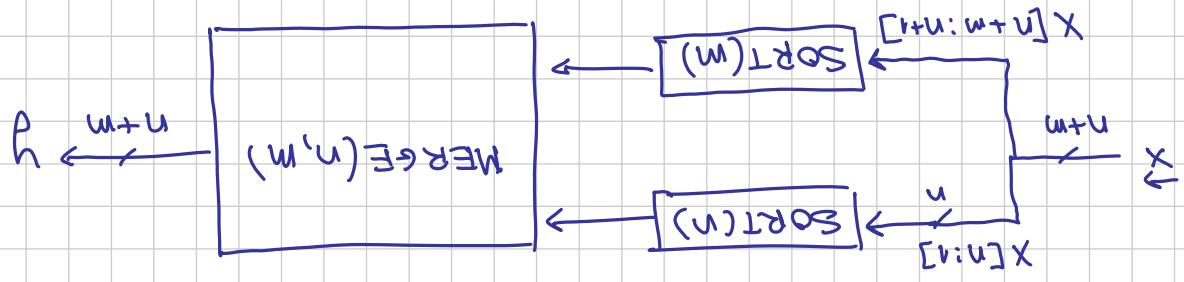


i : right
 j : left

in pairs right - SORT(n)
 in pairs left - Merge(n, m)



RECURSION FOR SORTING :
 SORT(n+m)

RECURSION FOR MERGING :
 MERGE(n, m)

RECURSION FOR ODD-EVEN MERGING :
 MERGE(n, m)

Recursion: merge(n, m)

Base case: $A \in \{0, 1\}^n, B \in \{0, 1\}^m$

$A = 0^a \cdot 1^{n-a}$

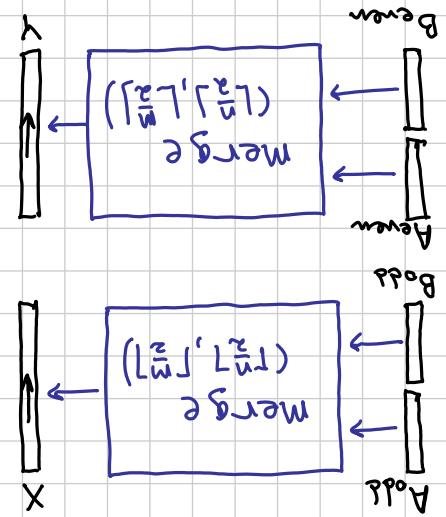
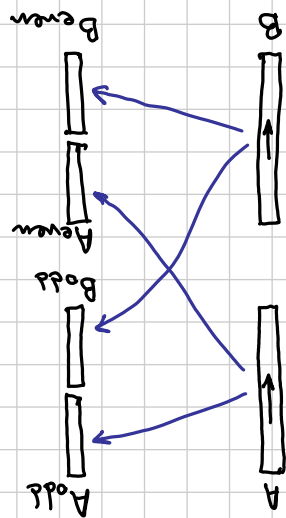
$B = 0^b \cdot 1^{m-b}$

$A_{\text{odd}} = 0^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \cdot 1^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}$

$A_{\text{even}} = 0^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \cdot 1^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}$

$B_{\text{odd}} = 0^{\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor} \cdot 1^{\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil}$

$B_{\text{even}} = 0^{\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor} \cdot 1^{\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil}$

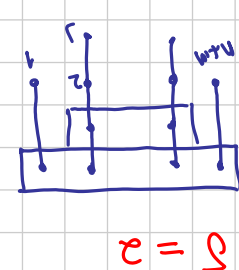


$X = 0^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor} \cdot 1^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil + \lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil}$

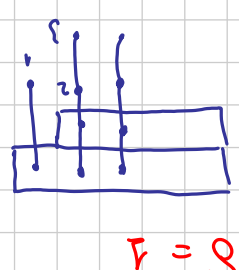
$Y = 0^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor} \cdot 1^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil + \lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil}$

