

Analysis of Algorithms: the Analysis Framework

- it is logical to investigate an algorithm's efficiency as “a function of some parameter n indicating **the algorithm's input size**”

Let n be an input size

$$t(n) = 2n$$

$$t(n) = n^2 + 2n + 1$$

} เวลาที่ใช้
running time
ของ algm
ในปัญหานี้
ฟังก์ชันของ n

Analysis of Algorithms: the Analysis Framework

Time Efficiency (2)

Example: the problem of searching for the maximum element in a list

Algorithm FindMax(A[0..n-1])

max = A[0];

For (i = 1; i < n; i++) do

 if (max < A[i]) max = A[i];

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (1) = ?$$

- basic operation: key comparison inside loop for

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (1) = \underbrace{1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_{\text{عدد } (n-1 - \cancel{1} + \cancel{1}) \text{ عدد}}$$

$$= (n-1) \times 1 = n-1$$

$$C(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (1) = \boxed{n-1} \quad f(n) =$$

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Time Efficiency (3)

Example: the problem of sorting all elements in a list

Algorithm BubbleSort(A[0..n-1])

For (i = 0; i < n-1; i++)

For (j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)

if (A[j] > A[j+1])

Swap(A[j], A[j+1]);

- basic operations: key comparison inside the inner loop for
swap operation inside the inner loop for

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i-1-1} (1) = ?$$

$$T(n) \approx C(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i-1-1} (1)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i-2} (1) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{\substack{\text{no. of terms} \\ = n-i-1}}$$

