The usual approach to sorting lower bounds (on worst cases) is to consider comparison $C_k$ of a deterministic sorting algorithm as a branching point in a tree.

![Diagram]

Here we reach a leaf node, we know $A_i$. But then there are $n!$ leaves, and a binary search tree of height $h$ has $2^h$ leaves. Solve for $h$.

$$2^h \geq n!$$

$$h \geq \log n! \approx n \log n$$

But the height of the tree $h$ is the required number of comparisons, so there is always at least 1 input which requires $n \log n$ comparisons.