


What are Data Structures??

↳ It is a way to organize and store data in memory.

Types of Data Structures

Linear DS

Arrays

linked list

Stacks

Queue

Deque

DCL

...

Non-linear

Binary Tree

Binary Search Tree

Ternary Tree

n-ary tree

Heaps

Tries

suffix tree

...

Network

Graphs

→ Learn about how the DS looks in memory

→ How data can be added / removed / updates in the DS along with time complexity

→ To code the whole DS on your own.

→ Problem Solving

Designing your own Vector / Arraylist / list

Vector

→ This is a linear data structure

→ This possesses almost all the properties of arrays.

Qⁿ How vectors are different from arrays -

→ A normal array cannot directly grow or shrink at runtime.

But vectors can.



$O(n)$

addition

add at last

$O(n) \rightarrow$ delete

add at first

add at in pos

add at first

add at last

add at i

arrays

$O(n)$

$O(n)$

$O(n)$

Vectors

$O(n)$

$O(1)$

$O(n)$



Qⁿ How vectors manage to get $O(1)$ for add at last
when they are almost similar to arrays ??

→ Vectors internally use arrays to store data. but in a smart way

→ So whenever vectors become full while adding new data, they double the size of the internal array copy all elements & then add new element.

→ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 →

→

 → 1

2 2

→ 2 → (1+1)

→ 3 → (1+2)

→ 1

Avg time → $\frac{\text{Total sum of operation}}{\text{Total elements}}$

$$= \frac{(1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 9 + \dots)}{n}$$

↓

→ 5 → (1+4)

6

7

8

→ 1

→ 1

→ 1

9 → (1+8)

⋮

$$= \frac{(1 + (1+1) + (1+2) + 1 + (1+4) + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 9 + \dots)}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + \dots) + (1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots)}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n + (1 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots)}{n}$$

n elements added

$$\Rightarrow \left(n + \frac{1 \times (2^{\log_2 n} - 1)}{2 - 1} \right) / n$$

$$n \geq 1 + 2^k$$

$$\underline{\underline{n \approx 10^5}}$$

$$\log n \approx \log n$$

$$n \geq 2^k$$

$$\log_2 n \geq \log_2 2^k$$

$$k \leq \log_2 n$$

$$\left(\frac{a \times 8^n - 1}{8 - 1} \right)$$

$$= n + \left(1 \times \frac{2^{\log_2 n} - 1}{2 - 1} \right)$$

$$2^{\log_2 n} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{n}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{n + n - 1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2n - 1}{n}$$

\Rightarrow const

$\Theta(1)$ ✓

$$\underline{\underline{mid}} = \frac{l+h}{2}$$

by magneto

$$mid = l + \left(\frac{h-l}{2} \right)$$

$$mid = \left(\frac{l+h}{2} \right)$$

add & sub 'l' from num

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l+h + l-l}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2l+h-l}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2l}{2} + \frac{h-l}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{l + \frac{h-l}{2}}}$$

