

PD Algo:

Modify Binary Search:  
~~mid~~ mid = size / 2  
Split in half  
check mid ~~with~~ ~~start~~

1) if ~~mid > m+1~~ mid > m+1  
&& mid > m-1

then mid is <sup>p</sup>  
2) if mid - 1 > mid > m+1  
then toss everything <sup>left</sup> of  
mid and ~~split everything~~  
~~to~~ repeat process on ~~left~~ <sup>right</sup>  
of mid

3) if m+1 > mid > mid - 1  
then toss <sup>right</sup> ~~left~~ of mid  
and repeat on <sup>left</sup> ~~right~~ of mid

Runtime:  $O(\log n)$

input size gets halved each time  $O(\log n)$

computing mid  $O(1)$

checking mid+1 && mid-1  $O(1)$

comparing  $O(1)$

## Proof: Induction

BC:  $n=3$  numbers

We have 3 ~~array~~ set  $mid = \text{middle}$   
then look at both  $mid+1$  and  $mid-1$ .  $p$  is  
bound to be 1 of these so we return  $p$

I.H: Assume true for all  $0 \leq n \leq k$

IS: Prove <sup>for</sup> ~~and~~  $k+1$  is

Our algorithm divides each subset in half  
so if we ~~have~~ have  $p$  in the left subset  
we know every thing to the right of  $mid$  is decreasing  
and we proceed to ~~search~~ ~~in~~ repeat the process  
on the left subset

if we have  $p$  in the right subset then  
everything in ~~the~~ ~~right~~ left subset is in increasing  
order so we throw away left subset and  
repeat on right.

$p$  is bound to be in one of these subsets.  
by checking  $mid$ ,  $mid-1$ , and  $mid+1$  we know  
~~subset~~ ~~order~~ where  $p$  lies relative to  $mid$   
and can decide which half to throw away.

We can do this down to the base case where  
 $p$  is bound to be  $mid$ ,  $mid+1$ , or  $mid-1$