

6

Binary Search : Problem solving

by Gladden Rumao

CSA 101 : Problem Solving with
Programming

Koko Eating Bananas Problem

Koko Eating Bananas :

- Koko is a monkey **who loves to eat** bananas.
- You're given **a list of banana pile sizes and hours H** in which Koko has to eat all the piles of bananas.



Koko Eating Bananas :

Piles

3	6	7	11
---	---	---	----



- The Monkey has to eat all the piles of Bananas at a certain rate.
- Given hours $H = 8$ hours

Input Constraints

Number of Banana Piles (n):

$$1 \leq n \leq 10^4$$

Number of Bananas in Each Pile (piles[i]):

$$1 \leq \text{piles}[i] \leq 10^9$$

Total Hours Available (H):

$$n \leq H \leq 10^9$$

Data Types:

piles is a **list of integers**.

H is an **integer**.

Brute Force Approach :

Piles				Time
3	6	7	11	H = 8 Hours

- Koko eats bananas **at certain rate (k bananas / hour)**
- **Minimum eating Speed = the minimum integer k** such that Koko can eat all the bananas within H hours.

Brute Force Approach :

Given				
Piles				Time
3	6	7	11	H = 8 Hours

Brute Force Approach :

Given				
Piles				Time
3	6	7	11	H = 8 Hours

Find
Speed (k) = bananas/hour ? Such that hours_taken \leq H

Brute Force Approach :

Let Speed (k) = 1 bananas/hour ?

Piles	3	6	7	11
hours_taken	3	6	7	11

= 27

hours_taken <= H ?

27 <= 8 ?



NO

Brute Force Approach : Speed (k) = bananas / hour

Piles	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=7	k=8	k=9	k=10	k=11
3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
11	11	6	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
hours_taken	27	15	10	8	8	6	5	5	5	5	4
hours_taken <= H	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Time Complexity – Brute Force :

$O(\max(\text{Piles}) * n)$



Can we optimise this ?

Observation :

Speed (k)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----



k values are ascending in nature


k value can vary from 1 to max(piles)





Can we apply binary search on this range ?

Binary Search Approach :

Speed (k)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----


L = 1


M = 6


R = 11


k = 6

Piles	3	6	7	11
hours_taken at k = 6	1	1	2	2

= 6

hours_taken <= H ?

6 <= 8 ?


YES

Binary Search Approach :

Is $K = 6$ bananas / hour is the minimum speed of eating bananas with the condition $\text{hours_taken} \leq H$?



Answer : Try for slower speed for k .

Binary Search Approach :

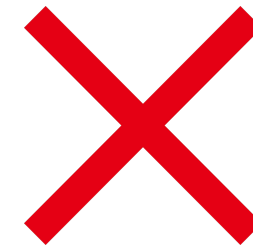
Speed (k)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----



**proceed your search
in left half**



M = 6



Right half

Binary Search Approach :

Speed (k)	1	2	3	4	5
-------------	---	---	---	---	---



L = 1



M = 3

K = 3



R = 5

Piles	3	6	7	11
hours_taken at k = 3	1	2	3	4

= 10

hours_taken <= H ?

10 <= 8 ?



NO

Binary Search Approach :

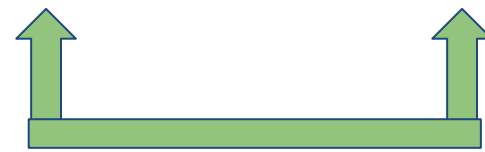
Since $\text{hours_taken} > 8$, So $\text{mid} (k) = 3$ banana/hour can not be the eating rate.



Answer : Try for faster speed for k .

