Ex1

```
swap(a,b)
{
    temp = a;
    a    = b;
    b    = temp;
}
```

Time

temp = a; → 1

a = b; → 1

b = temp; → 1

f(n) = 3

O(1) ← Constant

Space

a → 1

b → 1

temp → 1

f(n) = 3

O(1) ← Constant (Words)

```
X = 5*a + 6*b  → 1 ms
X = 5*a + 6*b  → 1 ms
X = 5*a + 6*b  → 1 ms
X = 5*a + 6*b  → 1 ms
```

f(n) = 4

↓

Constant

$\Theta(1)$ Average case

$\Omega(1)$ Best case

$O(1)$ → Constant complexity

↑

BigOh

Ex

```
Swap(a,b)
{   temp = a;  → 1 ms (stab)
    a = b;     → 1 ms
    b = temp;  → 1 ms
}
```

Time

f(n) = 3 ms

↑

Constant

Space (memory)

a → 1 unit

b → 1 unit

temp → 1 unit

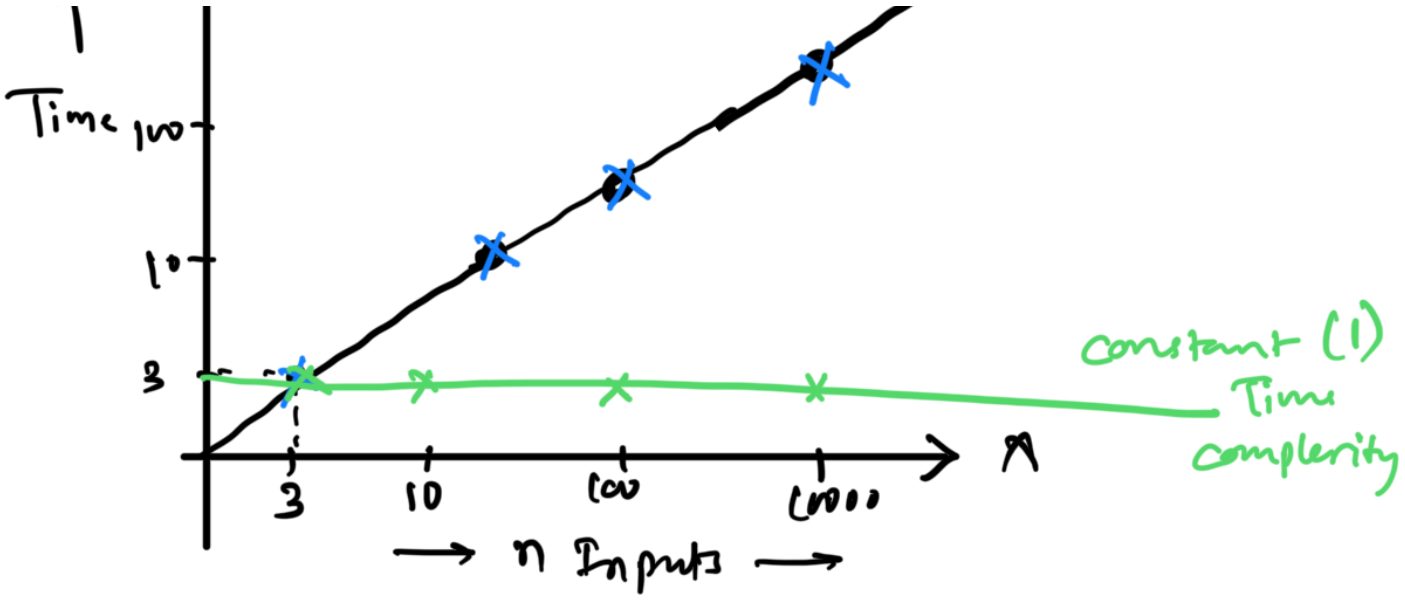
f(n) = 3 units

↑

Constant

O(1)

Constant Time Comp O(1)



3 sec ← 3 inputs → 3 ms

3 sec ← 10 inputs → 10 ms

3 sec ← 100 inputs → 100 ms

3 sec ← 10000 inputs → 10000 ms.

