

Linear Search :- performed in unsorted list.

↳ Searches for element sequentially starting from the first element.

↳ On an average we need n comparisons.

↳ also called as sequential search.

Linear (K, Size, Key)

Repeat for $i = 1$ to size

if $K[i] = \text{Key}$

// print element present

Count = 1

return

if (Count \neq 1)

print element present

else

print not found.

Recursive - Linear (K, first, last, key)

if (first $>$ last)

return -1

else if $K[\text{first}] = \text{key}$

return first

else

return Recursive - Linear (K, first+1, last, key)

Binary Search : \rightarrow Sorted data.

3 TUE

\hookrightarrow Applies d & c Strategy.

\hookrightarrow Divides the array into sub array based on mid value

\hookrightarrow Search is performed only on part of array.

\hookrightarrow On an average $n/2$ comparisons to search an element.

Example :- Search 1

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
1 15 11 25 36 48 66 75

Binary Search (k, size, key)

left = 0

right = size - 1

while left \leq right

mid = (left + right) / 2

If key = k[mid]

return mid // element present

Else if key > k[mid]

left = mid + 1

Else

right = mid - 1

① mid = $\frac{0+7}{2} = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5 = 3$

mid \neq key key < k[mid]

right = mid - 1 = 2

② left = 0 right = 2

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

mid \neq key key < k[mid]

right = mid - 1 = 0

③ left = 0 right = 0 mid = 0

mid = $\frac{0+0}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$

mid = key \checkmark

4 WED

Recursive Binary (k, left, right, key)

if left \leq right

mid = (left + right) / 2

if key = k[mid]

return mid // present

else if key > k[mid]

return Recursive Binary (k, mid + 1, right, key)

else

return Recursive Binary (k, left, mid - 1, key)

Example 2 :- Search 75

① mid = 3

② mid = $\frac{4+7}{2} = \frac{11}{2} = 5$

③ mid = $\frac{6+7}{2} = \frac{13}{2} = 6$

④ mid = $\frac{7+7}{2} = \frac{14}{2} = 7$

Notes