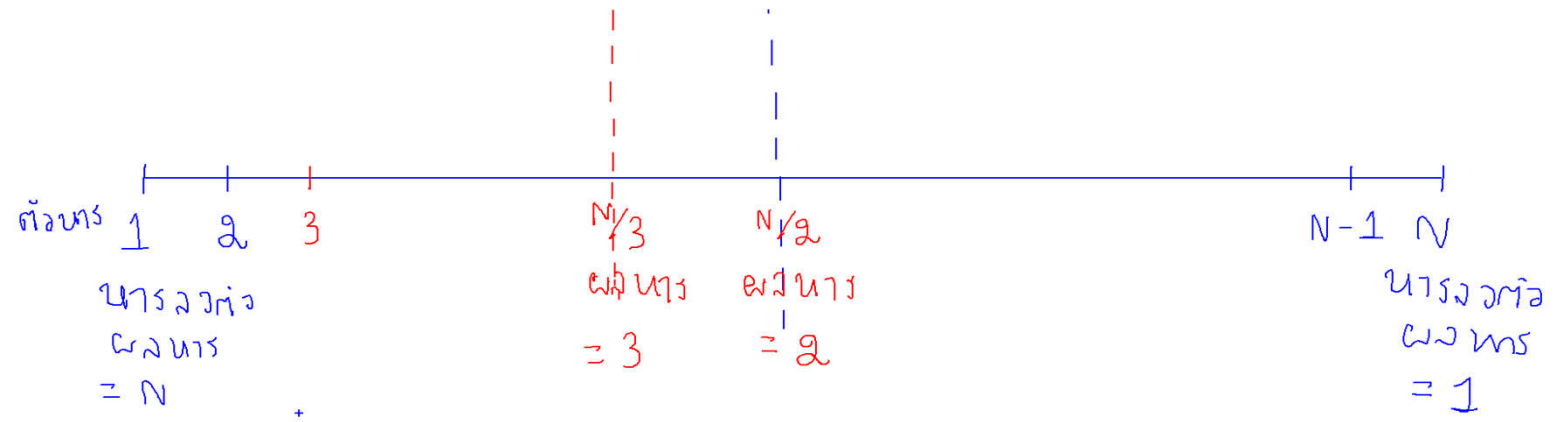
$$\in O(n^2)$$

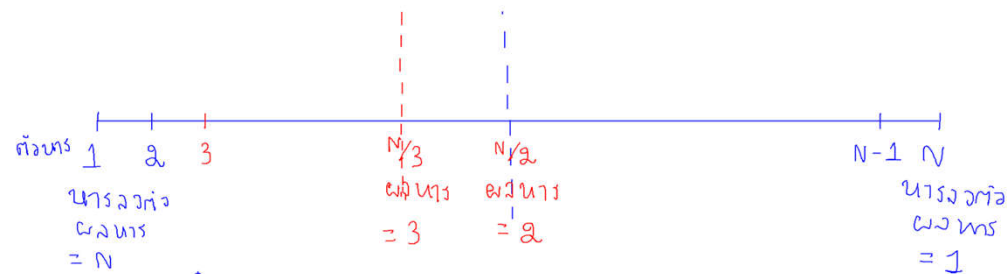
$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-i-1)$$

$$= \underbrace{(n-1)}_{i=0} + \underbrace{(n-2)}_{i=1} + \underbrace{(n-3)}_{i=2} + \dots + \underbrace{(1)}_{i=n-2}$$

$$C(n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n-1$$

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





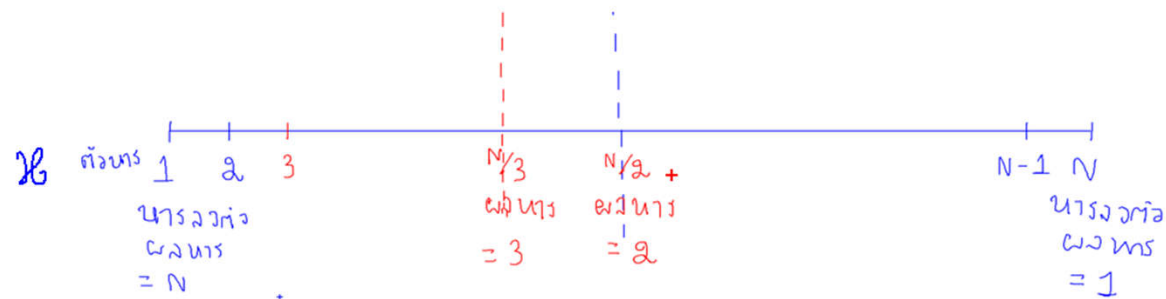
N หาร 3 ไม่ลงตัว bound ของตัวหาร ไม่เกิน $N/3$

N หาร 4 ไม่ลงตัว bound ของตัวหาร ไม่เกิน $N/4$

⋮

N หาร x ไม่ลงตัว bound ของตัวหาร ไม่เกิน N/x

ถ้าตัวหาร เกิน N/x ตัวหาร N ลงตัว ผลลัพธ์ที่แท้จริง = หารลงตัว x



N หาร 3 ไม่ลงตัว bound ของตัวหาร ไม่เกิน $N/3$

N หาร 4 ไม่ลงตัว bound ของตัวหาร ไม่เกิน $N/4$

⋮

N หาร x ไม่ลงตัว bound ของตัวหาร ไม่เกิน N/x

ถ้าตัวหาร เกิน N/x ตัวหาร N ลงตัว ผลลัพธ์ก็จะ = 0 มากกว่า x

$$x \leq N/x$$

$$x^2 \leq N$$

$$x \leq \sqrt{N}$$



for ($x = 2$; $x \leq \sqrt{N}$; $x++$)

// หาร N/x ลงตัว?



ท้าวแสนก้น 6 ชั่ง, 9 ชั่ง, 20 ชั่ง

Let 'Nugget' be the set of Nugget Numbers.

