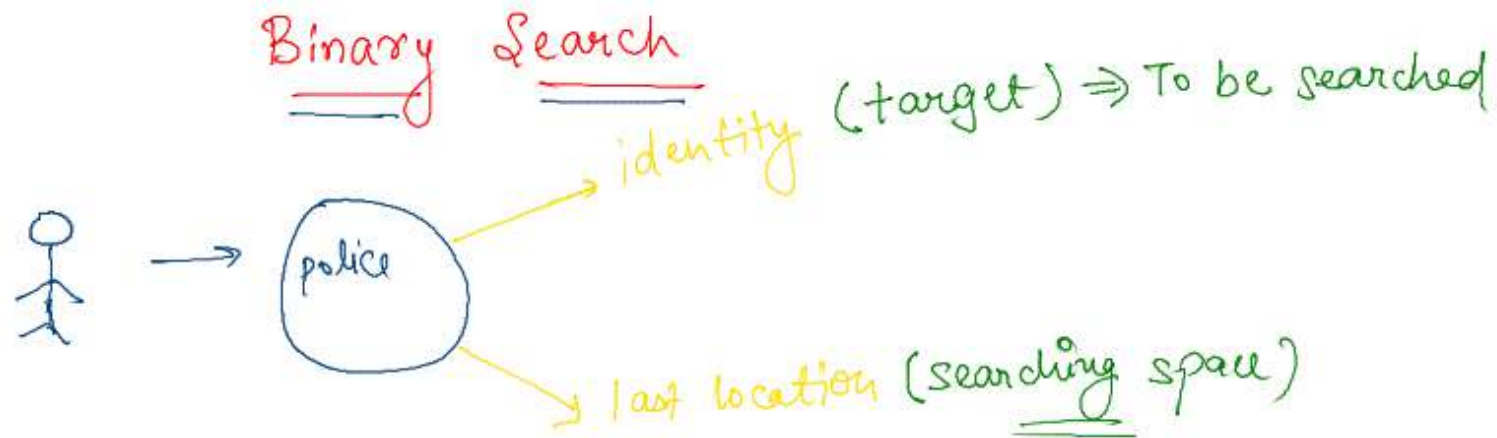


## Binary Search



## Linear Search

arr =

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	6	3	6	5	8	9
i	i	i	i	i		

target = 5

$i = 4$  return

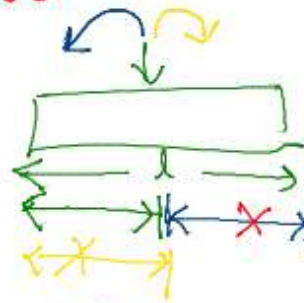
TC =  $O(n)$

$\downarrow$  "sparrow"

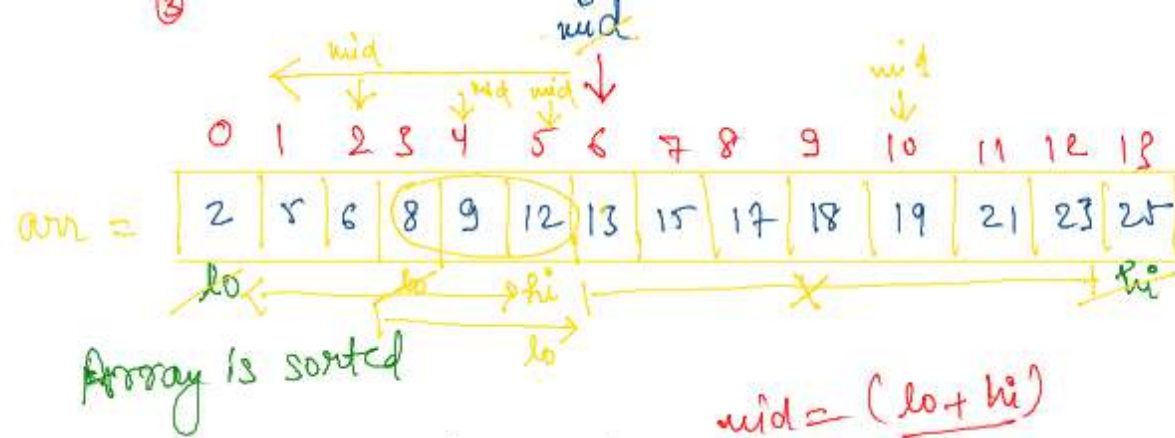
## Binary Search

Dictionary  $\rightarrow$

target = 'good'



