

## CSE 301 – Algorithm Analysis

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In this assignment, I employed the Java programming language to showcase my solution.

### The Implementation:

```
public class FindMajority {

    // Helper method to check if x is the majority element in A
    private static boolean isMajority(int[] A, int x) {
        int count = 0;
        for (int num : A) {
            if (num == x) {
                count++;
            }
        }
        return count > A.length / 2;
    }

    // Recursive method to find the majority element in the array
    private static int findMajorityElement(int[] A, int left, int right) {
        if (left == right) {
            return A[left];
        }

        int mid = (left + right) / 2;

        int leftMajority = findMajorityElement(A, left, mid);
        int rightMajority = findMajorityElement(A, mid + 1, right);

        // Check if leftMajority or rightMajority is the majority element
        if (isMajority(A, leftMajority)) {
```

```

        return leftMajority;
    } else if (isMajority(A, rightMajority)) {
        return rightMajority;
    }

    return -1; // No majority element found
}

// Method to initiate the finding of the majority element
public static int majorityElement(int[] nums) {

    return findMajorityElement(nums, 0, nums.length - 1);

}

// Example usage
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] arr = {3, 3, 4, 2, 4, 4, 2, 4, 4}; // Example array
    int majority = majorityElement(arr);
    System.out.println("Majority element is: " + majority);
}
}

```

### Space Complexity:

The space complexity of this algorithm is  $O(\log n)$  due to the recursive calls made in the `findMajorityElement()` method, where the recursive stack occupies memory proportional to the logarithm of the input size  $n$ .

### Time Complexity:

The time complexity of this algorithm is  $O(n \log n)$ , where  $n$  is the size of the input array. This is because the algorithm divides the array into halves recursively ( $\log n$ ), and at each level, it checks the majority elements of the left and right halves ( $n$ ).