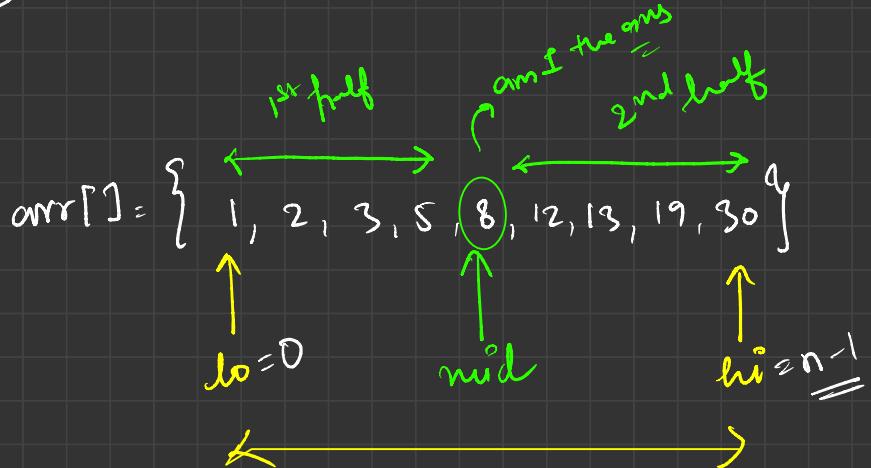




Binary Search



Search Space \sim

$$N, \frac{N}{2}, \frac{N}{4}, \frac{N}{8}, \frac{N}{16}, \dots$$

TC: $O(\log N)$

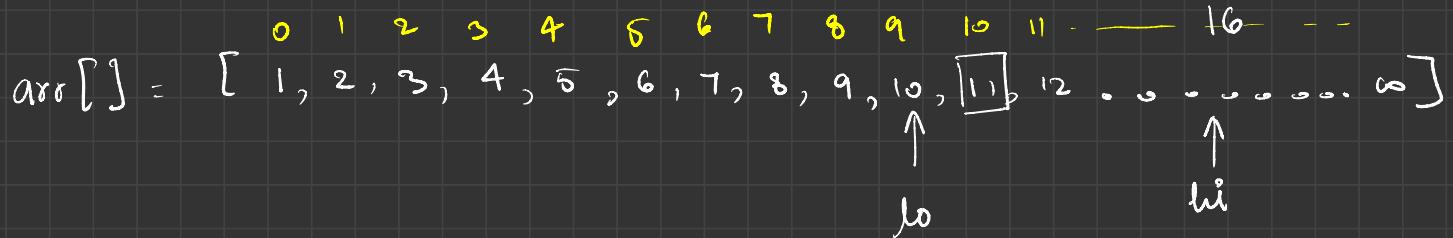
SC: $O(1)$

you got an infinite sorted array.

[1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, ..., ∞] $\downarrow \infty$ elements

ele = 1014

Brute force Linear Search



$\text{range}_1 \quad 0 - 1 \rightsquigarrow 2 \quad (\text{arr}[0] \leq \text{target} \leq \text{arr}[1])$
 $\text{range}_2 \quad 2 - 2 \rightsquigarrow 1$
 $\text{range}_3 \quad 3 - 4 \rightsquigarrow 2 \quad \text{false}$
 $\text{range}_4 \quad 5 - 8 \rightsquigarrow 4 = 2^2 \quad \text{I'm in this range!} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{BS}}$
 $\text{range}_5 \quad 9 - 16 \rightsquigarrow 8 = 2^3 \quad \text{I'm not in this range}$
 ↳ try to find a range

