1. Finding the Maximum and Minimum

```
python
Copy code
def find_max_min(arr):
    max_val = min_val = arr[0]
    for num in arr[1:]:
        if num > max_val:
            max_val = num
        if num < min_val:
            min_val = num
    return max_val, min_val

# Example usage:
arr = [3, 5, 1, 8, 7, 2, 6]
max_val, min_val = find_max_min(arr)
print("Maximum:", max_val, "Minimum:", min_val)
```

2. Merge Sort

```
python
Copy code
def merge_sort(arr):
    if len(arr) > 1:
        mid = len(arr) // 2
        left_half = arr[:mid]
        right_half = arr[mid:]

        merge_sort(left_half)
        merge_sort(right_half)

        i = j = k = 0

        while i < len(left_half) and j < len(right_half):
            if left_half[i] < right_half[j]:
                arr[k] = left_half[i]
                i += 1
            else:
                arr[k] = right_half[j]
                j += 1
            k += 1

        while i < len(left_half):
            arr[k] = left_half[i]
            i += 1
            k += 1

        while j < len(right_half):
            arr[k] = right_half[j]
            j += 1
            k += 1

# Example usage:
arr = [3, 5, 1, 8, 7, 2, 6]
merge_sort(arr)
print("Sorted array:", arr)
```

3. Quick Sort

```
python
Copy code
def quick_sort(arr):
    if len(arr) <= 1:
        return arr
    pivot = arr[len(arr) // 2]
    left = [x for x in arr if x < pivot]
    middle = [x for x in arr if x == pivot]
    right = [x for x in arr if x > pivot]
    return quick_sort(left) + middle + quick_sort(right)

# Example usage:
arr = [3, 5, 1, 8, 7, 2, 6]
sorted_arr = quick_sort(arr)
print("Sorted array:", sorted_arr)
```

4. Binary Search

```
python
Copy code
def binary_search(arr, target):
    left, right = 0, len(arr) - 1
    while left <= right:
        mid = (left + right) // 2
        if arr[mid] == target:
            return mid
        elif arr[mid] < target:
            left = mid + 1
        else:
            right = mid - 1
    return -1

# Example usage:
arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
target = 5
index = binary_search(arr, target)
print("Index of target:", index)
```

5. Strassen's Matrix Multiplication

```
python
Copy code
import numpy as np

def strassen(A, B):
    n = len(A)
    if n == 1:
        return A * B
    else:
        mid = n // 2
        A11, A12, A21, A22 = A[:mid, :mid], A[:mid, mid:], A[mid:, :mid],
A[mid:, mid:]
        B11, B12, B21, B22 = B[:mid, :mid], B[:mid, mid:], B[mid:, :mid],
B[mid:, mid:]

        M1 = strassen(A11 + A22, B11 + B22)
        M2 = strassen(A21 + A22, B11)
        M3 = strassen(A11, B12 - B22)
        M4 = strassen(A22, B21 - B11)
```

```
        M5 = strassen(A11 + A12, B22)
        M6 = strassen(A21 - A11, B11 + B12)
        M7 = strassen(A12 - A22, B21 + B22)

        C11 = M1 + M4 - M5 + M7
        C12 = M3 + M5
        C21 = M2 + M4
        C22 = M1 - M2 + M3 + M6

        C = np.vstack((np.hstack((C11, C12)), np.hstack((C21, C22))))
        return C

# Example usage:
A = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
B = np.array([[5, 6], [7, 8]])
C = strassen(A, B)
print("Resultant Matrix:\n", C)
```

6. Karatsuba Algorithm for Multiplication

```
python
Copy code
def karatsuba(x, y):
    if x < 10 or y < 10:
        return x * y
    m = min(len(str(x)), len(str(y))) // 2
    high1, low1 = divmod(x, 10**m)
    high2, low2 = divmod(y, 10**m)
    z0 = karatsuba(low1, low2)
    z1 = karatsuba((low1 + high1), (low2 + high2))
    z2 = karatsuba(high1, high2)
    return (z2 * 10**(2*m)) + ((z1 - z2 - z0) * 10**m) + z0

# Example usage:
x, y = 1234, 5678
result = karatsuba(x, y)
print("Product:", result)
```

