School of Computer Science

COMP SCI 1103/2103 Algorithm Design & Data Structure

Complexity

Overview

- Summary on Linked lists
- Continue with the topic of complexity
  - More formal definitions and notations!

Summary on Linked lists

- We learned situations where array is not a good choice for representing lists
- We defined linked lists and learned a few methods for doing operations on linked lists
- Arrays:
  - Add at the end if enough space: O(1)
  - Due to fixed size, adding a new item at the end may take O(n)
  - Direct access to items by index number :O(1)
  - Shifts data when an item is added in the middle of the list or deleted from it: O(n)
- Linked Lists:
  - Dynamically grows or shrinks: add and remove take O(1)
  - No direct access by index number; Links should be followed: O(n)
  - Adding and removing items from the middle of the list include search: O(n), but not as costly as shifting the data
  - Do we need a destructor? How do you copy a linked list?

Review on Big O

- How to find out if f(n) is in O(g(n))
  - Formal definition
  - lim f(n)/g(n) =c, c>=0
  - With some practice you will be able to tell this without much effort. But if we asked you for a proof, then go with the formal definition.

- Log
  - log n, log^2 n , log^3 n, ... n^0.001 , n^0.01, n^0.1, n, n log n
  - How about log (n^2)?

Big Omega [$\Omega(g(n))$]

- $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ if there exist positive constants c and n_o such that $f(n) >= c*g(n)$ when $n >= n_o$.

- Can we say if $f(n)= O(g(n))$ then $g(n)= \Omega(f(n))$?

- We represent lower bounds with Big Omega

- Examples:
  - $0.5*n= \Omega(n)$?
  - $n^2= \Omega(n)$?
  - $\text{Log } n = \Omega(n)$?
    - NO

Big Theta [$\Theta(g(n))$]

- $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ if and only if $f(n) = O(g(n))$ and $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$.

- This is the tight bound.

- Examples:
  - $2n= \Theta(n)$?
  - $n \log n = \Theta(n)$?
    - No
  - $\text{Log } n= \Theta(n)$?
    - No

General Rules

- Some mathematical background is required for analyzing computational complexity

Rule 1. If $f_1(n) = O(g_1(n))$ and $f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$, then

1. $f_1(n) + f_2(n) =$

   $O(g_1(n)+g_2(n))= O(\max(g_1(n),g_2(n)))$

2. $f_1(n) * f_2(n) =$

   $O(g_1(n)*g_2(n)))$

Does this hold for Big Omega as well?

Rule 2. If f(n) is a polynomial of degree k, then

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^k)$$

Rule 3. if $f(n)=n^\wedge(1/k)$ then $f(n)= \Omega(\log n)$ for any constant k.

Little o [o(g(n))]

- f(n) = o(g(n)) if **for all constants c** there exists an n_0 such that **f(n) < c*g(n)** when $n>n_0$.
  - In other words, lim (f(n)/g(n))=0 when n goes towards infinity
- Example:
  - n=o(n)?
    - No
  - n=o(n^2)?
- If f(n) = o(g(n)) as n -> infinity, then g(n) is growing much, much faster than f(n).
  - The growth of f(n) is nothing when you compare it to g(n)
- Can we say if f(n)=o(g(n)) then f(n)=O(g(n))?
- Don't confuse big-Oh and little-oh
  - Big-Oh allows the possibility of the same growth rate.

Summary on these notations

- Big-Oh: f(n)=O(g(n))
  - Means f(n) is bounded ABOVE by g(n)
- Big Omega (Ω) : f(n)= Ω(g(n))
  - Means f(n) is bounded BELOW by g(n)
- Big Theta (Θ): f(n)= Ω(g(n))
  - Means f(n) is bounded above and below by g(n).
  - g(n) is a tight upper and lower bound. It's hard to find.
  - Polynomials with degree k: O(n^k) and Ω(n^k) => Θ(n^k)
- Little o: f(n)=o(g(n))
  - Gives an upper bound
  - Stronger than Big O (g(n) grows much faster than f(n))
  - Does not allow the possibility of the same growth rate

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