

# Informe Taller Complejidad 2

Simón Álvarez  
David Madrid

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# 1 Insertion Sort

Para calcular el número de operaciones necesarias  $T(n)$ , donde  $n$  es la longitud del arreglo, utilizamos la fórmula de los ciclos y obtendremos que:  $T(n) = n(c_1 + n(c_2)) + c_3 = c_1 \cdot n + c_2 \cdot n^2 + c_3$ .

Con esta fórmula podemos calcular la complejidad del problema. Por reflexividad,  $T(n)$  es  $O(T(n)) := O(c_1 \cdot n + c_2 \cdot n^2 + c_3)$ . Por regla de la suma, obtenemos que lo anterior es equivalente a  $O(c_2 \cdot n^2)$  y, por la regla del producto, concluimos que la complejidad final es  $O(n^2)$  en el peor de los casos [1] [2].

| InsertionSort |        |        |         |
|---------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Java          |        | Python |         |
| Length        | Time   | Length | Time    |
| 25000         | 0.103  | 2500   | 0.481   |
| 50000         | 0.426  | 5000   | 1.863   |
| 75000         | 0.949  | 7500   | 4.211   |
| 100000        | 1.683  | 10000  | 7.525   |
| 125000        | 2.603  | 12500  | 11.700  |
| 150000        | 3.746  | 15000  | 16.663  |
| 175000        | 5.09   | 17500  | 22.705  |
| 200000        | 6.733  | 20000  | 29.681  |
| 225000        | 8.52   | 22500  | 37.754  |
| 250000        | 10.444 | 25000  | 46.801  |
| 275000        | 12.726 | 27500  | 56.390  |
| 300000        | 15.106 | 30000  | 67.153  |
| 325000        | 18.159 | 32500  | 78.486  |
| 350000        | 20.667 | 35000  | 91.812  |
| 375000        | 23.76  | 37500  | 105.517 |
| 400000        | 27.088 | 40000  | 119.375 |
| 425000        | 30.683 | 42500  | 135.142 |
| 450000        | 34.761 | 45000  | 152.022 |
| 475000        | 38.634 | 47500  | 168.482 |
| 500000        | 42.662 | 50000  | 188.076 |
| 525000        | 47     | 52500  | 205.793 |

Table 1: Time required to sort elements of an array.

