

Perform analysis

Statements not Considered as step: 1) Variable declaration 2) Method headers 3) الأقواس

1) Assignment operator "int A=1, int B=2;" :|

لأن ال Statement تنتهي بال ; نعتبرها |

2) Method call "System.out.println();" :|

3) Return statements "return 22;" :|

4) Increment, Decrement "A++" :|

5) Comparison "IF(A < 5)" :|

Ex. IF(A < 5) {

System.out.println("A < 5");

} else

IF (A < 7) {

System.out.println("A < 7");

System.out.println("!!!");

} else

System.out.println("A > 7");

Since A is not specified, we consider

the worst case

So total = 4

Big-O = O(1)

What is the Best Case ?? 2

6) Loops :

1) عدد الدورات محدد



Total = number

2) عدد الدورات مجهول "n"



Total = n يكون فيه

a. Single Loop "الدائريون قسمة لو ضرب"

1) number $\leq n$

2) number $> n$

Iteration = $\frac{\text{Max-min}}{\text{مقدار الزيادة}}$ -1

Iteration = $\frac{\text{Max-min}}{\text{مقدار الزيادة}}$

Check = Iteration + 1

Check = Iteration + 1 ← دائمًا ننزله 1 عال Loop header

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

$$n-1+1+1=n+1$$

```
    System.out.println(i);
```

$$n-1+1=n$$

```
}
```

$$\text{Total} = 2n+1$$

$$\text{Big-O} = O(n)$$

```
int i=1;
```

```
|
```

```
while (i<10){
```

$$10-1+1=10$$

```
    i++; }
```

$$10-1=9$$

$$\text{Total} = 20$$

$$\text{Big-O} = O(1)$$

```
for(int i=1; i<=n; i+=2){
```

$$\frac{n-1+1}{2}+1=\frac{n}{2}+1$$

```
    System.out.println(i); }
```

$$\frac{n-1+1}{2}=\frac{n}{2}$$

$$\text{Total} = \frac{2n+1}{2}$$

$$\text{Big-O} = O(n)$$

```
int i=1;
```

```
|
```

```
do {
```

```
    i++;
```

do-while special!

$$n-1+1+1=n+1$$

```
} while (i<=n);
```

$$n-1+1+1=n+1$$

$$\text{Total} = 2n+2$$

$$\text{Big-O} = O(n)$$

```
int i=1;
```

```
|
```

```
while (i>10){ }
```

```
|
```

$$\text{Total} = 2$$

$$\text{Big-O} = O(1)$$

b. Single Loop "الدار فيه قسمة او ضرب"

1) number $\leq n$

Iteration = $\log(\max) - \log(\min) + 1$

Check = Iteration + 1

```
for(int i=1; i<=n; i/=2){
```

$\log(n) - \log(1) + 1 + 1$
 $\hookrightarrow = 0$

```
    System.out.println(i);
```

$\log(n) - \log(1) + 1$

```
}
```

Total = $2\log n + 3$

Big-O = $O(\log n)$

2) number $> n$

Iteration = $\log(\max) - \log(\min)$

Check = Iteration + 1

```
for(int i=2; i<16; i*=2){
```

$\log(16) - \log(2) + 1$
 $\hookrightarrow = 4 \quad \hookrightarrow = 1$

```
    System.out.println(i);
```

$\log(16) - \log(2)$

Total = 7

Big-O = $O(1)$

c. Nested Loop "ما تعتمد على بوفين"

1) Outer Loop: Single Loop نفس ال Single Loop

2) inner Loop: ² outer (outer) ¹ Single (inner) ¹ نفس ال Single Loop

```
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){  $n-1+1+1=n+1$ 
```

```
    System.out.println("you");  $n-1+1=n$ 
```

```
    for(int j=0; j<n; j++){  $n(n+1)$ 
```

```
        System.out.println("can");  $n(n)$ 
```

```
    }
```

```
    System.out.println("do it!");  $n$ 
```

```
}
```

Total = $4n + 2n^2 + 1$

Big-o = $O(n^2)$

} inner loop

J. Nested Loop "تتداخل" تتداخل

1) Outer Loop: Single Loop تتداخل

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ inner Loop: } \# \text{ Iteration} &= \# \text{ outer Loop Iterations } \frac{(\overset{\text{outer loop}}{\text{Max}} + \overset{\text{outer loop}}{\text{Min}})}{2} \\ \# \text{ Check} &= \# \text{ outer Loop Iterations } \frac{(\overset{\text{outer loop}}{\text{Max}+1} + \overset{\text{outer loop}}{\text{Min}+1})}{2} \end{aligned}$$

```
for(int i=1; i<n; i++){ n-1+1=n
```

```
    System.out.println("you"); n-1
```

```
    for(int j=i; j<=n; j++){  $\frac{(n-1)(n+4)}{2}$ 
```

```
        System.out.println("can");  $\frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2}$ 
```

```
    }
```

```
    System.out.println("So #!"); n-1
```

```
}
```

Big-o = $O(n^2)$

} inner loop

How to specify the big-O?

1) Drop All constants

2) قنار أكبر دالة موجودة

$$\text{Constant} < \log n < n < n^{\log n} < n^{2 \dots \infty} < 2^n < n! < n^n$$

من الأس أكبر any constant

$$\log \log n < \log n$$

$$\log n < \sqrt[n]{n} \quad \text{الوقت أصغر من الجذر دائماً}$$

• $C =$ فيتها متغير ولكن نستخدم جميع المعاملات، نتجاهل السالب

• $n_0 = 2$ متغير ولكن نستخدم! وإذا ال Big-O فيه ولا تغيير

$$T(n) = n^2 \log n + n^2$$

$$\text{Big-O} = O(n^2 \log n)$$

$$C = 2, n_0 = 2$$

$$T(n) = n^n \log n + n!$$

$$\text{Big-O} = O(n!)$$

$$C = 2, n_0 = 1$$

$$T(n) = n^2 \log n + n^n$$

$$\text{Big-O} = O(n^n)$$

$$C = 2, n_0 = 1$$

$$T(n) = n^n + 2^n$$

$$\text{Big-O} = O(n^n)$$

$$C = 2, n_0 = 1$$