

How do we solve problems recursively?

Imagine the worst case possible: the thing you're looking for isn't in the list (100,000 elements).

1. Sequential search:

You will look at all 100,000 elements before being able to determine the value isn't there.

2. Binary search (example run through):

1. Look at index 50,000, too big, search in [0, 49,999]
2. Look at index 25,000, too big, search in [0, 24,999]
3. Look at index 12,500, too small, search in [12,501, 24,999]
4. Look at index 18,750, too small, search in [18,751, 24,999]
5. Look at index 21,875, too big, search in [18,751, 21,875]
6. Look at index 20,313, too big, search in [18,751, 20,312]
7. Look at index 19,531, too small, search in [19,532, 20,312]
8. Look at index 19,922, too big, search in [19,532, 19,921]
9. Look at index 19,726, too big, search in [19,532, 19,725]
10. Look at index 19,629, too big, search in [19,532, 19,628]
11. Look at index 19,580, too big, search in [19,532, 19,579]
12. Look at index 19,555, too small, search in [19,556, 19,579]
13. Look at index 19,567, too small, search in [19,568, 19,579]
14. Look at index 19,573, too small, search in [19,574, 19,579]
15. Look at index 19,576, too small, search in [19,577, 19,579]
16. Look at index 19,578, too small, search in [19,579, 19,579]
17. Look at index 19,579, too small, search in [19,580, 19,579] —- WAIT A SECOND!

It took 17 passes to figure out that the **key** was not in the list. That is substantially faster than 100,000 passes!

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