

Royal University of Bhutan

Unit IV: Introduction to Computational Problems & Algorithms

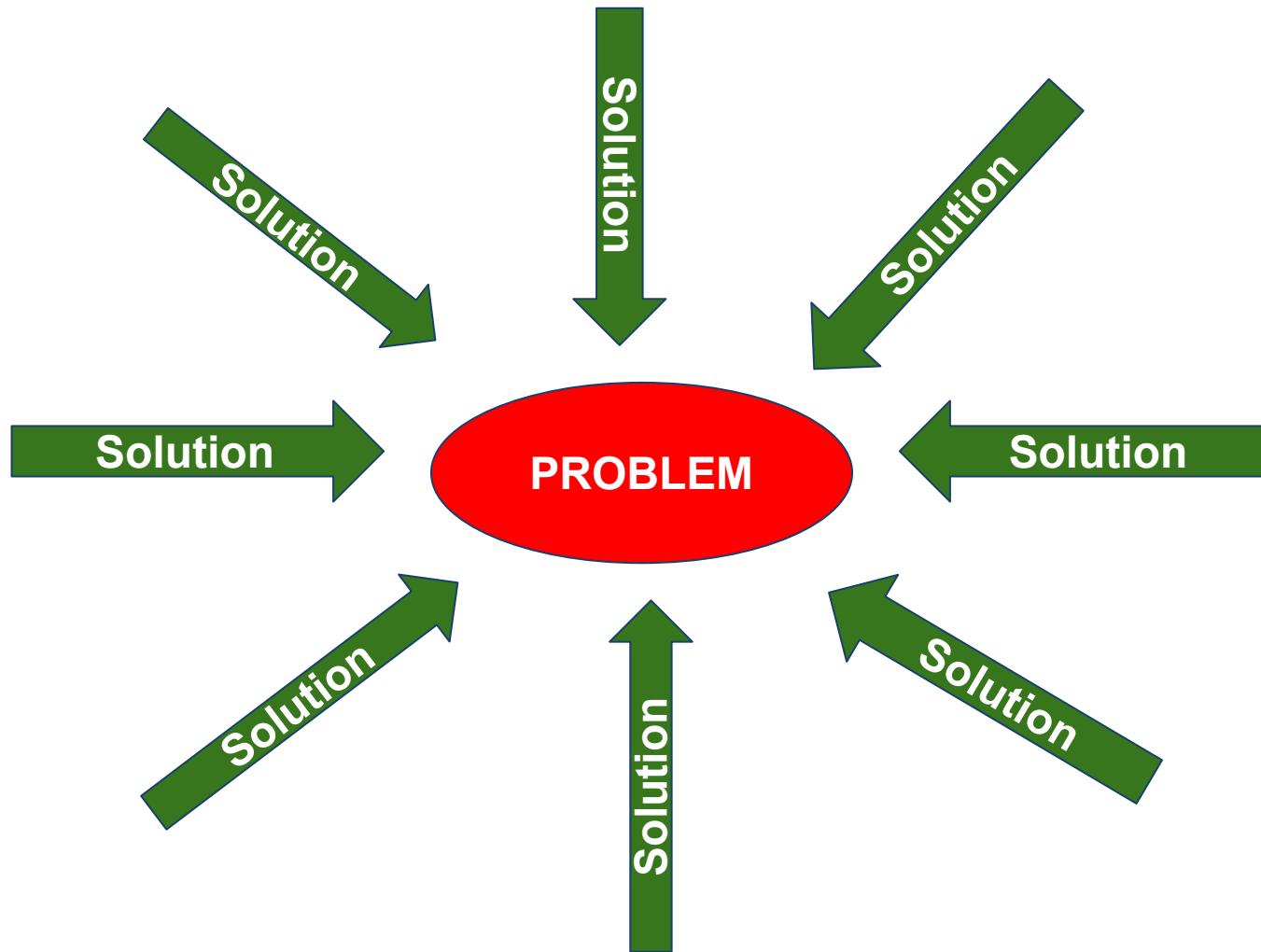
Programming Methodology (CSF101)