7. Closest Pair of Points using Divide and Conquer

```
python
Copy code
import math

def closest_pair(points):
    def dist(p1, p2):
        return math.sqrt((p1[0] - p2[0]) ** 2 + (p1[1] - p2[1]) ** 2)

    def closest_pair_rec(px, py):
        if len(px) <= 3:
            return min((dist(px[i], px[j]), (px[i], px[j])) for i in
range(len(px)) for j in range(i + 1, len(px)))[1]
        mid = len(px) // 2
        Qx, Rx = px[:mid], px[mid:]
        midpoint = px[mid][0]
        Qy, Ry = [], []
        for point in py:
            if point[0] <= midpoint:
                Qy.append(point)
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```
            else:
                Ry.append(point)
        (p1, q1) = closest_pair_rec(Qx, Qy)
        (p2, q2) = closest_pair_rec(Rx, Ry)
        d = min(dist(p1, q1), dist(p2, q2))
        (p3, q3) = closest_split_pair(px, py, d)
        if p3 is not None and q3 is not None:
            return min((p1, q1), (p2, q2), (p3, q3), key=lambda x:
dist(*x))
        return min((p1, q1), (p2, q2), key=lambda x: dist(*x))

    def closest_split_pair(px, py, delta):
        midx = px[len(px) // 2][0]
        sy = [p for p in py if midx - delta <= p[0] <= midx + delta]
        best = delta
        best_pair = None
        for i in range(len(sy) - 1):
            for j in range(i + 1, min(i + 7, len(sy))):
                p, q = sy[i], sy[j]
                d = dist(p, q)
                if d < best:
                    best = d
                    best_pair = (p, q)
        return best_pair if best_pair else (None, None)

    px = sorted(points, key=lambda x: x[0])
    py = sorted(points, key=lambda x: x[1])
    return closest_pair_rec(px, py)

# Example usage:
points = [(2, 3), (12, 30), (40, 50), (5, 1), (12, 10), (3, 4)]
closest_points = closest_pair(points)
print("Closest pair of points:", closest_points)
```

8. Median of Medians

```
python
Copy code
def partition(arr, low, high):
    pivot = arr[high]
    i = low
    for j in range(low, high):
        if arr[j] <= pivot:
            arr[i], arr[j] = arr[j], arr[i]
            i += 1
    arr[i], arr[high] = arr[high], arr[i]
    return i

def select(arr, low, high, k):
    if low == high:
        return arr[low]
    pivot_index = partition(arr, low, high)
    if k == pivot_index:
        return arr[k]
    elif k < pivot_index:
        return select(arr, low, pivot_index - 1, k)
    else:
        return select(arr, pivot_index + 1, high, k)

def median_of_medians(arr, k):
```

```
    n = len(arr)
    if n <= 5:
        return sorted(arr)[k]
    medians = [sorted(arr[i:i + 5])[2] for i in range(0, n, 5)]
    pivot = median_of_medians(medians, len(medians) // 2)
    pivot_index = arr.index(pivot)
    arr[pivot_index], arr[-1] = arr[-1], arr[pivot_index]
    return select(arr, 0, n - 1, k)

# Example usage:
arr = [12, 3, 5, 7, 4, 19, 26]
k = 3
median = median_of_medians(arr, k)
print(f"{k}th smallest element:", median)
```

9. Meet in the Middle Technique

```
python
Copy code
from itertools import combinations

def meet_in_the_middle(arr, target):
    n = len(arr)
    first_half = arr[:n//2]
    second_half = arr[n//2:]

    def get_all_sums(subset):
        sums = []
        for r in range(len(subset) + 1):
            for combo in combinations(subset, r):
                sums.append(sum(combo))
        return sums

    sums_first_half = get_all_sums(first_half)
    sums_second_half = get_all_sums(second_half)

    sums_first_half.sort()
    sums_second_half.sort()

    l = 0
    r = len(sums_second_half) - 1
    closest_sum = float('inf')
    while l < len(sums_first_half) and r >= 0:
        current_sum = sums_first_half[l] + sums_second_half[r]
        if abs(current_sum - target) < abs(closest_sum - target):
            closest_sum = current_sum
        if current_sum < target:
            l += 1
        else:
            r -= 1

    return closest_sum

# Example usage:
arr = [3, 34, 4, 12, 5, 2]
target = 9
closest_sum = meet_in_the_middle(arr, target)
print("Closest sum to target:", closest_sum)
```