

Algorithm:

I) linear-search (array, element)

// Input: array \rightarrow Array of integers,
element \rightarrow integer

// Output: Index of first occurrence of
element in array (if found)
or -1

$n = \text{length}(\text{array})$

for $i = 0$ to $n-1$:

if $\text{array}[i] == \text{element}$: ~~then~~
return i

return -1

II) binary-search (array, element, start, end)

// Input: array \rightarrow Array of integers (sorted)
element \rightarrow integer

start \rightarrow integer, default 0

end \rightarrow integer, default $n-1$,

where n is length of array.

// Output :- Index of element in array
(if found) or -1

if $\text{start} > \text{end}$ return -1

int $\text{mid} = (\text{start} + \text{end}) / 2$

if $\text{array}[\text{mid}] == \text{element}$:
return mid

else if array[mid] > element:
 return binary-search(array, element,
 ^{Start}mid-1, ^{Start}mid-1)
 else
 return binary-search(array, element,
 mid+1, end)

Testcases:-

I) Linear Search:-

Array	Element	Expected Output
i) [1, 5, 4, 2, 3]	4	2
ii) [10, 7, 15, 20, 51]	16	-1
iii) [20, 25, 31, 400, 65]	25	1
iv) [1, 9, -1, -2, -100, -61]	-2	3
v) [-105, 66, 111, 215, 330]	-60	-1

II) Binary Search:-

Array	Element	Expected Output
i) [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]	9	3
ii) [100, 102, 104, 110, 115]	115	4
iii) [21, 23, 24, 25, 28]	23	1
iv) [52, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62]	55	-1
v) [-4, -3, -2, -1, 0]	-5	-1

Time Complexity:-

i) Linear Search:-

Basic operation is checking if ~~the~~ array[i] == element.

$$\text{Time} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (1)$$

$$= (n-1+1)$$

$$= n$$

∴ The time complexity is $O(n)$.

ii) Binary Search:-

In every operation, the element is compared with middle value of array (basic operation) & then the size of the search is reduced by half, if the ~~array~~ element is not equal to the middle value.

Hence,

$$T(n) = 1 + T(n/2)$$

$$\text{if } n = 2^i,$$

$$T(2^i) = 1 + T(2^{i-1})$$

$$= 2 + T(2^{i-2})$$

$$= 3 + T(2^{i-3})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= i + 1 + T(2^0)$$

$$\therefore T(2^i) = i + 1 + T(1)$$

For array of size 1, let the time taken be 1

$$\therefore T(2^i) = i + 2$$

~~Result~~ Now, $2^i = n \rightarrow i = \log_2 n$

$$\therefore T(n) = \log_2 n + 2$$

$$\therefore T(n) = O(\log n)$$

Hence the time complexity of binary search is $O(\log n)$.