

21. SOME MORE EXAMPLES OF FOR LOOP TIME COMPLEXITIES

Suppose we have :

$p = 1;$

for ($i = 1; p \leq n; i++$) {

$k = k + 1; \text{--- statement}$

$p = p + i;$

}

SOLUTION:

THEN WHAT IS THE UPPER BOUND HERE?

p	i	n	$i++$	$p+i$
1	1	n	2	$1+1$
2	2	n	3	$1+1+2$
4	3	n	4	$1+1+2+3$
....
$1+1+2+3$ $+ \dots + k-1$	k	n		$1+1+2+3+\dots+$ $k-1+k$

$$p=1+(1+2+3+\dots+k-1+k)$$

And if we exclude the 1 we get:

$$p= 1+2+3+4+\dots+k-1+k$$

$$p = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + k - 1 + k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \leq n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \leq n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k^2 + k}{2} \leq n$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 + k \leq 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 + k - 2n \leq 0$$

By quadratic equation:

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \times 1 \times -2n}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8n}}{2}$$

WE GET:

$$\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8n}}{2} \text{ and } \frac{-1 - \sqrt{1 + 8n}}{2}$$

AND THE GENERAL TERM UP TO WHICH ($k = k + 1$) *will get printed:*

$$\text{ceil of } \left\lceil \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8n}}{2} \right\rceil$$

Hence time complexity is $\sqrt{n} = O(\sqrt{n})$