

# Binary Search Algorithm

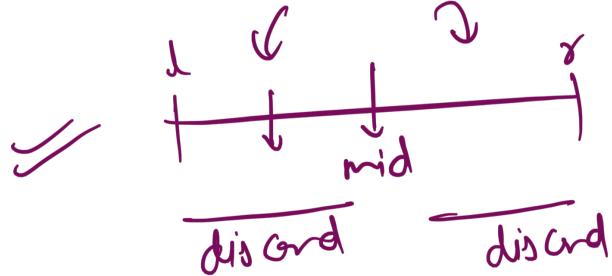
Basics



→ {1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 17}  
Key = 11

## Basics of Binary Search

if given array is sorted



```
for(int i=0; i < a.length; i++)  
    if(a[i] == key)  
        return i;  
return -1;
```

Time Complexity →  $O(n)$

$d \downarrow$   
 $\{1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 17\}$

-int l = 0  
-int r = a.length - 1; Key = 8

l=0, r=0

while (l < r)

while (l <= r) {

-int mid = (l + r) / 2;

-if (a[mid] == key) return mid;

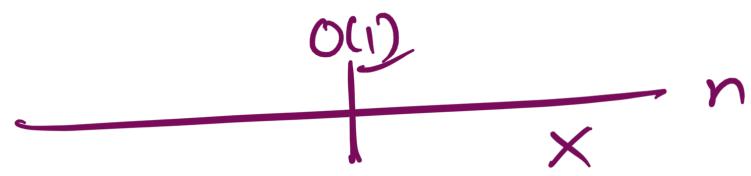
-if (key > a[mid]) l = mid + 1;

-else r = mid - 1;

}

return -1;

| l=3  
| r=2  
mid = 4



$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overbrace{\quad\quad\quad}^{n/2} \\
 x + n/2 \\
 \vdots \\
 \overbrace{\quad\quad\quad}^{n/4} \\
 x + n/4 - n/8 \\
 \vdots \\
 \frac{n}{2^k} = 1
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow T_k = \log_2 n$$

K steps

Any size

$2^{64}$

$T O(\log n)$

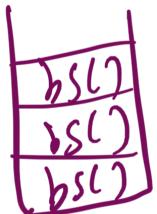
Binary,  $\log(2^{64}) = \underline{64}$ .

## Recursive

Memory  $\rightarrow O(\log n)$

Recursive  $\rightarrow$  stack

TC  $\rightarrow O(\log n)$



Overhead  $\rightarrow$  Slower

## Iterative

Constant memory  
 $O(1)$

$O(\log n)$

Recommended  
method.

$\times \quad \text{int mid} = (\underline{\lambda + \gamma}) / 2 ;$  int overflow.  
 $\Rightarrow \quad \text{int mid} = \lambda + \underline{(\gamma - \lambda)} / 2 ;$

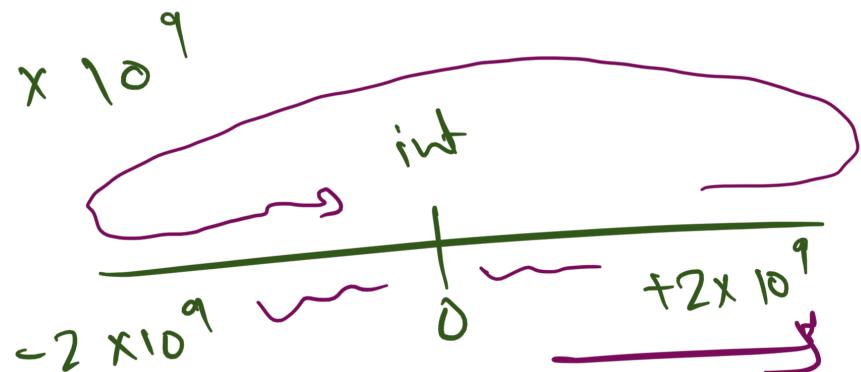
$\text{int} \rightarrow \underline{2 \times 10^9}.$   $1.8 \times 10^9$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= 0.9 \times 10^9 \\ \gamma &= 1.8 \times 10^9 \end{aligned}$$