Outline

- Space & Time Complexity, Asymptotic Notation
- Sorting Algorithms

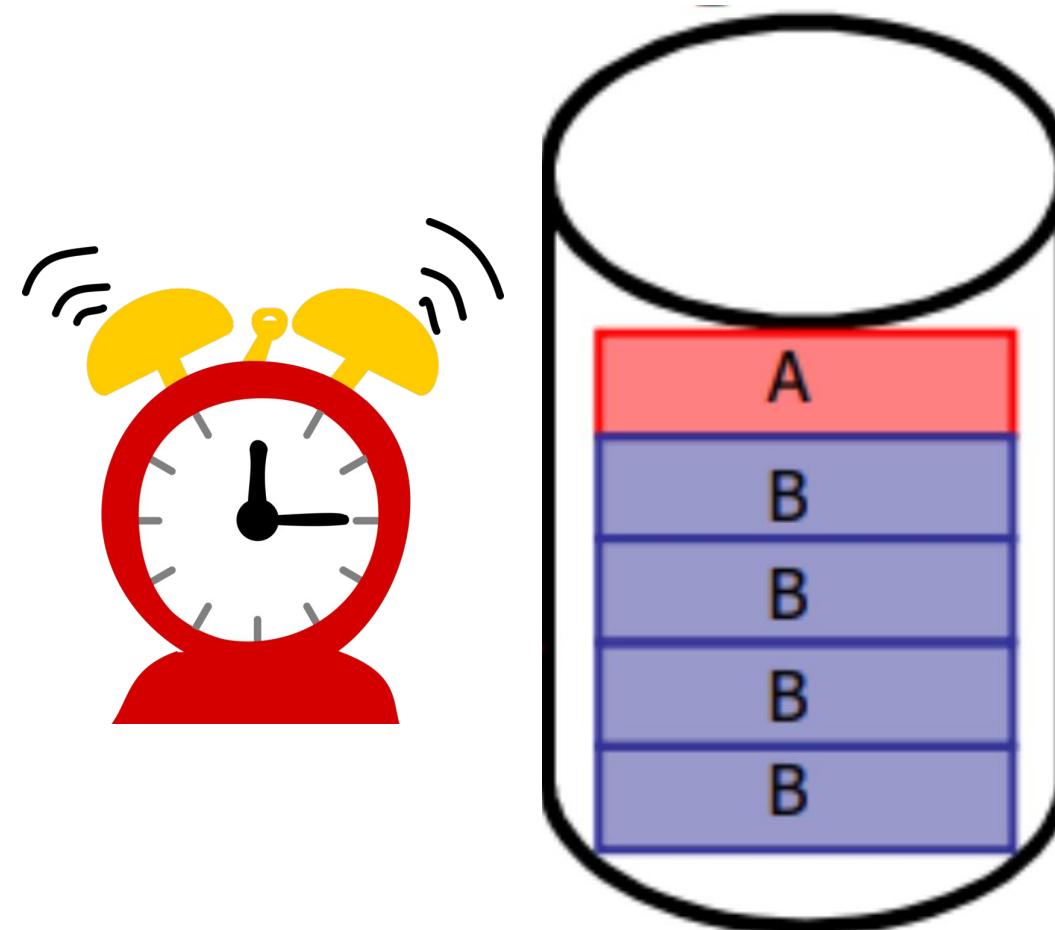


Complexity Analysis



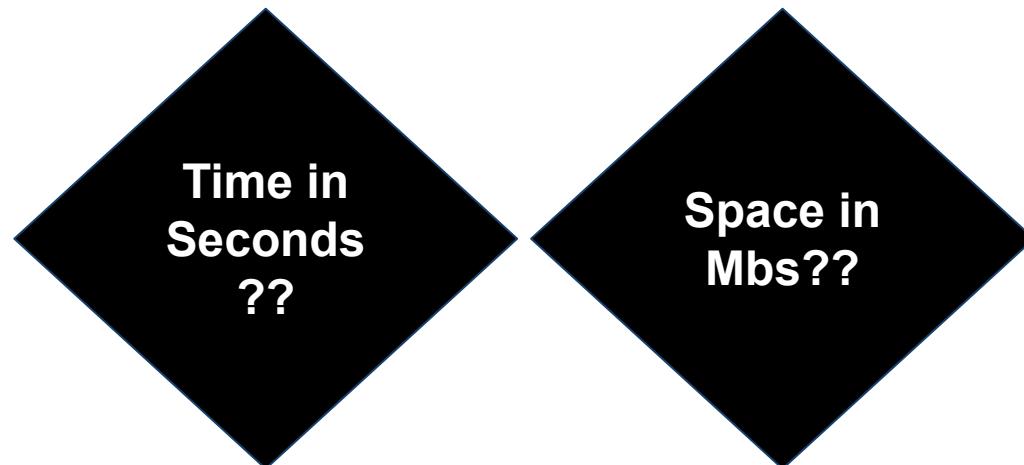
Two types of complexity analysis

1. Time Complexity
2. Space Complexity



Cont...

