Algorithms Part b: Algorithm Running Times

Ian Ludden

Ian Ludden Algorithms Part b

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• Be familiar with the overall structure and big-O running times of some representative algorithms.

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- Be familiar with the overall structure and big-O running times of some representative algorithms.
- Given a recursive algorithm (familiar or unfamiliar), express its running time as a recursive definition.

Binary Search (Iterative)

Given a *sorted* array of *n* integers, check whether it contains a given value.

```
function binary search(arr, x)
        lower bound = 1
        upper bound = arr.length
4
        while lower bound <= upper bound
             middle = floor((lower bound + upper bound) / 2)
             if arr[middle] = x
                 return middle
10
             else if arr[middle] < x
11
12
13
14
                 lower bound = middle + 1
                     // arr[middle] > x
             else
                 upper bound = middle - 1
        return -1 // x is not in arr
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Merge Two Lists (Recursive)

Given two *sorted* lists of real numbers, merge them into one sorted list.

1	function merge(list1, list2)
2	if list1 is empty
З	return list2
4	if list2 is empty
5	return list1
6	
7	if first(list1) <= first(list2)
8	<pre>return cons(first(list1), merge(rest(list1), list2))</pre>
9	else
10	<pre>return cons(first(list2), merge(list1, rest(list2)))</pre>
11	
12	

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Merge Two Lists (Recursive)

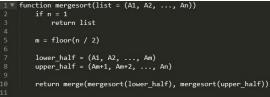
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Mergesort (Recursive)

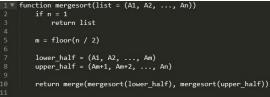
Sort a given list of real numbers.



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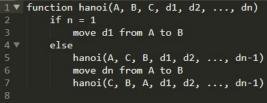
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Tower of Hanoi (Recursive)

Move a tower of disks from one peg to another. (Link to Interactive Website)





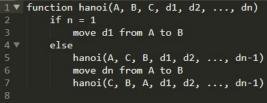


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