

DevSkill - Competitive Programming - Beginner

Complexity Analysis

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Complexity Analysis

- Time Complexity Analysis
- Space Complexity Analysis

Time Complexity Analysis

- একটা প্রোগ্রাম execute হতে কেমন সম্য লাগবে, তা জানা যায়।
- Algorithm এর improvement নিয়ে গ্রেষণা করা যায়।
- অনেকগুলা Algorithm এর মধ্যে Runtime এর ভিত্তিতে তুলনা করা যায়।

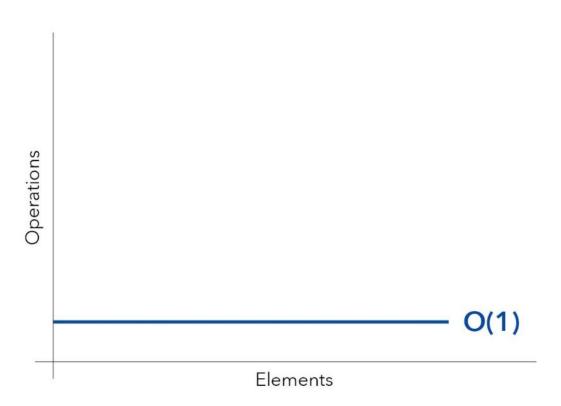
Time Complexity Calculation

Total execution TIME of a program in seconds = (number of executions)/10^8

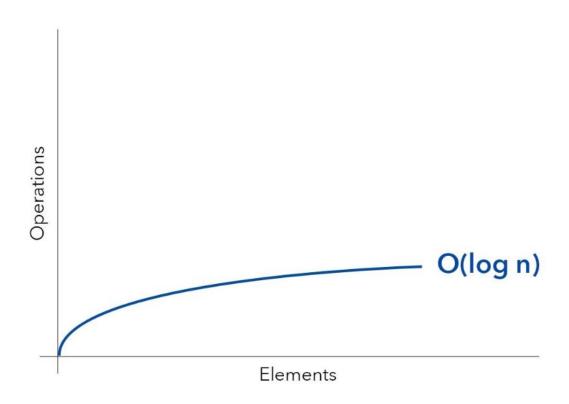
Well known Big-O notation

| Big-O Notation | Constraints |
|-------------------|-------------|
| O(N), O(Nlog2(N)) | N < 10^6 |
| O(N^2) | N < 10^4 |
| O(1), O(log2(N)) | N < 10^18 |
| O(2^n) | N < 20 |
| O(n!) | N < 11 |

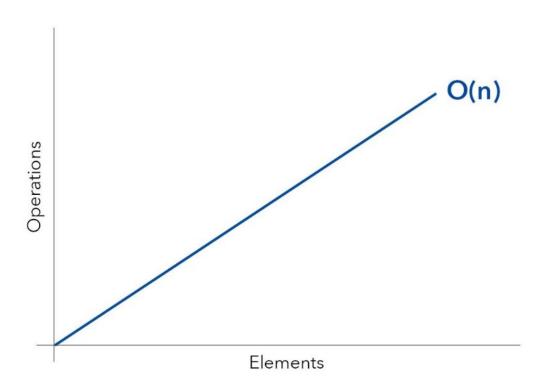
O(1): Your algorithm will run the same, regardless of how many elements are in your list.



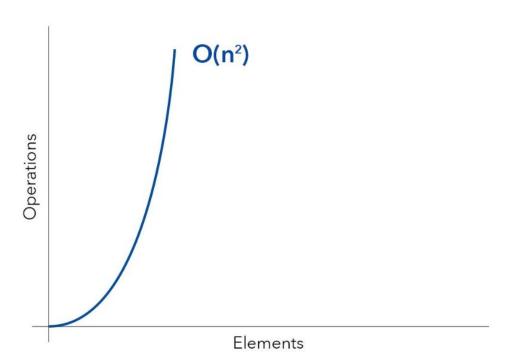
O(log n): The time it takes for your algorithm to run will plateau, no matter how many elements are in your list.



O(n): As the elements in your list increase, the more time it will take for your algorithm to run.



 $O(n^2)$: As the elements in your list increase, the time it will take for your algorithm to run will increase exponentially.



Time Complexity Example 1

```
void funcl(int N)
for(int t = 1; t<=2; t++)
    for(int i=1; i<=N; i++)
        for(int j=1; j<=N; j++)
            /// some tasks
for(int i=1; i<=N; i++)
    /// some tasks
for(int i=1; i<=5; i++)
    /// some tasks
```

Time Complexity Example 2

```
void func2(int N)
for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)
    for(int j=1;(1<<j)<=N;j++)
        /// some tasks
```

Time Complexity Example 3

```
void func2(int N,int K)
for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)
    if(i==K) break;
```

Space Complexity Analysis

Well known data types and their sizes in C++:

| char | 1 byte |
|-----------|---------|
| short int | 2 bytes |
| int | 4 bytes |
| float | 4 bytes |
| double | 8 bytes |
| long long | 8 bytes |

Questions?