

Time Complexity

Data Structures
C++ for C Coders

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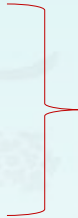
Performance Analysis

The program we write should

1. meet the specification.
2. work correctly.
3. be documented properly.
4. run effectively
5. be readable.

6. use the storage effectively – space

7. run timely – time



space & time complexity

The **space complexity** of a program is the amount of **memory** that it needs to run to completion.

The **time complexity** of a program is the amount of computer **time** that it needs to run to completion.

Performance Analysis

Space complexity:

1. Fixed space requirements : c
 - that do not depend on input size, simple or fixed-size variables
2. Variable space requirements : $S_p(I)$
 - that depend on the instance I , stack, variable

The total space requirement for the program P :

$$S(P) = c + S_p(I)$$

where c is a constant for fixed space and variable space for the instance I .

We are concerned about only $S_p(I)$, but not c . **Why?**

Because we usually **compare** the algorithms of the programs.

Performance Analysis

Space complexity: $S(P) = c + S_p(I)$

Example: $S_{\text{sum}}(n) = ?$

Program 1.11

```
float sum(float list[], int n) {  
    float tempsum = 0;  
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
        tempsum += list[i];  
    return tempsum;  
}
```

$S_{\text{sum}}(n) = 0$ since the C passes list[] by its address.

Performance Analysis

Space complexity: $S(P) = c + S_p(I)$

Example: $S_{\text{rsum}}(n=\text{MAX_SIZE}) = ?$

Program1.12

```
float rsum(float list[], int n) {  
    if (n)  
        return rsum(list, n-1) + list[n-1];  
    return 0;  
}
```

The variable space requirement are for **two** parameters and **one** return address are saved in the system stack **per recursive call**:

$$\text{sizeof}(n) + \text{list[]} \text{ address} + \text{return address} = 12$$

$$S_{\text{sum}}(n) = 12 * n$$

Performance Analysis

Time complexity: The time taken by the program P:

$$T(P) = \text{compile time } c + \text{execution time } T_p(n)$$

Similarly, we are concerned about only $T_p(n)$, but not c .

Example: $T_p(n) = c_a ADD(n) + c_s SUB(n) + c_l LDA(n) + c_{st} STA(n)$

where n – number of execution, c for constant time for operation

°°°
We are not concerned
about this, but ...

Program step: a meaningful program segment whose execution time is independent of the instance characteristics.

Example:

$a = 2;$

⇒ 1 step!!

$a = 2 * b + 3 * c/d - e + f/g/a/b/c ;$

⇒ 1 step!!

Performance Analysis

Example: How many **program steps** required?

Program sum	$2n+3$
<pre>float sum(float list[], int n) { float tempsum = 0; for (int i=0; i<n; i++) tempsum += list[i]; return tempsum; }</pre>	<pre>1 n+1 n 1</pre>

Performance Analysis

Exercise: How many **program steps** required?

Program rsum	$2n + 2$
<pre>float rsum(float list[], int n) { if (n) return rsum(list, n-1) + list[n-1]; return 0; }</pre>	$n + 1$ n 1

Performance Analysis

Comparison:

Program sum

```
float sum(float list[], int n) {  
    float tempsum = 0;  
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
        tempsum += list[i];  
    return tempsum;  
}
```

Program rsum

```
float rsum(float list[], int n) {  
    if (n)  
        return rsum(list, n-1) + list[n-1];  
    return 0;  
}
```

$$2n + 3 > 2n + 2$$

$$sum > rsum$$

$$(iterative) > (recursive)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{iterative} > T_{recursive}$$

Performance Analysis

Example: How many **program steps** required?