$\delta = |X| - |Y| = 0$

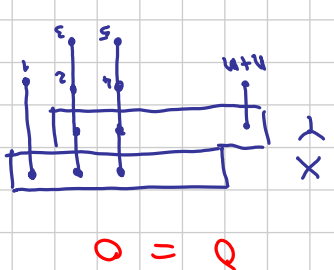
Recursion: merge(n, m) returns 0 or 1. Base case: $0 \leq \delta \leq 2$



$\delta = 2$



$\delta = 1$



$\delta = 0$

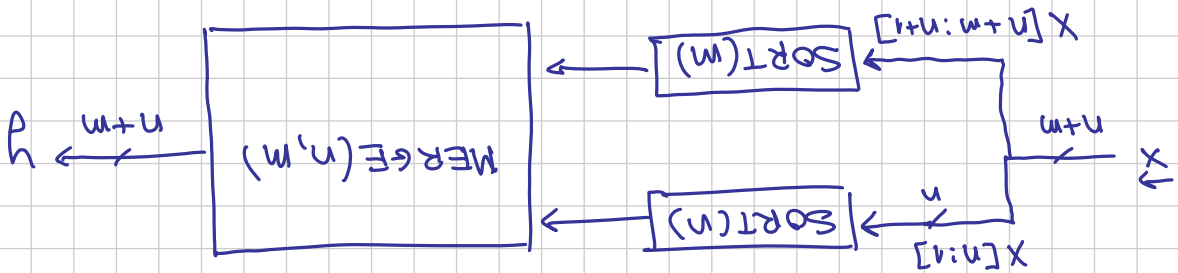
$$\Rightarrow \text{delay}(\text{Sort}(n)) = \Theta(\log^2 n)$$

$$\text{delay}(\text{Sort}(n+m)) = \text{delay}(\text{Sort}(n)) + \Theta(\lg n)$$

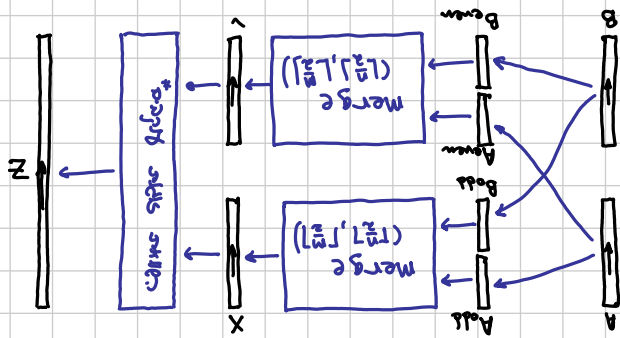
$$\Rightarrow \text{Cost}(\text{Sort}(n+m)) = \Theta(n \cdot \lg^2 n)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \text{Cost}(\text{Sort}(n)) + \Theta(n \lg n)$$

$$\text{Cost}(\text{Sort}(n+m)) = 2 \cdot \text{Cost}(\text{Sort}(n)) + \text{Cost}(\text{Merge}(n,m))$$



Sort(n+m) & n & n+m



$$\Rightarrow \text{delay}(\text{Merge}(n,n)) = \Theta(\lg n)$$

$$\text{delay}(n,n) \approx \text{delay}\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cost}(\text{Merge}(n,n)) = \Theta(n \cdot \lg n)$$

$$\text{Cost}(n,n) \approx 2 \cdot \text{Cost}\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2}$$

Merge(n,n) & n & n

odd-even merging is a bit less obvious to me. I will try to explain it.

Consider a variation of the odd-even merger in which the inputs A, B are connected to the two smaller mergers as follows:

- top merger is input $odd(A)$ and $even(B)$, and
- bottom merger is input $even(A)$ and $odd(B)$.

(a) Suggest a completion of the circuit using a column of comparison boxes fed by the outputs of the top and bottom mergers.

(b) Prove the correctness of the obtained merging circuit.