①  $(\lambda + \gamma) / 2 =$

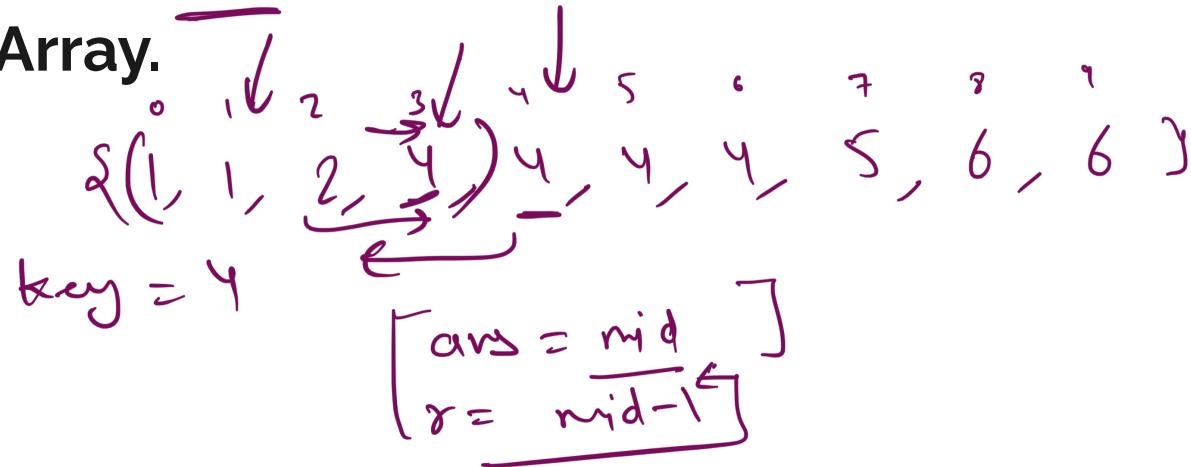
$\boxed{2.7} \times 10^9$

②  $0.9 \times 10^9 + 0.45 \times 10^9$   
 $= \underline{1.35 \times 10^9}$



## Index of the First occurrence of an element in a Sorted Array.

$O(n)$



Homework

## **Index of the Last occurrence of an element in a Sorted Array.**

~~No new~~

## Count the occurrences of Element in a Sorted Array

$a[ ] = \{ 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 6 \}$

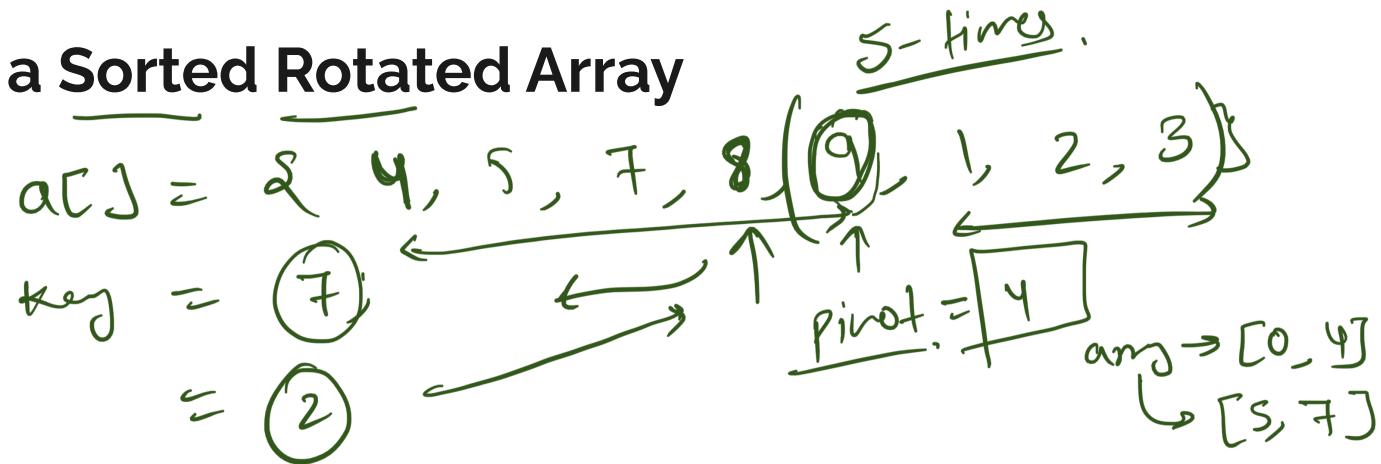
$\uparrow$   
l.o.  
 $\uparrow$   
r.o.