Program	sum of matrix
<pre>void add(int a[][MAX_SIZE], int b[][MAX_SIZE], int c[][MAX_SIZE], int rows, int cols) { for(int i=0; i<rows; i++) for(int j=0; j<cols; j++) c[i][j] = a[i][j] + b[i][j]; }</pre>	<pre>rows + 1 rows * (cols+1) rows * cols</pre>

$$\text{step count} = 2 \text{ rows} * \text{cols} + 2 \text{ rows} + 1$$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

Why step count?

It is to compare the **time complexities** of two programs that compute the same function and also to predict the **growth rate** in run time.

Example: Let's compute the step count for three programs and compare their time complexities.

1. $T_{\text{add}}(n)$ – adding two numbers
2. $T_{\text{sum}}(n)$ – adding list of numbers
3. $T_{\text{mtx}}(n)$ – adding two matrix

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

Program add	step count
<pre>float add(int a, int b) { return a + b; }</pre>	1

Program sum of list	step count
<pre>float sum(float list[], int n) { float total = 0; int i; for (i=0; i<n; i++) total += list[i]; return total; }</pre>	1 n + 1 n 1

Program sum of matrix	step count
<pre>void add(int a[][MAX_SIZE], int b[][MAX_SIZE], int c[][MAX_SIZE], int rows, int cols) { for(int i=0; i<rows; i++) for(int j=0; j<cols; j++) c[i][j] = a[i][j] + b[i][j]; }</pre>	rows + 1 rows * (cols+1) rows * cols

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

What is **the exact number of times** `sum++` executed?

	Step count	
<pre>for (i = 1; i <= n*n; i++) for (j = 1; j <= i; j++) sum++;</pre>	$n * n + 1$ $1 + 2 + \dots + n*n + 1$?	

Useful formulas:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + N = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$$

$$1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

What is **the exact number of times** `sum++` executed?

	Step count
<pre>int sum = 0; for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) for (int j = n; j >= i; j--) sum++;</pre>	<pre>1 n + 1 n + (n-1) + (n-2) + ... + 1 ?</pre>

Useful formulas:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + N = N(N+1)/2$$

$$1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

What is **the exact number of times** `sum++` executed?

	Step count
<pre>int sum = 0; while (n > 1) { sum++; n /= 2; }</pre>	$n / 2^k = 1$

We have to find the smallest k such that $n / 2^k = 1$

Useful formulas:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + N = N(N+1)/2$$
$$1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

$$n / 2^k = 1$$
$$n = 2^k$$
$$\log(n) = \log(2^k)$$
$$\log(n) = k$$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

Compute the following series (where $N = 2^{\log N}$):

a) $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + \log_2 N =$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 16 =$$

b) $1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + N =$

$$1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + 16 =$$

Useful formulas:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + N = N(N+1)/2$$

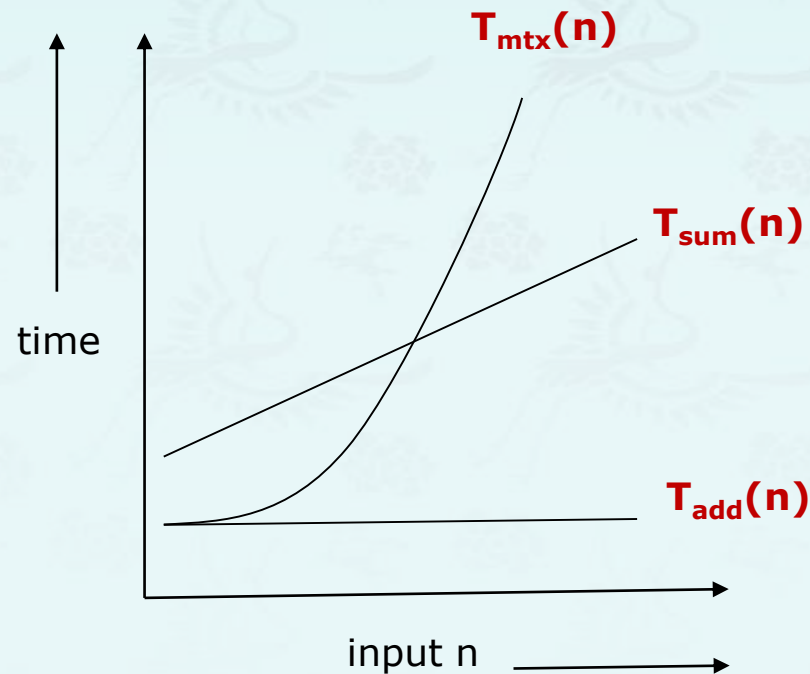
$$1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

