- Previous Lecture:
 - "Divide and conquer" strategies
 - Binary search
 - Merge sort
- Today's Lecture:
 - "Divide and conquer" strategies—recursion
 - Merge sort
 - Sierpinski Triangle, revisited
- Announcements
 - Section in classrooms this week
 - CS100M final will be 5/8 (Thurs) 9am. Tell us now if you have a final exam conflict. Email Kelly Patwell with your complete exam schedule (course #s and times)

CSI0IJ:

On-line course material; in-person scheduled exams

Two (or three) options:

- Register and work thru in FALL 08. You can take ENGRD/CS 211 in Spring 09.
- Learn the material on your own in Summer 08, then in Fall 08 register + submit assignments + take the tests within the first two weeks. You can take CS211 FA08.
- Possibility: CS offers CS101J in the summer (5/28-6/19). You must be on campus to take the tests during this period.

2. 2008 Lecture 25

```
function y = mergeSort(x)
% x is a vector. y is a vector
% consisting of the values in x
% sorted from smallest to largest.

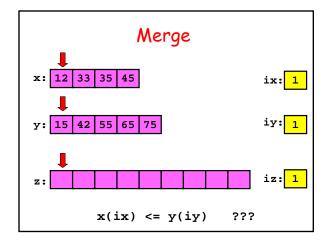
n = length(x);
if n==1
    y = x;
else
    m = floor(n/2);
    y1 = mergeSort(x(1:m));
    y2 = mergeSort(x(m+1:n));
    y = merge(y1,y2);
end
```

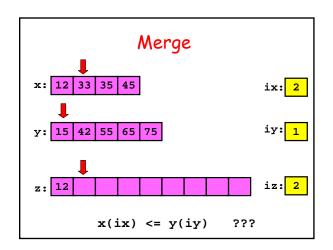
An important sub-problem is the merging of two sorted arrays into one single sorted array

12 33 35 45

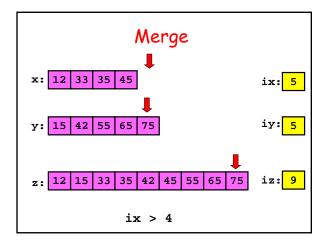
15 42 55 65 75

12 15 33 35 42 45 55 65 75

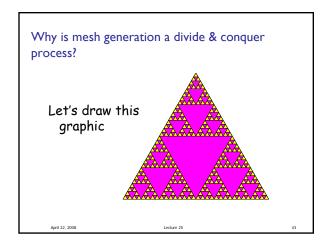


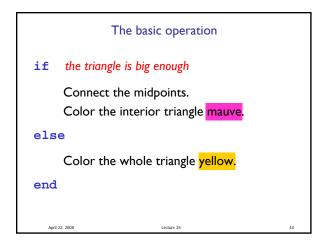


Lecture slides 1



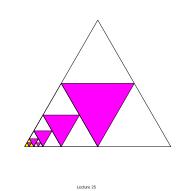
```
function z = merge(x,y)
n = length(x); m = length(y);
z = zeros(1,n+m);
ix = 1; iy = 1;
for iz=1:(n+m)
    if ix > n
        z(iz)=
    elseif iy>m
        z(iz)=
    elseif x(ix) <= y(iy)
        z(iz)=
    else
        z(iz)=
    else
        z(iz)=
    end
end</pre>
```





Now, climb your way out.

April 22, 2008



Lecture slides 2

April 22, 2008