75/2/4((3/25 / 72/3))

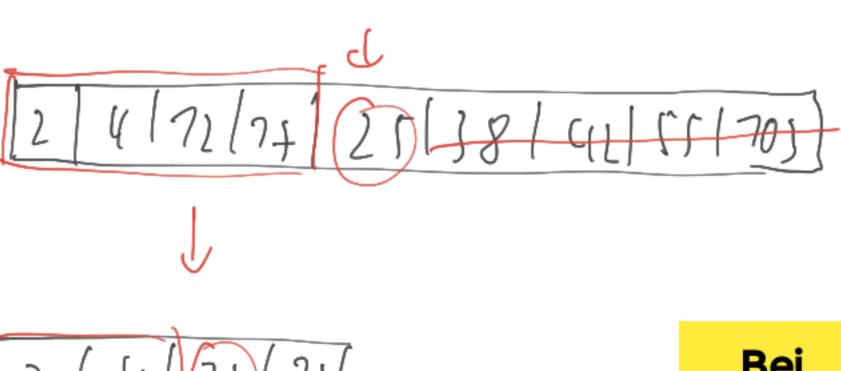
Bei Länge n:

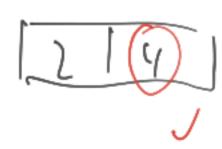
n Vergleiche

O(n)

Laufzeit ist linear in der Länge der Liste.