$$T_{add}(n) = 2 \quad \rightarrow O(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{sum}(n) &= 1 + 2(n + 1) + 2n + 1 = 4n + 4 \quad \rightarrow O(n) \\ &= c * n + c' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{mtx}(n) &= 2 \text{ rows} * \text{cols} + 2 \text{ rows} + 1 \quad \rightarrow O(n^2) \\ &= a * n^2 + b * n + c \end{aligned}$$

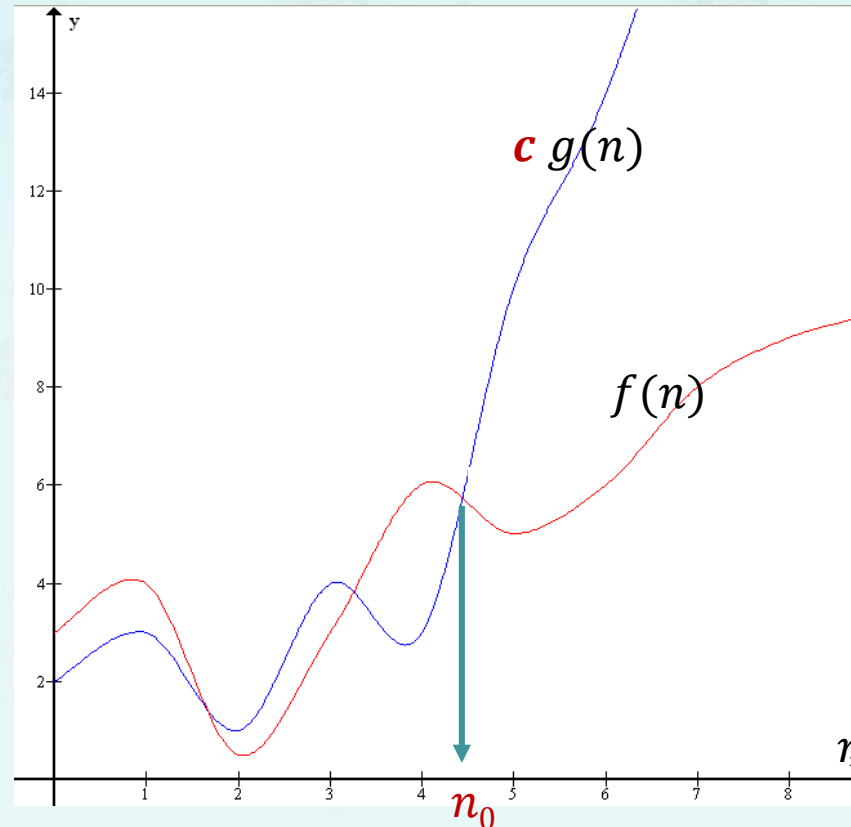


Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

The "Big-Oh" Notation:

