

(1)

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(2)

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(3) 由于数组是有序递减的，对于任意一个要找的数num，只需要和数组中间位置的元素比较，若num==arr[mid]，则返回索引mid，若num>arr[mid]，那么num就不可能出现在数组的右半部分，则对左半部分检索，right=mid-1；若num<arr[mid]，那么num就不可能出现在数组的左半部分，则对右半部分检索，left=mid+1。若没找到则返回-1。

//非递归算法

```
template <class type>
int find_num(const vector<type> &arr, const type &num)
{
    int left = 0;
    int right = arr.size() - 1;
    while (left <= right)
    {
        int mid = (left + right) / 2;
        if (arr[mid] == num)
            return mid;
        else if (arr[mid] > num)
            left = mid + 1;
        else
            right = mid - 1;
    }
    return -1;
}
```

//递归算法

```
template <class type>
int find_num(const vector<type> &arr, const type &num, const int left, const int right)
{
    int mid = (left + right) / 2;
    if (left <= right)
    {
        if (num == arr[mid])
            return mid;
        if (num > arr[mid])
            return find_num(arr, num, left, mid - 1);
    }
}
```

```

        else
            return find_num(arr, num, mid + 1, right);
    }
    return -1;
}

```

(4)

for $num = 13$

$left = 0, right = 8, arr[4] = 28 > 13$

$left = 5, right = 8, arr[6] = 15 > 13$

$left = 7, right = 8, arr[7] = 13 = 13, return 7$

for $num = 124$

$left = 0, right = 8, arr[4] = 28 < 124$

$left = 0, right = 3, arr[1] = 71 < 124$

$left = 0, right = 0, arr[0] = 124 = 124, return 0$

(5)

∞ *f* 3 *j* 节点不会被找到