

20.1. ASYMPTOTIC ANALYSIS NESTED FOR LOOP.

Approach:

Finding Big (O) i. e. upto n times run of the particular code or we can tell traverse to the last .

```
for(i = 1; i ≤ n; i ++){  
    for(j = 1; j ≤ n; j ++){  
        c = c + 1;  
    }  
}
```

SOLUTION:

1. Inner most loop's statement $\Rightarrow c = c + 1$ which runs at $O(1)$ time.

*2. No. of inputs in outer for loop takes 1 to n times.
lets see the inner loop and runtime of*

inner loop's statement.

$$f(1) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow \text{when } i = 1$$

$$f(1) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow \text{when } j = 1$$

c = c + 1 runs 1 unit of time.

$$f(2) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow \text{when } j = 2$$

c = c + 1 runs 1 unit of time.

$$f(3) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow \text{when } j = 3$$

c = c + 1 runs 1 unit of time.

... ..

$$f(n) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow \text{when } j = n$$

c = c + 1 runs 1 unit of time.

i. e. when i = 1 , the inner most loop statement

run (1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + ... + n) = n times

$$f(2) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow \text{when } i = 2$$

$$f(1) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow \text{when } j = 1$$

c = c + 1 runs 1 unit of time.

$$f(2) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow \text{when } j = 2$$

c = c + 1 runs 1 unit of time.

$$f(3) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow \text{when } j = 3$$

c = c + 1 runs 1 unit of time.

... ..

$$f(n) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow \text{when } j = n$$

$c = c + 1$ runs 1 unit of time.

i. e. when $i = 2$, the inner most loop statement

run $(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + n) = n$ times

.....

$f(n) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow$ when $i = n$

$f(1) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow$ when $j = 1$

$c = c + 1$ runs 1 unit of time.

$f(2) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow$ when $j = 2$

$c = c + 1$ runs 1 unit of time.

$f(3) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow$ when $j = 3$

$c = c + 1$ runs 1 unit of time.

... ..

$f(n) \leq c \times n \Rightarrow$ when $j = n$

$c = c + 1$ runs 1 unit of time.

i. e. when $i = n$, the inner most loop statement

run $(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + n) = n$ times

We can add n to n times $[n + n + n + \dots + n]$ gives n^2 .

Eg: if $n = 3 \Rightarrow$ if we add 3 times $3 = 3 + 3 + 3 = 9 = 3^2$

Hence ,we can tell that :

upper bound of 1st loop = $g(n) = n$

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upper bound of 2nd loop = $g(n) = n$

$$= O(n^2)$$

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