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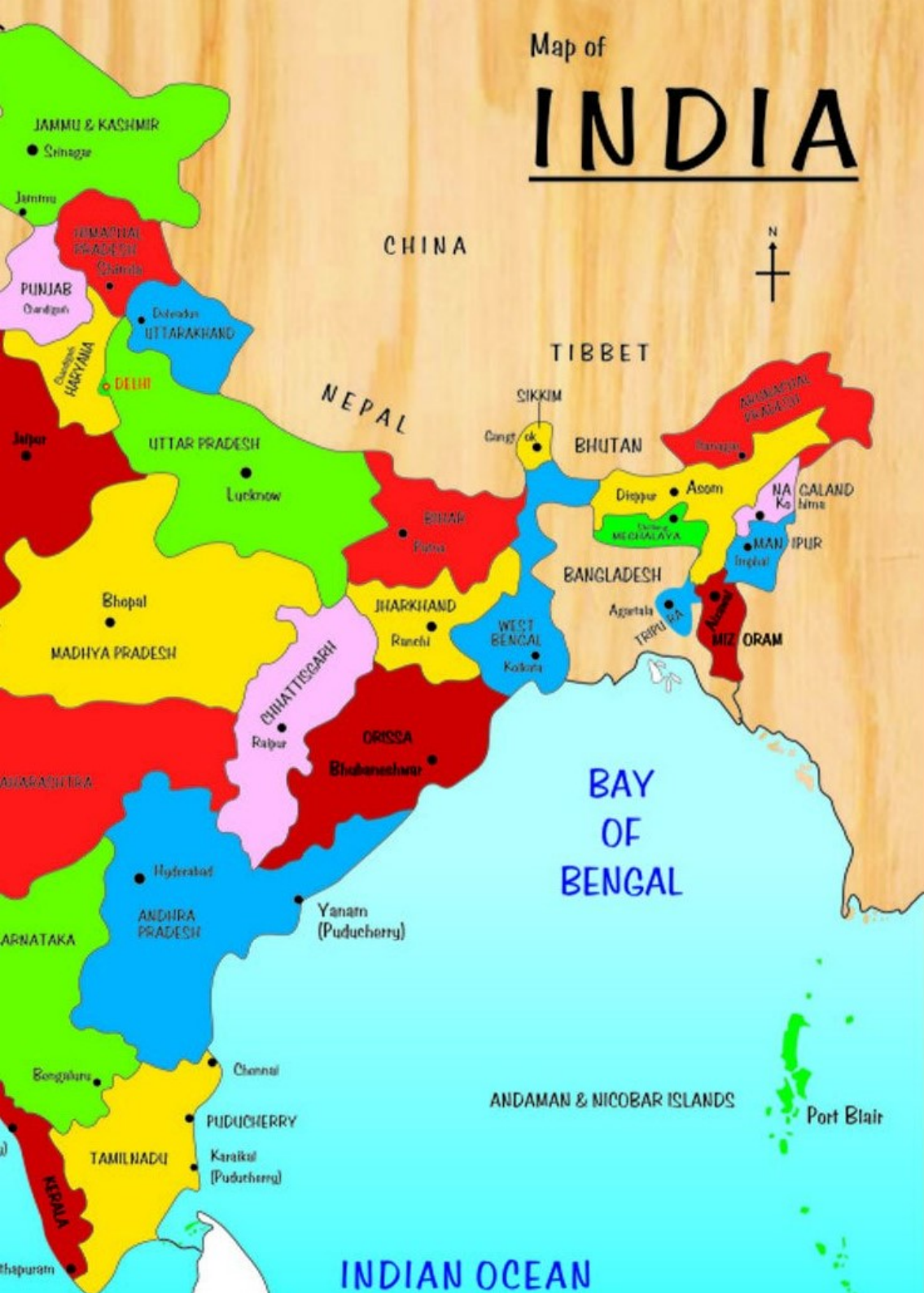
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ITB201 – Design and Analysis of Algorithms

II YEAR IV SEM

UNIT 2 – Brute Force and Divide and Conquer

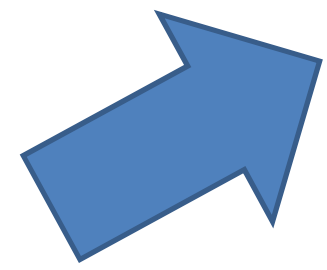
TOPIC 7 – Divide and Conquer-Binary search



**Find Assam
way to T
Assam?**



Route finding p



Tour t

Touring

Searching

Process of finding a given value **position** in a list of values. It checks if a search key is present in the **data** or not.

