

**Exercise 4 (4 points).** We will say an array  $A[1..n]$  is a *chasm* if there exists an index  $p$ , called the *bottom* such that  $A[1..p]$  is a decreasing sequence, and  $A[p..n]$  is an increasing sequence.

For example, the array  $B = [5; 3; 3; 2; 2; 1; 4; 7]$  is a chasm. It's bottom is the index  $p = 6$ . Consider the following problem

**Input:** a chasm array  $A[1..n]$  of integers. It is given that its bottom is unique

**Output:** The bottom  $p$ .

- Design (the pseudocode of) a divide-and-conquer algorithm with complexity  $O(\lg n)$ .
- Write the recurrence for the execution time and solve it using the master theorem

Chasm :

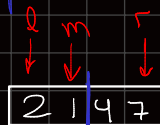


CHASM - INDEX ( $A, l, r$ ):

```

1  if (l == r)
2      return l
3  m = l - ⌊(r-l)/2⌋
4  if A[m] > A[m+1] and m < r
5      return CHASM-INDEX(A, m+1, r)
6  else if A[m] > A[m-1] and m > l
7      return CHASM-INDEX(A, l, m)
8  else
9      return m

```



$p=6$

Casos esquina:

- Lista creciente

$$a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n$$

$$p=1$$

- Lista decreciente

$$a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \dots \geq a_n$$

$$p=n$$

$$A[4] \geq A[5] \quad 2 \geq 2 \quad (\text{True})$$

$$A[6] \geq A[7] \quad 1 \geq 4 \quad (\text{False})$$

$$A[5] \geq A[6] \quad 2 \geq 1 \quad (\text{True})$$