

CSCI 241

Scott Wehrwein

Runtime Analysis:

Case study - Binary Search

Best-, Worst-, and Average-case Analysis

Goals

Understand the runtime analysis of binary search.

Know how to perform **best-case**, **worst-case**, and **average-case** runtime analysis.

Runtime of Binary Search

Let $N = A.length$ and assume x is not in A .

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Strategy:

1. Identify constant-time operations.

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Total: **5L + 4**

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Strategy:

1. Identify constant-time operations.
2. Determine how many times each happens.
3. Drop constants and lower-order terms.

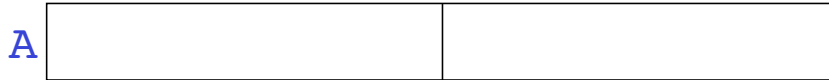
Total: **$5L + 4$**

so, $O(L)$...but what is L ?

- Steps of a hypothetical binary search:

A

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A

can be here	can't be here
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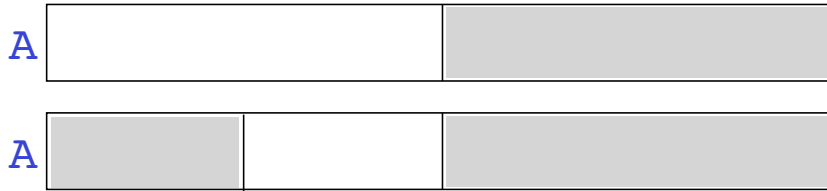
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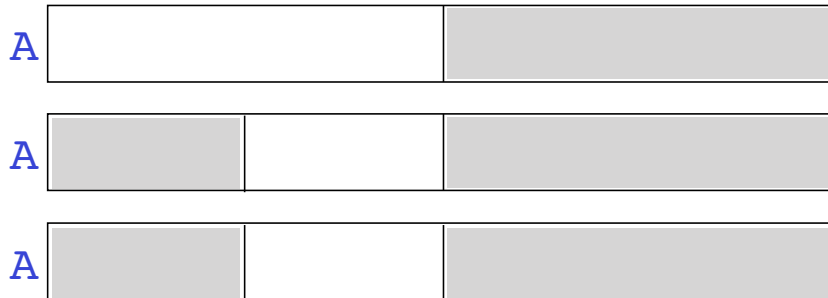
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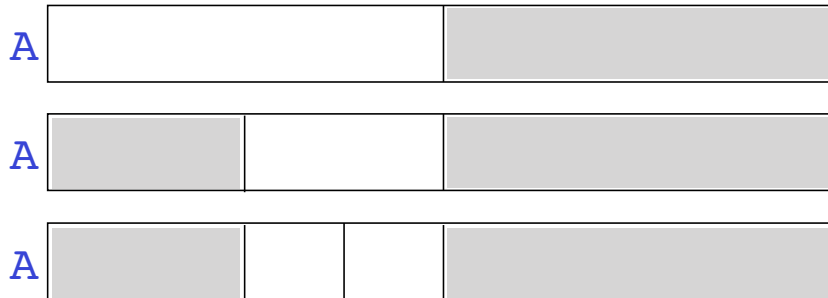
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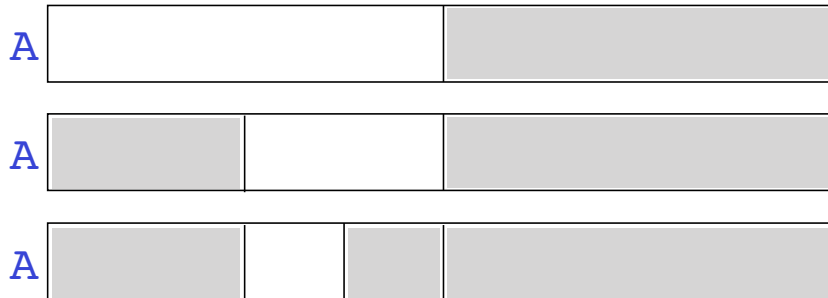
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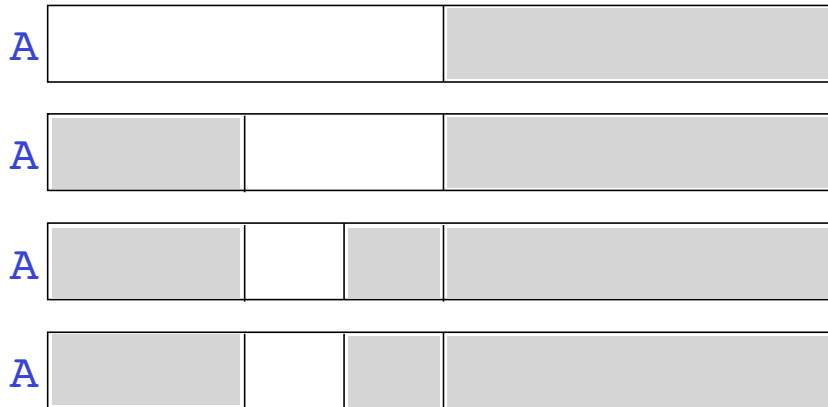
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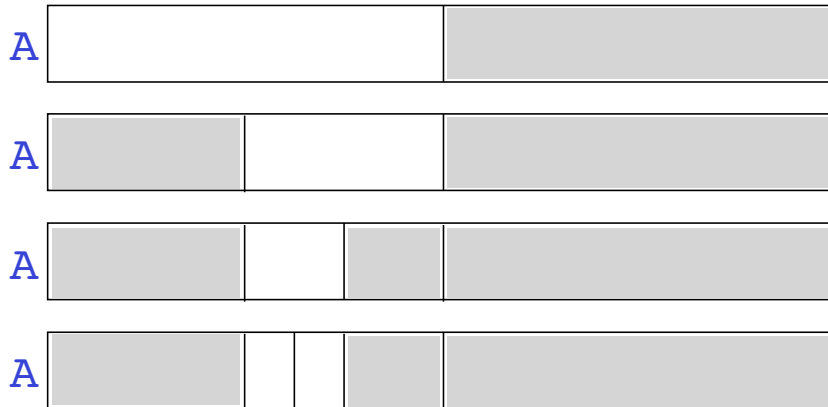
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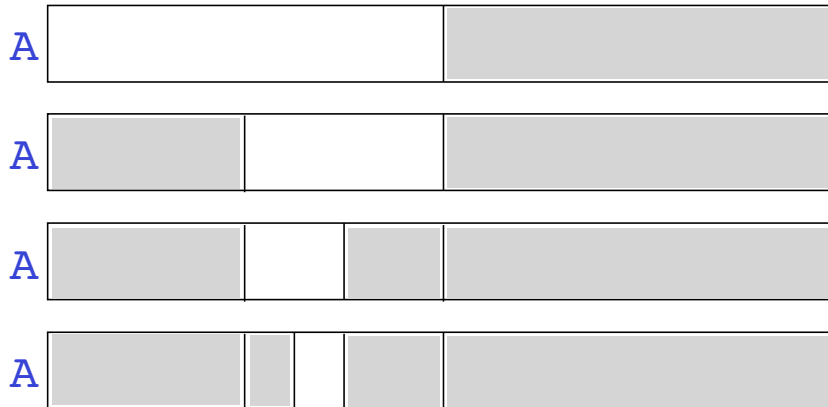
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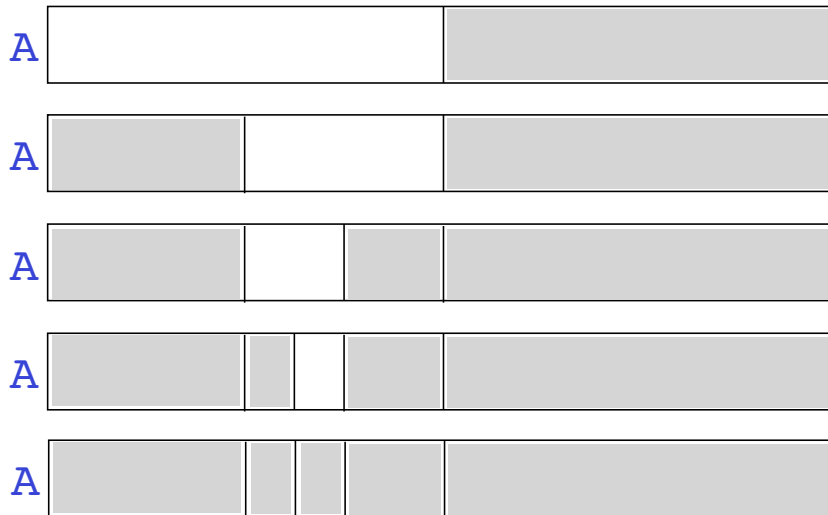
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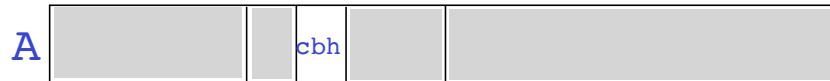
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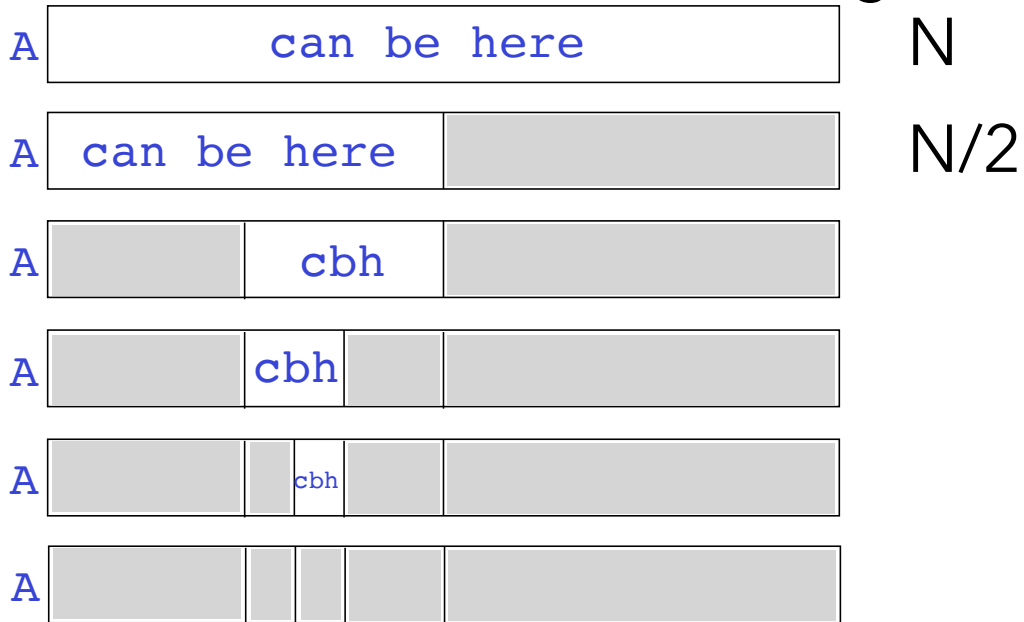
Size of the "can be here" region:



