

Sprint-2 [ Day-1 ]

Time and Space Complexity-1

✓ Veg → 1kg, 2kg

✓ milk → 1l, 1.5l

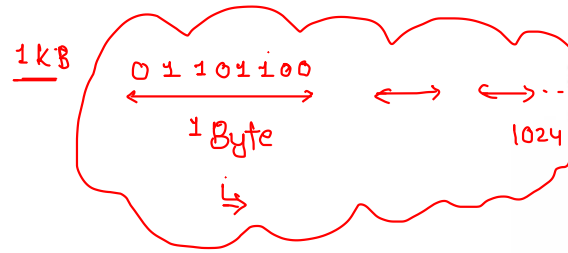
Hyd → BLR: 500km, 1000km

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### Computer memory

* processor;	RAM	2 <sup>o</sup> Mem / extend
i3.	<u>4GB</u> ✓	✓ HDD
i5.	<u>8GB</u> ✓	✓ SSD
i7.	↓ <u>16GB</u>	HDD + SSD

1TB = 1024GB  
 2GB size / mv } 512 movies



## Units of Computer Memory Measurements

$$2^0 = 1$$

$$2^1 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$2^5 = 32$$

$$2^6 = 64$$

$$2^7 = 128$$

$$2^8 = 256$$

$$2^9 = 512$$

$$2^{10} = 1024$$

1.5GB

2048 GAME  
 ↳ 4096

1 Bit

→ 8 Bits

1024 Bytes

→ 1024 KB

→ 1024 MB

→ 1024 GB

1024 TB

1024 PB

1024 EB

1024 ZB

1024 YB

1024 Brontobyte

\* 0/1  
 = Binary Digit ⇒ Bit

= 1 Byte ✓

= 1 KB [Kilo Byte]

= 1 MB [Mega Byte]

= 1 GB [Giga Byte]

= 1 TB [Terra Byte]

= 1 PB [Peta Byte]

= 1 EB [Exa Byte]

= 1 ZB [Zetta Byte]

= 1 YB [Yotta Byte]

= 1 Bronto Byte

= 1 Geop Byte

**Geop Byte** is the Highest Memory.

Properties:-

A-P

$\frac{7^{th}}{8^{th}}$

Algo:- we use base-2 ( $\log_2$ )

✓ ①

$$\log_2^x \overset{y}{=} = \underline{y} \cdot \log_2^x$$

✓ ②

$$\log_2(x \cdot y) = \log_2 x + \log_2 y$$

✓ ③

$$\log_2^2 = \underline{1}$$

$$\log_2^2 = 1$$

$$\log_7^7 = 1$$

① let  $n = 2^{100}$ ,  $\log_2 n = ?$

Sol)

$$\begin{aligned} \log_2^{100} &= 100 \cdot \log_2^1 \\ &= 100 \cdot 1 \\ &= 100 \end{aligned}$$

② let  $n = 2^{1024}$ ,  $\log_2 \log_2 n = ?$

Sol)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \log_2 \log_2^{1024} \\ &= \log_2^{1024} \cdot \log_2^1 = \log_2^{10} \\ &= 10 \cdot \log_2^1 \\ &= 10 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

10th

Ap

1.c. 6c

- ✓ ①  $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
- ✓ ②  $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$
- ✓ ③  $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$
- ✓ ④  $n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \dots \times 2 \times 1$   
↳ factorial
- ✓ ⑤  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \log_{10}^n$   
↳ Natural log.

1st → 2nd  
X X  
↳

$$\underline{1+2+\dots+n} = \underline{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

P<sub>1</sub>)

$$1+2+3+\dots+n-1=?$$

sol

$$\frac{(n-1) \cdot (n-1+1)}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}}$$

P<sub>2</sub>)

$$\log 1 + \log 2 + \log 3 + \dots + \log n$$

$$\log(x \pm y) = \underline{\underline{\log x}} + \underline{\underline{\log y}}$$

sol

$$= \log(\underbrace{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n}_{n!}) = \log n!$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \\ 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \\ 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \end{array}} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$y = x^2$$