Let $f(n)$ and $g(n)$ be functions mapping nonnegative integers to real numbers. We say that **$f(n)$ is $O(g(n))$** iff there are positive constants **c** and **n_0** such that

$$f(n) \leq c g(n), \text{ for } n \geq n_0.$$



$f(n)$ is $O(g(n))$

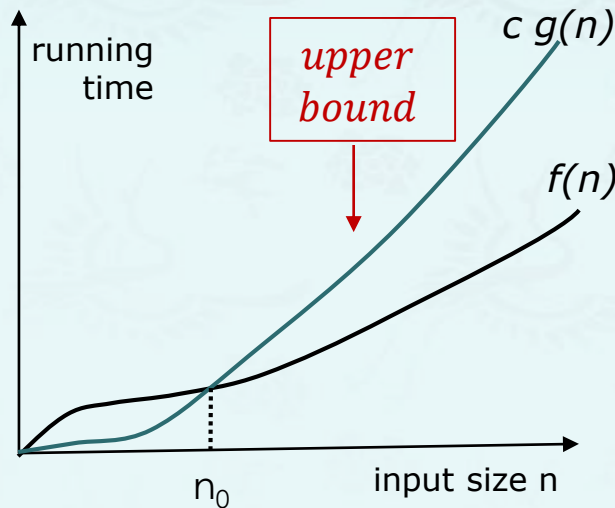
Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

The "Big-Oh" Notation:

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$$f(n) \leq c g(n), \text{ for } n \geq n_0.$$

Then it is pronounced as " $f(n)$ **is big Oh** of $g(n)$ or $f(n) = O(g(n))$ "



Example: Justify that the function **$8n - 2$ is $O(n)$** .

Given $f(n) = 8n - 2$, $g(n) = n$, we need to find **c** and **n_0** such that **$8n - 2 \leq c n$** for every integer $n \geq n_0$.

An easy choice among many is $c = 8$ and $n_0 = 1$. Therefore, $f(n) = 8n - 2$ is **$O(n)$** .

$g(n) = n$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

Examples:

1) $3n + 2 =$

2) $3n + 3 =$

3) $100n + 6 =$

4) $10n^2 + 4n + 2 =$

5) $6 * 2^n + n^2 =$

✖ 6) $3n + 3 =$

✖ 7) $10n^2 + 4n + 2 =$

8) $3n + 2 \neq O(1)$

9) $10n^2 + 4n + 2 \neq O(n)$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

Preferred Big-Oh usage:

- **Pick the tightest bound.** If $f(N) = 5N$, then:

$$f(N) = O(N^5)$$

$$f(N) = O(N^3)$$

$$f(N) = O(N \log N)$$

$$\mathbf{f(N) = O(N)} \leftarrow \text{preferred or right!}$$

- **Ignore constant factors and low order terms:**

$$f(N) = \mathbf{O(N)}, \text{ not } f(N) = O(5N)$$

$$f(N) = \mathbf{O(N^3)}, \text{ not } f(N) = O(N^3 + N^2 + 15)$$

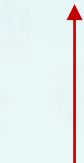
- Wrong: $f(N) \leq O(g(N))$
- Wrong: $f(N) \geq O(g(N))$
- **Right:** $\mathbf{f(N) = O(g(N))}$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

Suppose two algorithms, A and B, solving the same problem have the running time of $O(n)$ and $O(n^2)$, respectively.
Then algorithm A is asymptotically better than algorithm B.

$$\times O(1) < O(\log n) < O(n) < O(n \log n) < O(n^2) < O(n^3) < O(2^n)$$

constant



정수함수

logarithmic



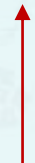
대수

linear



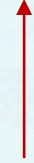
선형함수

linearithmic



선형대수
loglinear

quadratic

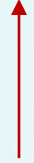


2/3승함수

cubic



exponential



지수함수

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

[Omega] $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ iff there exist positive constants c and n_0 such that

$$f(n) \geq c g(n), \text{ for } n \geq n_0.$$

Example: Let's suppose we have

$$f(n) = 5n^2 + 2n + 1$$

$$g(n) = n^2$$

For all $n \geq 0$, this $(2n + 1)$ will be \geq to 1, **if** we have $c = 5$ and $n_0 = 0$.

