

Lecture-13

Binary Search Questions

Code S. Q.

First and Last Position of an Element In Sorted Array

https://www.codingninjas.com/studio/problems/first-and-last-position-of-an-element-in-sorted-array_1082549?source=youtube&campaign=love_babbar_codestudio2

One solution (without Binary Search):

Complexity: $O(n)$

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
pair<int, int> firstAndLastPosition(vector<int>& arr, int n, int k)
{
    pair<int, int> vp = {-1, -1}; // Initialize to invalid values
    // Write your code here
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (arr[i] == k) {
            vp.first = i;
            break; // Stop once first occurrence is found
        }
    }
    for (int i = vp.first; i < n; i++) {
        if (arr[i] == k) {
            vp.second = i;
        }
    }
    return vp;
}
```

Optimized Solution(using Binary Search)

Complexity: $O(\log(n))$

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
int firstOccurence(vector<int>& arr, int n, int key){
    int start = 0, end=n-1;
```

```

int mid = start + (end-start)/2;
int ans=-1;
while(start<=end){
    if(arr[mid]==key){
        ans = mid;
        end = mid-1;
    }
    else if(arr[mid]>key){
        end = mid-1;
    }
    else{
        start=mid+1;
    }
    mid = start + (end-start)/2;
}
return ans;
}


int lastOccurence(vector<int>& arr, int n, int key){
    int start=0;
    int end=n-1;
    int mid = start + (end-start)/2;
    int ans=-1;
    while(start<=end){
        if(arr[mid]==key){
            ans = mid;
            start=mid+1;
        }
        else if(arr[mid]>key){
            end = mid-1;
        }
        else{
            start = mid+1;
        }
        mid = start + (end-start)/2;
    }
    return ans;
}

pair<int, int> firstAndLastPosition(vector<int>& arr, int n, int k)
{
    pair<int, int> vp;
    vp.first = firstOccurence(arr, n, k);
    vp.second = lastOccurence(arr, n, k);
    return vp;
}

```

Leetcode 852.

<https://leetcode.com/problems/peak-index-in-a-mountain-array/>
852. Peak Index in a Mountain Array

 Accepted

Editorial

+ Solution

Runtime	Details	Memory	Details
82 ms		59.68 mb	
Beats 97.06% of users with C++		Beats 36.16% of users with C++	

- Important Point: We only have to move the loop till $start < end$ and not $start \leq end$ otherwise TLE

```
class Solution {
public:
    int peakIndexInMountainArray(vector<int>& arr) {
        int start = 0, end = arr.size()-1;
        int mid = start + (end-start)/2;
        while(start<end){
            if(arr[mid]<arr[mid+1]){
                start = mid + 1;
            }
            else{
                end = mid;
            }
            mid = start + (end-start)/2;
        }
        return mid;
    }
};
```