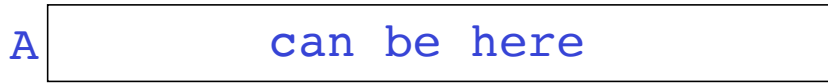
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Size of the "can be here" region: integer division



N
N/2



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N/4



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N/8



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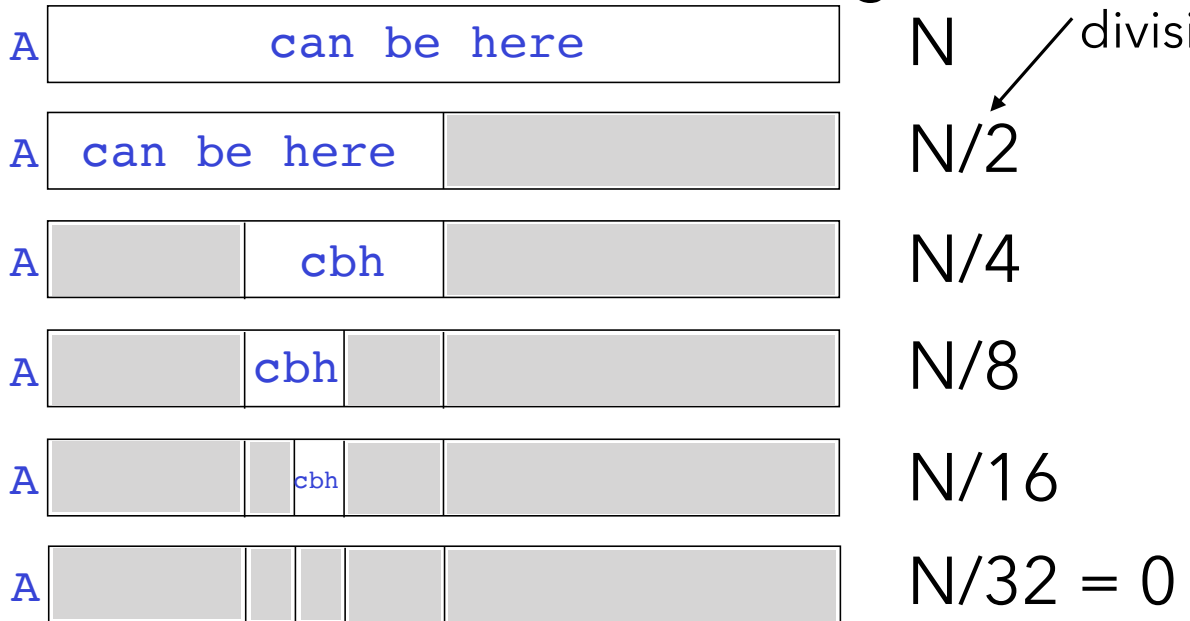
N/8