return  $r.o - l.o + 1$

## Search in a Sorted Rotated Array

Two methods

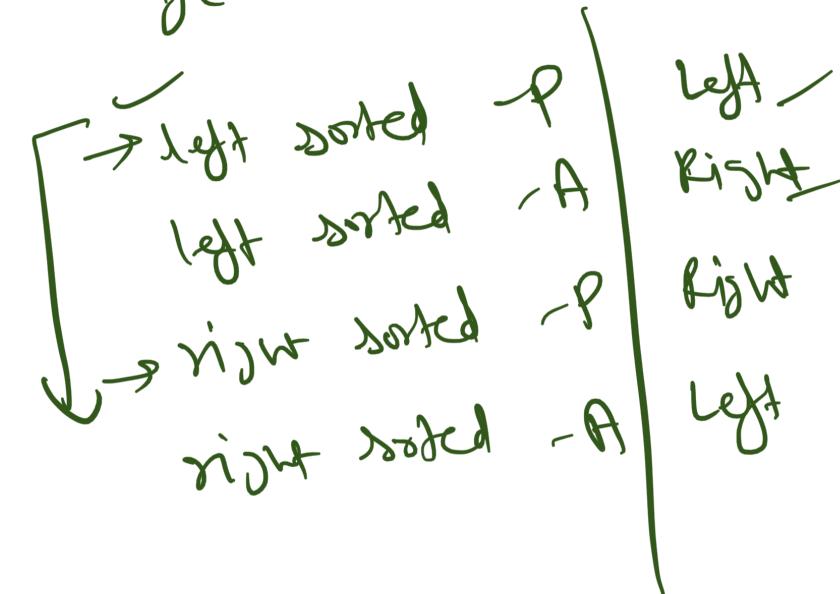
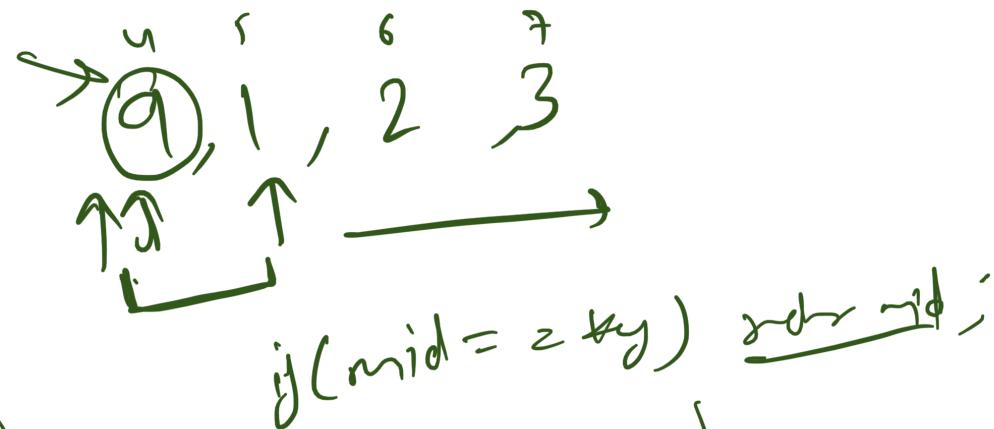
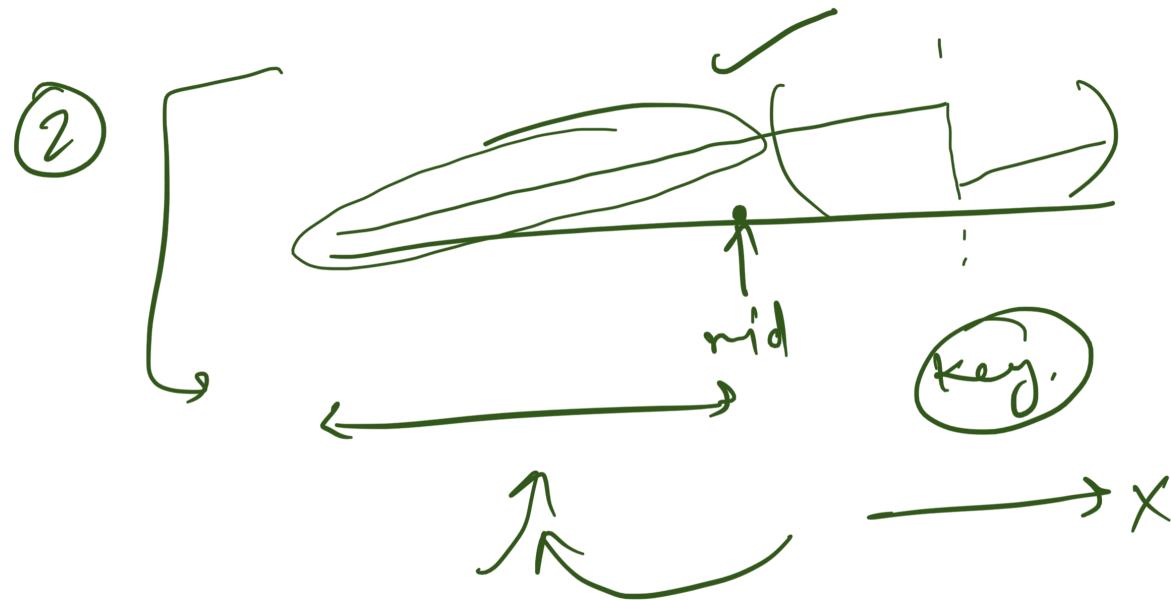
①  $O(\log n)$