Suche nach 4

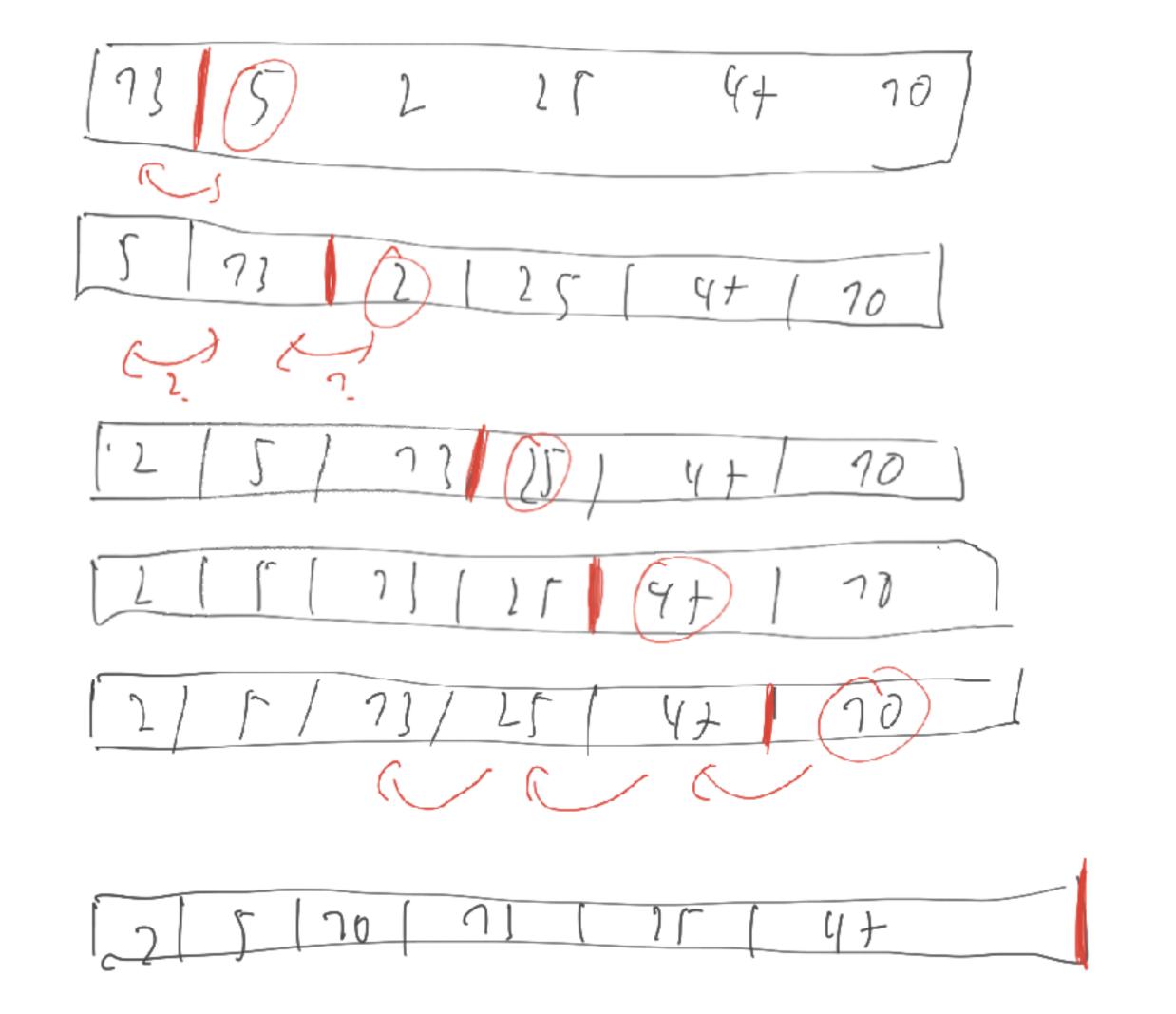


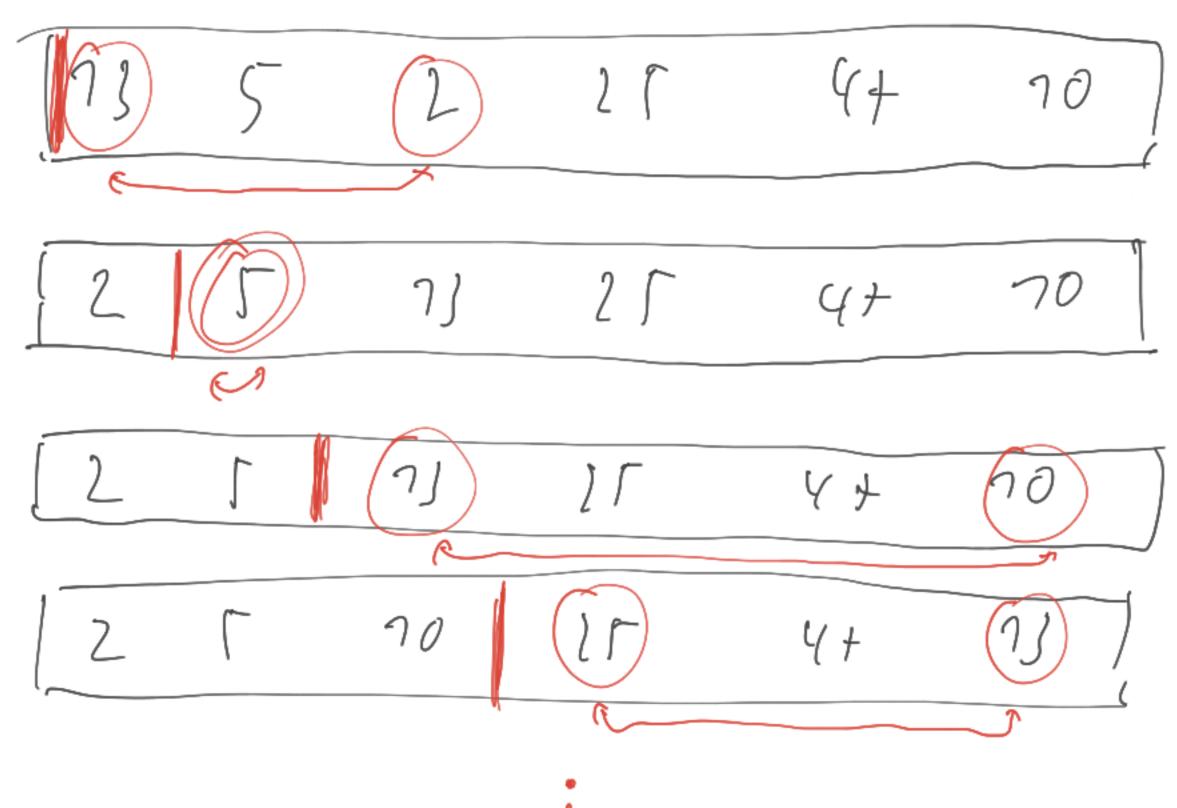


Bei Länge n

log_2(n) Vergleiche im Worst Case O(log n)

