이진 탐색 (Binary Search)

※ Data가 정렬이 되어 있어야 한다!

Algorithm,, Search

- 일반적 구현

```
    public static int binarySearch(int[] arr, int target) {
        int left = 0;
        int right = arr.length - 1;
        int mid = 0;
        while(left <= right) {
            mid = (left + right) / 2;
            if(arr[mid] < target)
                left = mid + 1;
            else if (arr[mid] > target)
                right = mid - 1;
            else
                return mid;
        }
        return Integer.MIN_VALUE;
    }
```

- 재귀적 구현

```
    public static int binarySearchRecursive(int[] arr, int target, int left,
int right) {
        if(left > right)
            return Integer.MIN_VALUE;
        int mid = (left + right) / 2;
        if(arr[mid] < target)
            return binarySearchRecursive(arr, target, left + 1, right);
        else if (arr[mid] > target)
            return binarySearchRecursive(arr, target, left, right - 1);
        else
            return mid;
    }
```

- A □ X ≤ B 조건을 검색. (반환값이 index+1 이므로)

```
    public static int binarySearch(ArrayList<Integer> list, int target) {

        int left = 0;
```

```
        int right = list.size() - 1;
        int middle = 0;
        while(left <= right) {
            middle = (left + right) / 2;
            if(target < list.get(middle)) {
                right = middle - 1;
            }
            else {
                left = middle + 1;
            }

            if(list.get(middle) <= target && middle < list.size() - 1) {
                if(target < list.get(middle + 1)) {
                    return list.get(list.size() > middle + 1 ? middle + 1 :
list.size() - 1);
                }
            }
        }
        return -1;
    }
```

Interpolation Search (보간 탐색)

중간부터 찾지 말고, 실제 값이 있는 위치부터 찾기!

- 일반적 구현

```
    public static int interpolationSearch(int[] arr, int target) {
        int left = 0;
        int right = arr.length - 1;
        int mid = 0;
        int count = 0;
        while(left <= right) {
            mid = (int)(((double)target - arr[left]) / (arr[right] -
arr[left]) * (right - left) + left);
            if(arr[mid] < target)
                left = mid + 1;
            else if (arr[mid] > target)
                right = mid - 1;
            else {
                System.out.println(count);
                return mid;
            }
            count++;
        }
        return Integer.MIN_VALUE;
    }
```

- 재귀적 구현

```
    public static int interpolationSearchRecursive(int[] arr, int target,
int left, int right) {
        if(arr[left] > target || arr[right] < target) // 값의 범위를 넘어서는 경
우 있음.
            return Integer.MIN_VALUE;
        int mid = (int)(((double)target - arr[left]) / (arr[right] -
arr[left]) * (right - left) + left);
        if(arr[mid] < target)
            return interpolationSearchRecursive(arr, target, left + 1,
right);
        else if (arr[mid] > target)
            return interpolationSearchRecursive(arr, target, left, right -
1);
        else
            return mid;
    }
```

From:
https://ledyx.xyz/ - **Ledyx WIKI**

Permanent link:
https://ledyx.xyz/doku.php?id=algorithm:binary_search&rev=1465308747

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