Complexitatea Algoritmilor algoritmul oste MECANIC 3-> cuvant cheie Depunole i de : -> COMPUTATIONALÁ -> timp de executie -> Sistemul de operare - Compulatoral - Brograme in fundal -> SPATIALÁ -> memoria utilizata COMPLEXITATEA COMPUTATIONALÀ: numair de operatio elementare efectuate de algoritme in raport de dimensiones datelor de intrare. NOTATIE ASINTOTICA: & (n2) (mEN', m-> 00) Numarul operatulor variolilele elementare, efectuate representa dimensionale de algoritme $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ $\langle \mathcal{O}(n^3) \rangle$ mai bun OPERATILE ELEMENTARE - OPERATII ARITMETICE + OP. ATRIBUIRE (+,-,.,/) - OPERATION DE DECIZIE ("of") + OPERATIA DE SALT ("goto") - OPERATIO DE CITIRE/SCRIERE REGULI DE SIMPLIFICARE A EXPRESILLOR: a) dentr-o expresie se postreazá lermenul dominant (n-> a) $\mathcal{O}(n^3+n^2) \stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \mathcal{O}(n^3)$ $\mathcal{O}(n^2+2^n) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(2^n)$ b) constantele nu conteara Q (5,2+3.) => Q (n²) > Complexitate maximá (cos defouaulil.) { C(n2)) ~ complexitate medie } Ex. Maximul dintr-un vector de la "lor" int v [100], n, i, max; scand ("", d", n); -> citize = 1 op lor (i=1, i < n; i++) → intr. atomicá → [1+ n+1+n+1=2n+3=) O(n)] if (v[i] > mox) printf ("/.d", mox) -> scriere = 1 operatio

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Ex. sortares prin interschimbore
    int v[100], m, i, max, J, aux;
    scanf ("% d", n) -> citive = 1 operation
    For (i=0; i < m; i+1) scarf ("y, d", v(i]); -> citure = m operation
     For (i=o;icm,iH)
        For (5=i+1; SLn; T++)
                                         de cel mult 3(\underline{m \cdot (n-1)})
           if (v[i] > v[s]) {
                oux = oti];
                                             1+m+\frac{3n(m-1)}{3n^2+m+2}
                v[i]=v[s];
                U[J] = oux;
                                            -> O(3m2+m+2)-> O(3m2+m+2) 2 O(m2)
    For (i=0; i <n; i++) print (",d" 1 v (i)); -> meriere = n operatu
i=0 \Rightarrow j \in \{1, ---, m-1\} \Rightarrow m-1 \text{ ori}
i=1 \Rightarrow j \in \{2, ---, m-1\} \Rightarrow m-2 \text{ ori}
                                              (m-1) (m-2) --- (1) =
i=m-2=> J { m-1} => 1 ori
                                          (m-1)\cdot (m-1+1) = (m(n-1))
CRICE ACGORITM PRESUPUNE CITIREA UNOR DATE DE INPUT SI SCRIERE A UNOR DATE DE OUTPUT, COMPLEXITATEA NU POATE FI MAI MICA
DECAT COMPLEXITATER DATELOR DE INPUT SI DATELOR DE IESIRE.
CARE ESTE COMPLEXITATEA MINIMÁ CARE CALCULEAZÁ BOMÁ ELEMENTELOR
DIAGONALEI PRINCIPALE DINTR-O MATRICE PATRATICA DE DIM. N.
Vor. 1
  . Sem=0;
     for (1=0; i(m; i++)
          for (5=0; J < m; 5++)
   r 2
Sum = 0;
lor (i=0; i < m; i+t)

Sum = sum + a [i];

Sum = sum + a [i];
Var 2
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