

# Binary Search Problems - I

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## Search an element in an Infinite Sorted Array

$a[] = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 19, 24, \dots\}$

Key = 16.

B.S.

\*  $O(\log n)$ .

$i = 0$

$[y = a.length \times$

binarySearch (a, i, y)

↳ linear search

↳ binary search

$[4 \rightarrow \underline{\text{length}}$        $\underbrace{(10^6)}_{\text{4,4}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{linear}}$

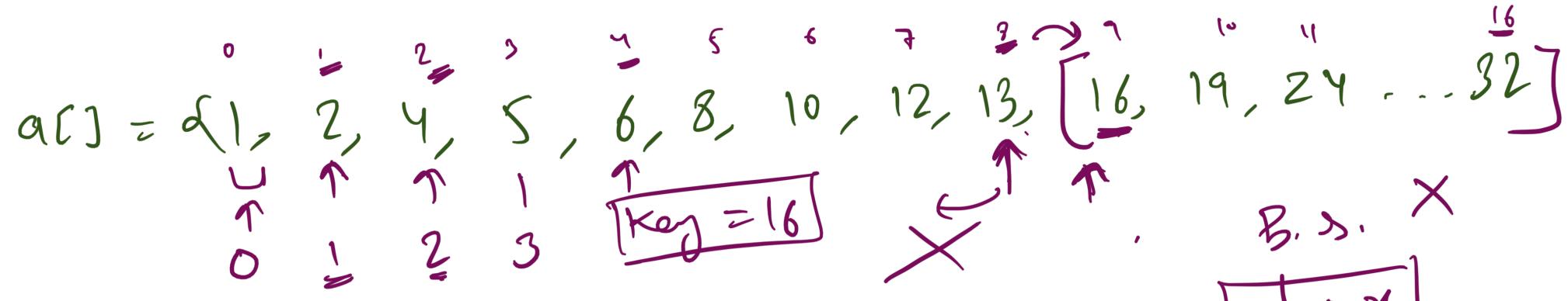
INFINITE >>>

if range is kept constant  
↓ then solution is still linear  
in nature.

variable range

(double)

1,  $\downarrow 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 \dots 2^{40}, 2^{41}$   
exponential in nature.

