

# Binary Search

# Do Now

I would like to find the index where number 11 is stored in this array

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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How would you do it?

# Do Now

Let's imagine this game, the computer selects an integer value between 1 and 16 and our goal is to guess this number with a minimum number of questions. For each guessed number the computer states whether the guessed number is equal to, bigger or smaller than the number to be guessed.

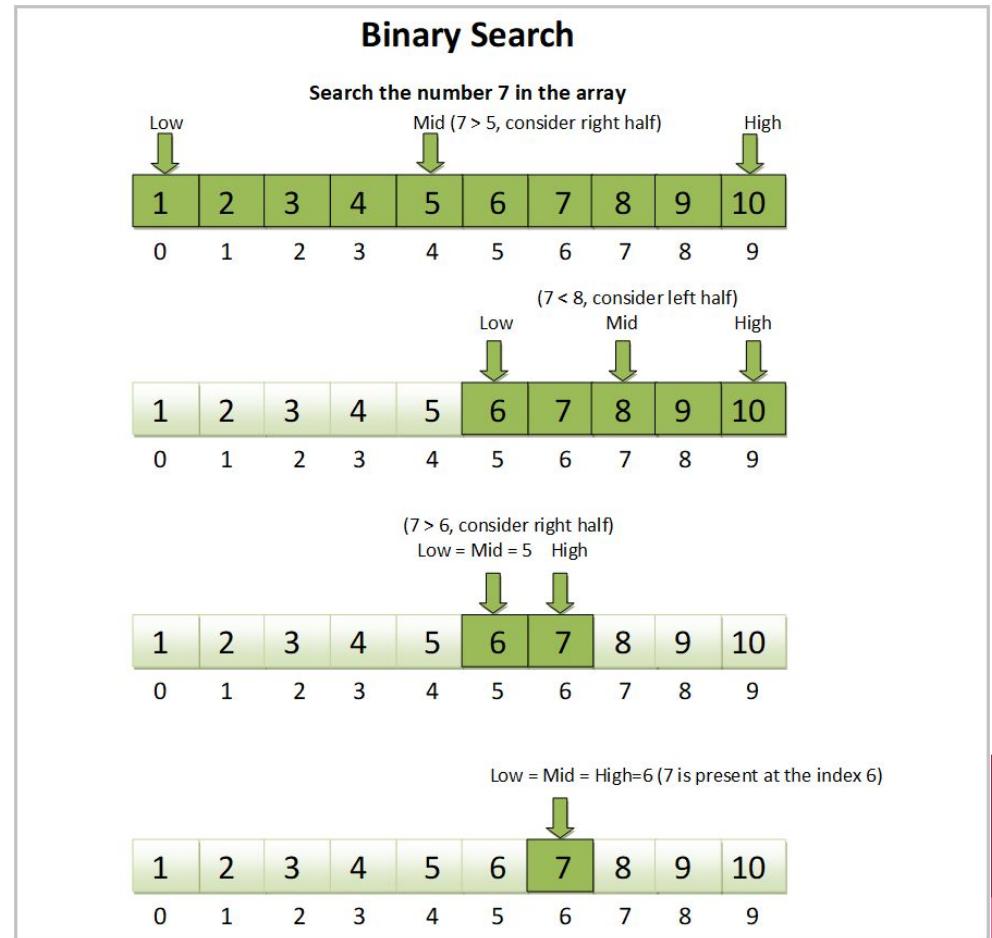
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

How would you do it?

# Binary Search

It is an algorithm used to find a target value within a sorted list.

It repeatedly divides the search interval in half.



# What values do we need implement the algorithm?

We need two variables:

- Pointer to the beginning of the list
- Pointer to the end of the collection

# Binary Search - Algorithm

1. Set the **low** pointer to the beginning of the array (index 0).
2. Set the **high** pointer to the end of the array (`array.length - 1`).
3. While the **low** is less than or equal to the **end** pointer, repeat these steps:
  - a. Calculate the middle element index:  $\text{mid} = \text{low} + (\text{high} - \text{low}) / 2$ .
  - b. Compare the value at middle index (**mid**) with the target value.
    - If `arr[mid]` is equal to the target value, return **mid** (search successful).
    - If `arr[mid]` is less than the target value, set the **low** to **mid + 1**.
    - If `arr[mid]` is greater than the target value, set the **high** to **mid - 1**.
4. If the **low** pointer becomes greater than the **high** pointer, the target value is not in the collection. Return **-1** to indicate that the target is not present.

# Coding Time!!!

```
public static int binarySearch(int[ ] arr, int low, int high, int target){  
    // Solution should be recursive  
}
```

Save your work here:

.../APCSA1/apcsa-assignments-fall-YourUsername/classwork/01\_08\_binary\_sear  
ch/BinarySearch.java

# Time Complexity

Average Case:  $O(\log n)$

Worst Case:  $O(\log n)$

Best Case:  $O(1)$