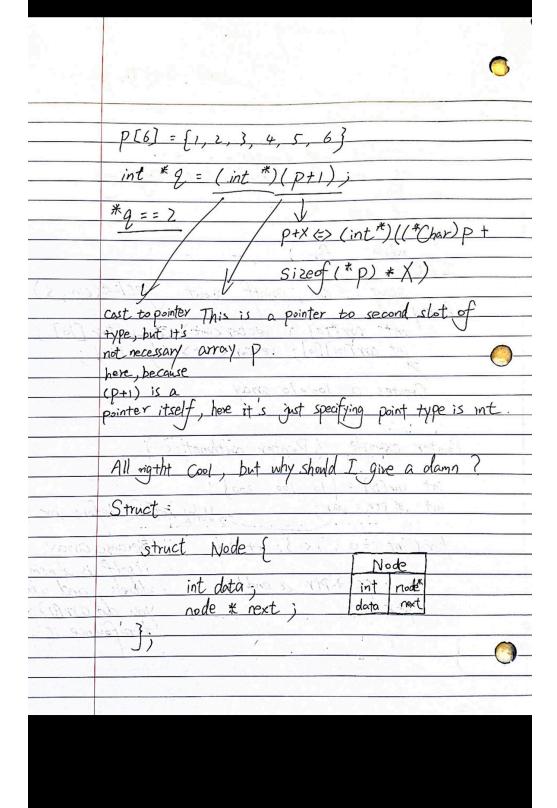
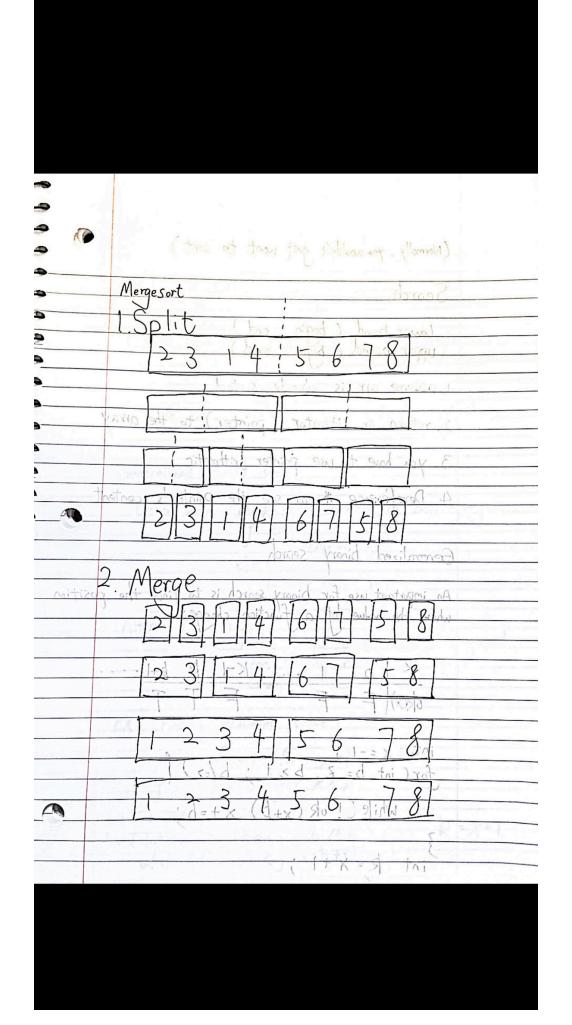
Training 2021 . Sept 11. Ye. Go. 1. Concept Review C++ C+t voriables Type Pointer int, char, foot, double, fool, int artio) loox/o array (Pointer arithmetics int wor(B) = {10, 100, 200}; tor (int i=0; Because array cout << 7-ptr < endlight dereference it





	(Normally, you wouldn't just want to sort)
	Search
	Lower-bound (begin end) upper-bound (begin end)
	1. assume arr is already sorted
	2 return an iterator (pointer) to the array
, c	3. you have to use pointer arithmetic
	4. Dereference * to see the pointer's content
	Generalized binary search
	An important use for binary search is to find the position where the value of a function changes!
•	x 0 1 K-1 R k+1
	int $x=-1$; $b=2$, $b>1$; $b/=2$)
	Jor (in D = E, D) x + = b;
	3 int R= x+1;

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9	Tricks for sort
9	J
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•	1 Sort pairs is more often than sorting single values tuples
-	
	2. With sorting tuples, you can do LOTS of things
	Generalized binary search
	Usual way: check middle element of active region if target terminates
1	else else
	update active region
	` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` `
	Alternative way: Make jumps and slow the speed when getting closer to target element
1000	I Make jumps and slow the speed
1,45	element closer to target
	EX. Finding maximum value:
	fcx) < fcx+1) for x < R and
10	f(x) > f(x+1) for x > R.
	int x=-1;
	for (int b= 8, b>=1; b/=2) while (f(x+b) < f(x+b+1)x+=b;
	While (J(X+B) ()(X+B+1)(X+B)