

Midterm test

60 minutes

1 Binary Search in Rotated Array (5 points)

Given a rotated sorted array (which is originally sorted but then rotated at an unknown position), find the index (start from 1) of a target element in the array in $O(\log n)$ time complexity.

Constraints:

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$.
- $-10^9 \leq x \leq 10^9$.
- $-10^9 \leq a_i \leq 10^9$, with $\forall i \in [1, \dots, n]$.
- $a_i \neq a_j$, with $\forall i, j \in [1, \dots, n]$ where $i \neq j$.

Input:

- The first line contains an integer n , the size of the array.
- The second line contains n integers representing the rotated sorted array.
- The third line contains an integer x , the target element to search for.

Output:

- The index of x in the array.
- If the element is not present, return 0.

Example:

Input	Output
8 3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2 6	4
2 3 1 0	0

2 Merge Intervals (5 points)

Given a list of intervals, where each interval is represented as a pair (l_i, r_i) indicating the starting and ending points (inclusive), implement a program to merge overlapping intervals and print the sorted list of non-overlapping intervals.

Constraints:

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$.
- $-10^9 \leq l_i \leq r_i \leq 10^9$ for each interval i .

Input:

The input is read from the file `input.txt` with:

- The first line contains an integer n , the number of intervals.
- The following n lines each contain two integers l_i and r_i , representing the start and end points of the i -th interval.

Output:

Write to the `output.txt` file:

- A sorted list of merged intervals. Each interval should be printed in the format “start end” on a new line.

Example:

input.txt	output.txt
4	-1 6
8 10	8 10
1 3	
3 6	
-1 2	

Explanation:

The intervals are sorted and merged if they overlap. For example:

- $[-1, 2]$ and $[1, 3]$ merge into $[-1, 3]$, and then $[3, 6]$ merges into $[-1, 6]$.
- The final result is $[-1, 6]$, $[8, 10]$.