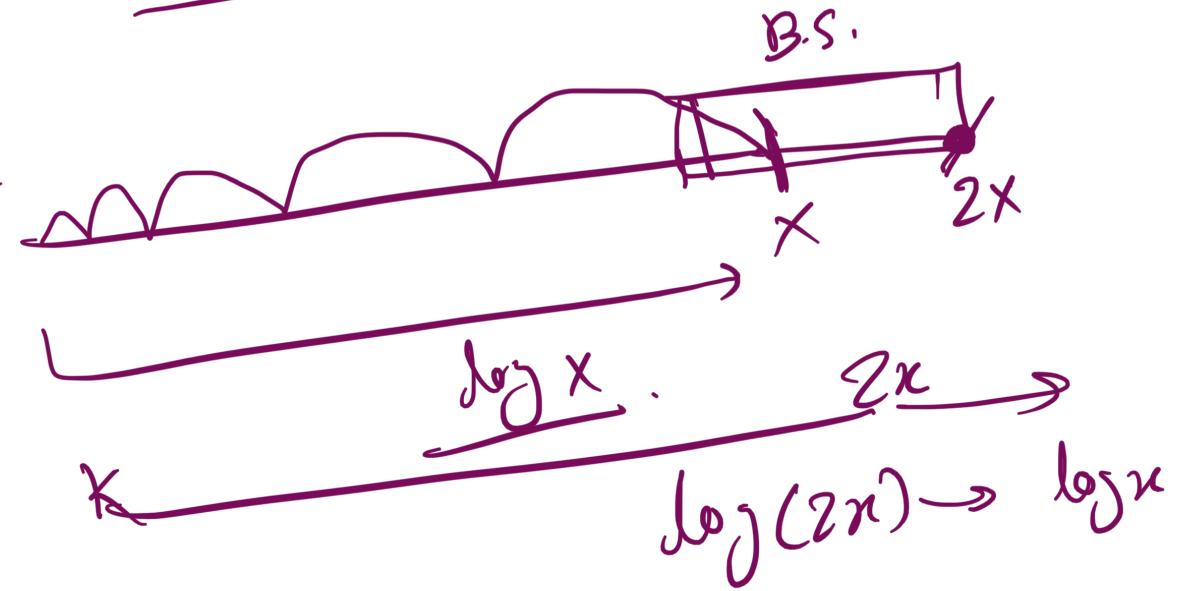


$x \rightarrow$  Position of the element

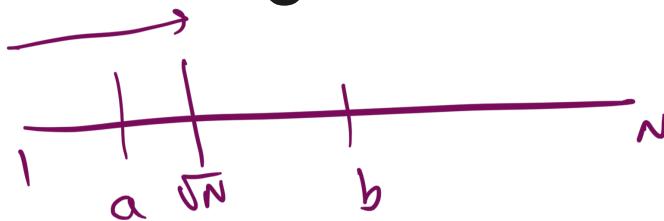
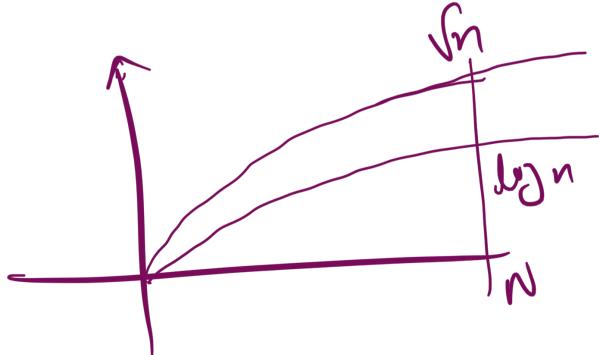
$$\boxed{\log x} + \log x$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\boxed{O(\log n)}$$



## Find square root of an Integer



$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} a * b = N \\ a \leq \sqrt{N} \\ b \geq \sqrt{N} \end{array}}$$

$\boxed{\log N}$

int i = 1

$$(\sqrt{78} = \overrightarrow{8})$$

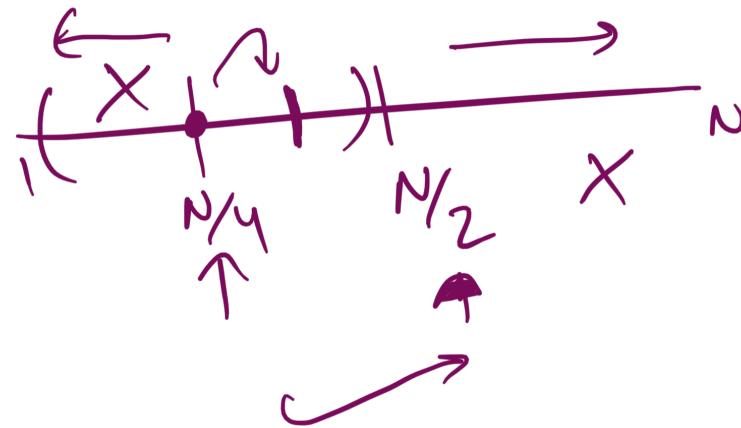
for (

)

; i \* i <= N; i++) {

return i - 1;

Binary search.