- ① greater = left
- ② equal = return i (index)
- ③ smaller = right



$lo \rightarrow hi$

target = 12

$$mid = \frac{lo + hi}{2}$$

if ( $arr[mid] == target$ ) {  
      $return mid$ ;  
}

else if ( $arr[mid] > target$ ) {  
      $hi = mid - 1$ ;  
}

else {  
      $lo = mid + 1$ ;  
}

Recursion tree for Binary Search:

- $n$ 
  - 1 comparison
- $n/2$ 
  - 1 comparison
- $n/2 \times 2$ 
  - 1 comparison
- $n/8$
- 1 element

$$TC = (\log n)$$

BS - ① You data have some internal functionality so that you will be able to discard half of your search space by only one comparison. Thus you can apply B.S.

Question

Binary Search

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = scn.nextInt();
    int[] arr = new int[n];

    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        arr[i]= scn.nextInt();
    }

    int target= scn.nextInt();

    int lo = 0;
    int hi = arr.length-1;
    while(lo<=hi){
        int mid = (lo+hi)/2;
        if(arr[mid]==target){
            System.out.println(mid);
            return;
        }else if(arr[mid]>target){
            hi = mid-1;
        }else{
            lo = mid+1;
        }
    }

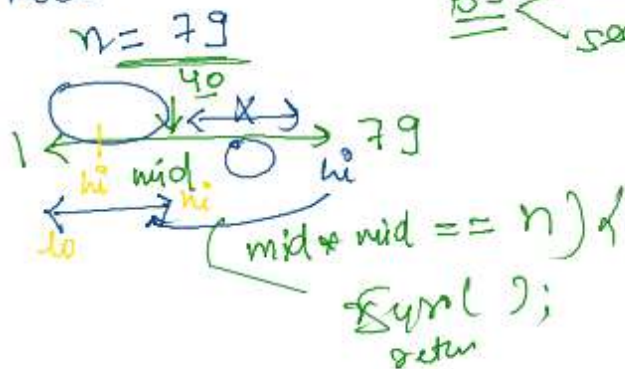
    System.out.println("-1");
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output
```

Discussion

Square Root

BS < target =  $\sqrt{79}$   
search space

ans =



1600 > 79

4 \* 4 < 79

16 < 79

5 \* 5 < 79

6 \* 6 < 79

10 \* 10 > 79

5 \* 5 < 79

$(mid * mid < n)$   
ans = mid;  
lo = mid + 1;  
else  
hi = mid - 1;

public class Solution {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);

int n = scn.nextInt();

int ans = 0;

int lo = 0;

int hi = n/2;

while(lo <= hi){

int mid = (lo + hi) / 2;

if(mid \* mid == n){

ans = mid;

break;

}else if(mid \* mid < n){

ans = mid;

lo = mid + 1;

}else{

hi = mid - 1;

}

}

System.out.println(ans);

/\* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to :

}

$n = 64$   
~~ans = 7~~ 8

lo = 8  
hi = ~~3 4 5 6 7~~ 8

mid = 8

64 == 64



Question

ch = d

arr = [a b c d e f]

ans = e  
m - 1 4

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
char ch = scn.nextLine().charAt(0);  
int n = scn.nextInt();  
char[] arr = new char[n];
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){  
    arr[i] = scn.next().charAt(0);  
}  
int lo = 0;  
int hi = arr.length - 1;  
char ans = '$';
```

```
while(lo <= hi){  
    int mid = (lo + hi) / 2;
```

```
    if(arr[mid] > ch){  
        ans = arr[mid];  
        hi = mid - 1;  
    } else {  
        lo = mid + 1;  
    }  
}
```

```
if(ans == '$'){  
    System.out.println("-1");  
} else {  
    System.out.println(ans);  
}
```

/\* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT.

ch = c

[ a b c d e f ]  
0 1 2 3 4 5

ans = e d

d > c

ans

mid  
2 3 4

hi lo  
c b c

e > c