^i$  comps

down to the last level  $k$   
 where any merging takes place:

$n - 2^k$  comps ( $2^k \leq n$ )

What is the largest  $k$  here?

$$\max \{k \mid 2^k \leq n\} = \max \{k \mid \lg 2^k \leq \lg n\} =$$

$$= \max \{k \mid k \leq \lg n\} = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor$$

Recall:  $\max \{n \mid n \leq x\} = \lfloor x \rfloor$

So, the total number of comps in all merges is (exactly!):

$$\begin{aligned} W(n) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} (n - 2^i) = \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} n - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} 2^i \\ &= (\lfloor \lg n \rfloor + 1) n - (2^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor + 1} - 1) = \\ &= n(\lfloor \lg n \rfloor + 1) - 2^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor + 1} + 1 = \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{using } \lfloor \lg n \rfloor + 1 = \lceil \lg(n+1) \rceil)$$

$$= W(n) = n \lceil \lg(n+1) \rceil - 2^{\lceil \lg(n+1) \rceil} + 1.$$

The number of  
comps by MergeSort  
in the worst case  
while sorting  $n$  elements

$$= n \lceil \lg n \rceil - 2^{\lceil \lg n \rceil} + 1$$

(the last 2 formulas are  
the same)

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \lceil \lg i \rceil$$

A neat  
formula

The above formula is the same as in the  
textbook (p 177, the last line of equation (4.6)),  
except that ours has been derived exactly w/o  
any approximations or simplifying assumptions.

Here is a formula without the floors and ceilings that uses function  $\varepsilon$  defined before:

$$W(n) = n (\lg n + \varepsilon(n) - 1) + 1$$

$\varepsilon = \lg \alpha$  in the textbook

Since  $\varepsilon(n)$  ranges between 0 and 0.08607..., the above formula yields the correct bounds:

$$n \lg n - n + 1 \leq W(n) < n \lg n - 0.913 n + 1$$

(the constant 0.914 used in the textbook was an error.)