· Topic: rinning time

· T(n) - worst-case running time; max number of steps the algorithm takes on an input of size n

+ t(x) - retms # of steps taken by algo or input x

• $T(n) = \max\{t(x) \mid |x| = n\}$

: 0, 0, 0; mathematical concepts that quantity relations between

 $\Omega(n^2) = \{2, 2, n^2, 2n^2, n^2+1...etz\} = less than, within constant factor$ $<math>\Omega(n^2) = \{n^2, 2n^2, 2n^3...ete\} = all functions > n^2$ within constant factor $\theta(h^2) = O(n^2) \cap \Omega(h^2)$

· adopted by computer scientists to compare algos with details abstracted

. T(n) & O(g(n)) for some constant c, for every input of size n, the algo takes at most cog(n) steps

o F(n) & sig(n) (for some constant c, there is some input of size n for which the algo takes at least (.g(n) steps

Ex 1] input: A[1...n] $\rightarrow O(h^2) = can only$ SL(x) = for all n, always an array of all i's will cause rentime no for i=1 to n: for j=1 to n: loop invariant: at the end of ith iteration of while loop if A[i] * 1 STOP -A[lust+1 -- n] contains largest elements in A, sortel EX2] Bubblesort (A[2...]) TINE O(nz) while loop executes at most n-1 times (each loop reduces last by I & when last = 1 loop is not executed) -last=n, sorted = talse - while not sorted:

gorted = true Lyinner for loop executes at most n-1 times tor j=1 to last ind-1 [if AG] > AG+1]

last = last-1

I(n) ∈ Ω(n²) consider reverse sorted A, after 1 Heration of while loop, A(n) largest (ia L∓) & took n-1 snaps... Swap ACI, AC+1] Sorted = false total snaps = $\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} n_i\right] = \frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2} \times n^2$