## Find the median of two sorted Arrays

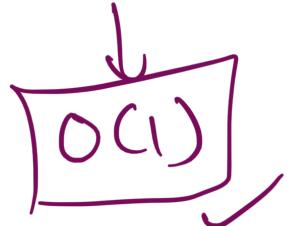
$a1[] = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow \boxed{4}$

$a2[] = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11\} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{4000000}}$

even length  $\rightarrow$  avg of two mid elements  
odd length  $\rightarrow$  middle element

int a3[] = new int[a1.length + a2.length];

Space  $\rightarrow O(N+m)$ , Time  $\rightarrow O(N+m)$



$$\underline{O(\log N)} \Rightarrow \underline{T} = O(\min(n, m))$$

Binary Search

mid  $\geq 3, 4$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $d = \phi 3, 4$        $s = 4$

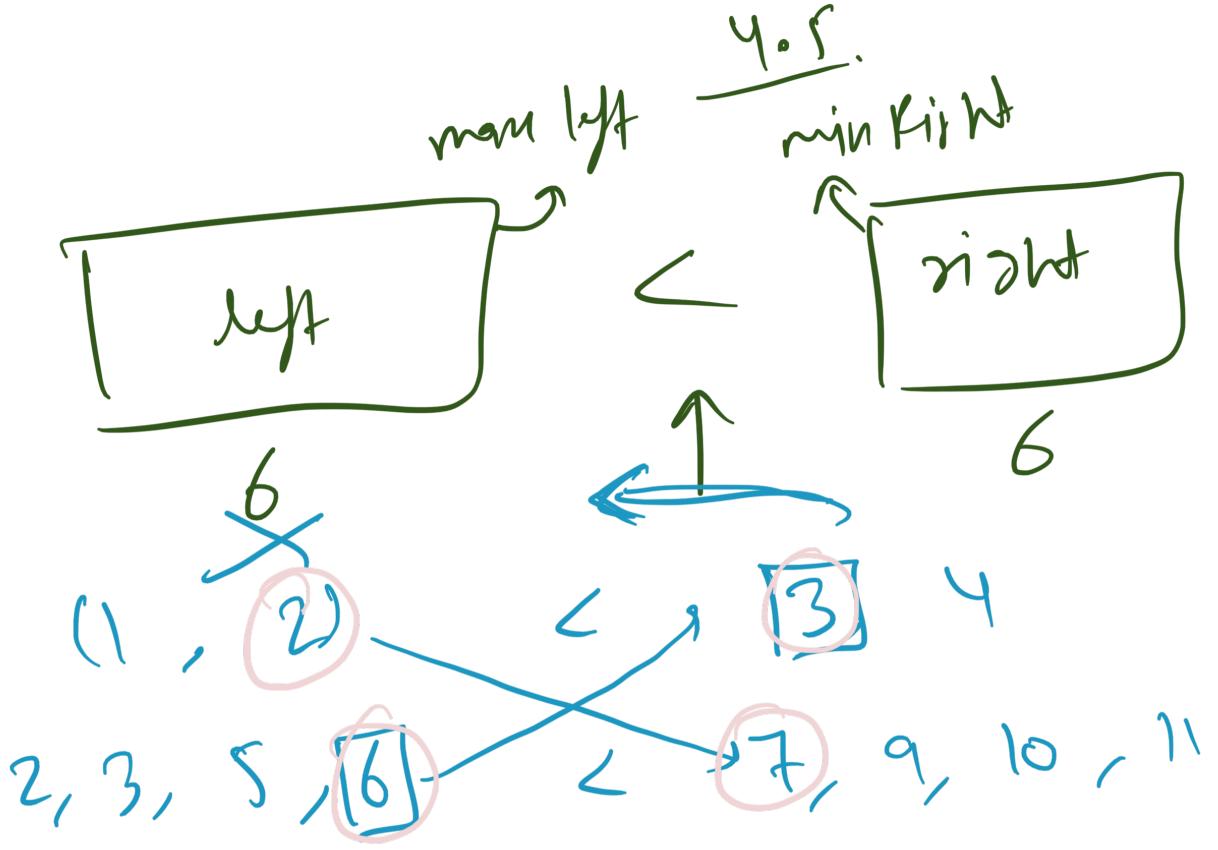
②

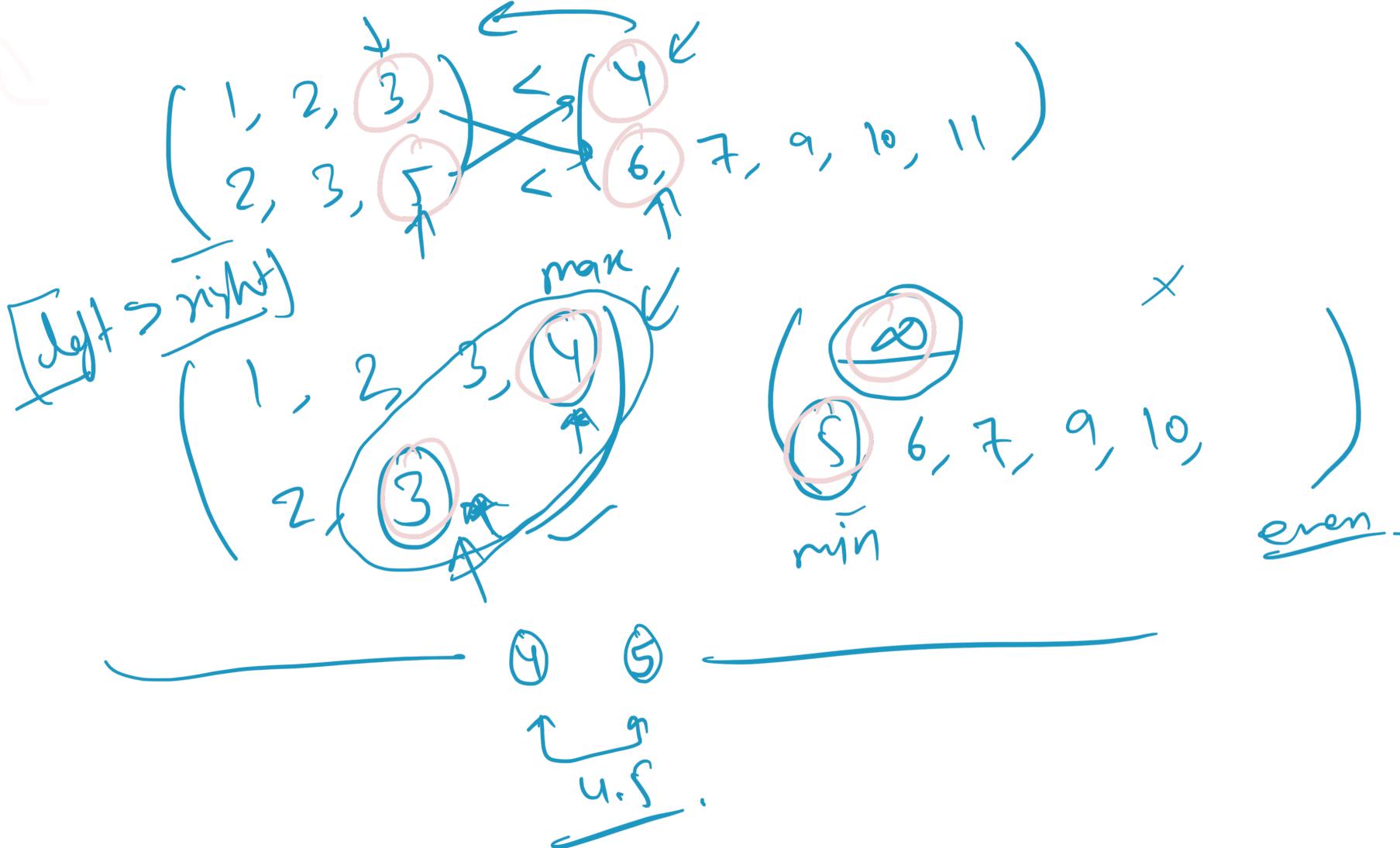
$$\boxed{n_1 < n_2}$$
$$\underline{O(\log n)}$$

