

3 Ternary Search

- Linear Search
- Binary Search

Divide & Conquer algo

division of
array / function into 3 parts.

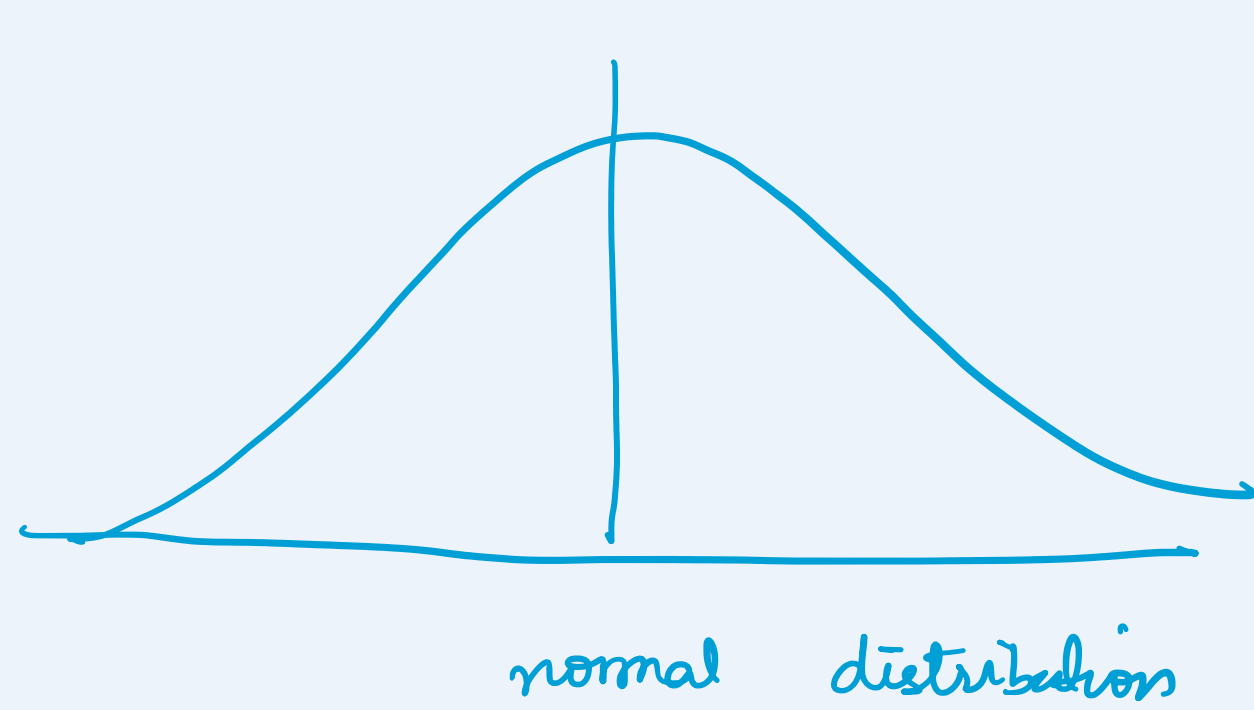
→ we have mid 1 and mid 2

→ unimodal distribution

one peak

A unimodal distribution is a distributions with one clear peak or most frequent value.

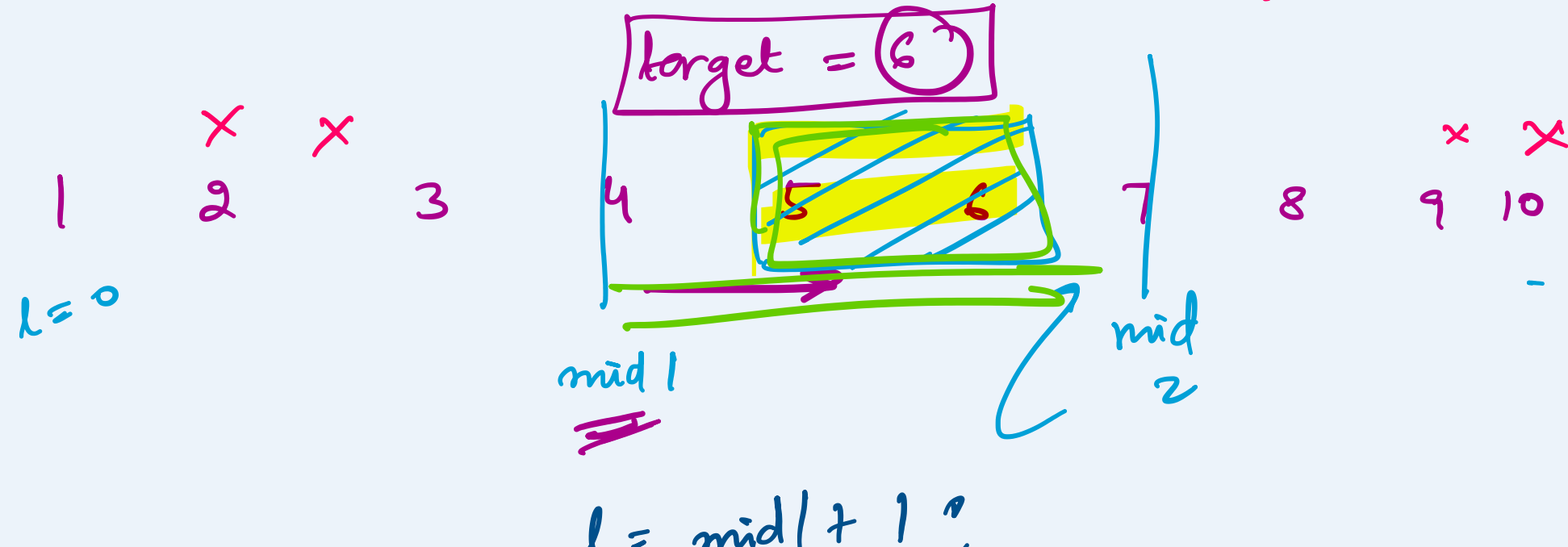
→ The value increases at first, rises to a single peak and then it decreases.



