

XP Code

- ① For i in SizeOfA
- ② check if arr[i] == Number
cout << i;
Return i;

low <= arr[i] <= high
return i;

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};
    int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    int low = 0, high = n - 1;
    int mid;
    while (low <= high)
    {
        mid = (low + high) / 2;
        if (arr[mid] == 5)
            return mid;
        else if (arr[mid] < 5)
            low = mid + 1;
        else
            high = mid - 1;
    }
    return -1;
}
```

Linear Search
Simple Search

$O(N)$

The $O(1)$ or $O(N)$ the array doesn't matter

$\log \log = 2$ exponential
 $10^2 = 100$

search Code

$\rightarrow \text{low} = 0$
 $\text{high} = n - 1$

$\text{mid} = (\text{low} + \text{high}) / 2 = 3$

if ($\text{arr}[\text{mid}] == \text{Number}$)
 Return mid

else if $\text{Number} > \text{arr}[\text{mid}]$:
 $\text{low} = \text{mid} + 1$

else $\text{Number} < \text{arr}[\text{mid}]$:
 $\text{high} = \text{mid} - 1$

Diagram illustrating the binary search process on an array:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	6	1	18	1

$n = 7$

Number = 8

The diagram shows the array [1, 1, 1, 6, 1, 18, 1] with indices 0 to 6. The middle element at index 3 (value 6) is compared with the target number 8. Since 6 < 8, the search range is updated to the right half (indices 4 to 6). The element at index 5 (value 18) is the target.

12
 7
 $\text{sizeof } a$

$\text{sizeof}(a[1]) \rightarrow 48 \text{ bytes}$
 $\text{sizeof}(a[1][0]) \rightarrow 4 \text{ bytes}$
 $\frac{48}{4} = 12$

```
int arr[]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12};
int m=sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
cout<<sizeof(arr)<<endl;
cout<<sizeof(arr[0])<<endl;
```

[illegible]