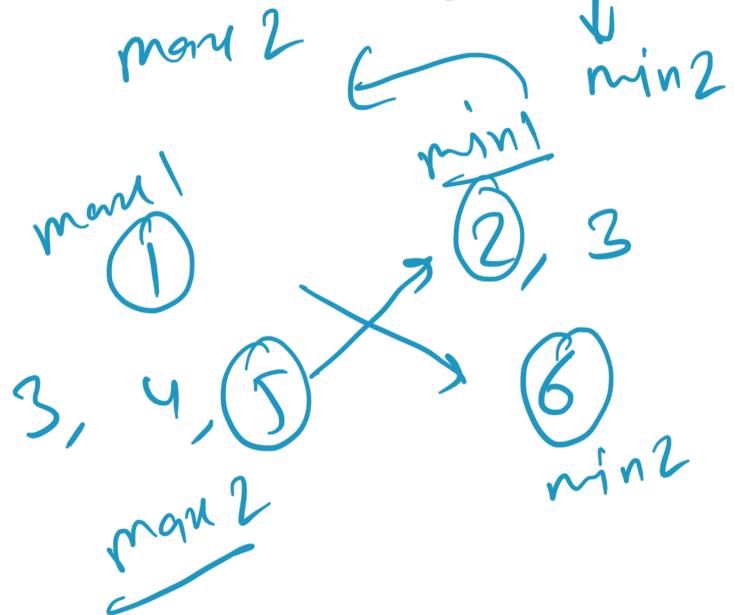
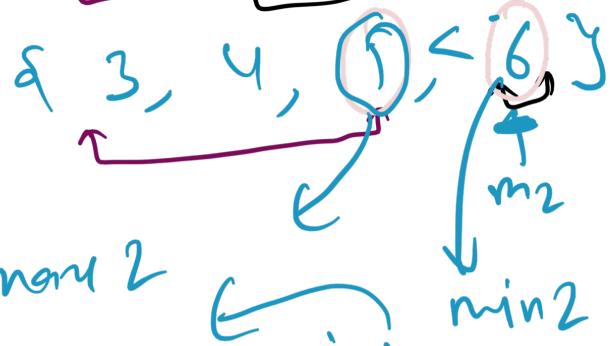
$a_1[] = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow n_1$

$a_2[] = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11\} \rightarrow n_2$

