

Stack – Alternative Approach

Let us improve the complexity by using the array doubling technique. If the array is full, create a new array of twice the size , and copy the items . With this approach , pushing `n` items takes time proportional to n (not n^2).

For simplicity , let us assume that initially we started with $n = 1$ and moved up to $n = 32$. That means , we do the doubling at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16. The other way of analyzing the same approach is: at $n = 1$, if we want to add (push) an element , double the current size of the array and copy all the elements of the old array to the new array.

At $n = 1$, we do 1 copy operation at $n = 2$, we do 2 copy operations, and at $n = 4$, we do 4 copy operations and so on. By the time we reach $n = 32$, the total number of copy operations is $1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 = 31$ which is approximately equal to $2n$ value(32).

We can see that the series we get is :

$$2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 = 31$$

which is approximately equal to 2n value(32).

If we observe carefully, we are doing the doubling operation `log n` times. Now, let us generalize the discussion. For `n` push operations we double the array size `log n` times. That means, we will have `log n` terms in the expression below. The total time $T(n)$ of a series of n push operations is proportional to:

$$\begin{aligned} &1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{n}{2} + n \\ &= n + \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{n}{8} + \dots + 4 + 2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{n}{2^0} + \frac{n}{2^1} + \frac{n}{2^2} + \frac{n}{2^3} + \dots + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) \\ &= n + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) \end{aligned}$$

A geometric sequence has a constant ratio r and is

defined by $a_n = a_1 \times r^{n-1}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right)$$

$$a_i = \frac{n}{2^i}, a_{i+1} = \frac{n}{2^{(i+1)}}$$

Computing the adjacent ratio: $r = \frac{a_{i+1}}{a_i}$

$$r = \frac{\frac{n}{2^{(i+1)}}}{\frac{n}{2^i}} = \frac{n}{2^{(i+1)}} \times \frac{2^i}{n} = \frac{1}{2^{(i+1-i)}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

when $i = n$, then:

$$a_i = a_1 r^{i-1}$$

$a_1 = \frac{n}{2}$ and $r = \frac{1}{2}$, hence:

$$a_i = \frac{n}{2^i} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{i-1}$$

$$a_i = \frac{n}{2^i} \times \frac{1}{2^{i-1}}$$

$$a_i = \frac{n}{2^i} \times \frac{1}{2^{i-1}}$$

$$a_i = \frac{n}{2^{i-1+1}} = \frac{n}{2^i}$$

Geometric sequence sum formula:

$$S_n = a_1 \times \frac{1 - r^n}{1 - r}, \text{ where } r \neq 1$$

Now put the values:

$$i = n, a_1 = \frac{n}{2}, r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \times \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{n \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)}{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

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$$= n \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)$$

$$\text{Hence, } \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) = n \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{And, } n + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) &= n + n \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right) \\
&= n + n - n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \\
&= 2n - n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hence, we have } O\left(2n - n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right) = O(2n) = O(n)$$

$T(n)$ is $O(n)$ and the amortized time of a push operation is $O(1)$.

Here Amortized time is average time taken per operation:

$$\text{1st push} = 1 \text{ element and now size is } 1 = \frac{1}{1} = O(1)$$

Double the array size = 2

Copy 1 to new array and insert 1 element say 2 again:

$$\text{amortized time: } \frac{1 + 1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = O(1).$$

Double the array size to 4.

Copy the previous element to new array i. e. 1, 2

*Now we can insert further 2 more elements into the array:
say : 3 and 4 are inserted.*

Hence amortized time = $\frac{4 \text{ element}}{\text{size} = 4}$ i. e. $\frac{4}{4} = O(1)$.

Hence amortized time of a push operation here is $O(1)$.