Searching Algorithms

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graph TD; A[Searching Algorithms] --> B[Linear Search]; A --> C[Binary Search];
```

Linear Search

Binary Search

y search

search algorithm finds the position of a specific

search "key") within a sorted array . For binary

should be arranged in ascending or descending o

ch ?

Search works by **looking at each element in a list** until it finds the target or reaches the end. This results in **$O(n)$ time** on a given list.

Binary Search comes with the prerequisite that the **data must be sorted**. We can use this information to decrease the number of elements we look at to find our target.

Binary Search is **fast as compared to linear search** because it only looks at a small portion of the list.

Example:

cr



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

5	12	17	23	38	44	77	84
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low	high	mid
0	8	4

search(44

$$mid = \left\lfloor \frac{low + high}{2} \right\rfloor$$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	12	17	23	38	44	77	84	90

↑
low

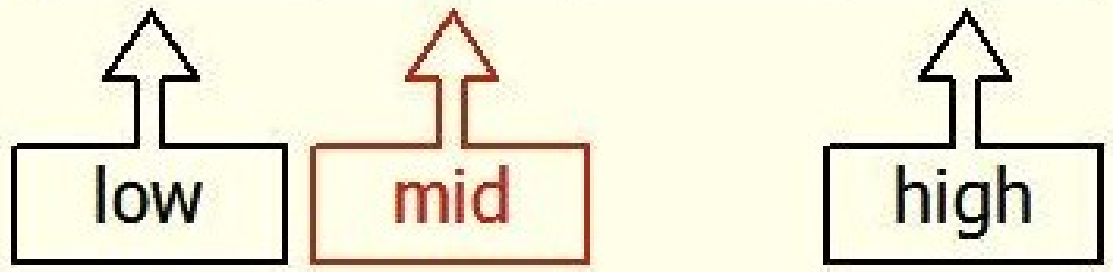
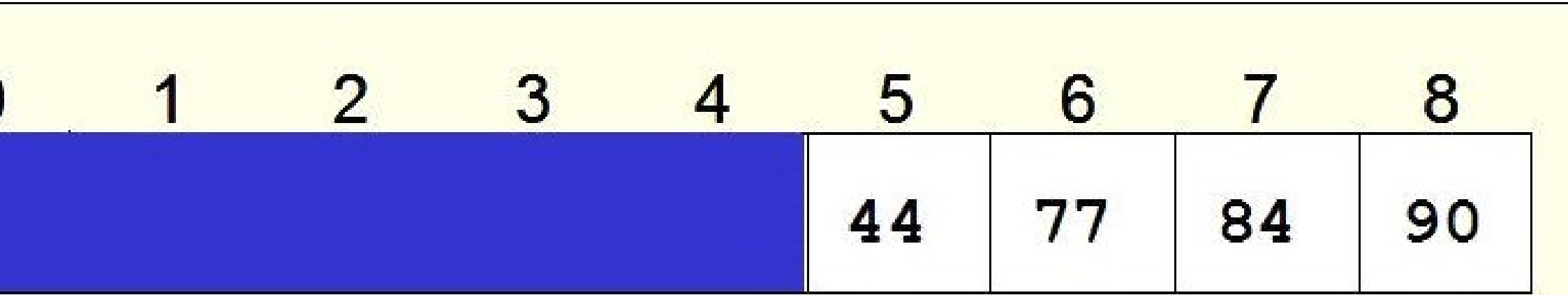
↑
mid

↑
high

	high	mid
	8	4
	8	6

search(44)

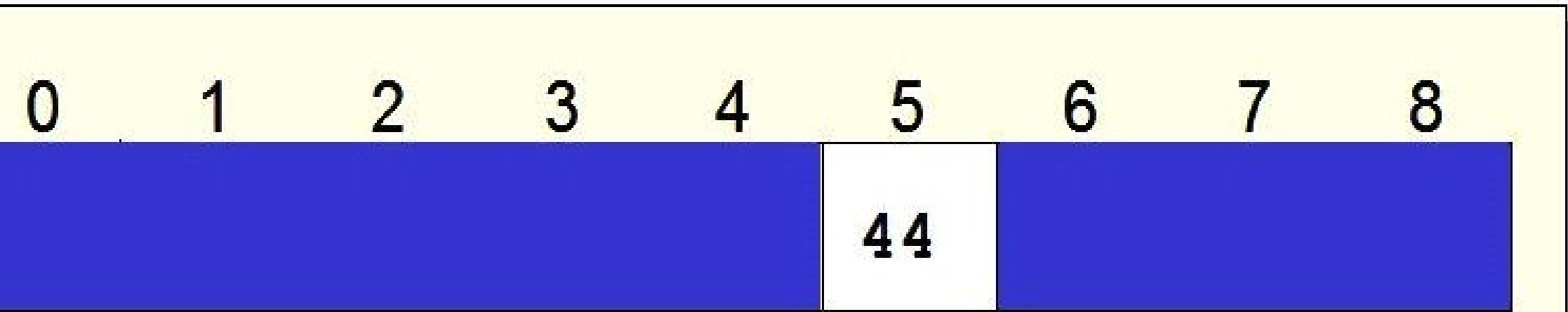
$$mid = \left\lfloor \frac{low + high}{2} \right\rfloor$$



low	high	mid
0	8	4
5	8	6
5	5	5

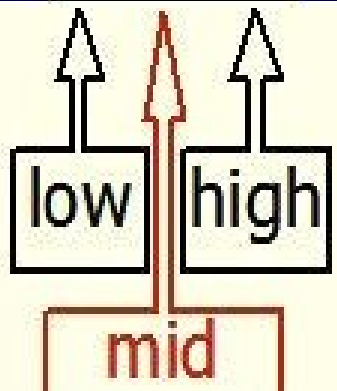
search(44)

$$mid = \left\lfloor \frac{low + high}{2} \right\rfloor$$



Successful Search!!

44 == 44



recursivebinarysearch(int A[], int first, int last, int key)

first index=-1

mid = (first + last) / 2

A[mid]

mid

key < A[mid]

recursivebinarysearch(A, first, mid - 1, key)

recursivebinarysearch(A, mid + 1, last, key)

index

is

search runs in $O(n)$ time. Whereas binary search produces
time

be the number of comparisons in worst-case in an array

$(n^2)+1$ if $n=1$ otherwise

recurrence relation $T(n)=\log n$

an array $arr = \{45, 77, 89, 90, 94, 99, 100\}$ and $key = 99$
values (corresponding array elements) in the first array
recursion?

99

94

99

94

the average case time complexity of binary search

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Thank You