#### **Asymptotics**

#### Definition:

- Asymptotic Runtime: bound of execution time of an algorithm when the size of the problem goes to infinity
  - For all cases (both best case and worst case), we are assuming the input size is infinitely large.
  - When looking at best-case runtime and worst-case runtime, we want to think about how values in this infinitely large sized input may create different runtime.

## 2 Types of Asymptotic Questions:

- Time Complexity: How long does it take to run a program if we give it a certain input?
- Space Complexity: How much space does this program take when we run it on our computers?

## 3 Types of Bounds:

- 1. Omega Bound  $(\Omega)$ 
  - a. Lower bound
  - b. Describes the **fastest** a program can run as the size of the input approaches infinity
- 2. Big O Bound (*O*)
  - a. Upper bound
  - b. Describes the **slowest** a program can run as the size of the input approaches infinity
- 3. Theta Bound  $(\Theta)$ 
  - a. Tight bound
  - b. Describes how a function behaves on a given set of inputs
  - c. If we are describing how a function behaved on just 1 input, we can always use  $\Theta$  bound to denote it because the outcome of running a function on a specific input is deterministic.
  - d. If we are analyzing how the function behaves on various inputs and some inputs performed better than others, then we won't be able to give an overall bound (aka. a  $\Theta$  bound) for the function.  $\rightarrow$  would have to use omega and big O bounds instead
  - e. However, we can use  $\Theta$  bound when the **upper (big O)** and **lower (omega)** bounds are the **same**!

# **Rules in Analyzing Asymptotics**

- Ignore lower degree terms
- Ignore constant scaling factors
- For exponential runtime, the base matters.
- For polynomial runtime, the exponent matters.
- For logarithmic runtime, the base does not matter.

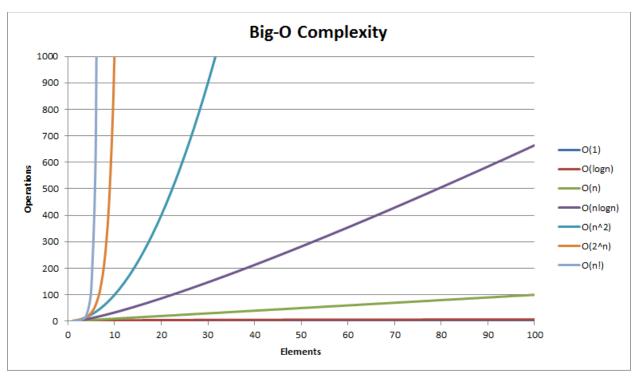
### Useful Formula

**Arithmetic Series** 

$$0 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + N = \Theta(N^2)$$

- **Geometric Series** 
  - o In increasing order, proportional to the last term.

  - $0 \quad 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + N = \theta(N)$  $0 \quad 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 2^{N} = \theta(2^{N})$
- Log Rules
  - o Power rule
  - Product rule
  - Quotient rule
  - Change of base rule



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