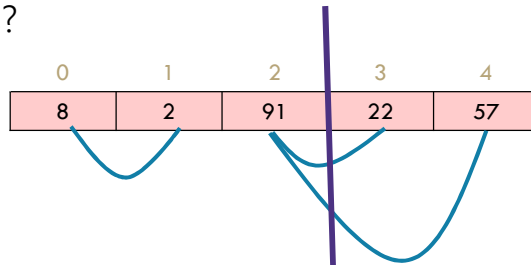


## Inversions across the middle

Fix some  $i$  on the left side. How many  $j$  on the right side form inversions?



So how do we find all the "crossing inversions"

$\frac{n}{2}$  elements, each checking  $\frac{n}{2}$  others, so that's time... $\Theta(n^2)$  to merge

## Master Theorem

Given a recurrence of the following form, where  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $d$  are constants:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} d & \text{if } n \text{ is at most some constant} \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad T(n) = \begin{cases} 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n^2) & \text{if } n \geq 2 \\ \Theta(1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Where  $f(n)$  is  $\Theta(n^c)$

If  $\log_b a < c$  then  $T(n) \in \Theta(n^c)$

If  $\log_b a = c$  then  $T(n) \in \Theta(n^c \log n)$

If  $\log_b a > c$  then  $T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

## Pause

Lets get some intuition

$O(n \log n)$  is closest to which of these:

$O(n)$

$O(n^{1.1})$

$O(n\sqrt{n})$

$O(n^2)$

## Almost there...

```
int CountInversions(A, int start, int stop)
    inversions = 0
    if(start >= stop)
        return 0
    int midpoint = (stop-start)/2 + start
    inversions += CountInversions(A, start, midpoint)
    inversions += CountInversions(A, midpoint+1, end)
    sort(A, midpoint+1, end)
    for(int i=start; i <= midpoint; i++)
        int k = binarySearch(A, midpoint+1, end, i)
        inversions += k-(midpoint+1)+1
    return inversions
```