Binary Search Approach :

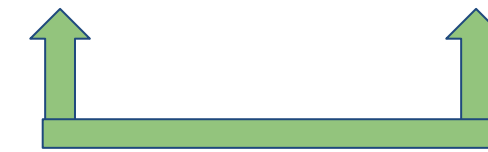
Speed (k)	1	2	3	4	5
-------------	---	---	---	---	---



Left half



M = 3



**proceed your search
in Right half**

Binary Search Approach :

Speed (k)	4	5
-------------	---	---



L = 4

M = 4

K = 4



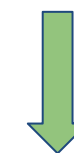
R = 5

Piles	3	6	7	11
hours_taken at k = 4	1	2	2	3

= 8

hours_taken <= H ?

8 <= 8 ?



YES

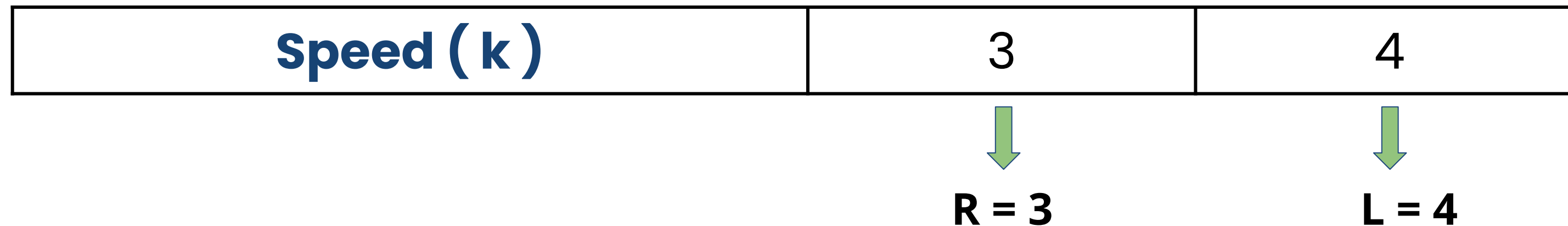
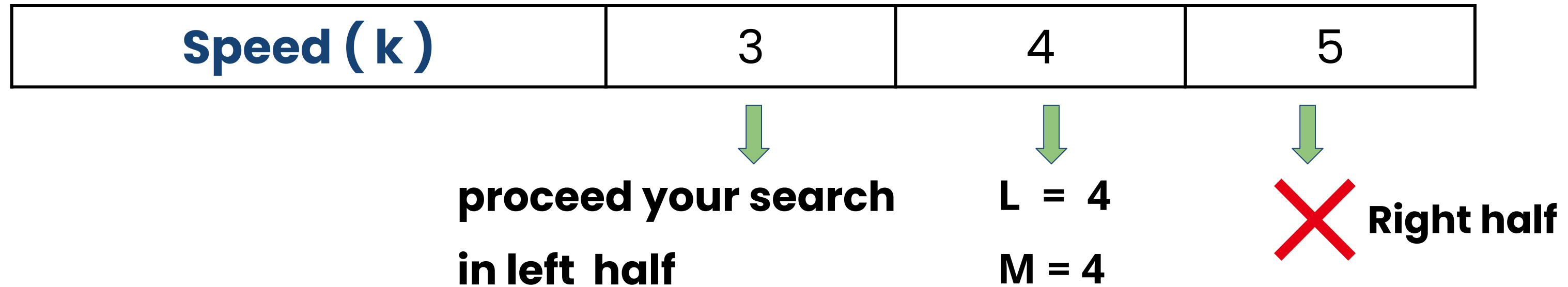
Binary Search Approach :

Is $K = 4$ bananas / hour is the minimum speed of eating bananas with the condition $\text{hours_taken} \leq H$?



Answer : Try for slower speed for k .

Binary Search Approach :



Stop the search here as **Left > Right**

Binary Search Approach :

So $K = 4$ bananas/hour is the minimum eating rate of koko



such that $\text{hours_taken} \leq H$

$$8 \leq 8$$

TIME COMPLEXITY : BINARY SEARCH APPROACH

$$O(n) * \log_2 (\max(\text{piles}))$$



$$O(n) * \log_2 (11)$$

Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

Understanding Monotonic Function

$$f(x) = x + 5$$

Given $f(x) = 13$, find $x = ?$

Understanding Monotonic Function

Definition :

Functions are known as monotonic if **they are increasing or decreasing** in their entire domain.

