# Búsqueda Binaria



## ¿Qué es la búsqueda binaria?

- Algoritmo eficiente para buscar en listas ordenadas
- Divide el espacio de búsqueda a la mitad en cada iteración
- Complejidad: O(log n)

- La lista debe estar ordenada
- Saber el valor que queremos encontrar (el objetivo)

```
datos = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13]
objetivo = 9
```

Queremos saber si 9 está en la lista y en qué posición.



#### Lógica del algoritmo

```
low = 0
high = len(datos) - 1

while low <= high:
    mid = (low + high) // 2
    if datos[mid] == objetivo:
        return mid
    elif datos[mid] < objetivo:
        low = mid + 1
    else:
        high = mid - 1</pre>
```



### Paso a paso (buscar 9)

```
Lista: [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13]

Índices: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

1. mid = [0, 4, 6, 6] // [2, 4, 6, 6] datos [3, 4, 6, 6] = [3, 4, 6, 6] when [3, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [3, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and [4, 4, 6, 6] is a mean of the second and
```



#### Código completo

```
def busqueda_binaria(lista, objetivo):
    low, high = 0, len(lista) - 1
    while low <= high:
        mid = (low + high) // 2
        if lista[mid] == objetivo:
            return mid
        elif lista[mid] < objetivo:
            low = mid + 1
        else:
            high = mid - 1
        return -1 #o encontrado</pre>
```

- Solo funciona en listas ordenadas
- Divide el rango de búsqueda a la mitad
- Muy eficiente: O(log n)
- Ideal para grandes volúmenes de datos