

MITx: 6.00.1x Introduction to Computer Science and Programming Using ...

## PROBLEM 5 (5/5 points)

You have 2 attempts for this problem.

In lecture, we saw a version of linear search that used the fact that a set of elements is sorted in increasing order. Here is the code from lecture:

```
def search(L, e):
    for i in range(len(L)):
        if L[i] == e:
            return True
        if L[i] > e:
            return False
        return False
```

Consider the following code, which is an alternative version of search.

```
def newsearch(L, e):
    size = len(L)
    for i in range(size):
        if L[size-i-1] == e:
            return True
        if L[i] < e:
            return False
    return False</pre>
```

$\circ$	search	and	newsearch	return the same answers for all $oxdot$ and $oxdot$ .

search and newsearch return the same answers provided L is non-empty.				
search and newsearch return the same answers provided L is non-empty and e is in L.				
search and newsearch never return the same answers.				
● search and newsearch return the same answers for lists L of length 0, 1, or 2.				
FINAL CHECK  SAVE  You have used 1 of 2 submissions				
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