Understanding Monotonic Function

Monotonically Increasing Function: The function never decreases as the input increases.

Mathematically: If $x_1 < x_2$, then $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$

Example of Monotonically Increasing Function:

$$f(x) = 2x + 3, f(x) = \log(x), f(x) = e^x$$

→ As x increases, $f(x)$ also increases.

Understanding Monotonic Function

Monotonically Decreasing Function: The function never increases as the input increases.

Mathematically: If $x_1 < x_2$, then $f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$

Example of Monotonically Decreasing Function:

$$f(x) = -x^5 \text{ and } f(x) = e^{-x}$$

→ As x increases, $f(x)$ decreases.

Understanding Monotonic Function

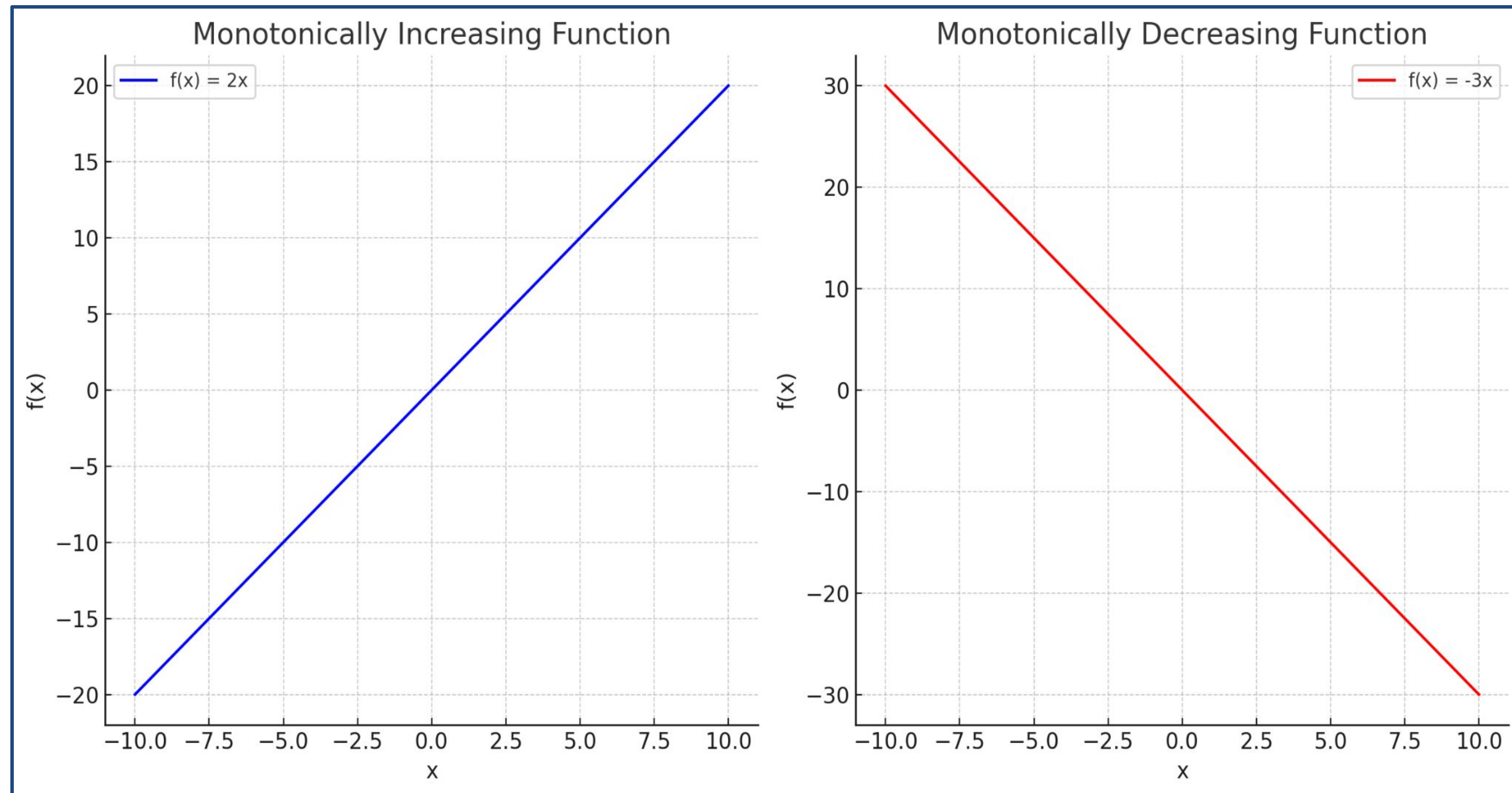
Graph Representation:

→ **Increasing Function:** Rises steadily from left to right.

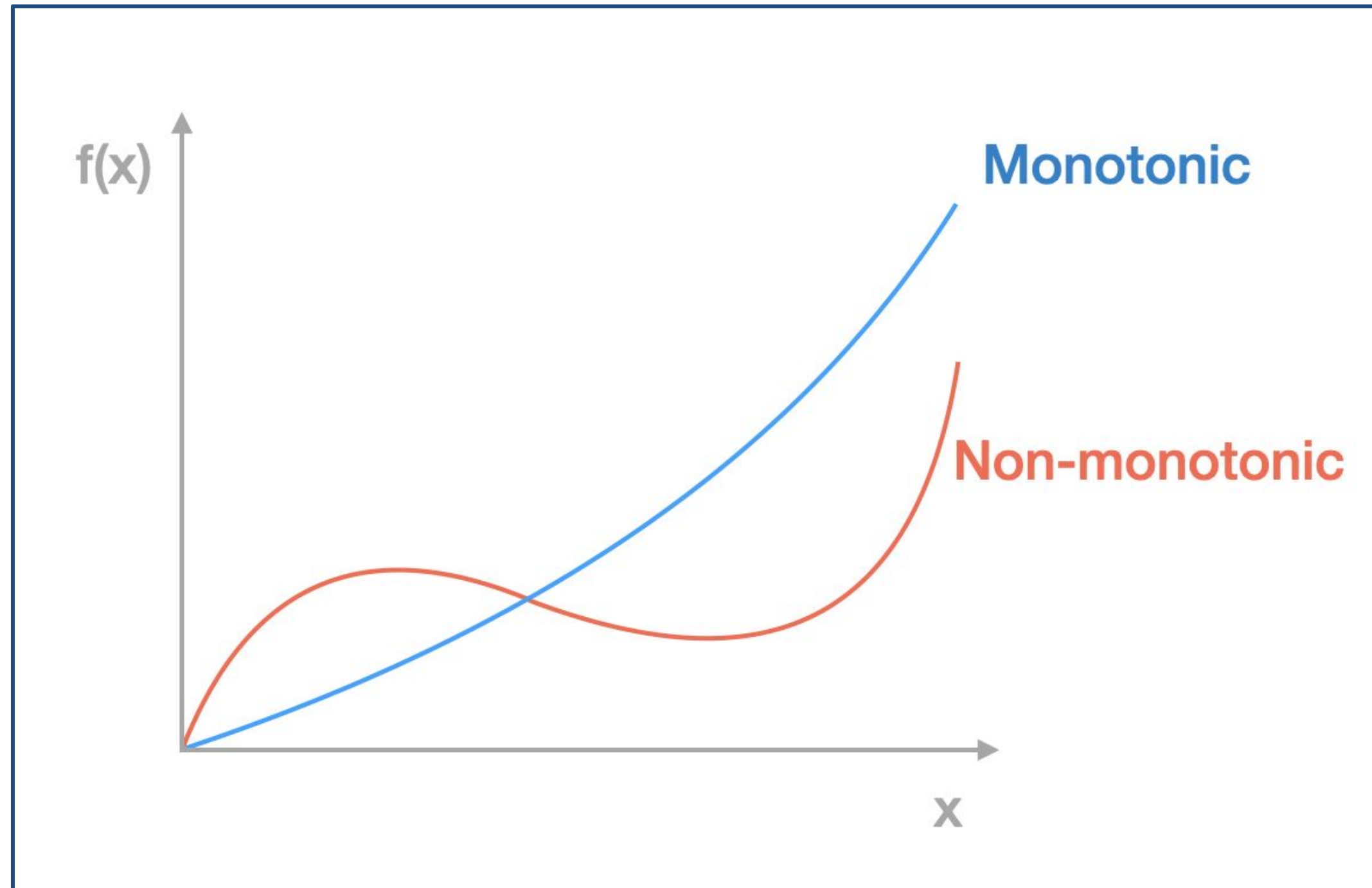
→ **Decreasing Function:** Falls steadily from left to right.

