

## Threads Documents

## Sorted Numbers

1 2 3 5 6 7 9 9 13 13 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 19 19 19 21 21 22 22 22 24 24 26 27 29 30 32 32 33 36 37 38 38  
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In the series of figures below, a sequence of passes is shown for the binary search. Let's go over them step-by-step. The first step is to look at the array in it's initial state. We are going to have to keep three "pointers" into the array for this algorithm - three integer variables that contain the indicies of three different places that we are concerned with in the array: the low index that we are still looking at, the high index that we are still looking at, and the midpoint index between the low and high. The figure below shows you these values. The low and high indices are the first and last element indices of the array, and the midpoint is shown to be  $(\text{low} + \text{high}) / 2$ . Note that we need to do integer division to find the midpoint. That way, if the number of elements in the array is even, and thus the "midpoint" is actually not an element, we will set the mid pointer to one less than what floating point division would give us. If you didn't catch on to what integer division did way back at the beginning of the semester, now is the time to make sure you do. So if there are 8 elements, then  $(0 + 7) / 2$  would be 3.5 with floating point division, but will return 3 with integer division.

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## Fibonnacci sequence

0  
1  
1  
2  
3  
5  
8  
13  
21  
34  
55  
89  
144  
233  
377  
610  
987  
1597  
2584  
4181  
6765  
10946  
17711  
28657  
46368  
75025  
121393  
196418  
317811  
514229  
832040  
1346269  
2178309  
3524578  
5702887  
9227465  
14930352  
24157817  
39088169

63245986  
102334155