Basis step. $\therefore \quad 6, 9, 20 \in \text{Nugget}$

Recursive step: if $x \in \text{Nugget}$

then $x + 6 \in \text{Nugget}$

$x + 9 \in \text{Nugget}$

$x + 20 \in \text{Nugget}$

Exhaustive Search: Traveling Salesman Problem (2)

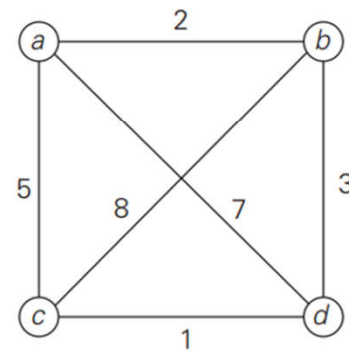
$$G = (V, E)$$

$$V = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

$(v_1) \xrightarrow{w} (v_2)$: วัฏจักรเชื่อมเมือง
 v_1 กับ v_2

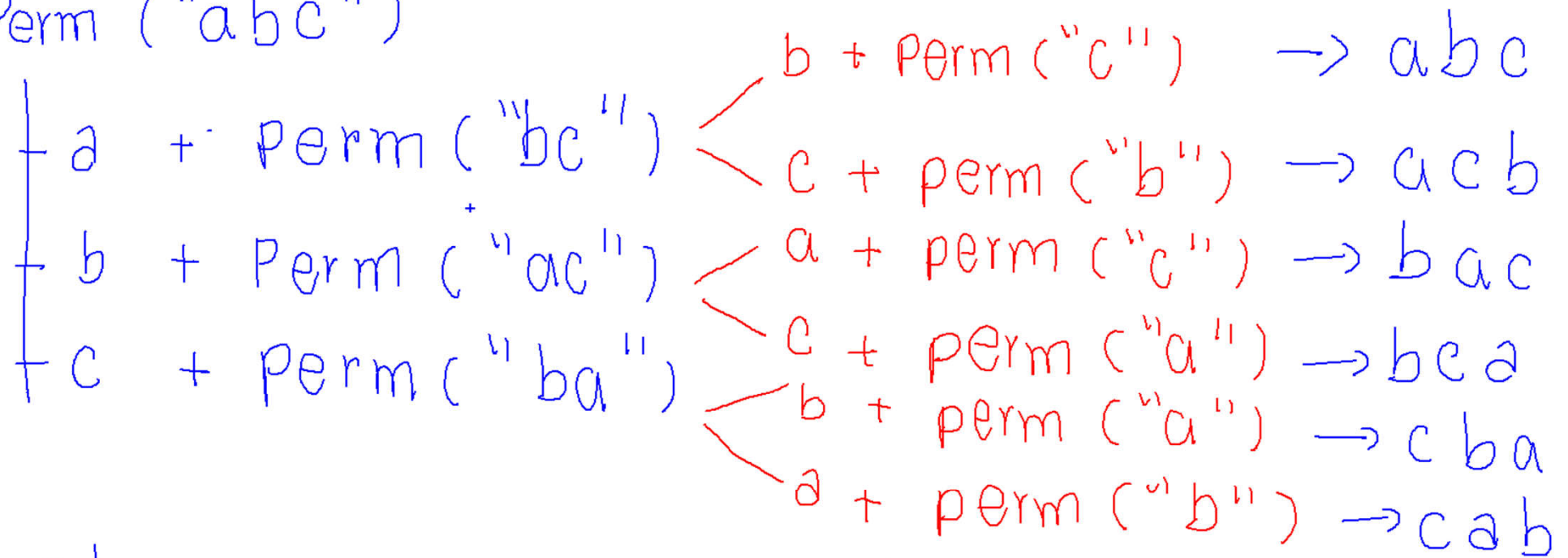
w : distance ระยะทาง

เมือง v_1 กับ v_2



<u>Tour</u>	<u>Length</u>	
$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow a$	$l = 2 + 8 + 1 + 7 = 18$	
$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow d \rightarrow c \rightarrow a$	$l = 2 + 3 + 1 + 5 = 11$	optimal
$a \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow d \rightarrow a$	$l = 5 + 8 + 3 + 7 = 23$	
$a \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow b \rightarrow a$	$l = 5 + 1 + 3 + 2 = 11$	optimal
$a \rightarrow d \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow a$	$l = 7 + 3 + 8 + 5 = 23$	
$a \rightarrow d \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow a$	$l = 7 + 1 + 8 + 2 = 18$	

Perm ("abc")



$$3! = 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6 \text{ permutations}$$

Exhaustive Search: Assignment Problem

- There are n people who need to be assigned to execute n jobs, one person per job. (That is, each person is assigned to exactly one job and each job is assigned to exactly one person.)
- The cost that would accrue if the i^{th} person is assigned to the j^{th} job is a known quantity $C[i, j]$ for each pair $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
- The problem is to find an assignment with the minimum total cost.

