CS 103000 Prof. Madeline Blount

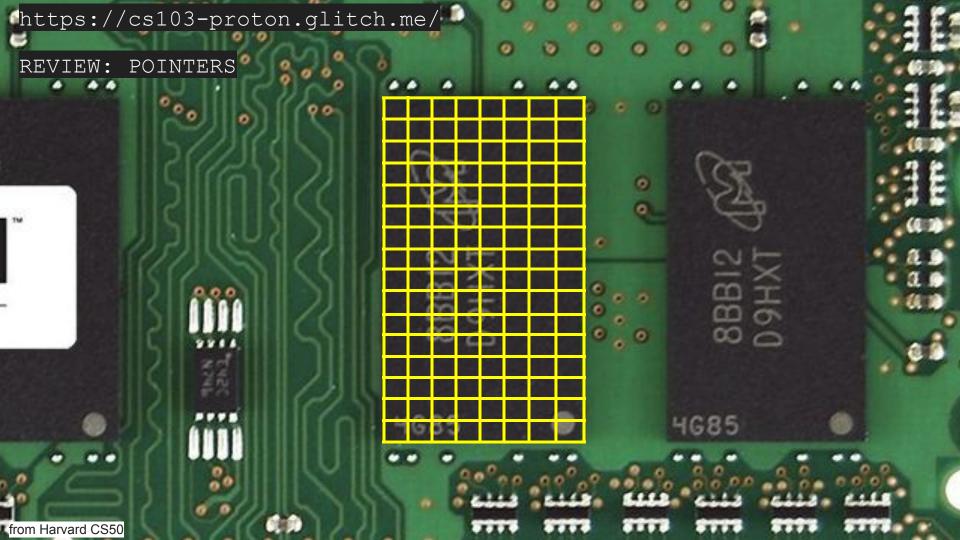
Week 13: ALGORITHMS

attendance link:

https://cs103-proton.glitch.me/



Dall-E 2: cats learning C++ in the forest on '90's technology



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\0							
from Harvard CS50	<u> </u>						



 1
 2
 3
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1 2 3 4

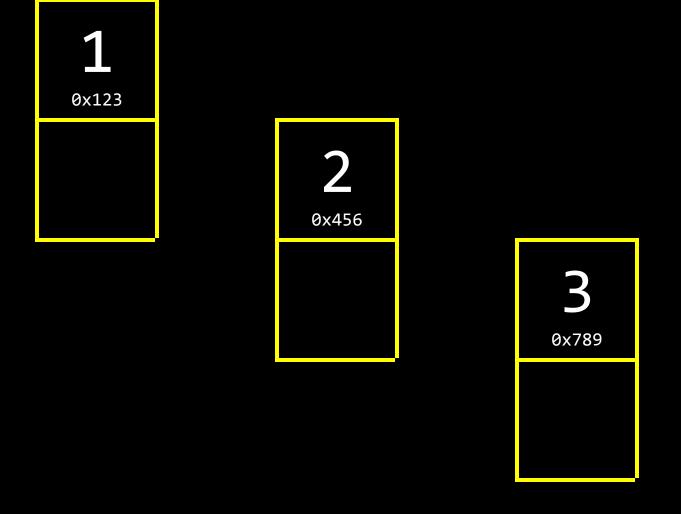
## linked lists

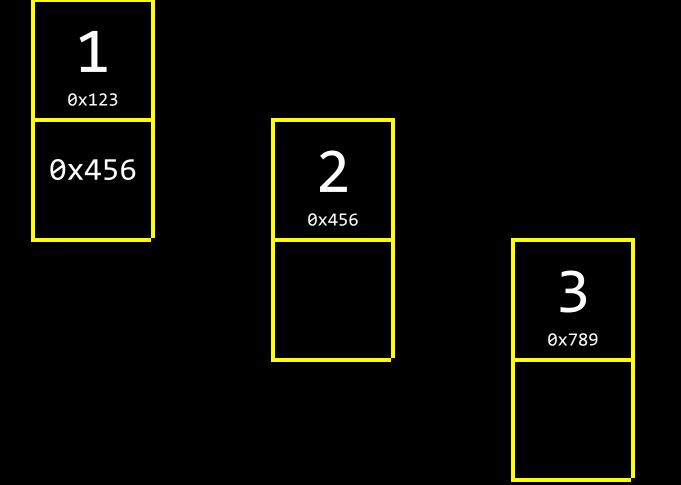
from Harvard CS50	)			

