

Section 1

Q2. Define binary search in details with example.

Answer:- Binary search is a fast search algorithm with an-time complexity $O(\log n)$. This search algorithm works on the principle of divide and conquer.

How binary search work.

$$\text{mid} = \text{low} + (\text{high} - \text{low}) / 2$$

Let see an example.

d.f binary search (arr, l, r, x):

while $l \leq r$;

mid = $l + (r - l) // 2$;

if arr[mid] == x;

return mid

else if arr[mid] < x;

l = mid + 1

else
r = m - 1

result = binary search (arr, 0, len(arr) - 1, x)

if result != -1:

print(x, " is present at index
%d " % result)

else
print("element is not present in
array");