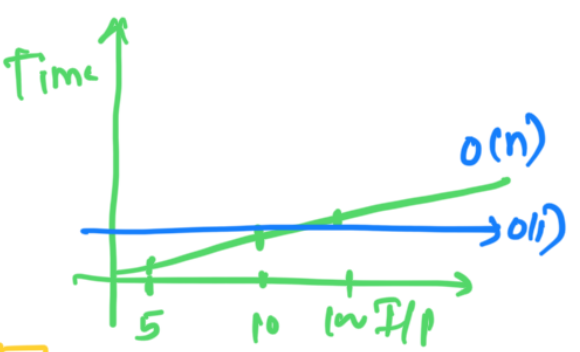
Rel^{n} bet^{n} i/p values and time taken

Constant

O(1)

Linear

O(n)



Optimization

Ex:2

i=0,1,2,3,4,5 A= 2 3 4 5 7

n = 5

Algorithm: Sum (A, n)

```
{
    S = 0;                          → 1
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)     → n+1
    {
        S = S + A[i];               → n
    }
    return S;                       → 1
}
```

(n+1) n

Time

Space

A → n

m → 1

i → 1

S → 1

f(n) = n+3 → O(n)

f(n) = 2n+3 → O(n)

eg. f(n) = 2n + 3 → O(n) + O(1) → Consider.

1. Ignore constants
2. Consider Time Complexity

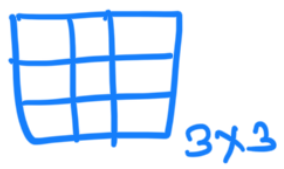
Important Rule

eg f(n) = 2n² + 3n +

$= O(n^2) + O(n)$

$= O(n^2)$

$n=3$



Ex 3 **Algorithm**

Time

Space

$A = n \times n = 3 \times 3 = 3^2 \Rightarrow n^2$

$m \times n$

$m \times n$

```
Add ( A, B, n)
{
  for(i=0; i<n; i++)          ---1      -> n+1
  {
    for(j=0; j<n; j++)        ---2      -> n(n+1)
    {
      C[i,j] = A[i,j] + B[i,j];         -> n(n)
    }
  }
}
```

$A \rightarrow n^2$ (mxn)

$B \rightarrow n^2$

$C \rightarrow n^2$

$n \rightarrow 1$

$i \rightarrow 1$

$j \rightarrow 1$

$f(n) = 3n^2 + 3$

$O(n^2)$

$f(n) = n+1 + n(n+1) + n(n)$

$= n+1 + n^2 + n + n^2$

$= \boxed{2n^2 + 2n + 1}$

$f(n) = 2n^2 + 2n + 1$

$= O(n^2)$

square time complexity

$A = n \times n$

$n=3$

4

$4 \times 4 = 16$

n^2

3×3

$n \times n$

n^2

$A = m \times n$

$A = m \times n$

$B = m \times n$

$C = m \times n$

```
i --- 1
|
j --- 1
|
n --- n
```

$f(n) = 3mn + 3$

$= 3(n \times n)$

$= O(n^2)$

Ex: 4

```
mul (A, B, n)
{   for (i=0; i<n; i++)                    ——— n+1
    {for (j=0; j<n; j++)                   ——— n x (n+1)
     {  c[i,j]=0;                          ——— n x n
        for (k=0; k<n; k++)                ——— n x n x (n+1)
         {
          c[i,j]=c[i,j]+A[i,k]+ B[k,j];    — n x n x n
         }
     }
}
```

$f(n) = (n+1) + n(n+1) + n^2 + n^2(n+1) + n^3$

$= n+1 + n^2+1 + n^2 + n^3 + n^2 + n^3$

$= 2n^3 + 3n^2 + 2n + 1$

$= O(n^3)$ — Time Complexity

Space

A → n^2

B → n^2

C → n^2

n → 1

i → 1

j → 1

k → 1

$f(n) = 3n^2 + 4$

$O(n^2)$

Remember:

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++)  ——→ n+1   → O(n)
{
    stmt  ——————————→ n
}
```

O(n)

Ex 2

```
for (i=0; i>n; i--)
  {
      st;
  }
```

→ O(n)

Ex 3

```
for (i=0; i<n; i=i+2)
  {
      st;
  }
```

sop(i)

0, 2, 4, 6, 8 (5)

→ $\frac{n}{2}$

$O(\frac{n}{2})$

$O(n)$

```
for (i=0; i<n; i=i+2)
```

→ (n+1)

```
{
   st;
}
```

→ $\frac{n}{2}$

$f(n) = n+1+\frac{n}{2}$

$= \frac{2n+1}{2}$

$= O(n)$

Ex

```
for (i=0; i<n; i=i+20)
```

→ n+1

```
{
   st;
}
```

→ $\frac{n}{20}$

$f(n) = O(n)$