0	1	2	3	4
51	12	30	5	2



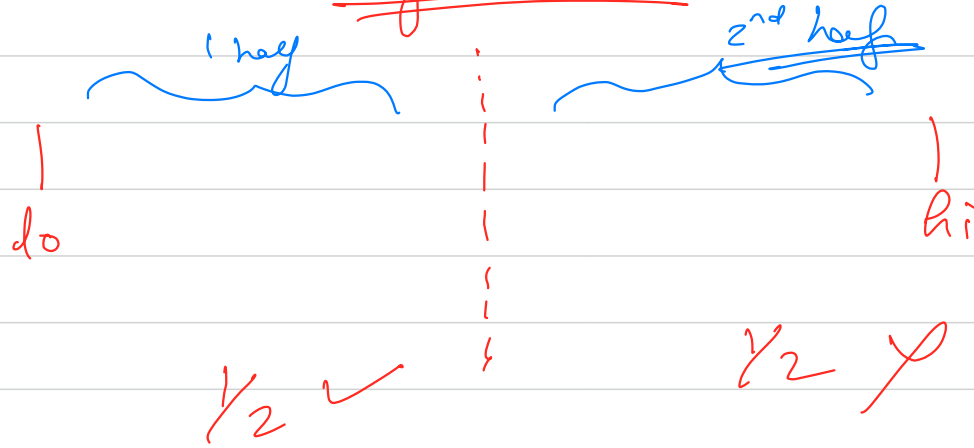
12 30 51

_____>

5 2

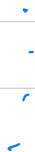
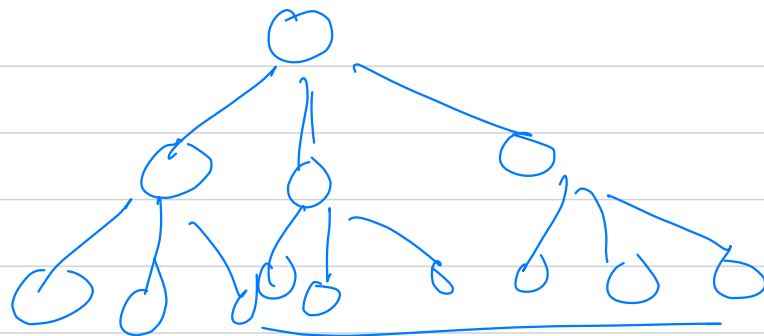
_____ ✓✓

Binary Search



Binary Search





Binary Search
↓

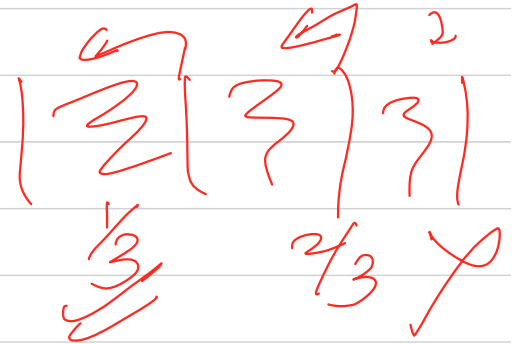
Divide your search
space into 2
halves

$$\rightarrow O(\log_2 n)$$

vs

Ternary Search

Divide your search
space into 3
halves



if (mid == el)
 else {
 }

B.S

$$n \rightarrow \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow \frac{n}{4} \rightarrow \frac{n}{8} \dots \dots \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$\frac{n}{2^k} = 1$$

$$k = \log_2 n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= T(n/2) + O(1) \\
 T(n/2) &= T(n/4) + O(1) \\
 T(n/4) &= T(n/8) + O(1) \\
 &\vdots \\
 T(2) &= T(1) + O(1) \\
 T(n) &= T(1) + \log_2 n \times 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$K = \log_2 n$
terms

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow T(n) &= T(1) + K \cdot O(1) \\
 &= T(n) = C \log_2 n \\
 T(n) &= O(\log_2 n)
 \end{aligned}$$

if (mid)

chrif (m ~ n

els

$$\tau(n) = \tau(\cancel{n/3}) + O(2)$$

$$\tau(\cancel{n/3}) = \tau(\cancel{n/9}) + O(2)$$

$$\tau(\cancel{n/9}) = \tau(\cancel{n/27}) + O(2)$$

\vdots

\vdots

\vdots

$$\tau(\cancel{3}) = \tau(1) + O(2)$$

$$\tau(n) = \tau(1) + \underline{\log_3 n \times 2}$$

$$n \rightarrow n/3 \rightarrow n/9 \rightarrow n/27 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \frac{n}{3^k}$$

$$\underline{k = \log_3 n}$$

$$\underline{\tau(n) = O(\log_3 n)}$$

$$\underline{\log_3 n}$$

$$\log_3 81 \Rightarrow 4$$
$$\log_2 64 \rightarrow 6$$

$$\log_3 n$$

Total comparisons in BS $\rightarrow \log_2 n$

~~Total Comparisons in TS $\rightarrow 2 \log_3 n$~~

$$2 \log_3 n \Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{\log_2 n}{\log_2 3} \rightarrow \text{const}$$

$$\frac{2}{\log_2 3} \log n > 1.2 \log_2 n$$

n significant log