Median of two Sorted array

BF

$T = O(n1+n2)$

$S = O(n1+n2)$

$n1 = 6$ $n2 = 4$

i	0	1	2	3	4	5
	2	4	8	10	14	16

j	0	1	2	3
	1	5	9	12

	1	2	4	5	8	9	10	12	14	16
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Left side

$\frac{n1+n2+1}{2}$

$n1+n2 = 6+4 = 10$

$(n+n2) - (\text{left Side}) = \text{Right Side}$

$10 - 5 = 5$

right side

$\frac{n1+n2+1}{2} = \frac{6+4+1}{2} = \frac{10+1}{2} = \frac{11}{2} = 5$

10

median of two

$\frac{8+9}{2}$

~~Eff~~

$l_1 <= r_2$

$l_2 <= r_1$

These many elements have to be in the left array

2	4	8	10	14	16
1	5	9	12		

For even length

0

(X)

$-\infty$ 1 5 9 12	2 4 8 10 14 16 $+\infty$

1

(✓)

l_1: 2 l_2: 1 5 9 12	r_1: 4 8 10 14 16 r_2: $+\infty$

2

(X)

l_1: 2 4 l_2: 1 5 9	r_1: 8 10 14 16 r_2: 12

(3) ✓✓

l_1	r_1
2 4 8	10 14 16

l_2	r_2
1 5	9 12

$l_1 <= r_2$ ✓✓
$l_2 <= r_1$

For even length

$$\text{median} = \frac{\max(l_1, l_2) + \min(r_1, r_2)}{2}$$

(4) ✗

l_1	r_1
2 4 8 10	14 16

l_2	r_2
1	5 9 12

(5) ✗

l_1	r_1
2 4 8 10 14	16

l_2	r_2
$-\infty$	1 5 9 12

(6) ✗

For odd length :-

arr1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 14 |
0 1 2 3 4

n1 = 5

arr2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 12 |
0 1 2 3

n2 = 4

$$\frac{n1 + n2 + 1}{2} = \frac{5+4+1}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

1	2	4	5	8	9	10	12	14
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

left side
Right Side
= 10 − 5
= 5

2 4 8 10 14
1 5 9 12

$$\text{median} = \max(l_1, l_2)$$

Possible no. of elements that can be taken from arr1

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

So, we can apply binary search on this.

$T = O(\log n_1)$

So, we will always consider the smaller array i.e., n_2

0 1 2 3 4

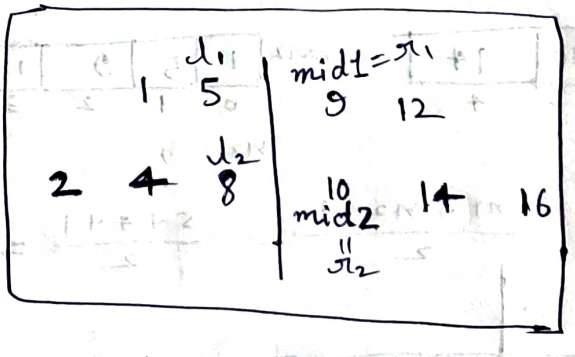
$$T = O(\log(\min(n_1, n_2)))$$

Implementation (Using Binary search)

Step 1

0 1 2 3 4
l ↑ r
mid1

$mid1 = (l+r)/2$



$mid2 = leftSize - mid1$

$l1 <= r_2$

$l2 <= r_1$

So, $median = \frac{\max(5, 8) + \min(9, 10)}{2}$

$= \frac{8+9}{2}$

$= \frac{17}{2}$

Here, in 1st step only we got the answer

Example 2

arr1

2	3	6	15
0	1	2	3

arr2

1	3	4	7	10	12
0	1	2	3	4	5

$n1 = 4$ $\quad n2 = 6$

$$\frac{n1+n2+1}{2} = \frac{4+6+1}{2} = 5 = \text{left side}$$

Right Side = $10 - 5 = 5$

Step 1

0	1	2	3	4
l		↑ mid1		r

$mid1 = (l+r)/2$

$mid2 = left - mid1$

2	3	6	15
l1		mid1 ↓	

1	3	4	7	10	12
l2			↑ mid2		

$mid1 = 2$

$mid2 = 3$

$$\text{meidiam} = \frac{\max(3,4) + \min(6,7)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4+6}{2} = 5$$