$a_3[] = \{1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11\}$







$$l = 0$$

$$r = 3$$

$$m_1 = 1$$

$$m_2 = 3$$

$$n_1 = 3$$

$$n_2 = 4$$

$$\downarrow l = \phi' 1$$

$$\downarrow r = \times' 1$$

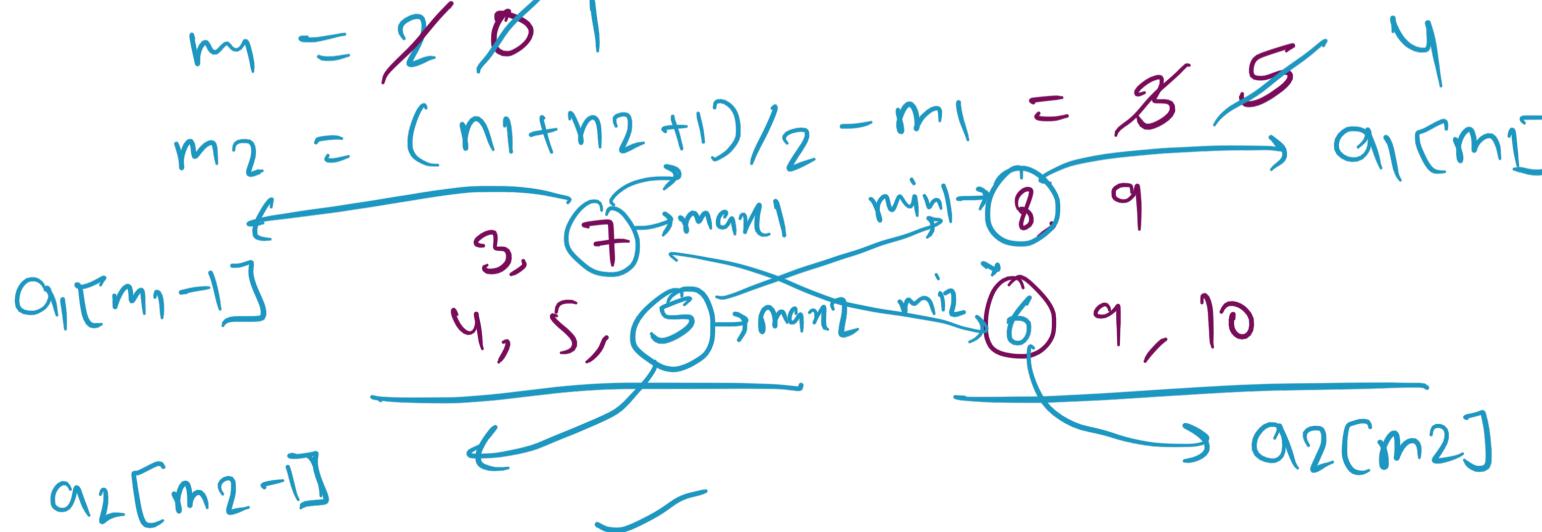
$$a_1 = \{3, 7, 8, 9\} \quad n_1=4$$

$$a_2 = \{4, 5, 5, 6, 9, 10\} \quad n_2=6$$

$$a_3 = \underbrace{\{3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10\}}_{6 \cdot 5}$$

$$m_1 = \cancel{2} \cancel{0} 1$$

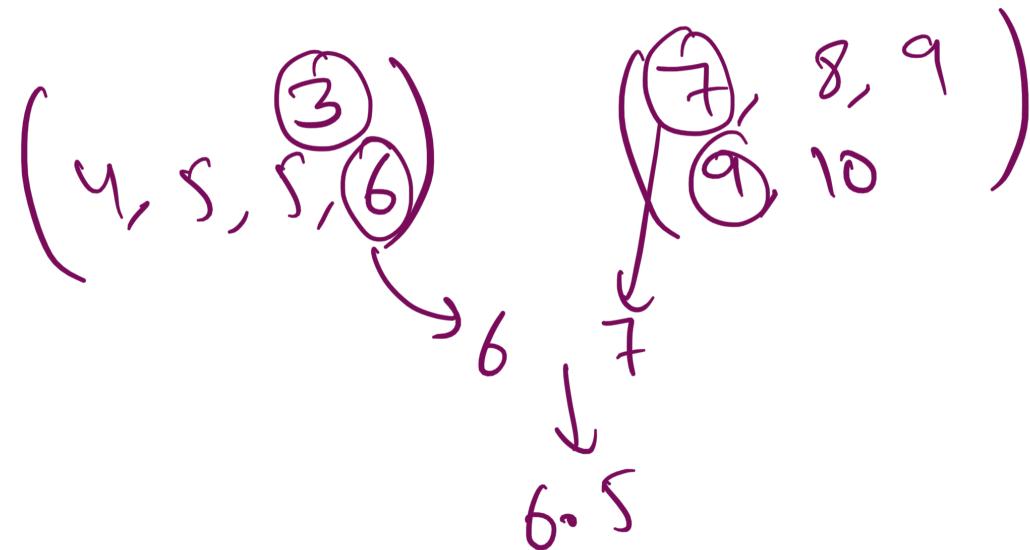
$$m_2 = (n_1+n_2+1)/2 - m_1 = \cancel{2} \cancel{5} 4$$



$$\gamma = \frac{m_1 - 1}{1}$$



$$\lambda = m_1 + 1$$



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# Practice Problems

1. <https://www.interviewbit.com/courses/programming/binary-search>