$$1 < \log n < n^{(1/2)} < n < n^2 < \dots < n^n$$

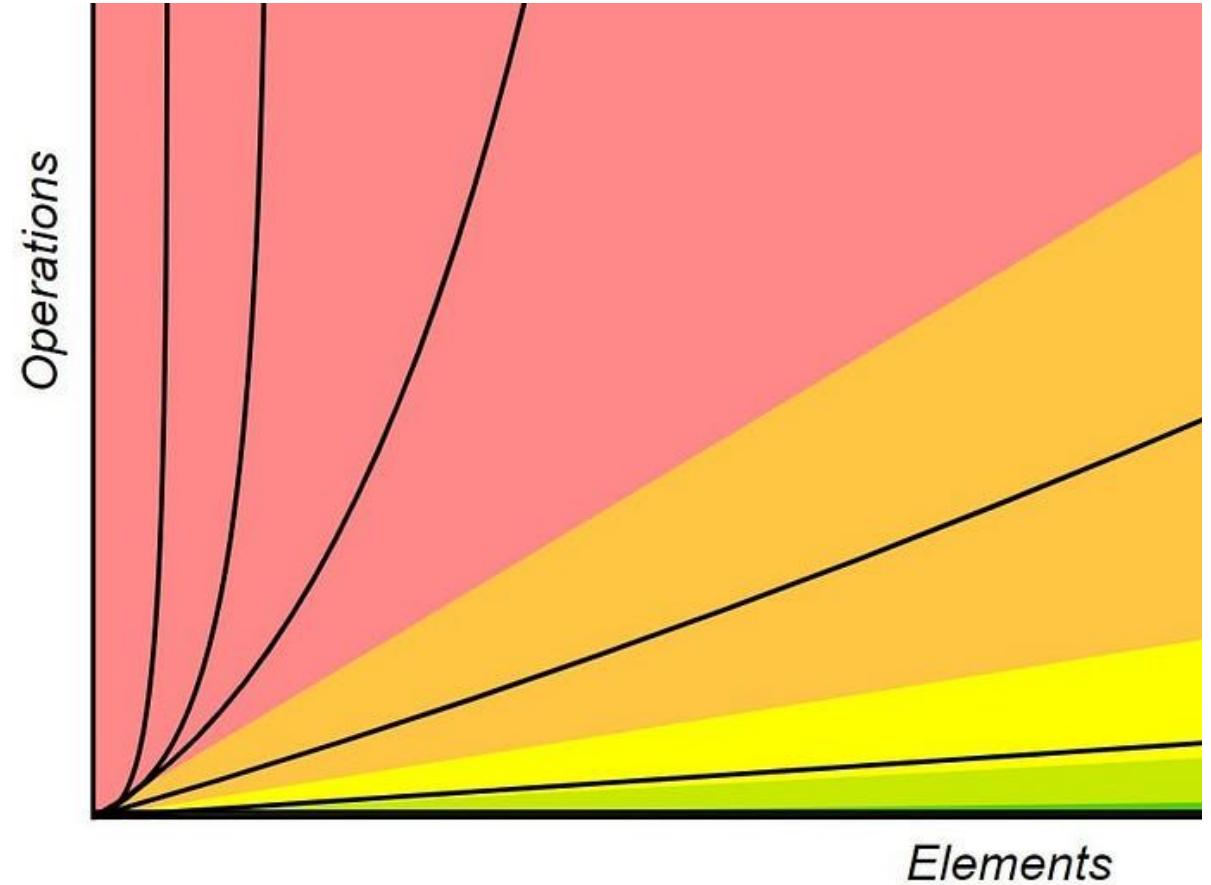


Asymptotic Notations

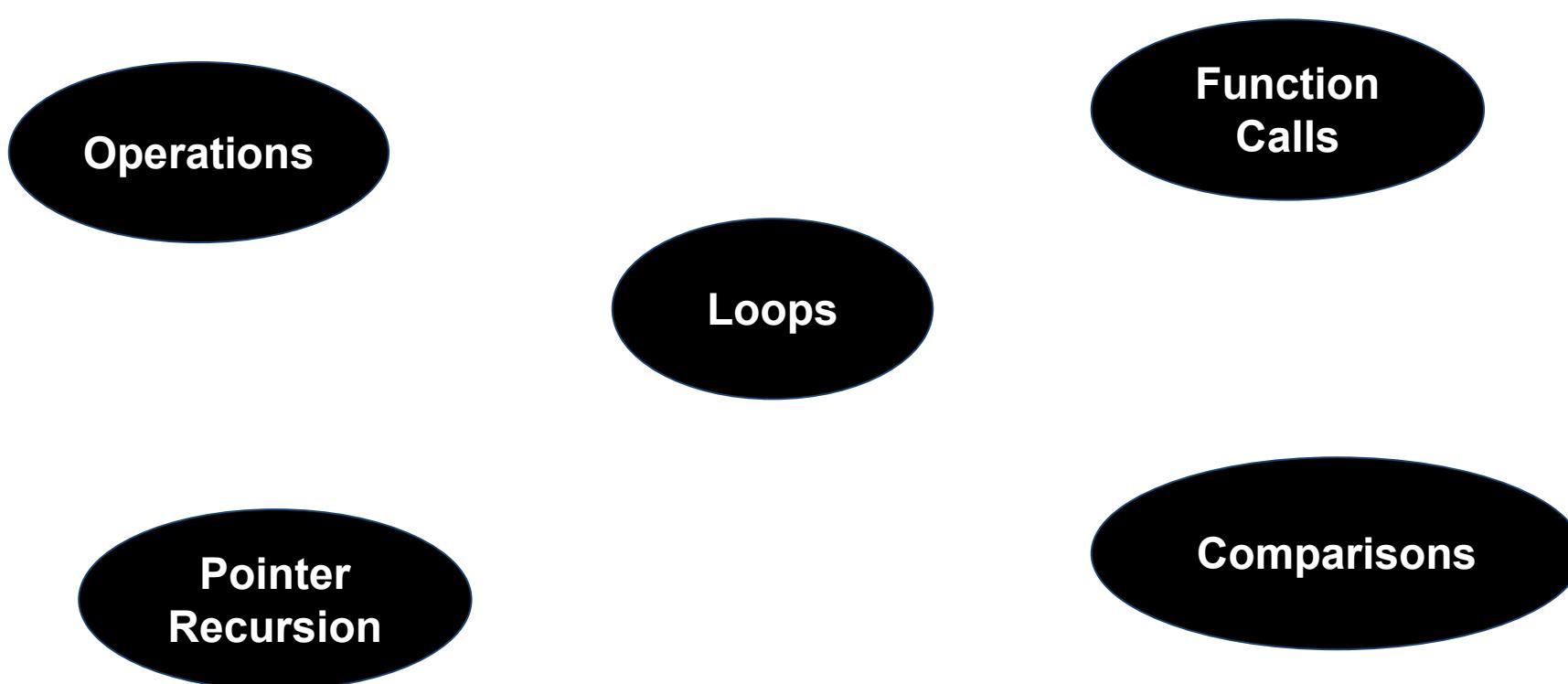


Run Time Complexity

- Run time is calculated only for executable statements and **NOT** for declarative statements.



Factors affecting time complexity



Example

```
def sum_elements(arr):
    total = 0 # O(1) - Constant time complexity. Initializing a variable requires a fixed amount of time.
    for num in arr:
        total += num # O(1) - Constant time complexity. Adding a number to 'total' takes a fixed amount of
                     time.
    return total # O(1) - Constant time complexity. Returning the final sum does not depend on the size of the
                 input.

# Example usage:
my_list = list(map(int, input("Enter the numbers separated by whitespace: ").split())) # O(n) - Linear time
complexity. Splitting the input string and converting each element to an integer.
print(sum_elements(my_list)) # Output: sum of elements entered by the user
```

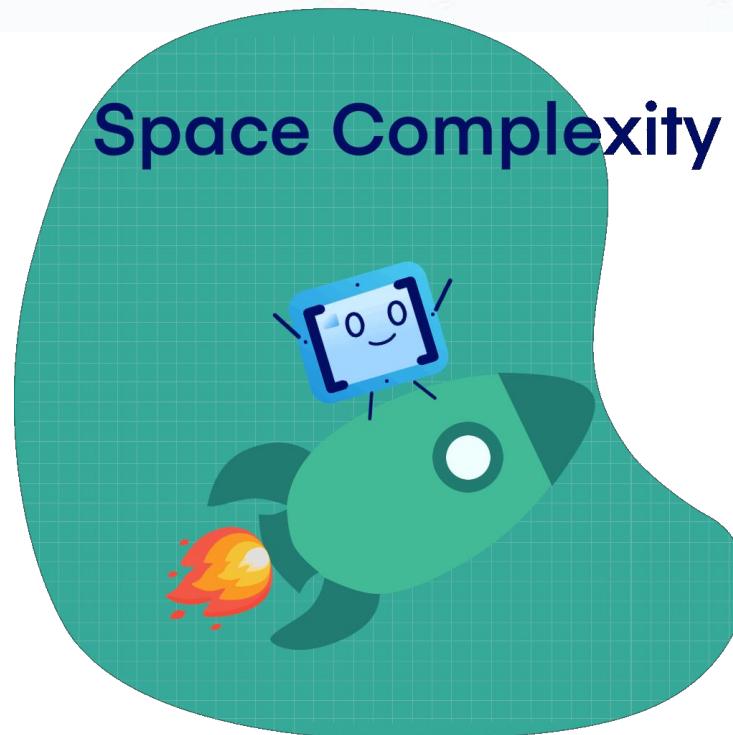
When someone asks you to prove
the average case time complexity
of merge sort:

