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# CMPS 2200 Recitation 01
## Answers
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**Name:** _____
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Place all written answers from `recitation-01.md` here for easier grading.

- \*\*4)\*\* Describe the worst case input value of `key` for `linear\_search`? for `binary\_search`?

Worst for linear search and binary search  
if the key is not present in the list

- \*\*5)\*\* Describe the best case input value of `key` for `linear\_search`? for `binary\_search`?

Best case for linear search - if the key is present in the first index

Best case for binary search - if the key is at the middle of the list

- \*\*8)\*\* Call `print\_results(compare\_search())` and paste the results here:

n	linear	binary
10.000	0.004	0.009
100.000	0.012	0.006
1000.000	0.151	0.019
10000.000	1.549	0.021
100000.000	11.081	0.018
1000000.000	87.398	0.044
10000000.000	861.352	0.026

- \*\*9)\*\* Do the theoretical running times match your empirical results?

Mostly it does match but it does not match perfectly because if you look at binary search it's not increasing constantly.

- \*\*10a)\*\* What is worst-case complexity of searching a list of  $n$  elements  $k$  times using linear search?  $k$

- \*\*10b)\*\* For binary search?  $n \log(n) + \log_2(k)$

- \*\*10c)\*\* For what values of  $k$  is it more efficient to first sort and then use binary search versus just using linear search without sorting? You may assume that your sorting algorithm runs in  $O(n \lg n)$  time.

When  $k$  is equal to  $n$  it is more efficient to first sort and then use binary search.