Here, also by chance in first step only we got the answer :-(

Example 3

arr1

2	6	6	15
0	1	2	3

arr2

1	3	4	5	10	12
0	1	2	3	4	5

$n1 = 4$ $\quad n2 = 6$

$$leftSize = \frac{4+6+1}{2} = 5$$

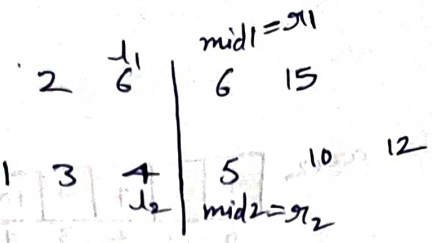
$rightSize =$

Step 1

0	1	2	3	4
l		↑ mid1		r

$mid1 = 2$

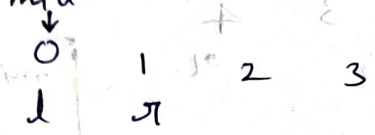
$mid2 = 3$



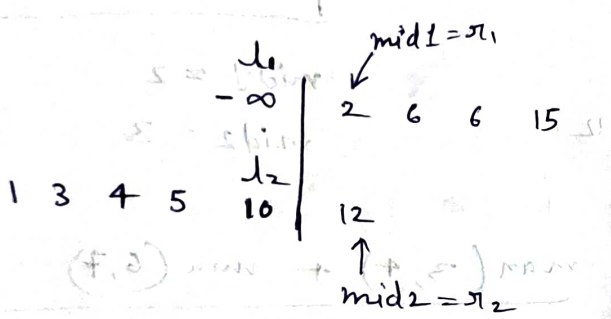
$l1 > r2$

So, $r = mid1 - 1$

Step 2



$$mid1 = \frac{0+1}{2} = 0$$

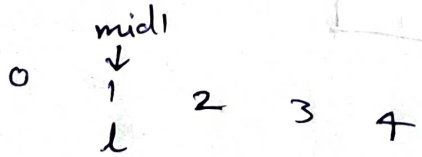


$$mid2 = 5 - 0 = 5$$

$l2 > r1$

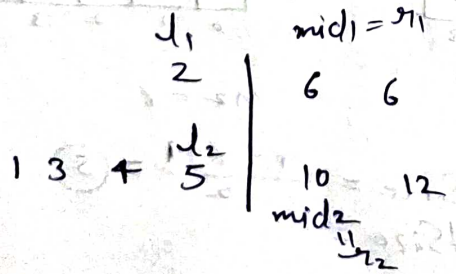
So, $l = mid1 + 1$

Step 3



$mid1 = 1$

$mid2 = 5 - 1 = 4$



$l1 <= r2$

$l2 <= r1$

$$median = \frac{\max(2,5) + \min(6,10)}{2}$$

$$median = \frac{5+6}{2} = \frac{11}{2} = 5$$

```
double
public int medianOfTwoSortedArr(int[] arr1, int[] arr2){
    int n1 = arr1.length;
    int n2 = arr2.length;
    if(n2 < n1) {
        return medianOfTwoSortedArr(arr2, arr1);
    }
    int leftSize = (n1 + n2 + 1)/2;
    int l = 0;
    int r = n1;
    while (l<=r) {
        int mid1 = (l+r)/2;
        int mid2 = leftSize - mid1;
        int l1 = Integer.MIN_VALUE; // -∞
        int l2 = Integer.MIN_VALUE; // -∞
        int r1 = Integer.MAX_VALUE; // +∞
        int r2 = Integer.MAX_VALUE; // +∞
        if(mid1 > 0) {
            l1 = arr[mid1-1];
        }
        if(mid2 > 0) {
            l2 = arr[mid2-1];
        }
        if(mid1 < n1) {
            r1 = arr[mid1];
        }
        if(mid2 < n2) {
            r2 = arr[mid2];
        }
        if(l1 <= r2 && l2 <= r1) {
            if((n1+n2)%2 == 0) {
                return (max(l1,l2) + min(r1,r2))/2;
            } else {
                return max(l1,l2);
            }
        }
```

```
        else if (l1 > r2) {
            r = mid1 - 1;
        } else if (l2 > r1) {
            l = mid1 + 1;
        }
    }

    return 0;
}
```