$O(n^0)$

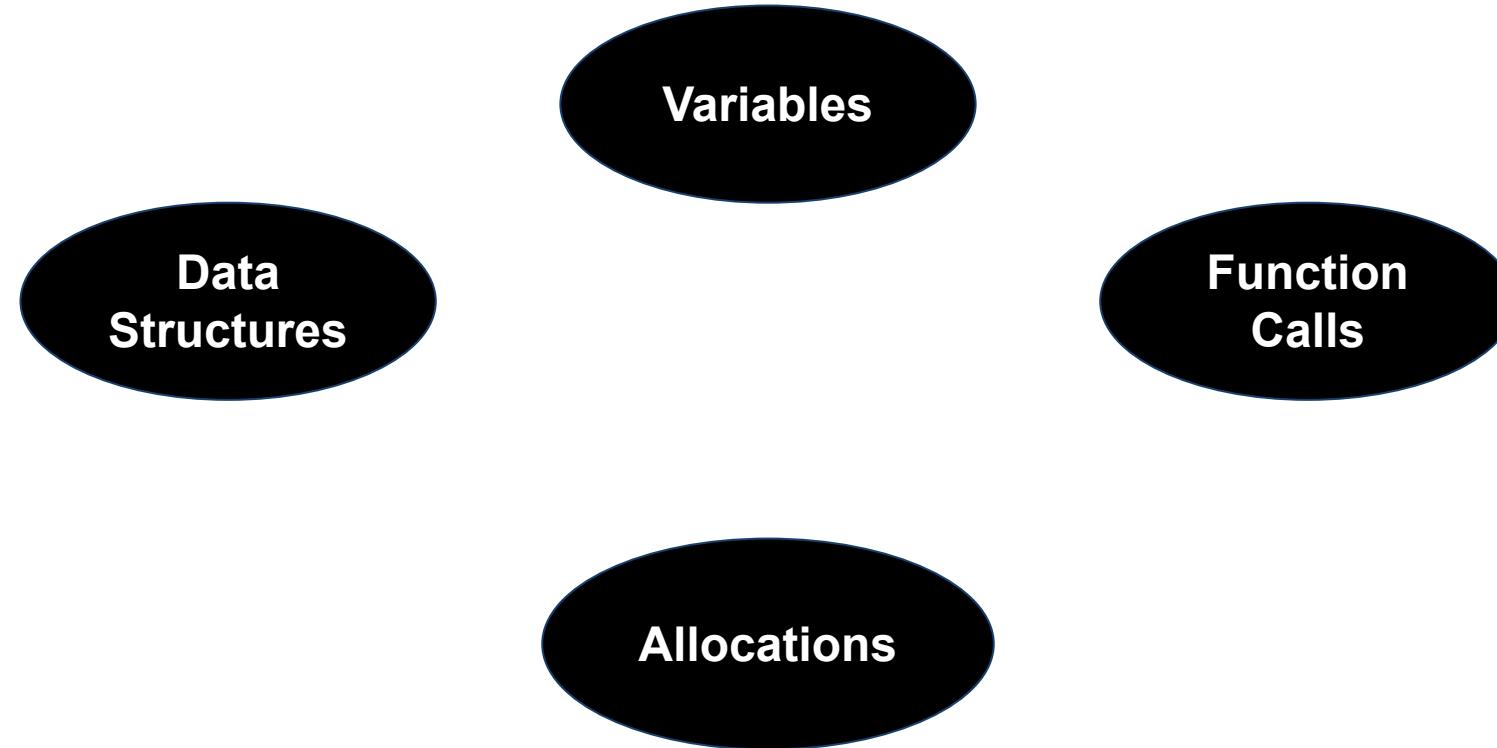


Space Complexity

Space Complexity = Auxiliary Space + Space used for input values



Factors affecting space complexity



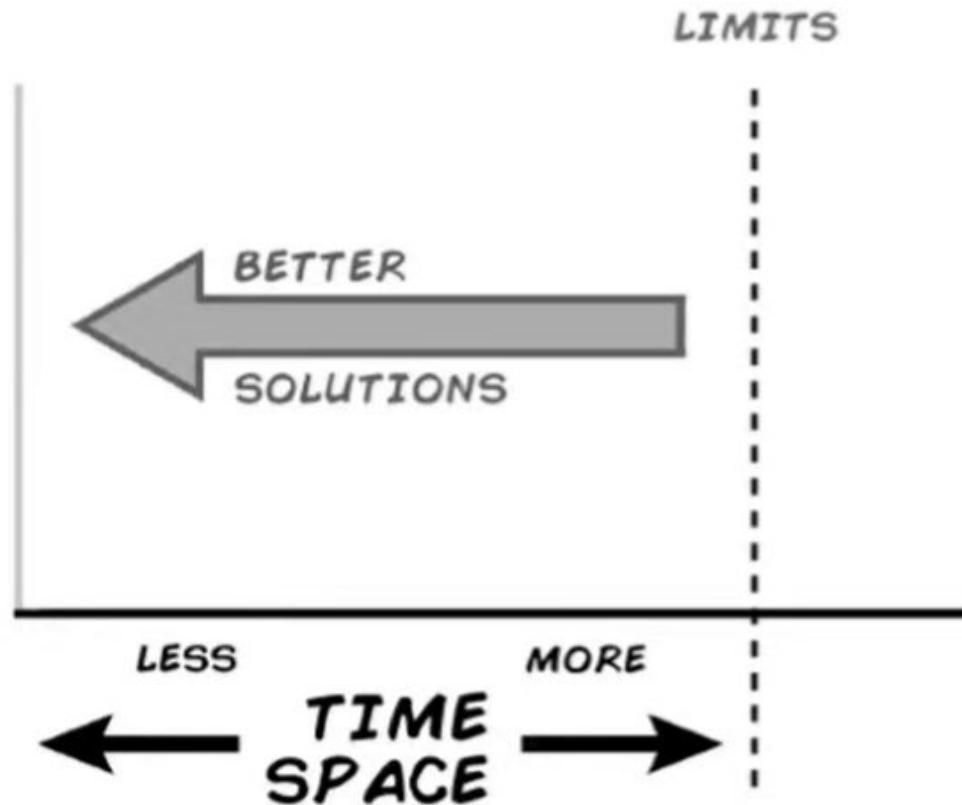
Example

```
def duplicate_elements(arr):
    seen = set() # O(n) - Linear space complexity. Creating a set to store seen elements.
    duplicates = [] # O(n) - Linear space complexity. Creating a list to store duplicate elements.

    for num in arr: # O(n) - Linear space complexity. Iterating through each element of the input list.
        if num in seen: # O(1) - Constant space complexity. Checking if the element has been seen before.
            duplicates.append(num) # O(1) - Constant space complexity. Appending the duplicate element to the list.
        else:
            seen.add(num) # O(1) - Constant space complexity. Adding the element to the set of seen elements.

    return duplicates # O(n) - Linear space complexity. Returning the list of duplicate elements.
```