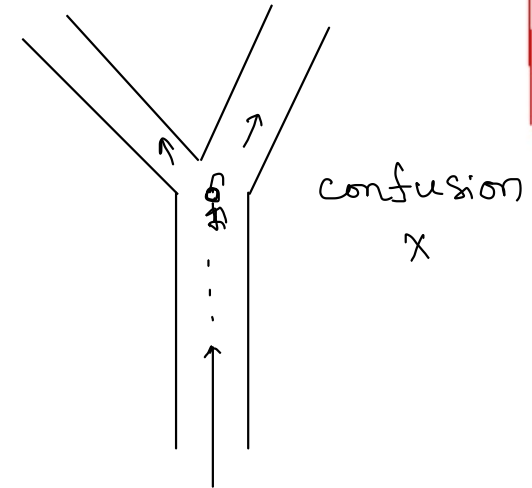
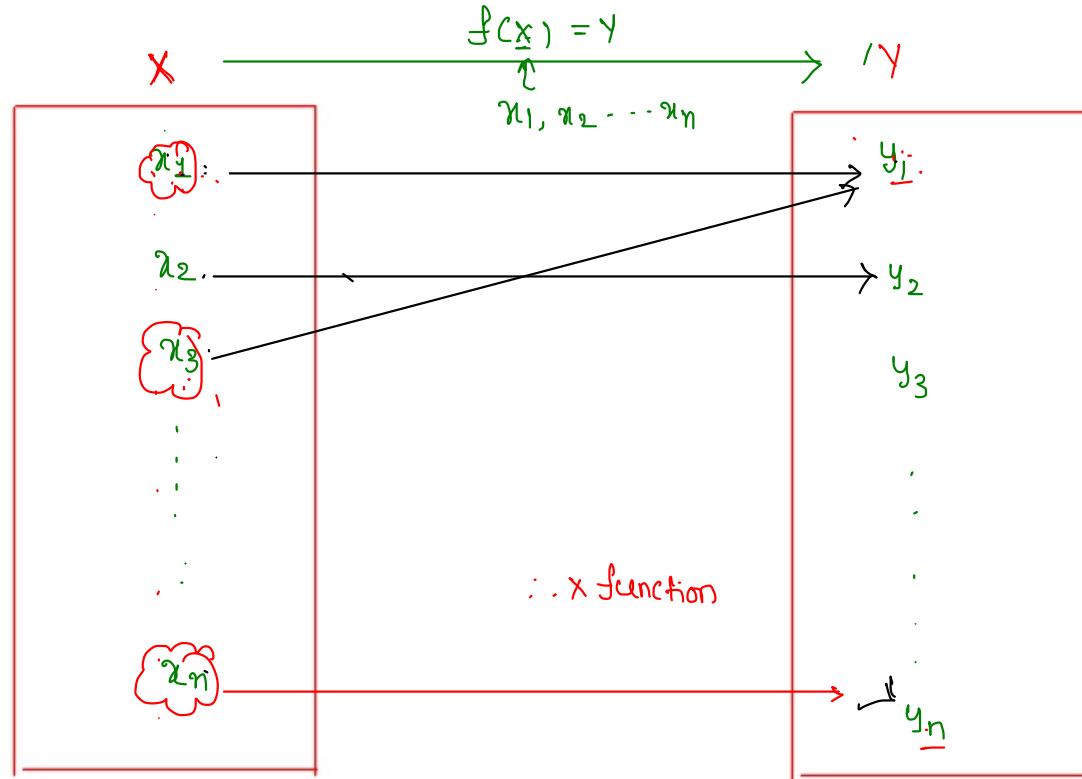
$$f(x) = 2^x$$

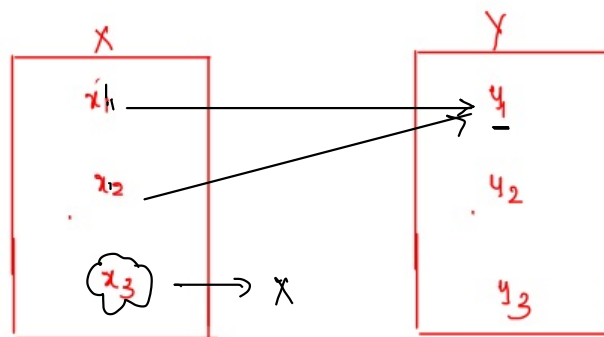
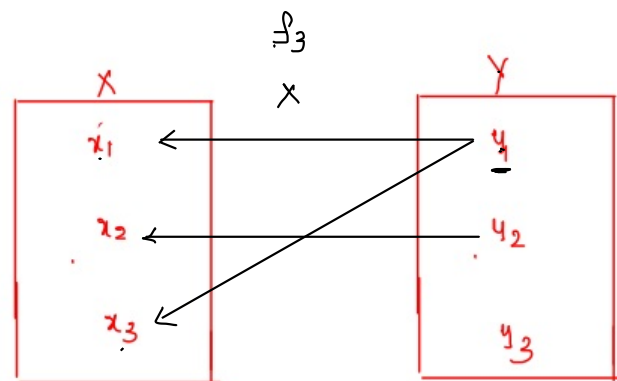
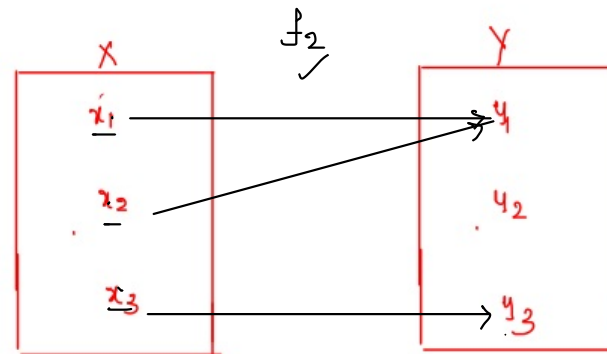
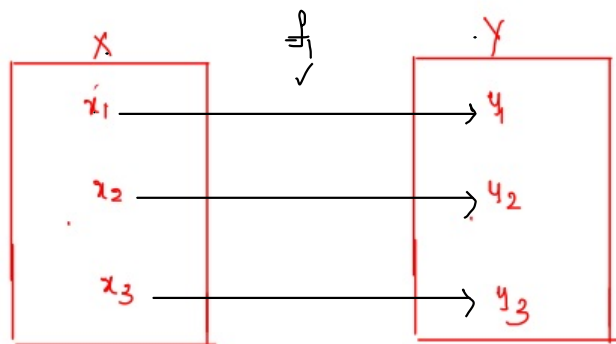
$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ 1 \end{matrix} = 2$$

