

• Binary Search only works on Sorted Array.

ans [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100], $k = 25$
 $l = 0, r = 9$
 $[3, 7, 10, 12, 15], k = 9$
 $l = 0, r = 4$

$$mid = (l + r) / 2$$

$$arr[mid] > k$$

$$arr[mid] < k$$

```
while (l <= r) {
    mid = (l + r) / 2;
    if (arr[mid] == k) {
        return mid;
    }
    else if (arr[mid] > k) {
        r = mid - 1;
    }
    else {
        l = mid + 1;
    }
}
```

ans [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100], $k = 5$
 $l = 0, r = 9$

$$\frac{n}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{5}{2} = 2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$n = 10$$

$$\log_2(n) = 3$$

Binary Search (Recursion) :-

$k = 100$
 ans [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100],
 $l = 0, r = 9$

	l	r	m	
				1 2 3 ✓
	9	9	9	
9 6	8	9	8	1 2 3 4
9	5	9	7	1 2 3 4
9	0	9	4	1 2 3 4
9				

```
int BSR(arr, k, l, r) {
    if (l > r) return -1;
    m = (l + r) / 2;
    if (arr[m] == k) {
        return m;
    }
    else if (arr[m] < k) {
        return BSR(arr, k, m + 1, r);
    }
    else {
        return BSR(arr, k, l, m - 1);
    }
}
```

Ternary Search :-

ans [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100]

... (0 < r) }

ans [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100]

$k = 50$

$k \leq \text{ans}[m_1]$

$k > \text{ans}[m_2]$

$$\begin{array}{l} 10/3 = 3 \quad (10/2 = 5) \\ 3/3 = 1 \quad 5/2 = 2 \\ \quad \quad \quad 2/2 = 1 \end{array}$$

while ($l \leq r$) {
 $\text{partition} = (r-l)/3$

$m_1 = l + \text{partition};$

$m_2 = r - \text{partition};$

if ($\text{ans}[m_1] == k$) {

return m_1 ;

} else if ($\text{ans}[m_2] == k$) {

return m_2 ;

} else if ($k < \text{ans}[m_1]$) {
 $l = m_1 - 1$

} else if ($k > \text{ans}[m_2]$) {
 $r = m_2 + 1$

} else {

$l = m_1 + 1$;

$r = m_2 - 1$;

}

}

$n = 10$

$\log_2(n) = 3 \dots$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\log_2(n) = \sqrt{n}$$

for ($i = 1; i \leq n; i = i \times 2$) {

T.C

$$= \log(n)$$

4

2

$$\frac{4 \log(n)}{2 \log(n)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \frac{10}{2} = 5 - (1) \\ \frac{5}{2} = 2 - (2) \\ \frac{2}{2} = 1 - (3) \end{array}$$

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$$= 2$$

for (i=1; i ≤ n; i++) T.C

}

for (i=1; i × i ≤ n; i++) {

}

i=1 - ①

i=2 - ②

i=4 - ③

i=8 - ④

i=16 - ⑤

$$n^k = n$$

$$\log_n(n) = k$$

$$n = 100$$

$$O(\sqrt{n})$$

$$i = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$i = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$i = 4 \quad (3)$$

$$i = 8 \quad (4)$$

$$i = 16 \quad (5)$$

$$i = 32 \quad (6)$$

$$i = 64 \quad (7)$$

$$i = 128$$