Better Algorithm



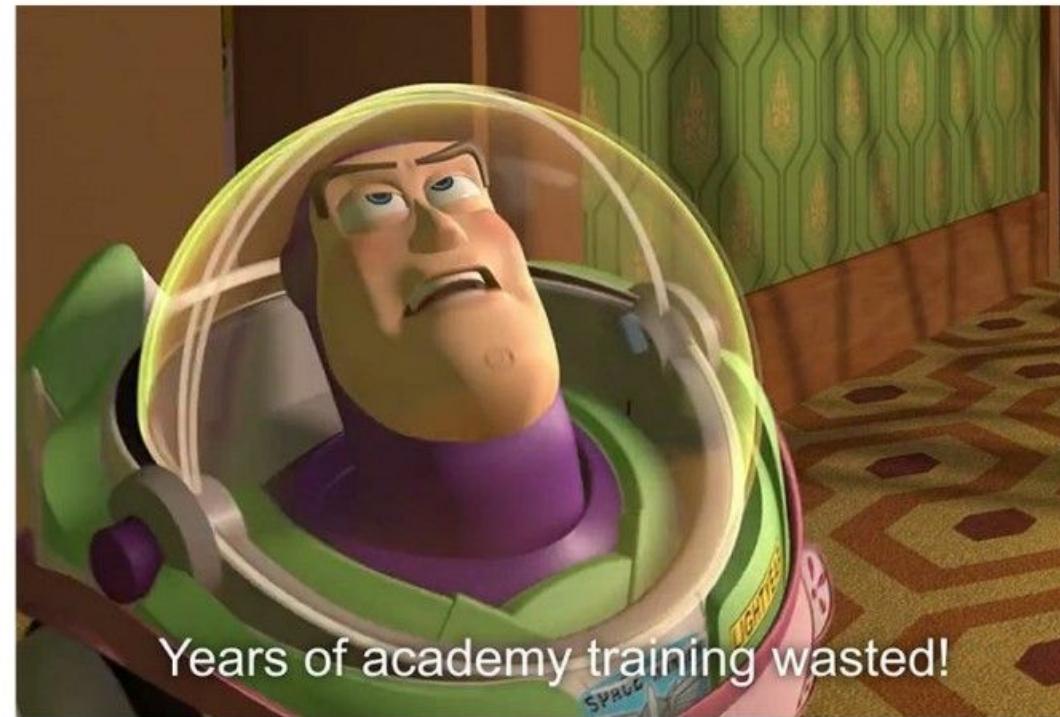
Sorting Algorithm

Some of the importance of sorting are as follows:

1. Searching is made faster
2. Helps to locate various patterns in data
3. Can easily track duplicate values



when there is inbuilt
functions for sorting and
searching algorithms



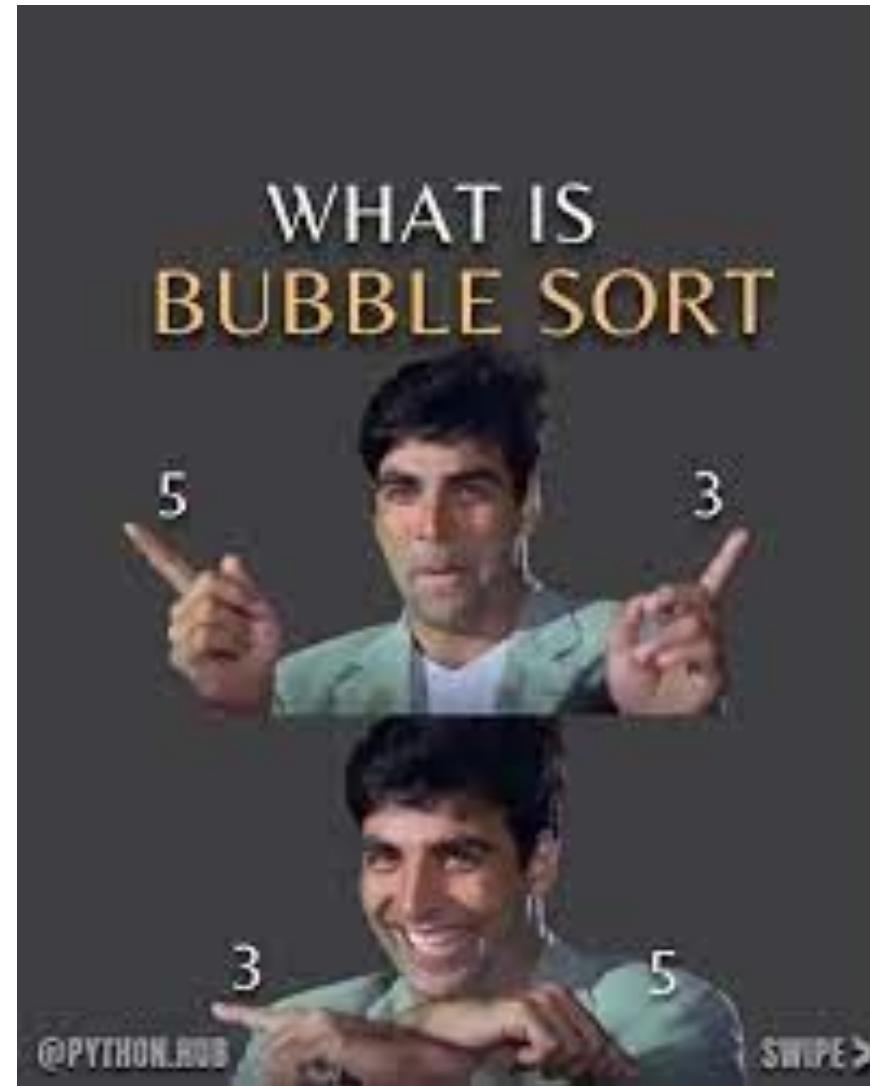
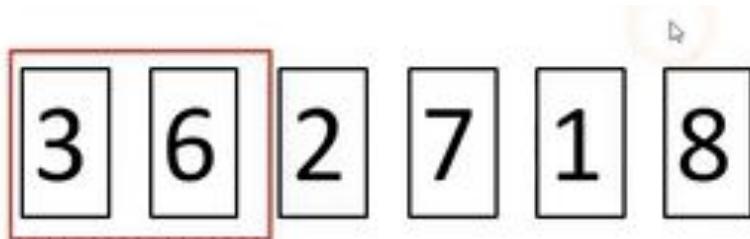
Some of the sorting algorithms