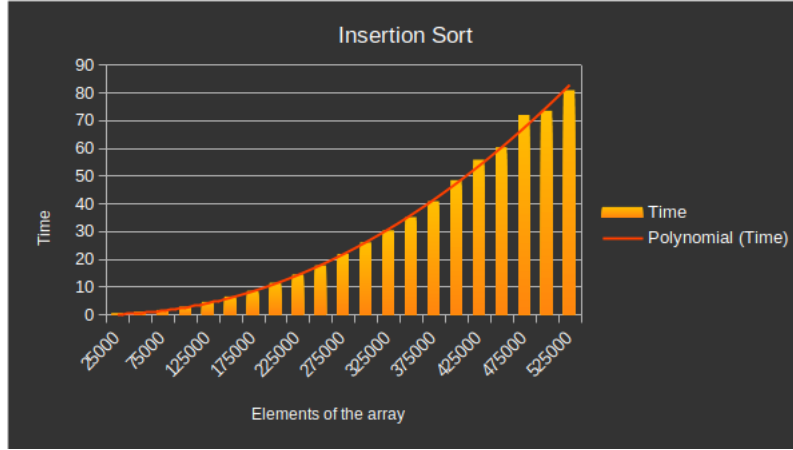


Figure 1: Graph Dataset 1 Java

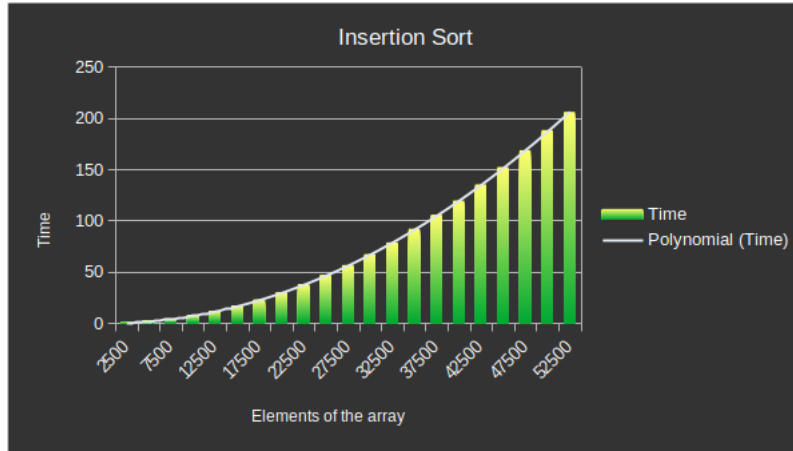


Figure 2: Graph Dataset 1 Python

## 2 Suma Elementos en un Arreglo

Para calcular el número de operaciones necesarias  $T(n)$ , donde  $n$  es la longitud del arreglo, utilizamos la fórmula de los ciclos y obtendremos que:  $T(n) = n \cdot (c_1 + c_2) + c_3 + c_4 + c_5 = k_1 \cdot n + k_2$ ,  $c_n$  y  $k_n$  constantes.

Con esta fórmula podemos calcular la complejidad del problema. Por reflexividad,  $T(n)$  es  $O(T(n)) := O(k_1 \cdot n + k_2)$ . Por regla de la suma, obtenemos que lo anterior es equivalente a  $O(k_1 \cdot n)$  y, por la regla del producto, concluimos que la complejidad final es  $O(n)$  en el peor de los casos [3] [4].

| SumArray |       |          |       |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| Java     |       | Python   |       |
| Length   | Time  | Length   | Time  |
| 7.40E+07 | 0.073 | 7.40E+06 | 0.305 |
| 1.48E+08 | 0.107 | 1.48E+07 | 0.586 |
| 2.22E+08 | 0.14  | 2.22E+07 | 0.872 |
| 2.96E+08 | 0.201 | 2.96E+07 | 1.155 |
| 3.70E+08 | 0.212 | 3.70E+07 | 1.440 |
| 4.44E+08 | 0.281 | 4.44E+07 | 1.729 |
| 5.18E+08 | 0.317 | 5.18E+07 | 2.040 |
| 5.92E+08 | 0.355 | 5.92E+07 | 2.335 |
| 6.66E+08 | 0.393 | 6.66E+07 | 2.666 |
| 7.40E+08 | 0.432 | 7.40E+07 | 2.936 |
| 8.14E+08 | 0.471 | 8.14E+07 | 3.271 |
| 8.88E+08 | 0.516 | 8.88E+07 | 3.577 |
| 9.62E+08 | 0.558 | 9.62E+07 | 3.879 |
| 1.04E+09 | 0.585 | 1.04E+08 | 4.168 |
| 1.11E+09 | 0.625 | 1.11E+08 | 4.471 |
| 1.18E+09 | 0.661 | 1.18E+08 | 4.759 |
| 1.26E+09 | 0.704 | 1.26E+08 | 5.049 |
| 1.33E+09 | 0.74  | 1.33E+08 | 5.258 |
| 1.41E+09 | 0.785 | 1.41E+08 | 5.832 |
| 1.48E+09 | 0.821 | 1.48E+08 | 5.877 |
| 1.55E+09 | 0.865 | 1.55E+08 | 6.042 |

Table 2: Time required to sum the integers of an array with different lengths.