Understanding Monotonic Function

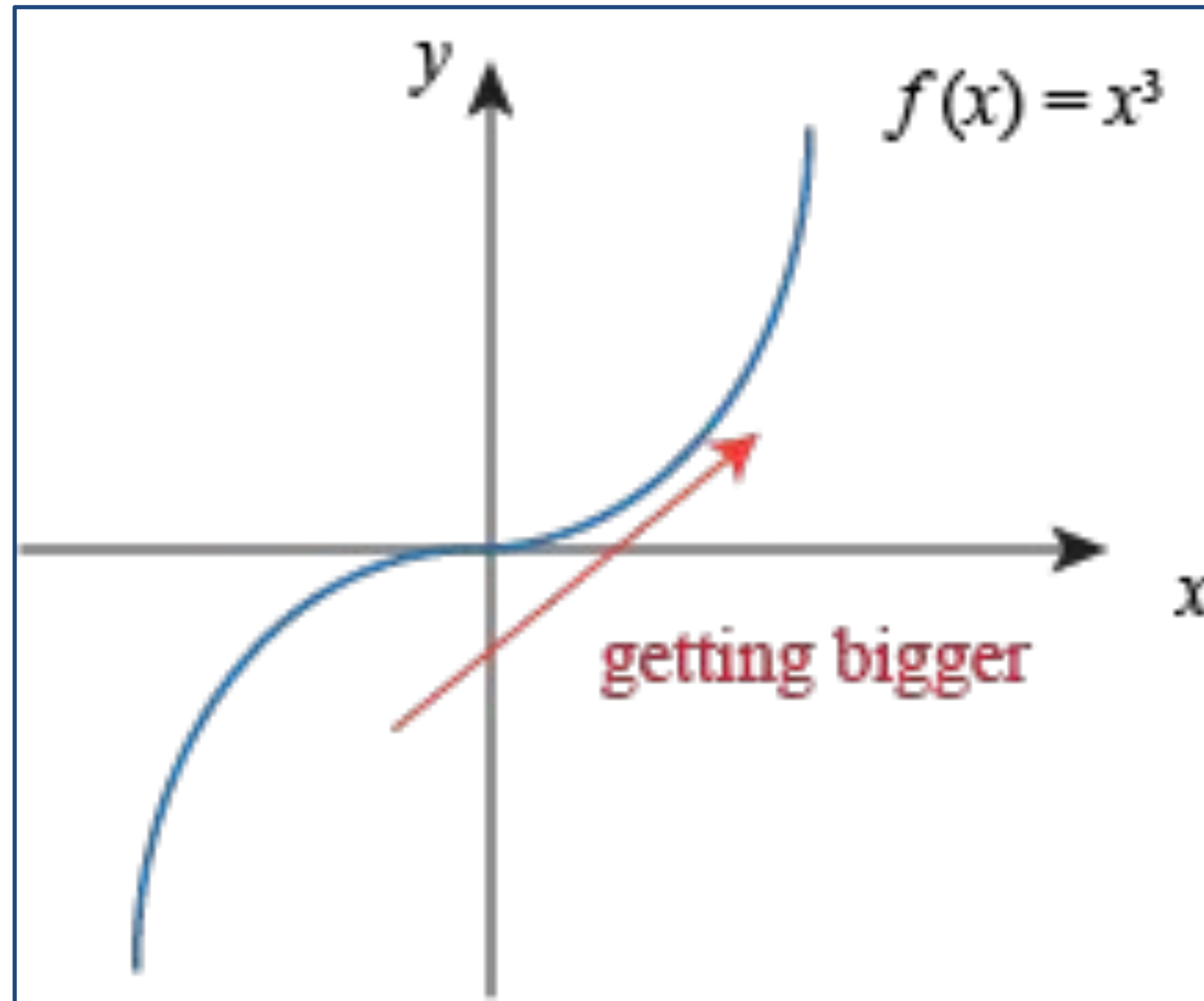
Graph Representation



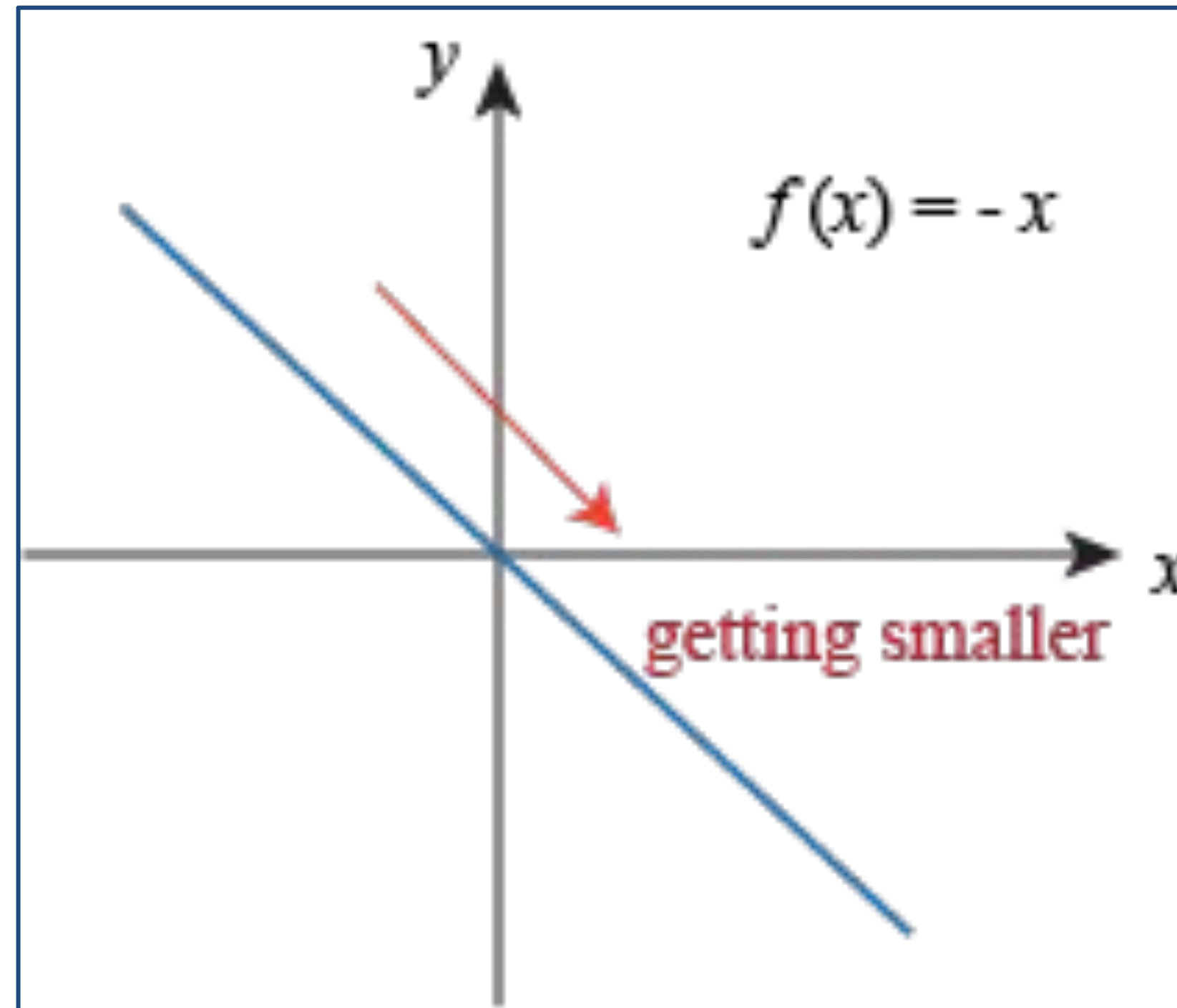
Understanding Monotonic Function



Understanding Monotonic Function



Understanding Monotonic Function



Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

Question :

Given: An integer K , **find a positive integer x** such that

$$K = 2x^2 + 5x.$$

→ If no such positive integer x exists, return -1.

Input Constraints :

K is a positive integer

 **$1 \leq K \leq 10^2$**

Output Constraints :

- **If a valid integer x exists that satisfies the equation:**
 - Return the integer value of x .
- **if no valid integer x exists:**