Then, $5n^2 \leq f(n)$, for all $n \geq 0$

Therefore, we can say that the time complexity of $f(n)$ is $\Omega(n^2)$;

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

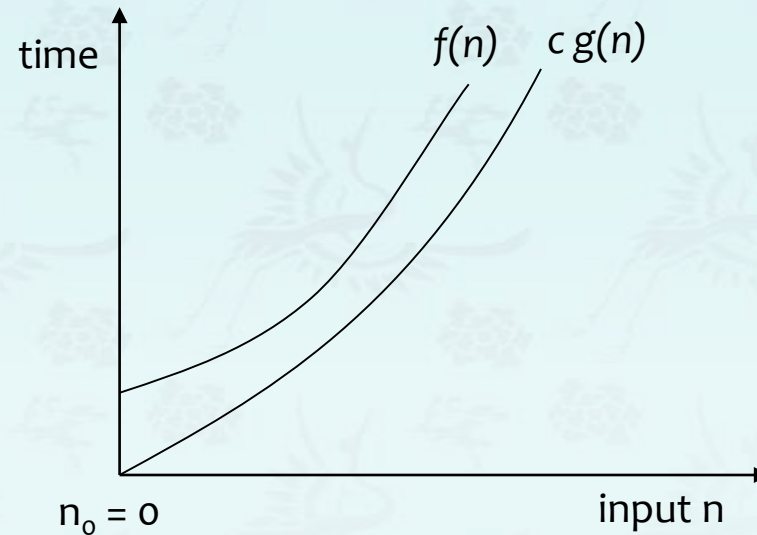
[Omega] $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ iff there exist positive constants c and n_0 such that

$$f(n) \geq c g(n), \text{ for } n \geq n_0.$$

Example: Let's suppose we have

$$f(n) = 5n^2 + 2n + 1$$

$$g(n) = n^2$$



❖ **Omega** notation gives us the **lower bound** of the growth rate of a function.

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

[Omega] $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ iff there exist positive constants c and n_0 such that

$$f(n) \geq c g(n), \text{ for } n \geq n_0.$$

Example:

1) $3n + 2 = \Omega(n)$ since $3n + 2 \geq 3n$ for $n \geq 1$

2) $3n + 3 = \Omega(n)$ since $3n + 3 \geq 3n$ for $n \geq 1$

3) $100n + 6 = \Omega(n)$ since $100n + 6 \geq 100n$ for $n \geq 1$

4) $100n^2 + 4n + 2 = \Omega(n^2)$ since $100n^2 + 4n + 2 \geq n^2$ for $n \geq 1$

5) $6 * 2^n + n^2 = \Omega(2^n)$ since $6 * 2^n + n^2 \geq 2^n$ for $n \geq 1$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

[Theta] $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ iff there exist positive constants c and n_0 such that

$$c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n), \text{ for } n \geq n_0.$$

Example: Let's suppose we have

$$f(n) = 5n^2 + 2n + 1$$

$$g(n) = n^2$$

Then, we can choose $c_1 = 5, c_2 = 8$, and $n_0 = 1$; and our inequality will hold. Therefore we can say that the time complexity of

$$f(n) = 5n^2 + 2n + 1 = \Theta(n^2)$$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