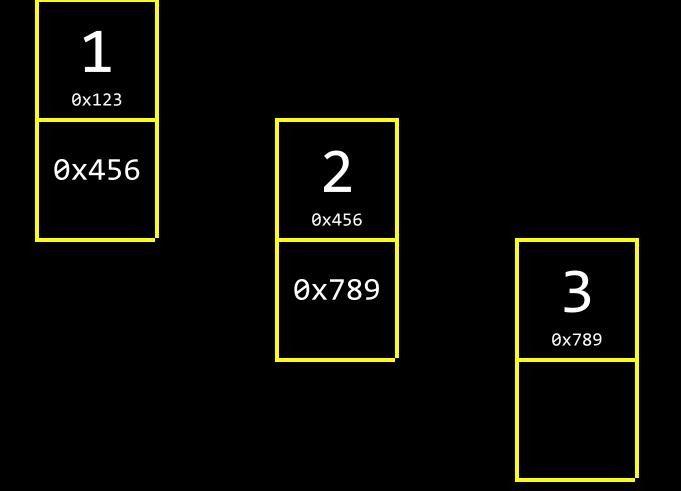
	<b>1</b> 0x123			
from Harvard CS50				

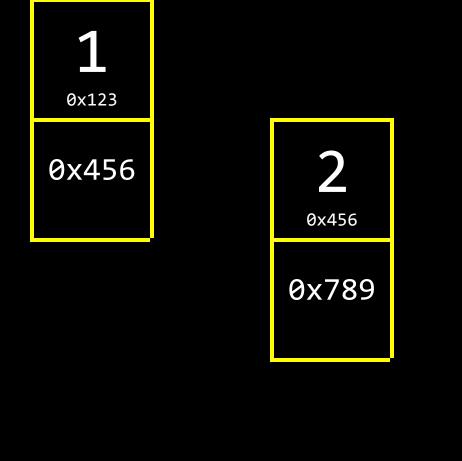
		<b>1</b> 0x123			
			<b>2</b> 0x456		
from Harvard CS50	0				

