**NAME : Gopikrishnan L**

**REG.NO : 230701096**

**DEPT : B E COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

## Finding Time Complexity of Algorithms

* 1. **Finding Complexity using Counter Method**

**Aim**: Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using the counter method.

void function (int n)

{

int i= 1; int s =1;

while(s <= n)

{

i++;

s += i;

}

}

**Note:** No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

**Input:**

A positive Integer n

**Output:**

Print the value of the counter variable

**Algorithm:**

void function(int n){ set count = 0

set i = 1

increment count by 1

set s = 1

increment count by 1

while (s <=n){ increment count by 1 increment i by 1 increment count by 1 set s = s + i increment count by 1

}

increment count by 1 print count

}

**Program:**

#include<stdio.h>

void function(int n){ int count=0; int i=1; count++

; int s=1; count++

;

while(s<=n){ count++; i++;

count++; s+=i;

count++;

}

count++; printf("%d",count);

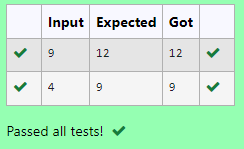
}

int main(){ int n;

scanf("%d",&n); function(n);

}

**Output:**



## Finding Complexity using Counter Method

**Aim**: Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using the counter method.

void func(int n)

{

if(n==1)

{

printf("\*");

}

else

{

for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)

{

for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)

{

printf("\*");

printf("\*"); break;

}

}

}

}

**Note:** No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

**Input:**

A positive Integer n

**Output:**

Print the value of the counter variable

**Algorithm:**

void func(int n){ initialize count to 0 if n = 1{

increment count by 1

print "\*"

}

else{

increment count by 1

// outer loop from 1 to n for each i from 1 to n{

increment count by 1

// inner loop from 1 to n for each j from 1 to n {

increment count by 1

// simulate print statements with count increments increment count by 1 // first simulated printf("\*") increment count by 1 // second simulated printf("\*")

// exit inner loop immediately increment count by 1 // break statement

}

increment count by 1

}

increment count by 1

}

print count

}

**Program:** #include<stdio. h> void func(int n)

{ int

count=0; if(n==1)

{ count++;

printf("\*");

}

else

{count++;

for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)

{ count++;

for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)

{ count++;

//printf("\*")

; count++;

//printf("\*"); count++; break;

}

count++;

}

count++;

}

printf("%d",count);

}

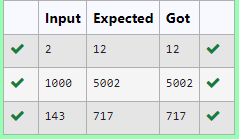
int main(){ int n;

scanf("%d",&n)

; func(n);

}

**Output:**



* 1. **Finding Complexity using Counter Method**

**Aim**: Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

Factor(num) {

{

for (i = 1; i <= num;++i)

{

if (num % i== 0)

{

printf("%d ", i);

}

}

}

**Note:** No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and counter variable printf() statement.

**Input:**

A positive Integer n

**Output:**

Print the value of the counter variable

**Algorithm:**

function Factor(num) { initialize count to 0

// loop from 1 to num

for each i from 1 to num { increment count by 1

// check if i is a factor of num if num modulo i equals 0 {

increment count by 1

// simulate printing i (e.g., printf("%d ", i);)

}

increment count by 1 // end of inner if-statement

}

increment count by 1 // after loop completion

print count

}

**Program:** #include<stdio.h> void Factor(int num)

{ int count=0;

for (int i = 1; i <= num;++i)

{

count++;

if (num % i== 0)

{

count++;

//printf("%d ", i);

}

count++;

}

count++; printf("%d",count);

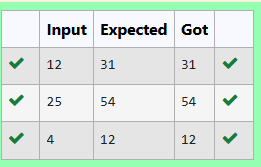
}

int main(){

int n; scanf("%d",&n); Factor(n);

}

**Output:**



# Finding Complexity using Counter Method

**Aim**: Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its timecomplexity using counter method.

void function(int n)

{

int c= 0;

for(int i=n/2; i<n; i++) for(int j=1; j<n; j = 2 \* j)

for(int k=1; k<n; k = k \* 2) c++;

}

**Note:** No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

**Input:**

A positive Integer n

**Output:**

Print the value of the counter variable

**Algorithm:**

function(n) {

initialize count to 0 initialize c to 0

increment count by 1

// outer loop: i goes from n/2 to n-1 for each i from n/2 to n-1 {

increment count by 1

// middle loop: j starts at 1 and doubles each iteration until j < n

for each j starting from 1 and doubling each time (j = 2 \* j) until j < n { increment count by 1

// inner loop: k starts at 1 and doubles each iteration until k < n

for each k starting from 1 and doubling each time (k = k \* 2) until k < n { increment count by 1

increment c by 1 increment count by 1

}

increment count by 1 // after inner loop ends

}

increment count by 1 // after middle loop ends

}

increment count by 1 // after outer loop ends

print count

}

**Program:** #include<stdio.h> void function(int n)

{

int count=0; int c= 0; count++;

for(int i=n/2; i<n; i++){ count++;

for(int j=1; j<n; j = 2 \* j){ count++;

for(int k=1; k<n; k = k \* 2){ count++;

c++;

count++;

}

count++;

}

count++;

}

count++; printf("%d",count);

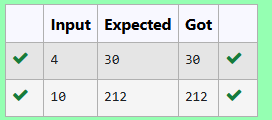
}

int main(){ int n;

scanf("%d",&n); function(n);

}

**Output:**



# Finding Complexity using Counter Method

**Aim**: Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

void reverse(int n)

{

int rev = 0, remainder; while (n != 0)

{

remainder = n % 10;

rev = rev \* 10 + remainder; n/= 10;

}

print(rev);

}

**Note:** No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

**Input:**

A positive Integer n

**Output:**

Print the value of the counter variable

**Algorithm:**

function reverse(n) { initialize count to 0 initialize rev to 0 initialize remainder

increment count by 1 // for initialization

// loop until n is not equal to 0 while n is not equal to 0 {

increment count by 1 // start of loop

remainder = n modulo 10

increment count by 1 // after calculating remainder

rev = rev \* 10 + remainder

increment count by 1 // after updating rev

n = n divided by 10

increment count by 1 // after updating n

}

increment count by 1 // after loop ends

// simulate printing rev (e.g., print(rev)) increment count by 1 // for print statement

print count

}

**Program:** #include<stdio.h> void reverse(int n)

{

int count=0; int rev = 0,

remainder; count++;

while (n != 0)

{

count++;

remainder = n % 10;

count++;

rev = rev \* 10 + remainder; count++;

n/= 10; count++;

}

count++;

//print(rev); count++; printf("%d",coun t);

}

int

main(){ int n;

scanf("%d",&n); reverse(n);

}

**Output:**

