

1. In the binary search algorithm, it is suggested to calculate the mid as $\text{beg} + (\text{end} - \text{beg}) / 2$ instead of $(\text{beg} + \text{end}) / 2$. Why ^{is} it so?

Because $(\text{beg} + \text{end})$ may overflow which then means you get a result that is less than beg or end into the -ve if you are using signed integer.

So, instead they take the distance b/w beg and end and add half of that to beg . This is only a single extra operation to make the algorithm more robust.

Q write the algorithm/funⁿ for ternary search

Ans:- Ternary-search (int l, int r, int x)

{

if $(r - l == 1)$

{

int mid₁ = $l + (r - l) / 3$;

int mid₂ = $r - (r - l) / 3$;

if $(a[\text{mid}_1] == x)$

return mid₁;

if $(a[\text{mid}_2] == x)$

return mid₂;

if ($x < arr[mid_1]$)

return ternary-search($l, mid_1 - 1, x$);

else if ($x > arr[mid_2]$)

return ternary-search($mid_2 + 1, r, x$);

else return ternary-search($mid_1 + 1, mid_2 - 1, x$);

}

return -1;

}