

# Analysis Tools for Data Structures and Algorithms

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# Motivation

# Properties of Good Programs

- meet requirements, correctness: basic
- clear usage document (external), readability (internal), etc.

## Resource Usage/Prediction (Performance)

- efficient use of computation resources (CPU, FPU, GPU, etc.)?  
**time complexity**
- efficient use of storage resources (memory, disk, etc.)?  
**space complexity**

need: “language” for describing the complexity

# Time Complexity of Matrix Addition

MATRIX-ADD( $A, B, rows, cols$ )

```

1   $C = \text{CONSTRUCT-MATRIX}(rows, cols)$ 
2  for  $i = 1$  to  $rows$ 
3      for  $j = 1$  to  $cols$ 
4           $C[i, j] = A[i, j] + B[i, j]$ 
5  return  $C$ 
  
```

- inner for:  $R = P \cdot cols + Q$
- total:  $(S + R) \cdot rows + T$

total time needed:  $P \cdot rows \cdot cols + (Q + S) \cdot rows + T$

# Rough Time Complexity of Matrix Addition

$$P \cdot \text{rows} \cdot \text{cols} + (Q + S) \cdot \text{rows} + T$$

$P, Q, R, S, T$  hard to keep track and not matter much

MATRIX-ADD( $A, B, \text{rows}, \text{cols}$ )

```
1  C = CONSTRUCT-MATRIX(row, col)
2  for i = 1 to rows
3      for j = 1 to cols
4          C[i, j] = A[i, j] + B[i, j]
5  return C
```

- inner for:  $R = P \cdot \text{cols} + Q = \text{rough}(\text{cols})$
- total:  $(S + R) \cdot \text{rows} + T = \text{rough}(\text{rough}(\text{cols}) \cdot \text{rows})$

rough time needed:  $\text{rough}(\text{rows} \cdot \text{cols})$

# Asymptotic Notation

# Representing “Rough” by Asymptotic Notation

- goal: rough rather than exact steps
  - why rough? constant not matter much
- when input size  $n$  large

compare two complexity functions  $f(n)$  and  $g(n)$

—growth of functions matters  
—when  $n$  large,  $n^3$  eventually bigger than  $1126n$



rough  $\Leftrightarrow$  asymptotic behavior

# Asymptotic Notations: Rough Upper Bound

## big-O: rough upper bound

- $f(n)$  grows slower than or similar to  $g(n)$ :  $\overbrace{f(n)}^{1/1} = \overbrace{O(g(n))}^{\lambda}$ 
  - $n$  grows slower than  $n^2$ :  $n = O(n^2)$
  - $3n$  grows similar to  $n$ :  $3n = O(n)$
- asymptotic intuition (rigorous math later):

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \leq c$$

$$f(n) \leq g(n)$$

big-O: arguably the most used “language” for complexity