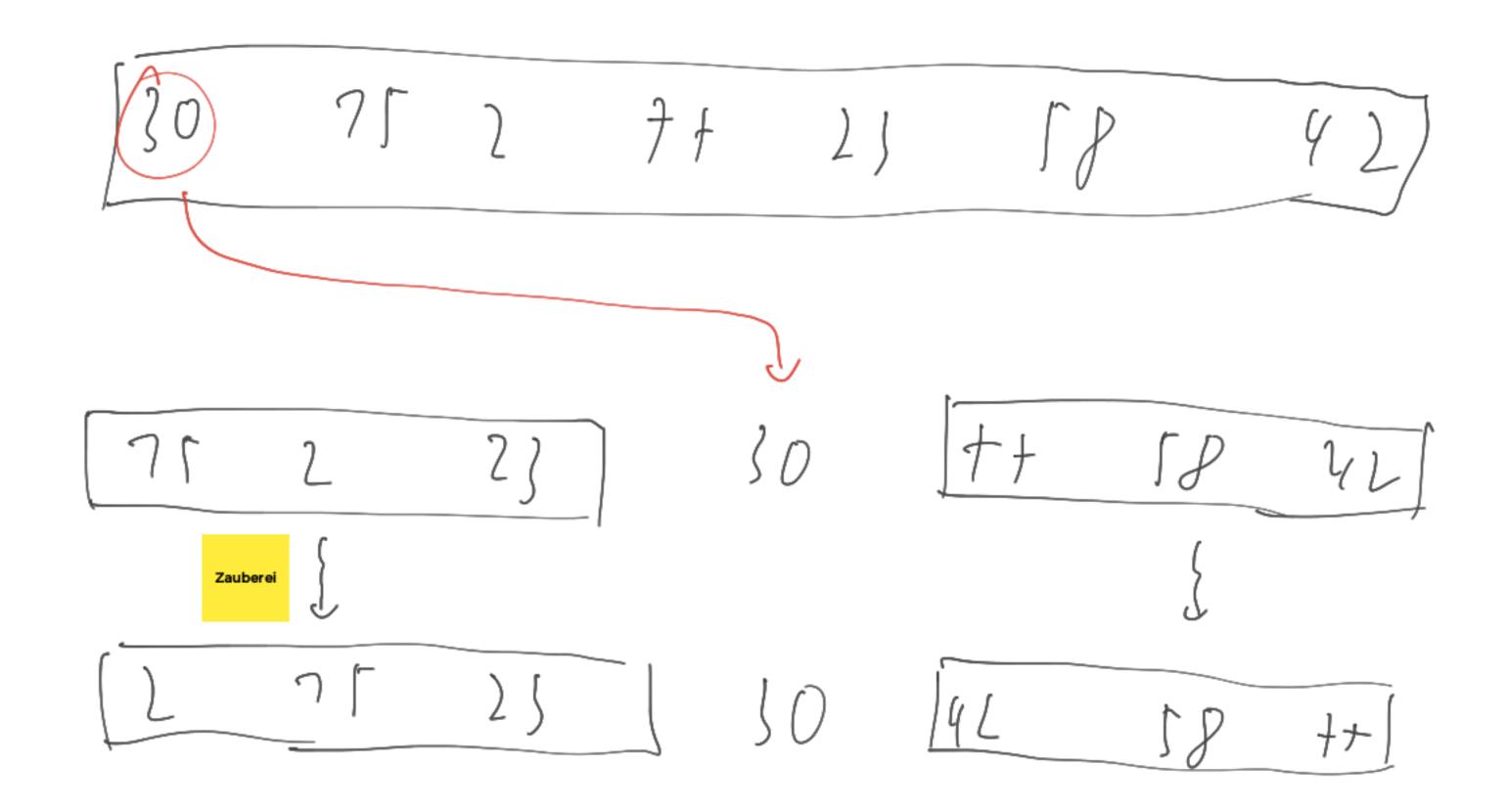
73 5 2 21 4+ 70 [[7]] 12[[7]]2[4] [2 [] 70 | 75 [25 | 4+]





12175 (7+17 4/2/505 17 2 1 7 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 03

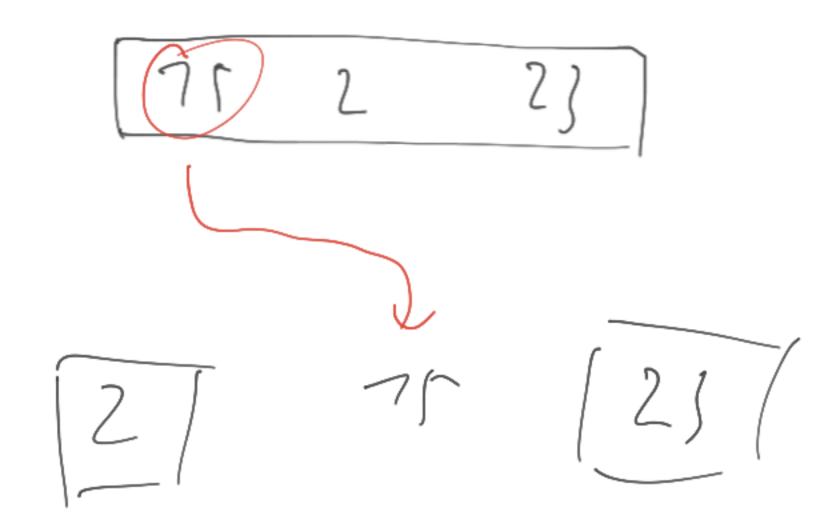
2 1717+ 7 703 [2 (4) (7) (1 + 1 7) 2 | 4 [(10) | (7+) (7) 10) [2 4 / 7 r] (i +) [7) 103] (2/4)/7//1) 7+ / 70)