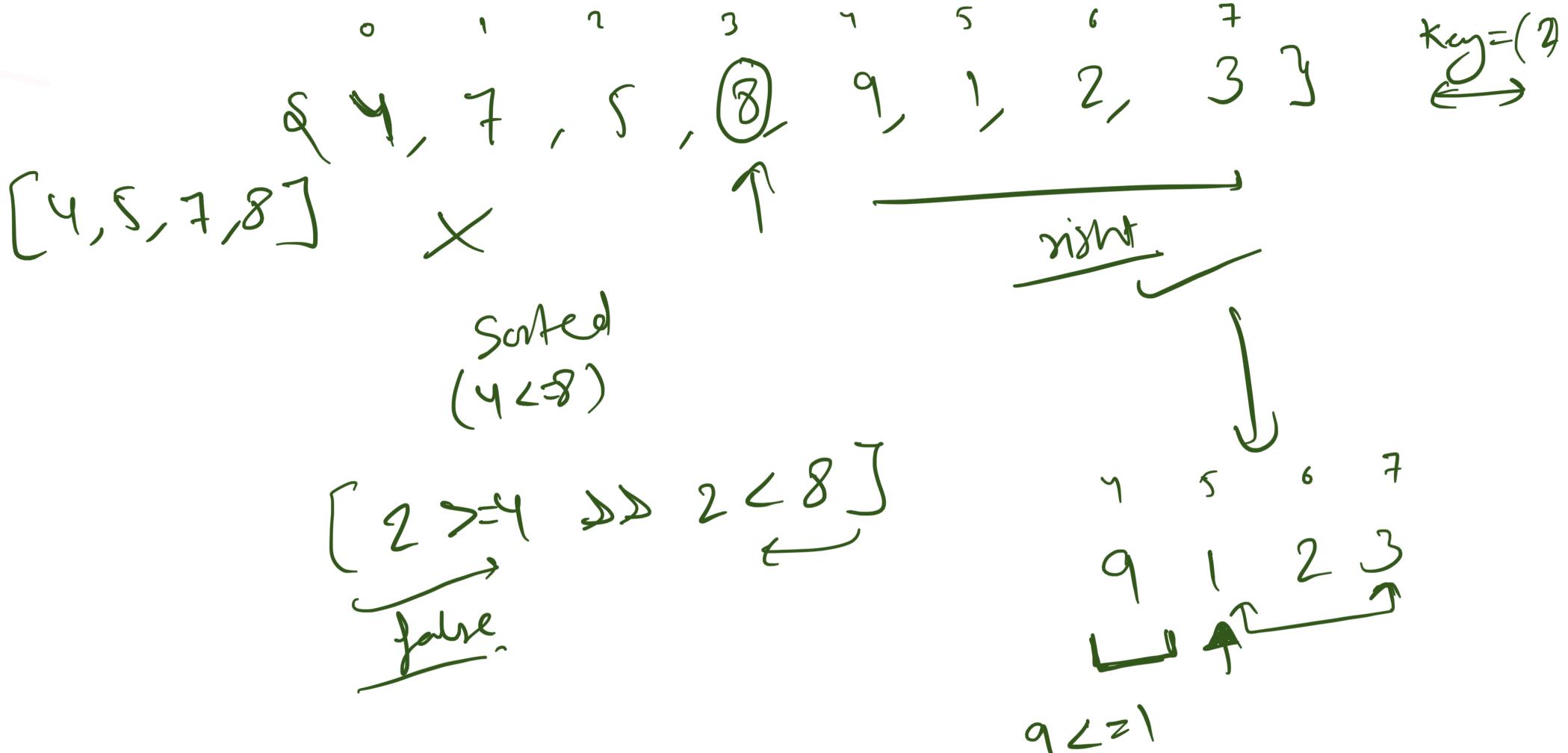


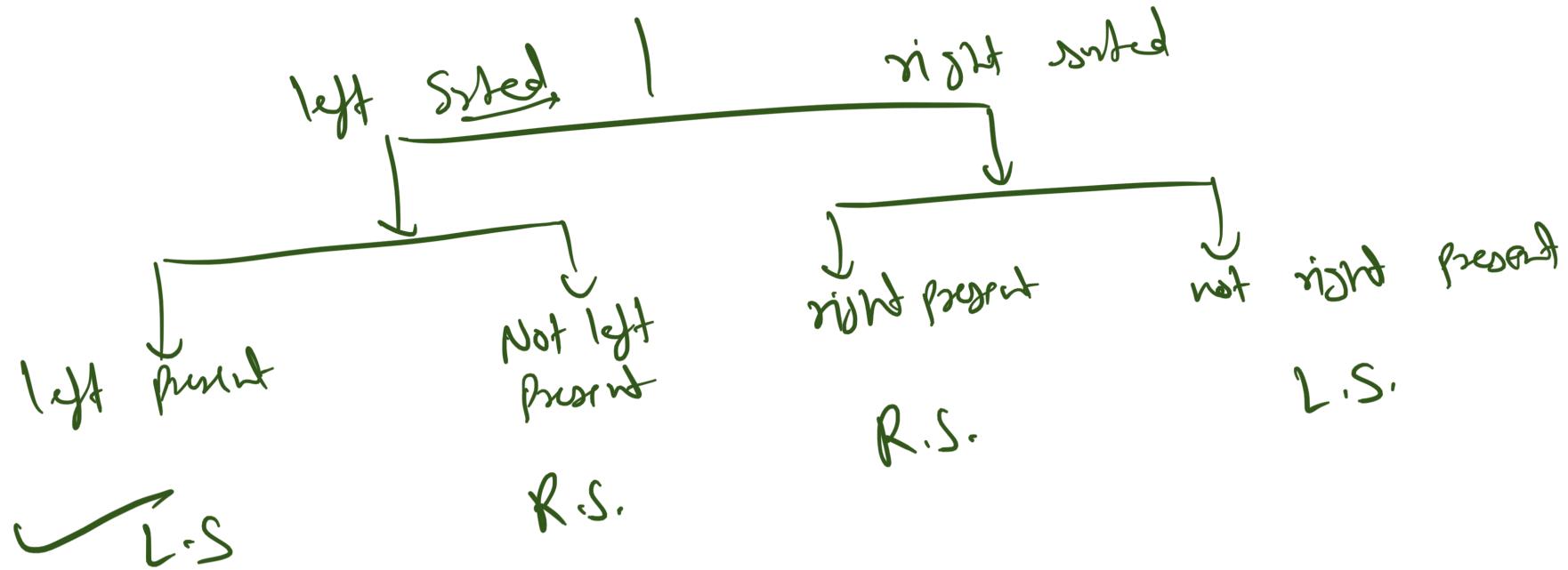
$$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \rightarrow$$

$$1\text{-time } \{5, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow$$

$$2\text{-time } \{4, 5, 1, 2, 3\}$$







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## Practice Problems

1. Find the first position of 1 in a sorted array containing only 0s and 1s.
2. Find the upper bound of an element in a sorted Array (upper bound of an element is the next greater element).
3. Given a sorted array with no duplicates A and a target value B, return the index if the target is found. If not, return the index where it would be if it were inserted in order.