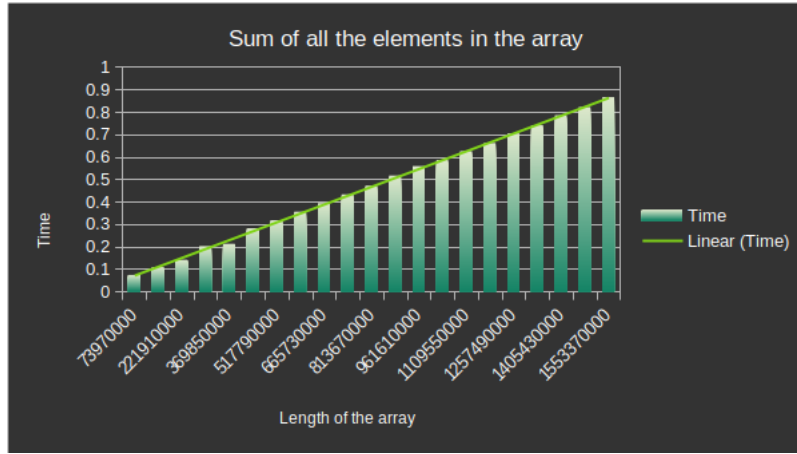


Figure 3: Graph Dataset Java

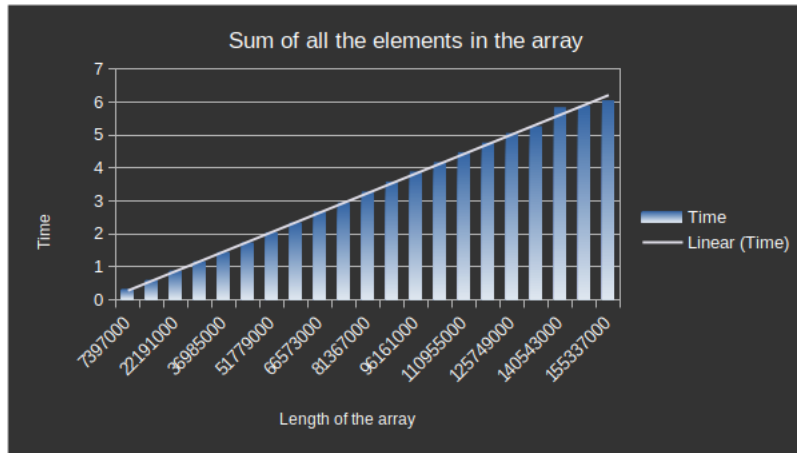


Figure 4: Graph Dataset Python

### 3 Multiplicación

Para calcular el número de operaciones necesarias  $T(n)$ , donde  $n$  es el límite para el cual se va a calcular la multiplicación, utilizamos la fórmula de los ciclos y obtendremos que:  $T(n) = c_1 \cdot n + c_2$

Con esta fórmula podemos calcular la complejidad del problema. Por reflexividad,  $T(n)$  es  $O(T(n)) := O(c_1 \cdot n + c_2)$ . Por regla de la suma, obtenemos que lo anterior es equivalente a  $O(c_1 \cdot n)$  y, por la regla del producto, concluimos que la complejidad final es  $O(n)$  [5] [6].

| Multiplicacion |       |        |        |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Java           |       | Python |        |
| Length         | Time  | Length | Time   |
| 2400           | 0.031 | 3600   | 1.407  |
| 4800           | 0.052 | 4200   | 1.896  |
| 7200           | 0.138 | 4800   | 2.476  |
| 9600           | 0.174 | 5400   | 3.133  |
| 12000          | 0.306 | 6000   | 3.874  |
| 14400          | 0.396 | 6600   | 4.690  |
| 16800          | 0.558 | 7200   | 5.598  |
| 19200          | 0.743 | 7800   | 6.558  |
| 21600          | 0.883 | 8400   | 7.601  |
| 24000          | 1.485 | 9000   | 8.742  |
| 26400          | 1.858 | 9600   | 9.927  |
| 28800          | 2.23  | 10200  | 11.204 |
| 31200          | 2.403 | 10800  | 12.642 |
| 33600          | 2.741 | 11400  | 14.061 |
| 36000          | 3.244 | 12000  | 15.529 |
| 38400          | 3.641 | 12600  | 17.136 |
| 40800          | 4.266 | 13200  | 18.794 |
| 43200          | 4.14  | 13800  | 20.540 |
| 45600          | 4.792 | 14400  | 22.416 |
| 48000          | 5.45  | 15000  | 24.435 |
| 50400          | 5.647 | 15600  | 26.569 |

Table 3: Time required to calculate the numbers in a multiplication table of  $n \cdot n$ .