Bubble Sort

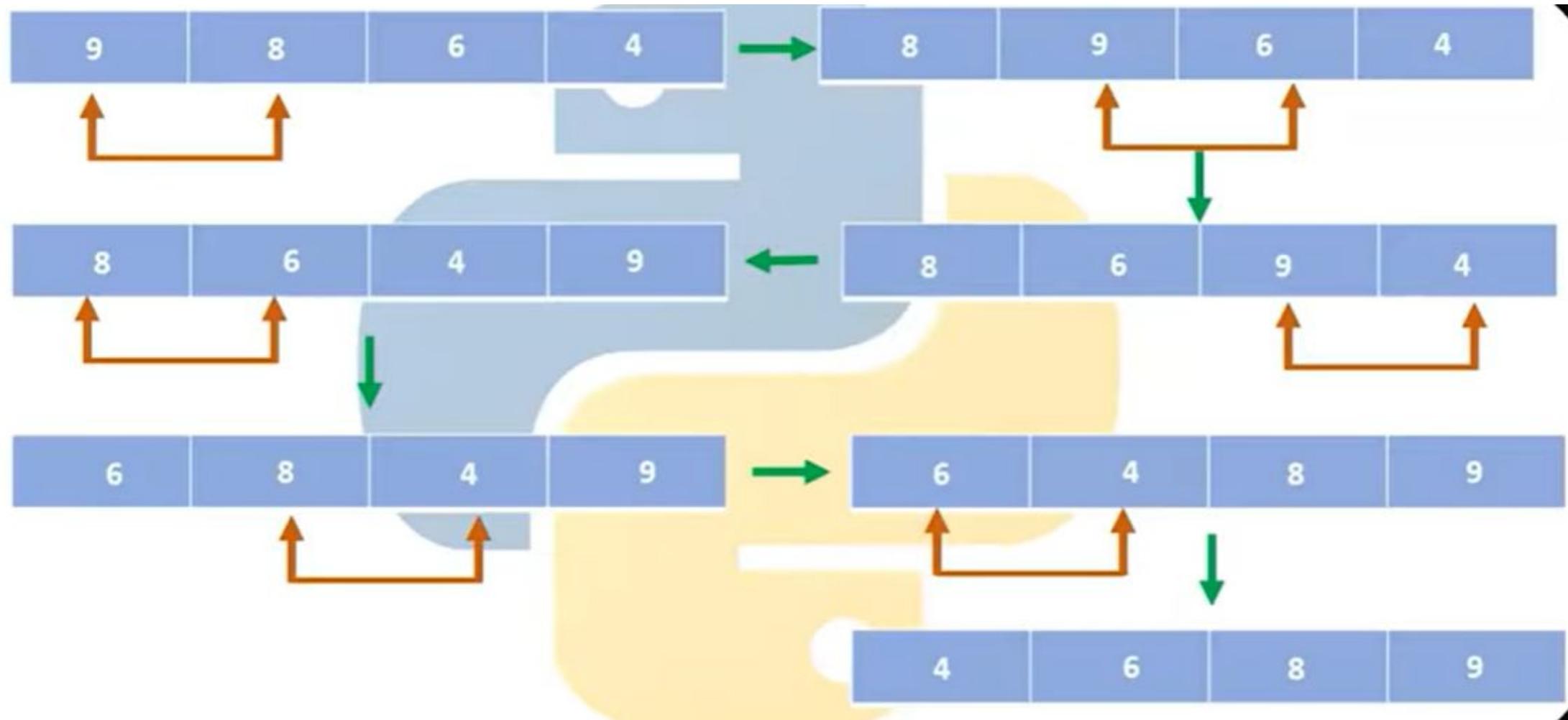
Quick Sort

Insertion
Sort

Bubble Sort



Example



Cont...

```
def bubbleSort(arr):  
    for i in range(len(arr)):  
        for j in range(0, len(arr) - i - 1):  
            if arr[j] > arr[j+1]:  
                arr[j], arr[j+1] = arr[j+1], arr[j]  
                print(f'i: {i}, j: {j} arr: {arr}')  
    return arr  
  
arr = [9, 8, 6, 4]  
print(bubbleSort(arr))
```



```
i: 0, j: 0 arr: [8, 9, 6, 4]  
i: 0, j: 1 arr: [8, 6, 9, 4]  
i: 0, j: 2 arr: [8, 6, 4, 9]  
i: 1, j: 0 arr: [6, 8, 4, 9]  
i: 1, j: 1 arr: [6, 4, 8, 9]  
i: 2, j: 0 arr: [4, 6, 8, 9]  
[4, 6, 8, 9]
```

Complexity analysis of bubble sort

Time Complexity:

Best case: $O(n)$

Worst Case: $O(n^2)$

Average Case : $O(n^2)$

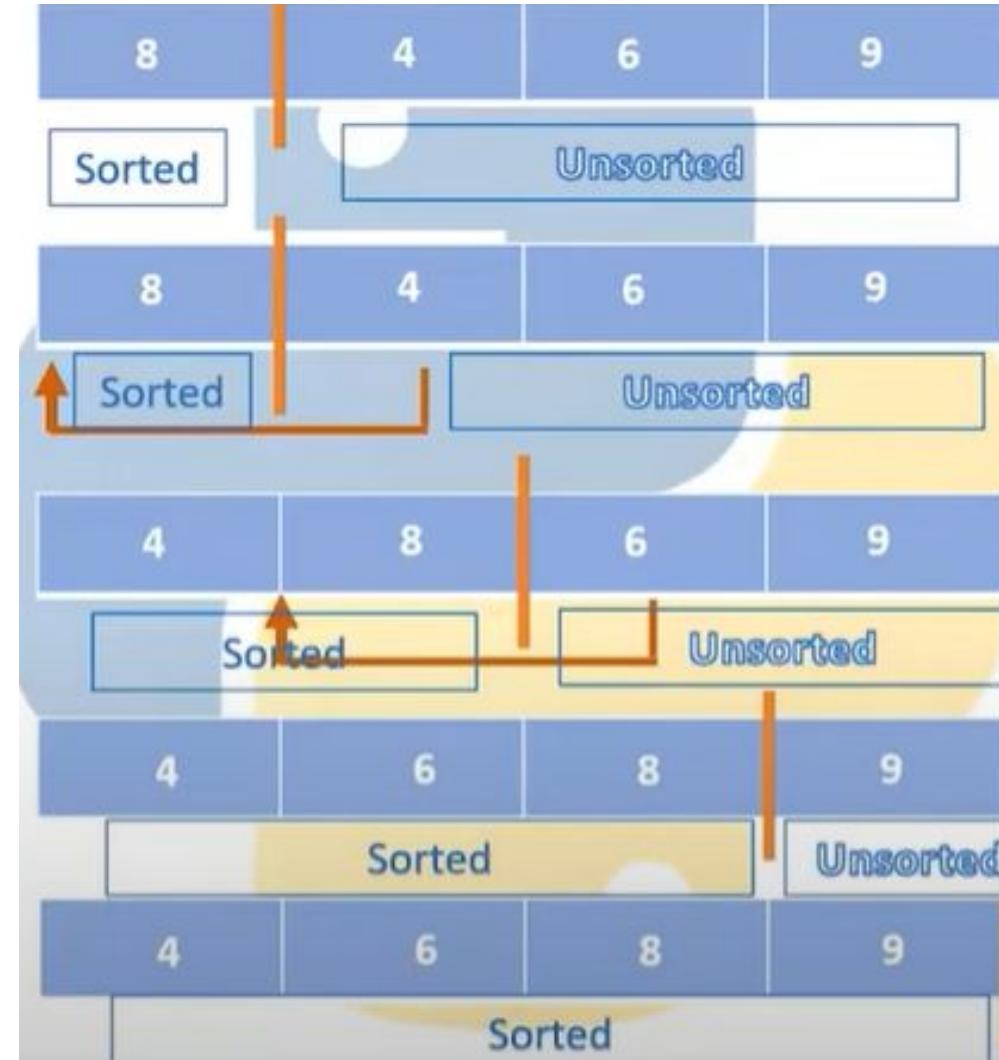
Space Complexity:

$O(1)$

Insertion Sort



Example



Cont...

```
def insertion_sort(arr):
    for i in range(1, len(arr)):
        j = i - 1
        while j >= 0 and arr[j+1] < arr[j]:
            arr[j + 1], arr[j] = arr[j], arr[j + 1]
            print(f'i: {i}, j: {j} arr: {arr}' )
            j -= 1
    return arr

print(insertion_sort([8, 4, 6, 9]))
```



i: 1, j: 0 arr: [4, 8, 6, 9]
i: 2, j: 1 arr: [4, 6, 8, 9]
[4, 6, 8, 9]

Complexity Analysis of Insertion Sort

Time Complexity:

Best Case : $O(n)$

Worst Case : $O(n^2)$

Average Case: $O(n^2)$

Space Complexity:

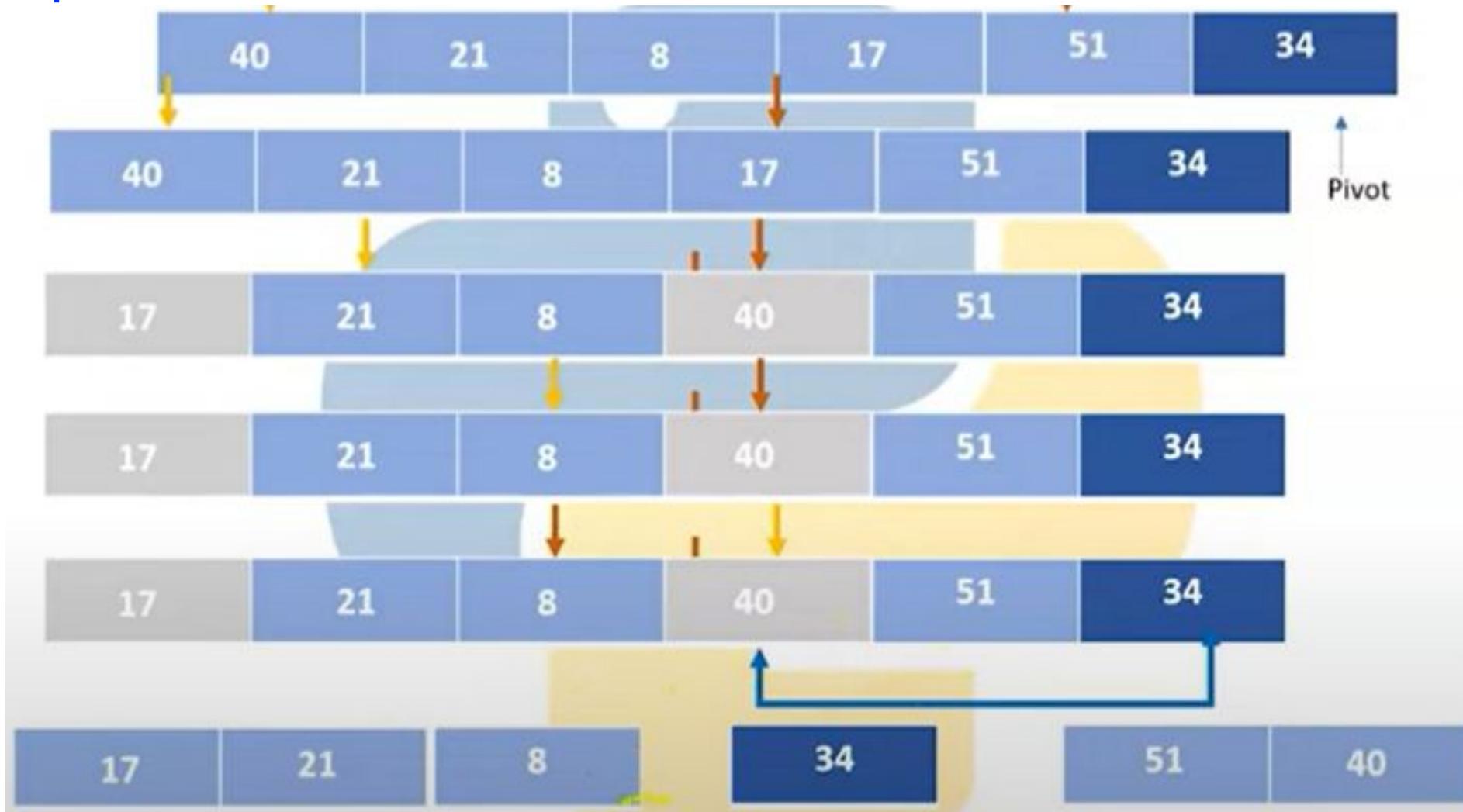
$O(1)$

Quick Sort

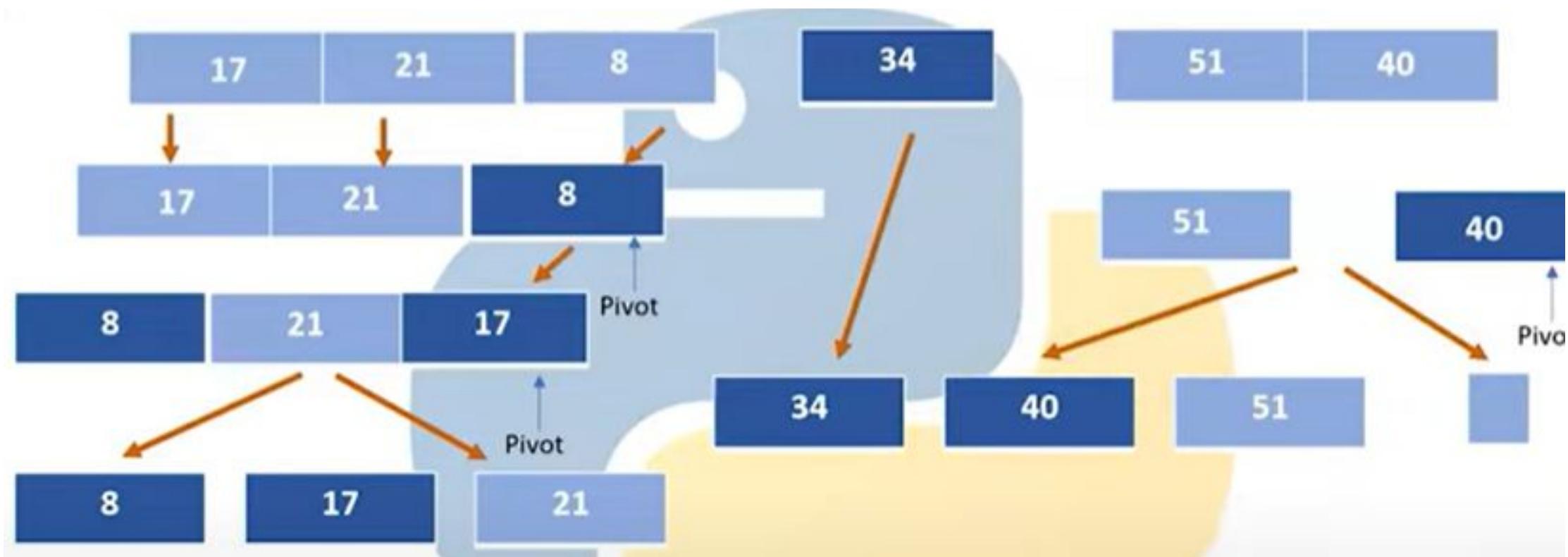
Unsorted Array



Example



Cont...



Cont...

```
def quick_sort(arr):
    # Base case: If the length of the list is 0 or 1, it is already sorted.
    if len(arr) <= 1:
        return arr
    else:
        # Choosing the pivot as the last element of the list.
        pivot = arr[-1]
        print(f"pivot: {pivot}")

        # Partitioning the list into two sublists:
        # - 'left' contains elements less than or equal to the pivot.
        # - 'right' contains elements greater than the pivot.
        left = [x for x in arr[:-1] if x <= pivot]
        right = [x for x in arr[:-1] if x > pivot]
        print(f"left: {left}, right: {right}")

        # Recursively applying quick_sort to the left and right sublists,
        # and concatenating the sorted sublists with the pivot.
        return quick_sort(left) + [pivot] + quick_sort(right)

# Example usage:
my_list = [40, 21, 8, 17, 51, 34]
sorted_list = quick_sort(my_list)
print("Sorted list:", sorted_list)
```



```
pivot: 34
left: [21, 8, 17], right: [40, 51]
pivot: 17
left: [8], right: [21]
pivot: 51
left: [40], right: []
Sorted list: [8, 17, 21, 34, 40, 51]
```

Complexity analysis of Quick Sort

Time Complexity:

Best Case: $O(n \log n)$

Worst Case: $O(n^2)$

Average Case: $O(n \log n)$

Space Complexity:

$O(\log n)$

Reference

GfG (2023) Time Complexity and Space Complexity, GeeksforGeeks. Available at: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/time-complexity-and-space-complexity/>.

Time and space complexity of sorting algorithms (no date) shiksha. Available at: <https://www.shiksha.com/online-courses/articles/time-and-space-complexity-of-sorting-algorithms-blogId-152755>.

Thank You