$$f(2) = 4$$

Function :-

- > a function is an expression ✓
- > set X to set Y, assigns each element of X to the exactly one element of Y





1. for every element mapping has to be there.

2. no confusion @ every element.



- ✓ 1. Algorithms, T.C is very much related to functions in math
- ✓ 2. The following functions are commonly used in Algorithms

Sno	Function Name	Function Expression
1 ✓	<u>Constant</u>	1
2 ✓	Logarithmic	$\log(n)$
3 ✓	Square root	$\sqrt{n}$
4 ✓	Linear	$n$
5 ✓	Linearithmic	$n \cdot \log(n)$
6 ✓	Quadratic	$n^2$
7 ✓	Cubic	$n^3$
8 ✓	Exponential	$2^n$
9 ✓	Factorial	$n!$

$$f(n) = \log_2 n$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n}$$

$$f(n) = n^2$$

$$f(n) = 2^n$$

$$f(n) = n!$$

$$\text{let } n=5$$

$$f(5) = 120$$

$$5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$9 \cdot C$$

$$8 \cdot C$$

$$* f(x) = \sqrt{x} \checkmark$$

$$x = 25 \Rightarrow 5$$

$$* f(x) = x^2 \checkmark$$

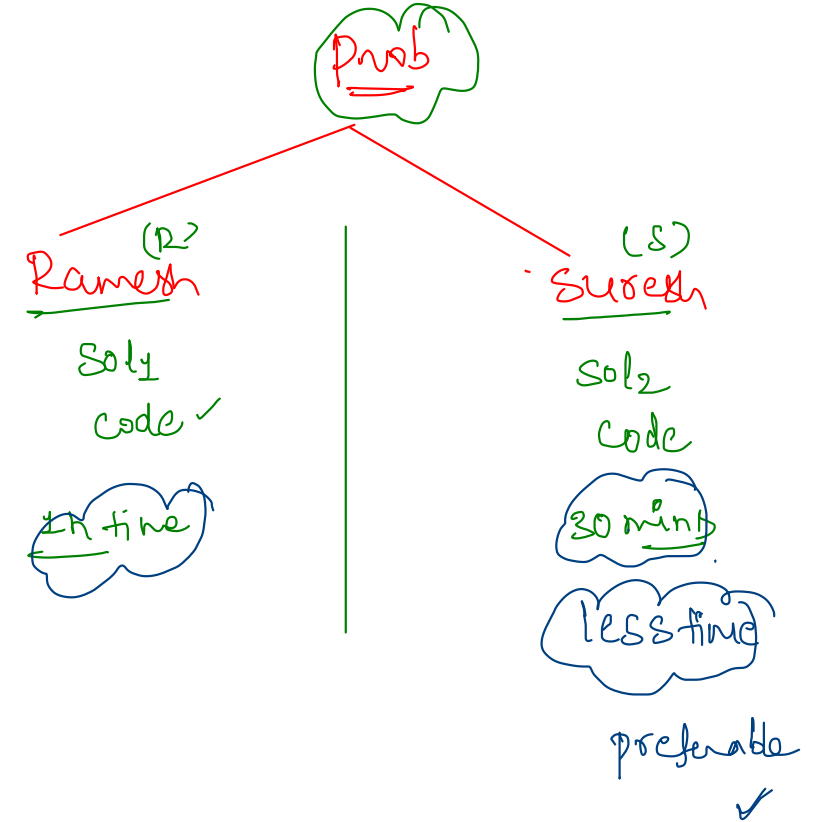
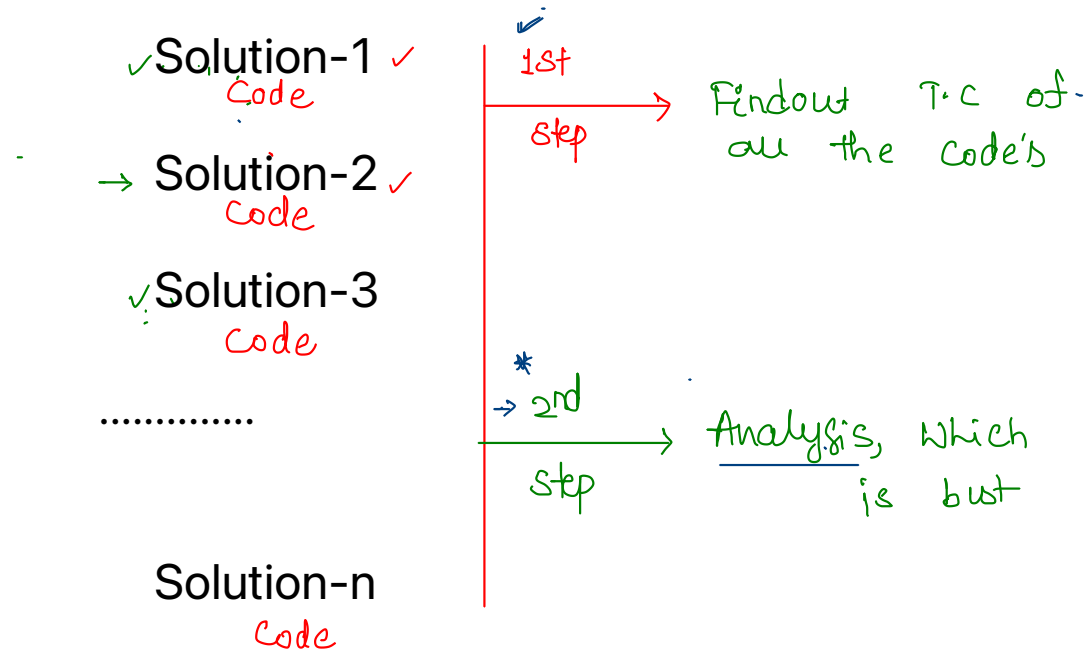
$$x = -3 \Rightarrow 9$$

$$201/211$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 201 \\ 401 \\ \hline 501 \end{array}$$

DSA ⇒ All about problem solving

for One problem Many Solution's are possible



To represent T.C, we use mathematical functions

