

## Exercise-2

### 1. Understanding Asymptotic Notation

#### Big O Notation:

- **Big O Notation** describes the upper bound of the time complexity of an algorithm, representing the worst-case scenario for how the algorithm's runtime grows with the size of the input. It helps in analyzing and comparing the efficiency of algorithms.

#### Search Operations:

- **Best Case:** The best-case scenario for a search algorithm is when the target value is found immediately. For linear search, this is  $O(1)$  if the target is the first element. For binary search, this is also  $O(1)$  if the target is the middle element of the sorted array.
- **Average Case:** For linear search, this is  $O(n)$ , where  $n$  is the number of elements. For binary search, it is  $O(\log n)$  because the search space is halved with each step.
- **Worst Case:** The worst-case scenario for linear search is  $O(n)$  if the target is not present. For binary search, it is  $O(\log n)$  when the target is not present or is found after many halving steps.

### 4. Analysis

#### Time Complexity:

- **Linear Search:**
  - **Best Case:**  $O(1)$
  - **Average Case:**  $O(n)$
  - **Worst Case:**  $O(n)$
- **Binary Search:**
  - **Best Case:**  $O(1)$
  - **Average Case:**  $O(\log n)$
  - **Worst Case:**  $O(\log n)$