Here are several problems that are easy to solve in O(n) time, essentially by brute force. Your task is to design algorithms for these problems that are significantly faster.

- 1. Suppose we are given an array A[1..n] of n distinct integers, which could be positive, negative, or zero, sorted in increasing order so that $A[1] < A[2] < \cdots < A[n]$.
 - (a) Describe a fast algorithm that either computes an index i such that A[i] = i or correctly reports that no such index exists.
 - (b) Suppose we know in advance that A[1] > 0. Describe an even faster algorithm that either computes an index i such that A[i] = i or correctly reports that no such index exists. [Hint: This is really easy.]
- 2. Suppose we are given an array A[1..n] such that $A[1] \ge A[2]$ and $A[n-1] \le A[n]$. We say that an element A[x] is a *local minimum* if both $A[x-1] \ge A[x]$ and $A[x] \le A[x+1]$. For example, there are exactly six local minima in the following array:

Describe and analyze a fast algorithm that returns the index of one local minimum. For example, given the array above, your algorithm could return the integer 9, because A[9] is a local minimum. [Hint: With the given boundary conditions, any array **must** contain at least one local minimum. Why?]

3. Suppose you are given two sorted arrays A[1..n] and B[1..n] containing distinct integers. Describe a fast algorithm to find the median (meaning the nth smallest element) of the union $A \cup B$. For example, given the input

$$A[1..8] = [0,1,6,9,12,13,18,20]$$
 $B[1..8] = [2,4,5,8,17,19,21,23]$

your algorithm should return the integer 9. [Hint: What can you learn by comparing one element of A with one element of B?]

To think about later:

4. Now suppose you are given two sorted arrays A[1..m] and B[1..n] and an integer k. Describe a fast algorithm to find the kth smallest element in the union $A \cup B$. For example, given the input

$$A[1..8] = [0, 1, 6, 9, 12, 13, 18, 20]$$
 $B[1..5] = [2, 5, 7, 17, 19]$ $k = 6$

your algorithm should return the integer 7.