		<b>1</b> 0x123			
			<b>2</b> 0x456		
				<b>3</b> 0x789	
from Harvard CS50	0				





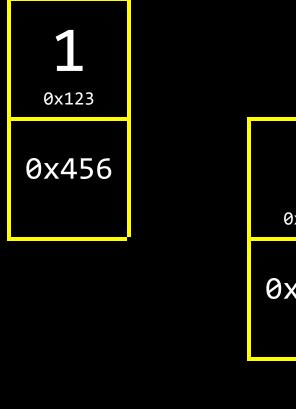




0x789

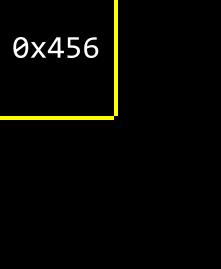
0x0

from Harvard CS50



0x456 0x789 0x789 NULL





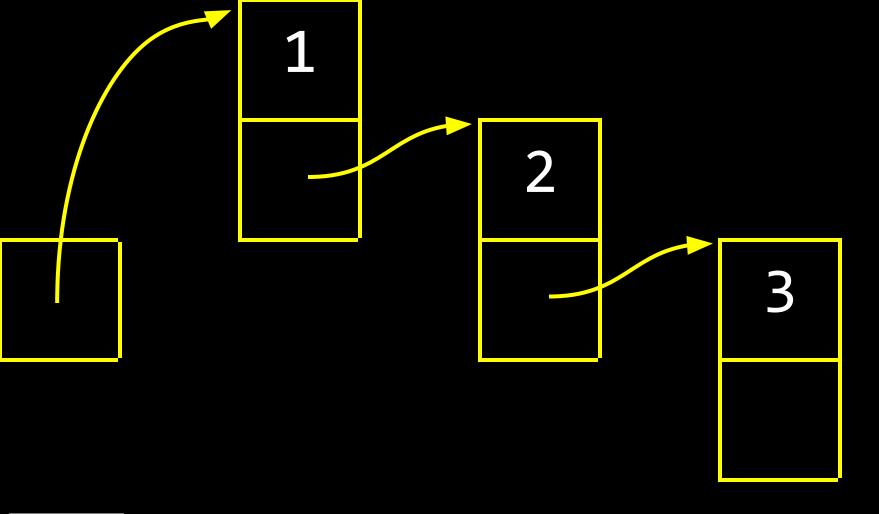


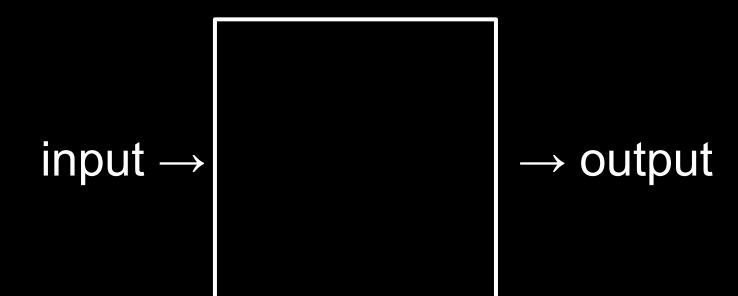


NULL

from Harvard CS50

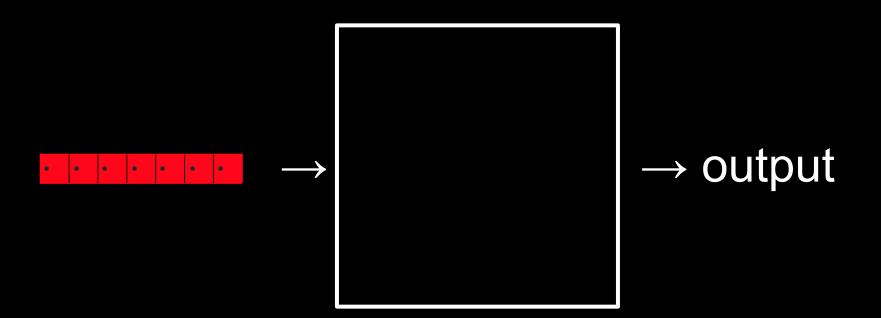
0x123



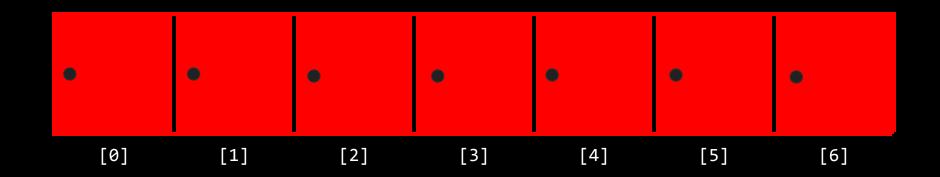




## SEARCH



## SEARCH



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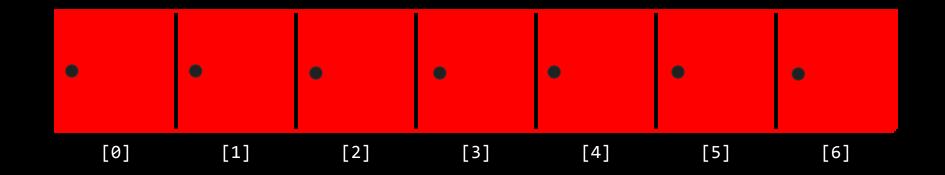
1 5 10 • • •

1 5 10 20 - -

1 5 10 20 50 -

1 5 10 20 50 100 •

 1
 5
 10
 20
 50
 100
 500



• • 20

5 • 20

5 10 20

 1
 5
 10
 20
 50
 100
 500

## LINEAR SEARCH: "brute force"

- check every element
- move onto next element

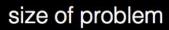
## BINARY SEARCH: "divide and conquer"

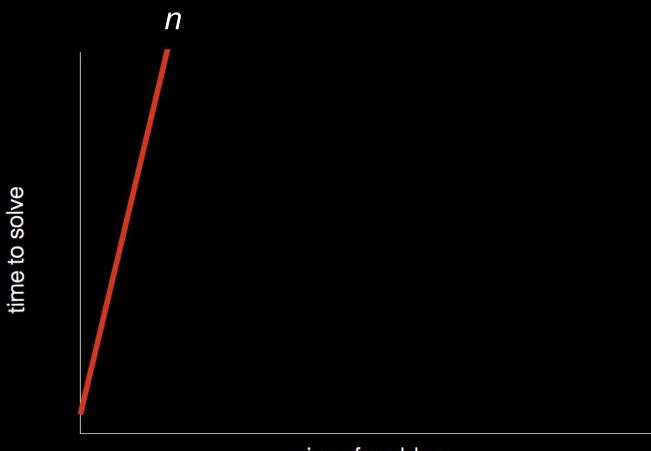
- sorted list
- check middle of list
- if search term > middle, binary search to the right
- if search term < middle, binary search to the left