	Job 1	Job 2	Job 3	Job 4	total cost (¢)
Permutation # 1	P1	P2	P3	P4	
#2	P1	P2	P4	P3	+
#3	P1	P3	P2	P4	
⋮		0			
⋮		0			
⋮		0			

Subset	Total weight	Total value
\emptyset	0	\$ 0
{1}	7	\$42
{2}	3	\$12
{3}	4	\$40
{4}	5	\$25
{1, 2}	10	\$54
{1, 3}	11	not feasible
{1, 4}	12	not feasible
{2, 3}	7	\$52
{2, 4}	8	\$37
{3, 4}	9	\$65
{1, 2, 3}	14	not feasible
{1, 2, 4}	15	not feasible
{1, 3, 4}	16	not feasible
{2, 3, 4}	12	not feasible
{1, 2, 3, 4}	19	not feasible

	#4	#3	#2	#1	Subset	Total weight	Total value
0	0	0	0	0	\emptyset	0	\$ 0
1	0	0	0	1	{1}	7	\$42
2	0	0	1	0	{2}	3	\$12
4	0	1	0	0	{3}	4	\$40
8	1	0	0	0	{4}	5	\$25
3	0	0	1	1	{1, 2}	10	\$54
5	0	1	0	1	{1, 3}	11	not feasible
9	1	0	0	1	{1, 4}	12	not feasible
6	0	1	1	0	{2, 3}	7	\$52
10	1	0	1	0	{2, 4}	8	\$37
12	1	1	0	0	{3, 4}	9	\$65
7	0	1	1	1	{1, 2, 3}	14	not feasible
11	1	0	1	1	{1, 2, 4}	15	not feasible
13	1	1	0	1	{1, 3, 4}	16	not feasible
14	1	1	1	0	{2, 3, 4}	12	not feasible
15	1	1	1	1	{1, 2, 3, 4}	19	not feasible

```
using namespace std;
```

```
#define N 4 // number of items
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    //for (int i=0; i<16; i++)
```

```
    for (int i=0; i < (1 << N); i++) {
```

```
        add_bitstring_to_vector(i);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
} // end main()
```

left shift

				1	1
			1	0	2
		1	0	0	4
	1	0	0	0	8
1	0	0	0	0	16

```
void add_bitstring_to_vector(int value) {
```

buf

0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

```
    char buf[N+1];
```

```
    char *p = buf;
```

```
    for (int i=0; i<N; i++) {
```

```
        if (value & (1 << i))
```

```
            *p = '1';
```

```
        else
```

```
            *p = '0';
```

```
        p++;
```

```
    } //end for
```

```
    *p = '\0';
```

```
    result.push_back(string(buf));
```

```
    // end add_bitstring_to_vector()
```

value = 0 = 0000 +

0001 &

0000

0000 &

0010

0000

0000

0100 &

0000

0000

1000

0000


```

void add_bitstring_to_vector(int value) {
    char buf[N+1];
    char *p = buf;

    for (int i=0; i<N; i++) {
        if (value & (1 << i))
            *p = '1';
        else
            *p = '0';
        p++;
    } //end for
    *p = '\0';
}

```

buf

1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

value = 1 = 0001

0001	0001	0001	0001
$\&$	$\&$		
<u>0001</u>	<u>0010</u>	<u>0100</u>	<u>1000</u>
<u>0001</u>	<u>0000</u>	<u>0000</u>	<u>0000</u>