Problem6: BinarySearch

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Introduction

In this exercise, we will learn binary search algorithm, which is to find a specific number in a sorted list. To use this search algorithm, you have to make sure that your list is ordered numerically. This exercise is related to bubble sort exercise.

If you have a number A that you need to find out where it is in a list, binary search algorithm tell you that in following steps. Suppose the list has N elements.

- compare A with the mean number R_m , of the list m := N/2
- if $A > R_m$, compare A with R_{m_2} $(m_2 := 3N/4)$
- if $A < R_m$, compare A with R_{m_2} $(m_2 := N/4)$

Here is the simple explanation.

There is a list that has numbers. Suppose that you want to find where T = 9 is, but cannot find it at a glance. This might happens if you list has a hundreds of elements.

(1,2,3,6,7,8,9)

First Step

Compare T with 6. In this case, T > 6 then go to next step.

Divide the list into half,

(1,2,3), (7,8,9).

Because Target > 6, we are interested in the latter list (7,8,9).

Second Step

You have

(7,8,9).

Compare Target with 8. In this case, Target > 8 then we have found where Target = 9 is in the list.

Question

- you have ToBeSorted <- sort(as.integer(runif(100, min = 1, max = 99)))
- Implement binary search find where T is in ToBeSorted
- In this excersise, set T <- as.integer(runif(1, min = 1, max = 99).
- In the case ToBeSorted dose not have the same number as T, print('can't find')

Sample Answer

```
binary <- function(ToBeSorted, Target){</pre>
  N <- length(ToBeSorted) #Number of factor
  Start <- 1
  End <- N
  while(Start<End){</pre>
   Mid <- as.integer((Start + End)/2)</pre>
    if(ToBeSorted[Mid] == Target){
      return(Mid)
    }else if(Target < ToBeSorted[Mid]){</pre>
      End <- Mid
    }else{
      Start <- Mid + 1
    }
  }
 print('Not found')
ToBeSorted <- sort(as.integer( runif(100, min = 1, max = 99) ))
Target <- as.integer( runif(1, min = 1, max = 99) )</pre>
print(Target)
## [1] 91
ToBeSorted[binary(ToBeSorted, Target)]
## [1] "Not found"
## [1] NA
print(ToBeSorted)
     [1] 2 2 4 5 6 6 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 10 11 12 12 13 14 15 17 18 19
##
## [24] 19 20 22 24 25 26 27 27 29 30 30 30 30 31 32 32 33 35 36 41 42 42 43
## [47] 44 46 49 50 52 55 56 56 59 59 59 60 63 63 64 64 64 65 68 70 70 71 71
## [70] 71 72 72 72 73 73 75 75 76 76 78 79 79 80 81 81 82 84 84 84 85 86
## [93] 88 90 92 93 94 96 96 98
```