$lo = \lceil \frac{hi + 1}{2} \rceil$
 $hi = hi * 2;$

$\text{arr}[] = [\underset{\text{first element}}{1}, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots]$
 arr index
 \downarrow
 (p)
 first el

arr index
 \downarrow
 $2 \times (p-1)$
 $\overbrace{\quad\quad\quad}^{\text{Km Range}}$

$$SP = p$$

$$E = 2(p-1)$$

$$\text{No. of Els} = 2(p-1) - p + 1 =$$

$p-1$
Elements

$$\underline{BS(O(\log P))}$$

No. of Elements

No. of Ele

no. of elements in first Range = 2

$$2^{\text{nd } n} = 1 = 2^0$$

$$3^{\text{rd } n} = 2 = 2^1$$

$$4^{\text{th } n} = 4 \checkmark = 2^2$$

2^3

$$\text{Range} = \boxed{2^{k-2}}$$

Range

Tc: O(k)

$$2^{k-2} = p-1$$

$$k-2 = \log_2(p-1)$$

$$k = \log_2(p-1) + 2$$

$$TC: O(k)$$

$$\therefore O(\log_2(p-1) + 2)$$

$$TC \approx O(\log_2 p) \rightarrow \text{for } \underline{\text{finding}}$$

① Send Range TC: $\log P$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Index of element}}$

② BS : TC : $\log P$

$$TC : \log P + \log P$$

$$TC : O(2 \log P) \approx O(\underline{\log P})$$

} Index
of the
element

$\zeta = 0$ $\zeta = 1$

question

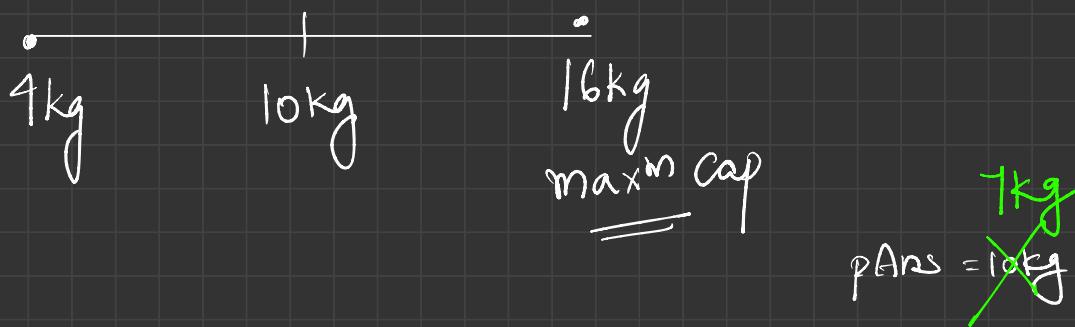
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
10	13	19	20
24	26	28	29

target = (13)

