

Lecture 3: Binary Search

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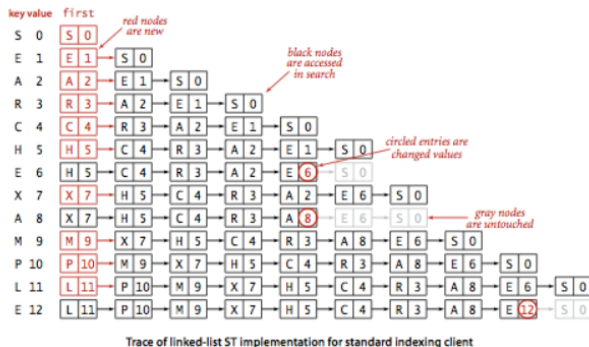
Symbol Tables

application	purpose of search	key	value
<i>dictionary</i>	find definition	word	definition
<i>book index</i>	find relevant pages	term	list of page numbers
<i>file share</i>	find song to download	name of song	computer ID
<i>account management</i>	process transactions	account number	transaction details
<i>web search</i>	find relevant web pages	keyword	list of page names
<i>compiler</i>	find type and value	variable name	type and value

Typical symbol-table applications

Linear Search

- Linear search checks each element in sequence.
- Time complexity: $O(n)$ in worst case.



Linear Search Resource

For more explanation and practice problems, see:

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dsa/linear-search/>

Binary Search Resource

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Why Binary Search Takes $\log n$ Steps

Binary search halving argument:

$$n \rightarrow \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow \frac{n}{4} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \frac{n}{2^t}$$

Stop when $\frac{n}{2^t} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2^t \geq n \Rightarrow t \geq \log_2 n$.

Binary Search in Sorted Array

- Requires sorted array.
- At each step, compare target with middle element.
- Discard half of the array each iteration.
- Time complexity: $O(\log n)$.

successful search for P

			keys[]												
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
To	hi	mid	0	9	4	A	C	E	H	L	M	P	R	S	X
5	9	7	A	C	E	H	L	M	P	R	R	S	X		
5	6	5	A	C	E	H	L	M	P	R	S	X			
6	6	6	A	C	E	H	L	M	P	R	S	X			

entries in black are a[lo..hi]

entry in red is a[mid]

loop exits with keys[mid] = P: return

unsuccessful search for Q

			keys[]												
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
To	hi	mid	0	9	4	A	C	E	H	L	M	P	R	S	X
5	9	7	A	C	E	H	L	M	P	R	R	S	X		
5	6	5	A	C	E	H	L	M	P	R	S	X			
7	6	6	A	C	E	H	L	M	P	R	S	X			

loop exits with lo > hi: return 7