



Unit 1: Problem Solving

Part 6: Binary Search

Topic 3: Sorting and Searching Algorithms

Lecture Contents

- Review Linear Search
- Binary Search
- Reading:
 - “*Searching Algorithms: Binary Search*” (top of page 20 until end of page 22), including *Efficiency of Searching Algorithms*

Linear Search

- Not very efficient
- Frequently used because it's very simple
- Start at the beginning and go through each element step by step

numbers

1	3	5	7	9
0	1	2	3	4

Binary Search

- Consider... how do you find a specific page in a book?
 - Linear search?
 - Start at page 1 and keep flipping through the pages?



Binary Search

- Consider... how do you find a specific page in a book?
 - Linear search?
 - Start at page 1 and keep flipping through the pages?
 - Divide and conquer!
 - Open the book somewhere in the middle.
 - Is it the right page?
 - Do we need to search before or after this page?
 - (repeat until found)



Binary Search

- Things to consider about *binary search*
 - Requires the data to be sorted
 - It takes much longer to sort the data than it does to do a linear search



Binary Search

- Things to consider about *binary search*
 - Requires the data to be sorted
 - It takes much longer to sort the data than it does to do a linear search
 - The benefits are only significant when the data set is large
 - While the code for *binary search* is slightly more complicated than for *linear search*.



Binary Search

- We can estimate time by counting the number of comparisons...
 - How long does it take to find an element using *linear search*,
 - worst case?
 - on average?
 - How long does it take to find an element using *binary search*, worst case?

-7	1	4	9	13	21	21	22	32	92
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Binary Search

- We can estimate time by counting the number of comparisons...
 - How long does it take to find an element using *linear search*,
 - worst case? **10 comparisons** → for n elements, n comparisons
 - on average? For n elements, $(n/2)$ comparisons
 - How long does it take to find an element using *binary search*, worst case?

-7	1	4	9	13	21	21	22	32	92
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Binary Search

- We can estimate time by counting the number of comparisons...
 - How long does it take to find an element using *linear search*,
 - worst case? **10 comparisons** → for n elements, n comparisons
 - on average? For n elements, $(n/2)$ comparisons
 - How long does it take to find an element using *binary search*, worst case?
 - $\log_2(n)$

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