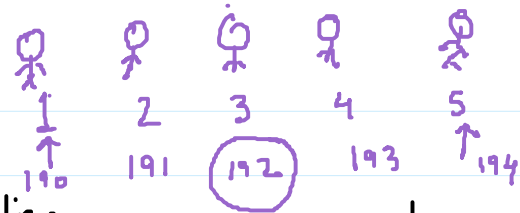


ADTs Delhi



ADTs = Set of Values + Set of operations

int \rightarrow 9, 10, 12

$$\boxed{9 + 12 = 21}$$

operator

\downarrow details abstracted

operations \Rightarrow

myArray \rightarrow

representation

total_size \rightarrow 6

used_size \rightarrow 3

base address

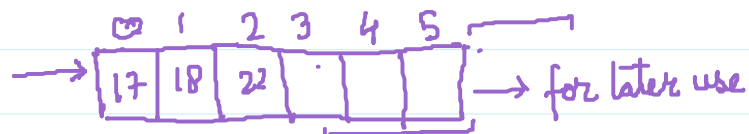
+

max()

get(i)

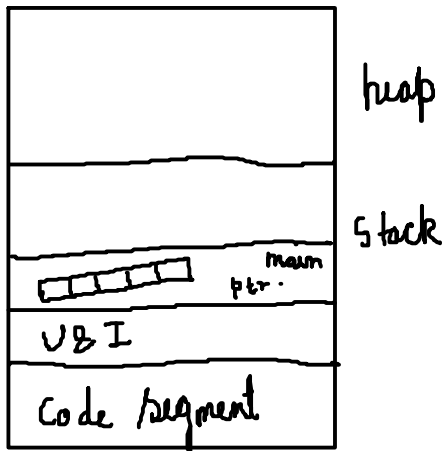
set(i, num)

add(arr)

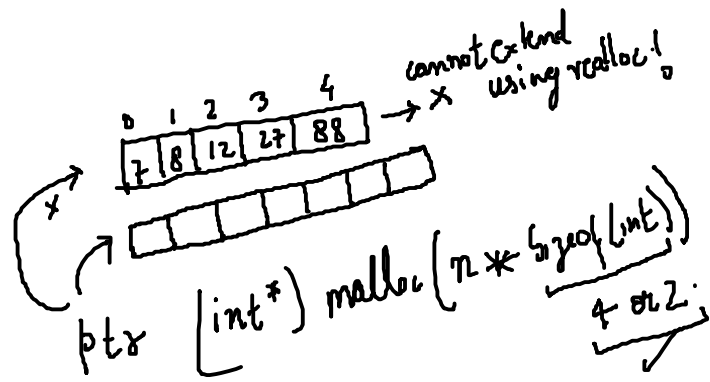


Stack/Heap

05 August 2020 12:32



Memory



C language Code

```
struct myArray {
```

```
    int total_size;
```

```
    int used_size;
```

memory to be reserved

memory to be used!

Implementation: ✓

Time Complexity – Competitive Practice Sheet

1. Find the time complexity of the func1 function in the program show in program1.c as follows:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void func1(int array[], int length)
```

```
{
```

```
int sum = 0;
```

```
int product = 1;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
sum += array[i];
```

```
}
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
product *= array[i];
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int arr[] = {3, 5, 66};
```

```
func1(arr, 3);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

2. Find the time complexity of the func function in the program from program2.c as follows:

```
void func(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
int sum = 0;
```

```
int product = 1;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
```

```
{
```

```
printf("%d", i, j);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

3. Consider the recursive algorithm below, where the random(int n) spends one unit of time to return a random integer which is evenly distributed within the range [0, n]. If the average processing time is T(n), what is the value of T(6)?

below

random(6) → [0, 6]

random(6) → [0, 6]

[0, 5]

```
int function(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
int i;
```

```
if (n <= 0)
```

```
{
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
i = random(n - 1);
```

```
printf("this\n");
```

```
return function(i) + function(n - 1 - i);
```

```
}
```

4. Which of the following are equivalent to O(N)? Why?

a) O(N + P), where P < N/9

b) O(N * N) → O(N²)

c) O(N + log N) → O(N)

d) O(N + M²) → O(N)

5. The following simple code sums the values of all the nodes in a balanced binary search tree. What is its runtime?

```
int sum(Node node)
```

```
{
```

```
if (node == NULL)
```

```
{
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
return sum(node.left) + node.value + sum(node.right);
```

```
}
```

6. Find the complexity of the following code which tests whether a given number is prime or not?

```
int isPrime(int n){
```

```
if (n == 1){
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
for (int i = 2; i * i < n; i++) {
```

```
if (n % i == 0)
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
return 1;
```

```
}
```

$$T_n = f_1 + f_2 + f_3$$

$$= k_1 + k_2 n + k_3 n$$

$$\Rightarrow (k_2 + k_3) n$$

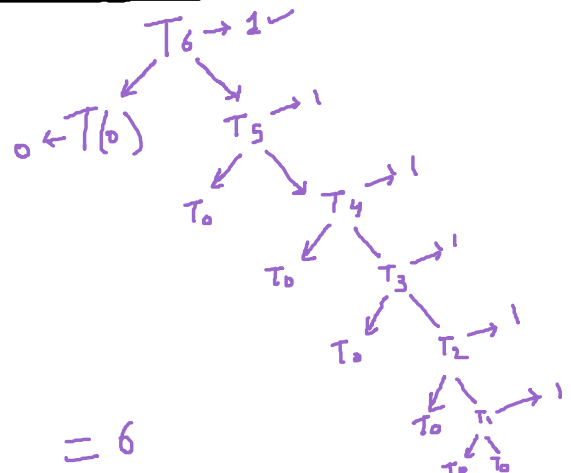
$$= k_4 n \rightarrow O(n)$$

$$O(\text{length})$$

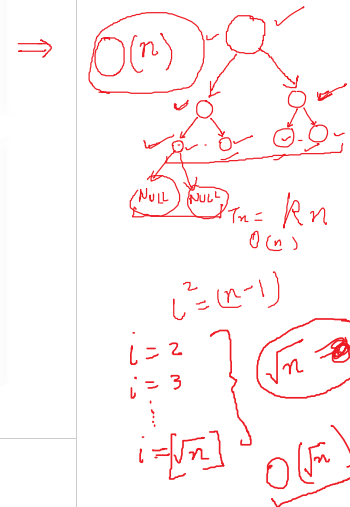
$$[n + n + n + \dots + (n-1)n] k_2$$

$$n k_2 (1 + 1 + \dots + 1) = k_2 n^2$$

$$O(n^2)$$



= 6



7 What is the time complexity of the following snippet of code?

```
int isPrime(int n){
```

```
    for (int i = 2; i * i < 10000; i++) {  
        if (n % i == 0)  
            return 0;  
    }
```

```
    return 1;
```

```
}  
isPrime(4);
```

$T_n = R_1 \rightarrow O(1)$

$i = \sqrt{n} \rightarrow O(\sqrt{n})$