Capacity of Ship packages within 3 days

$$A[i] = [3, 2, 2, 4, 1, 4]$$

days = 3



$$arr[1] = \{2, 4, 8, 2\} \quad opt = 4$$

↓

$(\overbrace{3, 1}) (1, 3) (2, 2)$

opt no. 1

$$\{2, 3, 1, 8, 2\}$$

→ $(1, 1) (1, 1) (2, 6) (6, 2) (3, 5) (5, 3) (4, 4)$ ✓

opt no. 2

$$\{2, 3, 1, 3, 5, 2\}$$

→ $(1, 2) (2, 1)$

opt no. 3

$$\{2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 5, 2\}$$

→ $(2, 3) (3, 2) (4, 1) (1, 4)$

opt 4

$$\{2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2\}$$

→ 3

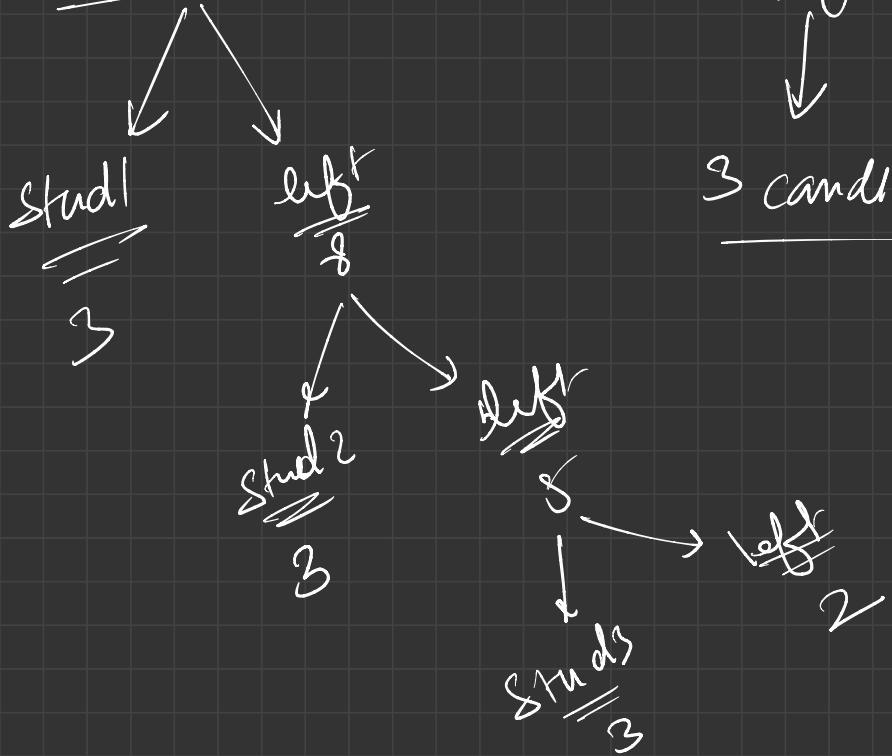
$\text{arr}[] = \underline{\underline{2, 4, 8, 2}}$

~~9 opr~~



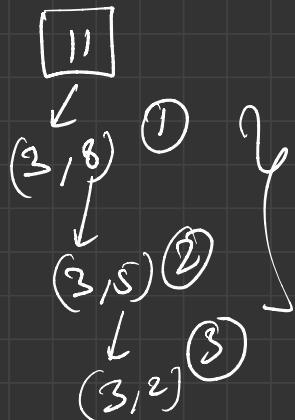
$\text{Ans} = \underline{\underline{f\ 2}}$

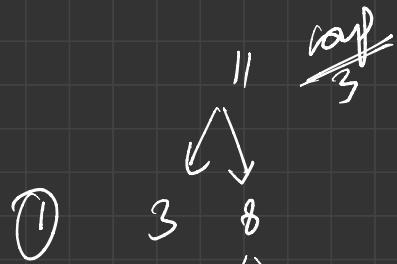
11 candies



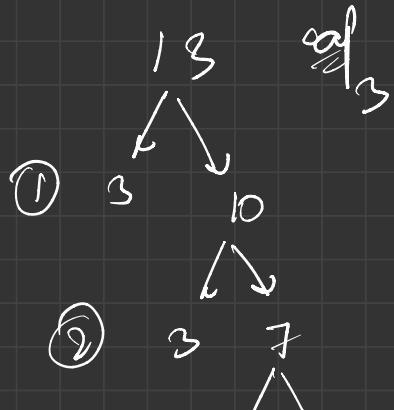
among Students

3 candies as soon see a Student

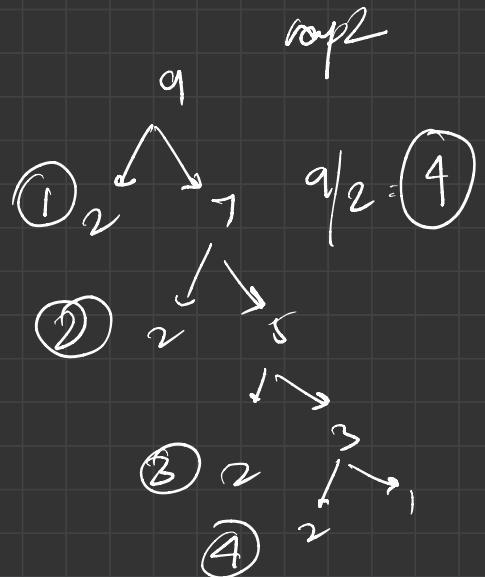
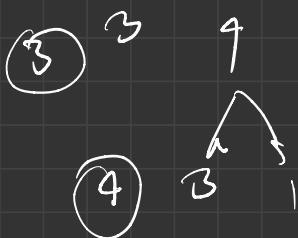




$$11/3 = 3$$



$$13/3 = 4$$



$\min \text{ opt} = \frac{\text{Number}}{\text{opt}}$