recursion: when a process invokes itself

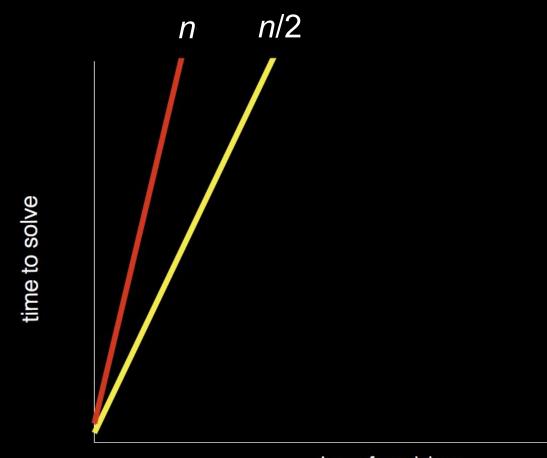
## BINARY SEARCH:

- sorted list
- are there any doors left to check? if not, return!
- check middle of list if there, return!
- if search term > middle, binary search to the right
- if search term < middle, binary search to the left

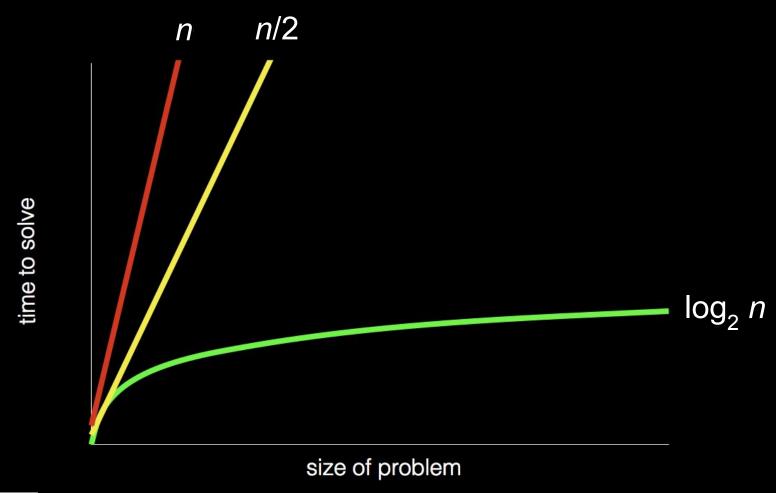


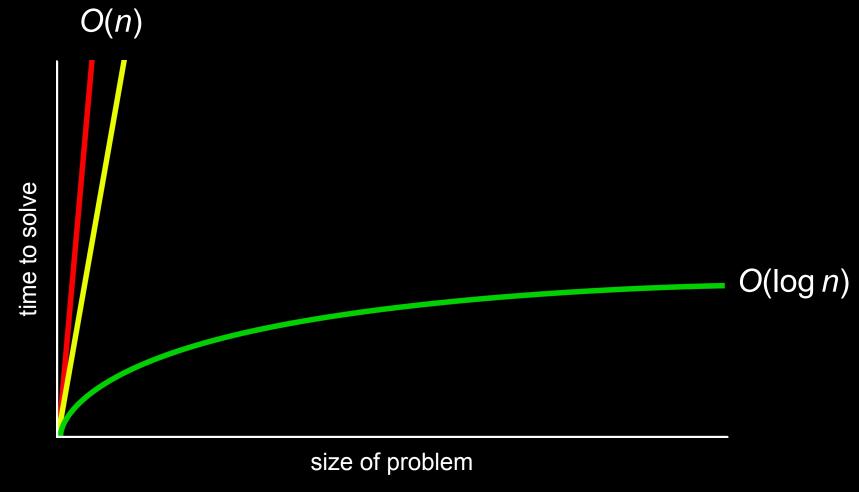


size of problem



size of problem







 $O(n^2)$ 

 $O(n \log n)$ 

*O*(*n*)

 $O(\log n)$ 

O(1)

 $O(n^2)$   $O(n \log n)$  O(n) linear search  $O(\log n)$  O(1)

 $O(n^2)$   $O(n \log n)$  O(n) linear search  $O(\log n)$  binary search O(1)



 $\Omega(n^2)$ 

 $\Omega(n \log n)$ 

 $\Omega(n)$ 

 $\Omega(\log n)$ 

 $\Omega(1)$ 

 $\Omega(n^2)$   $\Omega(n \log n)$   $\Omega(n)$   $\Omega(\log n)$   $\Omega(1)$  linear search

 $\Omega(n^2)$   $\Omega(n \log n)$   $\Omega(n)$   $\Omega(\log n)$   $\Omega(1)$  linear search, binary search