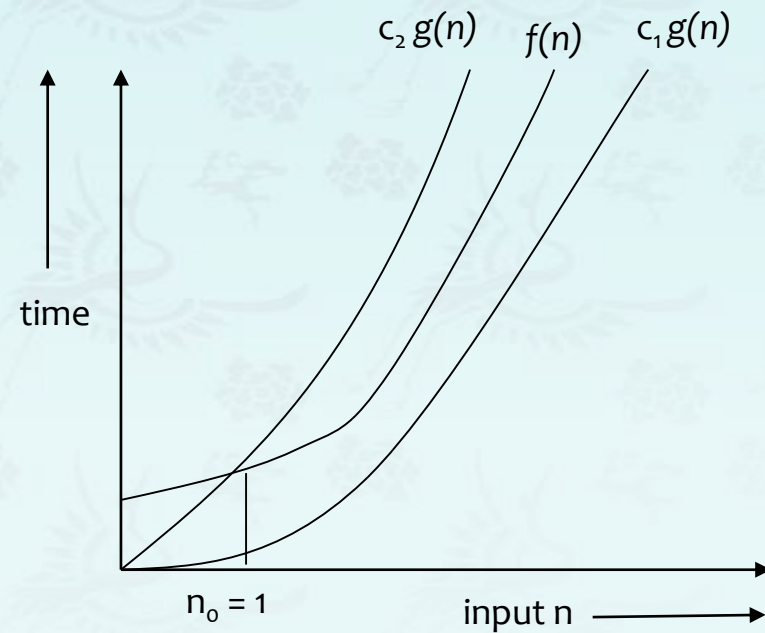
[Theta] $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ iff there exist positive constants c and n_0 such that

$$c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n), \text{ for } n \geq n_0.$$

Example: Let's suppose we have

$$f(n) = 5n^2 + 2n + 1$$

$$g(n) = n^2$$



❖ **Θ notation** best describes or give the best idea about the growth rate of the function because it gives us a **tight bound** unlike **O and Ω** which give us **upper bound** and **lower bound**, respectively.

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

[Theta] $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ iff there exist positive constants c and n_0 such that

$$c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n), \text{ for } n \geq n_0.$$

Example:

1) $3n + 2 = \Theta(n)$

since $3n \leq 3n + 2 \leq 4n$ for all $n \geq 2$, $c_1 = 3$, $c_2 = 4$, and $n_0 = 2$

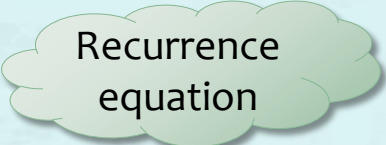
2) $3n + 3 = \Theta(n)$

3) $10n^2 + 4n + 2 = \Theta(n^2)$

4) $6 * 2^n + n^2 = \Theta(2^n)$

5) $10 * \log n + 4 = \Theta(\log n)$

Performance Analysis – Linear search



Recurrence equation

The time complexity of the linear search:

- **Best Case:** Find at first place - one comparison
- **Worst Case:** Find at n th place or not at all - n comparisons
- **Average Case:** It is shown below that this case takes - $(n+1)/2$ comparisons

- In considering the average case there are n cases that can occur, i.e. find at the first place, the second place, the third place and so on up to the n th place. If found at the i th place then i comparisons are required. Hence the average number of comparisons over these n cases is:

$$\text{average} = (1 + 2 + 3 \dots + n) / n$$

$$= n(n + 1)/2 / n,$$

$$\text{since } (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n) \text{ is equal to } n(n + 1)/2.$$

Hence linear search is an order(n) process or $T(n) = O(n)$.

Recurrence Relations

Recurrence Relations is an equation that recursively defines a sequence or multidimensional array of values, once one or more initial terms are given: each further term of the sequence or array is defined as a function of the preceding terms.

For example:

$$T(1) = c$$

$$T(n) = T(n - 1) + c$$

Useful formulas:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + N = N(N+1)/2$$

$$1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$



Performance Analysis – Linear search

Recurrence
equation

We may describe that the time complexity of the linear search is

$$T(1) = c$$

$$T(n) = T(n - 1) + c$$

- The cost of searching **n** elements is the cost of looking at **1** element, plus the cost of searching **n - 1** elements.
- Let's "telescoping" a few of these:

$$T(n) = T(n - 1) + c$$

$$T(n - 1) = T(n - 2) + c$$

$$T(n - 2) = T(n - 3) + c$$

...