N/16

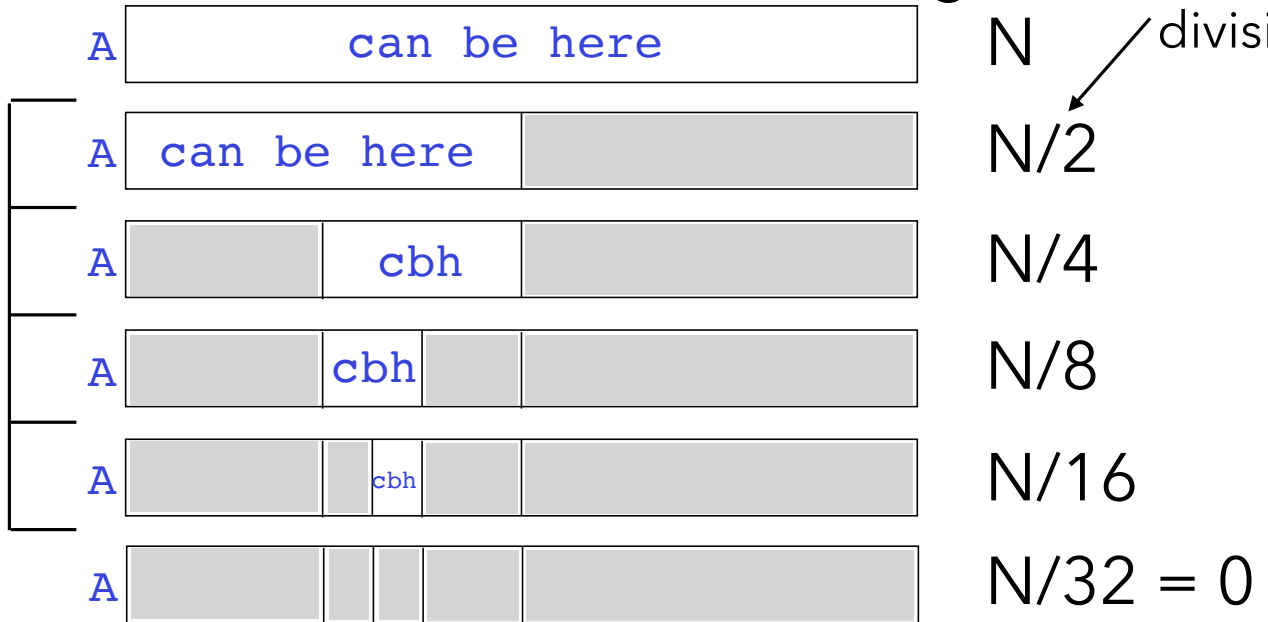


Size of the "can be here" region: integer division

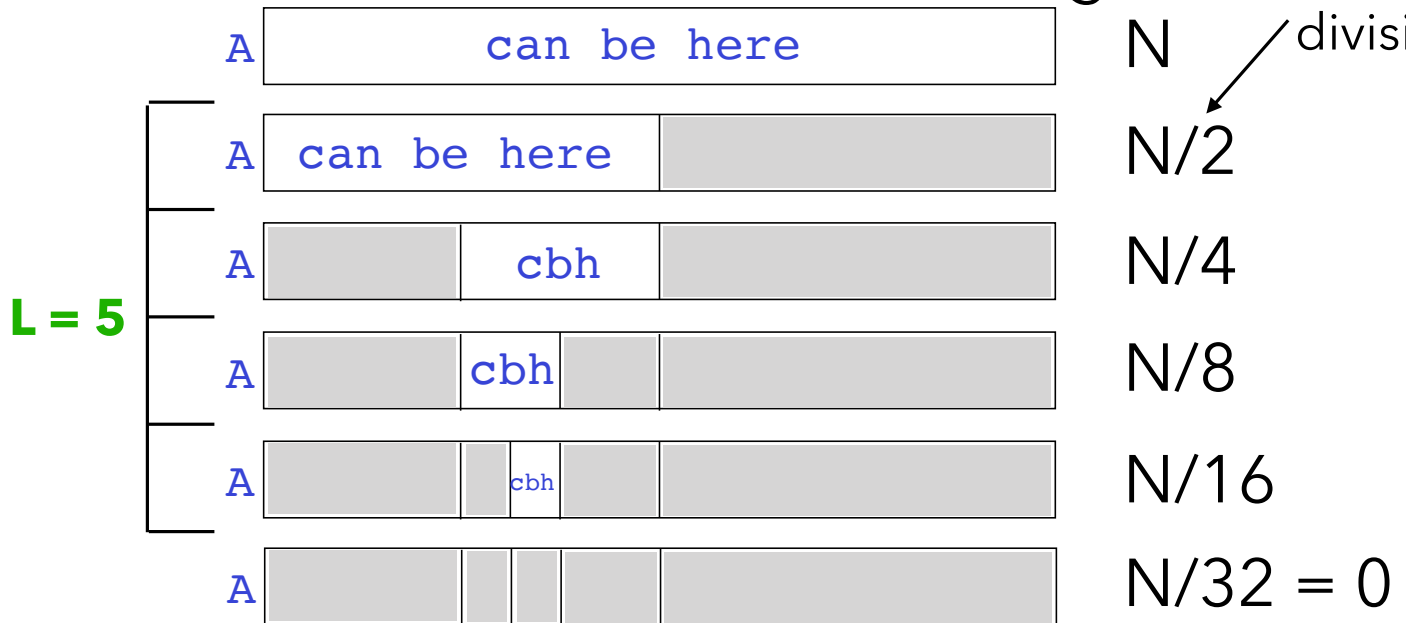


Size of the "can be here" region: integer division

L = 5



Size of the "can be here" region: integer division



So, L is the answer to:

How many times can I divide N by 2 before it becomes 0?

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Or equivalently, using real (non-integer) division:

How many times can I divide N by 2 before it's less than 1?

$$\frac{N}{2^L} < 1$$

$$N < 2^L$$

$$\log_2 N < \log_2 2^L$$

$$\log_2 N < L$$

$$\lceil \log_2 N \rceil = L$$

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Total: **$5L + 4$**

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$5 \log_2(n) + 4$ is $O(\log n)$

Aside: Bases of Logarithms

Fact: converting from one base to another only requires multiplication by a constant.

$$\log_b(x) = \frac{\log_d(x)}{\log_d(b)}$$

↑ ↑

$$\log_b(x) = \frac{1}{\log_d(b)} \cdot \log_d(x)$$

~~C~~

Aside: Bases of Logarithms

Corollary: the base of the logarithm doesn't affect the big-O class.

$$C \cdot \log_2(n) = \log_{10} n$$

$O(\log_2 n)$ is same as $O(\log_{10} n)$

Aside: Bases of Logarithms

Convention: We can use logs without specifying a base in big-O notation.

$$O(\log_2 n)$$

↓

$$O(\log n)$$

Which algorithm is better?

Suppose you have two different algorithms that solve the same problem. For example, *search a sorted array*.

```
int linearSearch(int[] A, int x) {  
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The operation count depends on the data!

- If x is at $A[0]$, runtime is $O(1)$
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(one possible notion of average-case runtime)