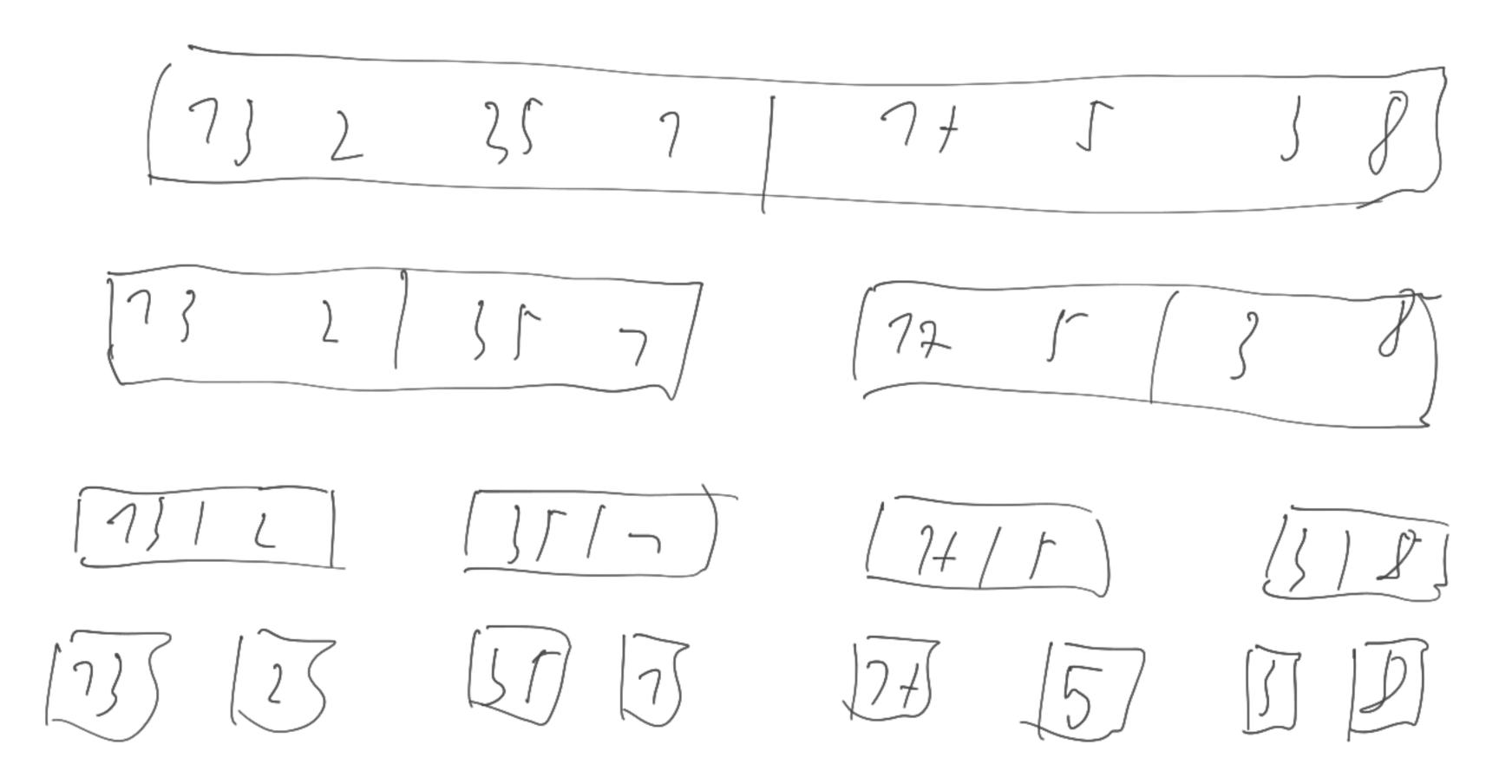


Zauberei?

Rekursion!

Abbruch, wenn die Teillisten die Länge 0 oder 1 erreicht haben.





[3] [3] [3] [3] 27) [] [] [] (1) 11 (5)