- ① Search space
- ② Find mid1 and mid2

$$\text{mid1} = l + (r - l) / 3$$

$$\text{mid2} = r - (r - l) / 3$$



for each iteration

Ternary Search \rightarrow 4 comparisons

1. \rightarrow 2 comparisons

$$T(n) = T(n/2) \quad 26$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

BS $\rightarrow T(n) = \frac{2c \log(n)}{\log} + (c_1)$

$$TS \rightarrow T(n) = \frac{4c \log(n)}{\log(3)} + c_1$$

$$T(n) = 2 \log_2 n + O(1)$$

$$T(n) = 4c \log_2 n + o(1)$$

Time Taken by Ternary search is $2 \log_3 2$ times the time taken by BS.

Now since $2 \log_2 2 \geq 1$

we get more comparisons
with binary search.

Ques:

$$1^{\circ} \quad 2^{\circ} \quad 3^{\circ} \quad 4^{\circ} \quad 5^{\circ} \quad 6^{\circ} \quad 7^{\circ} \quad 8^{\circ} \quad 9^{\circ} \quad 10^{\circ}$$

3

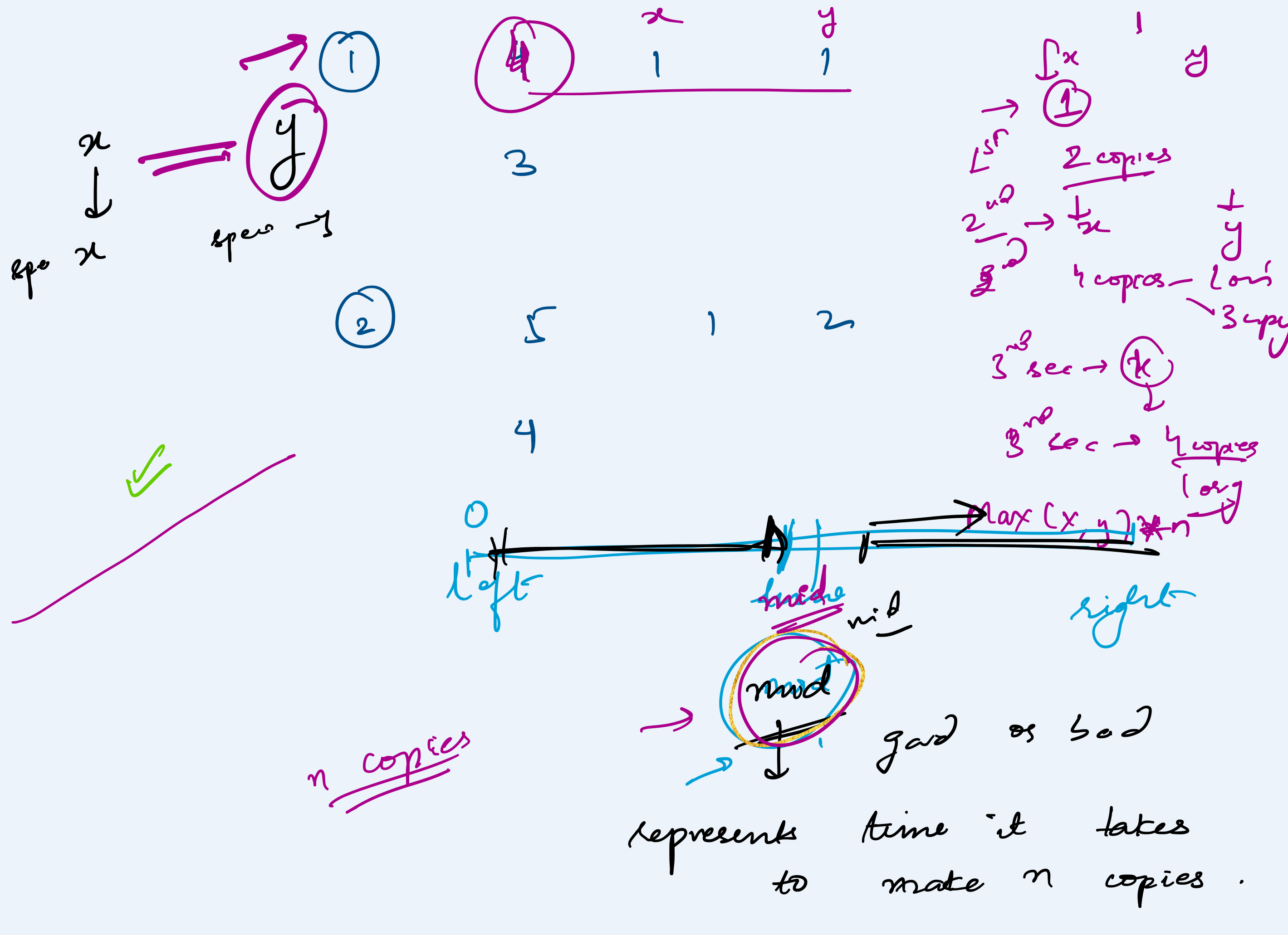
Find the max and min value of the function possible when x is varied for all real values possible.

Eg: $\rightarrow a=1, b=-4, c=4$

maxValue $\rightarrow \infty$

$$\min \rightarrow 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 \quad \lambda = 2$$



represents to