 - Return -1
- The output must be **produced within 1 second** for large values of K
- **Precision is not required** as the solution demands an exact integer match.

Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

Given: An integer K , **find a positive integer x** such that

$$K = 2x^2 + 5x.$$

- **Minimum x : 1** (since x is a positive integer).
- **Maximum x :** A value where $2x^2 + 5x$ exceeds K . This can be initially **set to a value like K** (since $2x^2 + 5x$ grows faster than linear).

Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

Monotonic Relationship:

- The function $f(x) = 2x^2 + 5x$ is **strictly increasing** for $x > 0$.
- Thus, as x increases, $f(x)$ increases.


Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

Given: An integer $K = 18$, find a positive integer x such that $K = 2x^2 + 5x$.

	Minimum	Maximum ($x = k$)
x	1	18

Observation :

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



x values are ascending in nature

x value can vary from 1 to 18



Can we apply binary search on this range ?

Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



L = 1



M = 9

X = 9



R = 18

Find value of k for x = 9

calculated_k = $2*9^2 + 5*9 = 207$

calculated_k == given_k ?

207 == 18 ?



NO

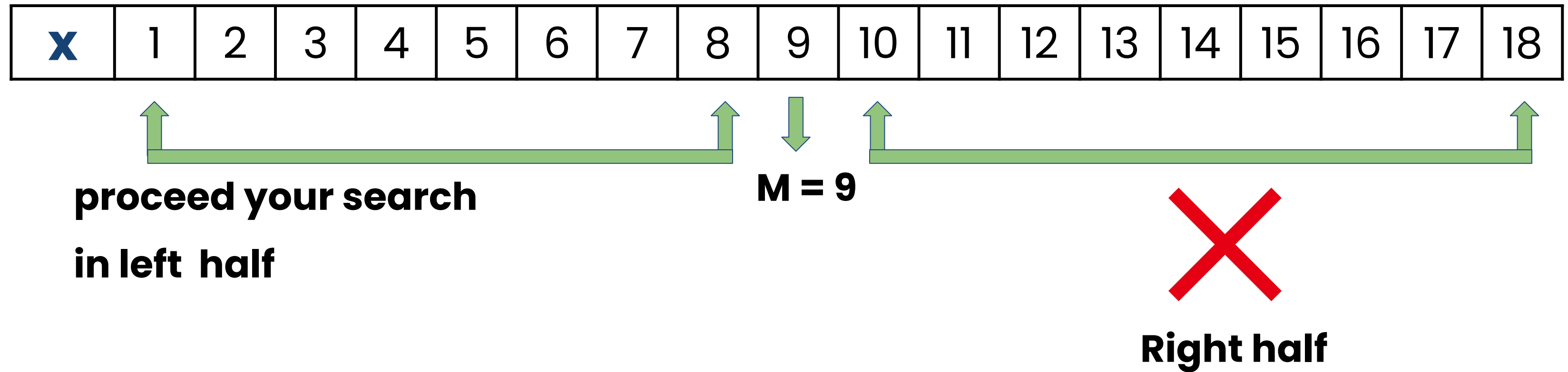
Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