$$\underline{f_1(n) = n^2}$$

$$\underline{n^2}$$

$$\cancel{n^2}$$

$$\boxed{1}$$

$$\underline{f_2(n) = n^4}$$

$$\underline{n^4}$$

$$\cancel{n^4} \cdot n^2$$

$$n^2$$

+ Large value in  $n$

$$\frac{1024}{2}$$

$$2^{1024}$$

$$(2^{1024})^2 = 2^{1048}$$

$$\frac{1}{1}$$

$$\underline{f_1}$$

<

$$\underline{f_2}$$

$\Rightarrow f_1$  is best

$$f_1(n) = \underline{n \cdot \sqrt{n}}$$

$$\cancel{n} \cdot \sqrt{n}$$

$$\sqrt{n}$$

$$n^{1/2}$$

$$f_2(n) = \underline{n \cdot \log_2^n}$$

$$\cancel{n} \cdot \log_2^n$$

$$\log_2^n$$

$$\log_2^n$$

Step 1:- If Any common term's, then we've to cancel

Step 2:- Apply log for both function's (optimal)

Step 3:- take larger values of n

$$\text{Ex: } n = 2^{1024}$$

$$n^{1/2}$$

$$\log_2^n$$

Skip (2)

$$\text{let } n = 2^{1024}$$

$$2^{512}$$

$$\frac{2^{512}}{f_1}$$

$$\log_2^{1024}$$

$$1024 \cdot \frac{\log_2^2}{1}$$

$$1024$$

$$f_2$$

$\therefore f_2$  is better

$$n^{1/2}$$

$$\log_2^n$$

$$\star \log_2^{1024}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \log_2^n$$

$$512$$

$$\log_2 \cdot \log_2^n$$

$$\log_2 \cdot \log_2^n$$

$$\text{let } n = 2^{1024}$$

$$\log_2 \cdot \log_2^{1024}$$

$$= \log_2^{10} = 10$$

$$\frac{512}{f_1}$$

$$> \frac{10}{f_2}$$

$\Rightarrow f_2$  is best.