

## Homework 4.1

Ans → 1. Yes, we can achieve  $O(1)$  time complexity for searching by doing a ~~trade off~~ tradeoff. ~~but~~  
we can do so by declaring an array of size = size of the universe.

- Space complexity  $O(R)$
- Time complexity:  $O(1)$

2. Yes, we can do that using linked list. No extra space is required.  
searching would then take  $O(n)$  time.

But since prof. Naveen already mentioned Binary search tree, we can also use that.

space complexity:  $O(N)$

Time complexity:  $O(\log N)$   
(searching)

Note: Insertion and deletion won't be  $O(1)$



## Homework 4.2

Ans:

Recursive procedure (Assuming 0-based indexing)

S.No	low	mid	high
1.	0	7	15
2.	0	3	6
3.	4	5	6

Iterative procedure (Assuming 1-based indexing because in algorithm, 1-based indexing is followed)

S.No	low	mid	high
1.	1	8	16
2.	1	4	7
3.	5	6	7

## Homework 4.3

Ans:

Iterative procedure

Every time the loop executes, the size of problem reduces to half of its initial value.

After 0 iterations

$N$

After 1 iterations

$N/2$

After 2 iterations

$N/4$

After  $K$  iterations

1

$$2^K = N \text{ (roughly)}$$

$$K = \log_2 N$$



Also, no extra space is required for iterative binary search.

Therefore, for iterative binary search.

Space complexity:  $O(1)$

Time complexity:  $O(\log_2 N)$

### Recursive Approach

Here also, after every recursion call, size of array in consideration reduces to half of its previous value.

Since we know that during any recursive call, a temporary memory is allocated to variables from stack memory. So, memory needs to be allocated for variable "mid" in each recursive call.

Therefore, for recursive binary search

Space complexity:  $O(\log_2 N)$

Time complexity:  $O(\log_2 N)$



## Homework 4.4

- we will modify the parameters and use them in hash function as follows.

$$H(\text{person}) = (\text{Term}_{\text{age}} + \text{Term}_{\text{name}} + \text{Term}_{\text{gender}}) \% 5$$

where

- $\text{Term}_{\text{age}} = \text{age} / 5$
- $\text{Term}_{\text{gender}} = 1$  if gender is female and 0 otherwise
- $\text{Term}_{\text{name}} = \text{number of letters in the name.}$

Name	Age	Gender	Hash
1. Rahul Gang	40	M	$(8 + 0 + 9) \% 5 = 2$
2. Rajat Rekha Sen	35	F	$(7 + 1 + 12) \% 5 = 0$
3. Yogish Subhawal	40	M	$(8 + 0 + 15) \% 5 = 3$
4. Sangeeta Sanyal	10	M	$(2 + 0 + 19) \% 5 = 1$