Since $\text{calculated_k} > \text{given_k}$



Try for smaller value of x .

Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search



Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



L = 1



M = 4

X = 4



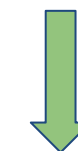
R = 8

Find value of k for x = 9

$$\text{calculated_k} = 2*4^2 + 5*4 = 52$$

calculated_k == given_k ?

52 == 18 ?



NO

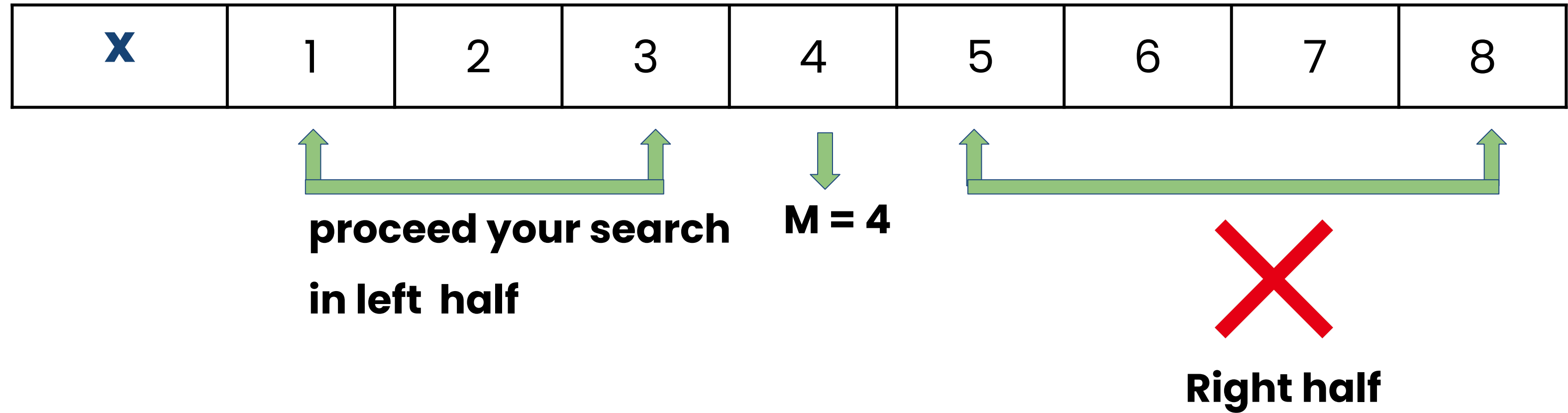
Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

Since $\text{calculated_k} > \text{given_k}$



Try for smaller value of x .

Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search



Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

x	1	2	3
	↓	↓	↓
	L = 1	M = 2	R = 3
		X = 2	

Find value of k for x = 9
calculated_k = $2*2^2 + 5*2 = 18$

calculated_k == given_k ?

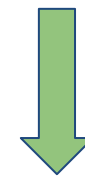
18 == 18 ?



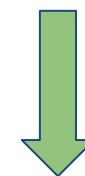
NO

Solving Quadratic Equation Problem : Using Binary Search

Since $\text{calculated_k} == \text{given_k}$ at $x=2$



Stop the search process here .



Return $x = 2$

Complexity Analysis :

$O(\log k)$

Thank You!