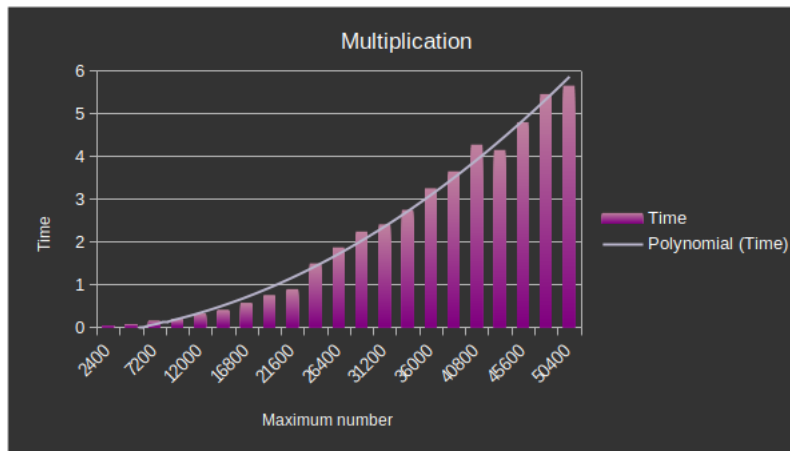


Figure 5: Graph Dataset 3 Java

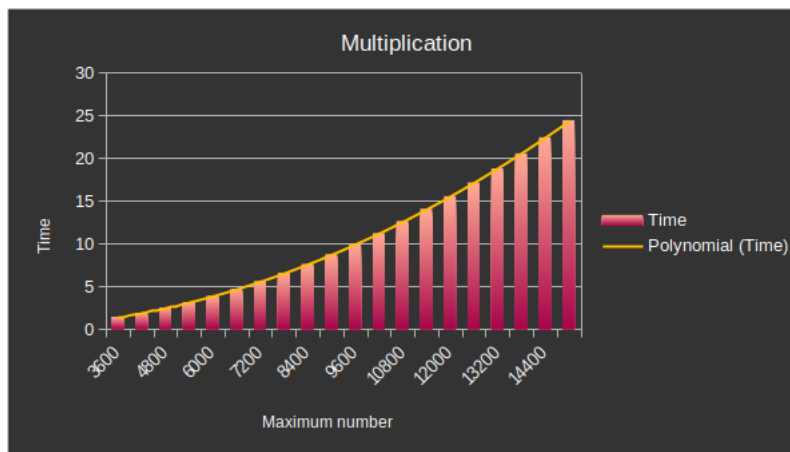


Figure 6: Graph Dataset 3 Python

## References

- [1] S. Álvarez and D. Madrid. (). Insertion Sort Java, [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/dmadridr/ST0245-002/blob/master/talleres/taller05/Java%20Language/InsertionSort.java>.
- [2] —, (). Insertion Sort Python, [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/dmadridr/ST0245-002/blob/master/talleres/taller05/Python%20Language/InsertionSort.py>.
- [3] —, (). Sum Elements in Array Java, [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/dmadridr/ST0245-002/blob/master/talleres/taller05/Java%20Language/SumArray.java>.
- [4] —, (). Sum Elements in Array Python, [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/dmadridr/ST0245-002/blob/master/talleres/taller05/Python%20Language/SumArrays.py>.
- [5] —, (). Multiplication in Java, [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/dmadridr/ST0245-002/blob/master/talleres/taller05/Java%20Language/Tables.java>.
- [6] —, (). Multiplication in Python, [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/dmadridr/ST0245-002/blob/master/talleres/taller05/Python%20Language/Tables.py>.