$$T(2) = T(1) + c$$

- Then add each side,

$$T(n) = T(1) + (n - 1)c$$

$$T(n) = c + nc - c$$

$$T(n) = O(n)$$

Performance Analysis – Selection sort

Recurrence
equation

$$T(1) = 1$$
$$T(n) = n + T(n - 1)$$

```
public static void selectionSort(int[]a) {           // Java syntax
    int min;
    for (int i = 0; i < a.length-1; i++)
        min = i;
        for (int j = i+1; j < a.length; j++)
            if (a[j] < a[min])
                min = j;
        swap(a[i], a[min]);    // exchange a[i] with a[min] found
    }
}
```


Performance Analysis – Selection sort

Recurrence
equation

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(n) = n + T(n - 1)$$

- **Unfolding** makes repeated substitutions applying the recursive rule until the base case is reached.

Substitute $n-1$ everywhere we see an n in the recurrence relation:

$$T(n - 1) = (n - 1) + T(n - 2)$$

$$T(n) = n + (n - 1) + T(n - 2)$$

Making this substitution one more time we get

$$T(n) = n + (n - 1) + (n - 2) + T(n - 3)$$

We repeat this process until we reaches $T(1)$, base case

$$T(n) = n + (n - 1) + \dots + (n - (n - 2)) + \boxed{}$$

$$T(n) = n + (n - 1) + \dots + 2 + \boxed{}$$

$$= n + (n - 1) + \dots + 2 + 1$$

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

$$= O(n^2)$$

Performance Analysis – Selection sort

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(n) = n + T(n - 1)$$

- **Telescoping**

$$T(n) = n + T(n - 1)$$

$$T(n - 1) = n - 1 + T(n - 2)$$

$$T(n - 2) = n - 2 + T(n - 3)$$

...

$$T(2) = 2 + T(1)$$

- **Add all terms in each side and cancel the equal terms, then it becomes**

$$T(n) = n + (n - 1) + \dots + 2 + T(1)$$

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

$$= O(n^2)$$

Performance Analysis – Binary search

Base case: $T(1) = O(1) = 1$

Recurrence
equation

Recurrence: Let suppose that $T(n) = 1 + \square$ where n is $hi - lo$

- $O(\log n)$ where n is *array.length*
- Solve *recurrence equation* to know that...

```
// returns whether k is in array, array a is sorted
boolean binarySearch(int *a, int k, size){
    return _binarySearch(a,k,0,size-1);
}

boolean _binarySearch(int *a, int k, int lo, int hi) {
    int mid = (hi+lo)/2;
    if (lo==hi) return false;
    if (a[mid]==k) return true;
    if (a[mid]< k) return _binarySearch(a,k,mid+1,hi);
    else return _binarySearch(a,k,lo,mid-1);
}
```

Performance Analysis – Binary search

Base case: $T(1) = O(1) = 1$

Recurrence: Let suppose that $T(n) = 1 + T(\frac{n}{2})$ where n is *hi – lo*

- $O(\log n)$ where n is *array.length*

1. Determine the recurrence relation. What is the base case?

$$T(n) = 1 + T(n/2)$$

telescoping 

$$= T(1)$$

2. Sum up the left and right sides of the equations above:

$$T(n) += (\text{red underline}) + T(1)$$

3. Cross out the equal terms to simplify. How many 1's on the right side?

$$T(n) =$$
$$=$$

Therefore the time complexity of binary search is $T(n)$ is $O(\log n)$

Performance Analysis – Binary search

Base case: $T(1) = O(1) = 1$

Recurrence: Let suppose that $T(n) = 1 + T(\frac{n}{2})$ where n is $hi - lo$

- $O(\log n)$ where n is *array.length*

1. Determine the recurrence relation. What is the base case?

$$T(n) = 1 + T(n/2)$$

$$T(n/2) = 1 + T(n/4)$$

$$T(n/4) = 1 + T(n/8)$$

...

$$T(4) = 1 + T(2)$$

$$T(2) = 1 + T(1)$$

telescoping \longrightarrow

2. Sum up the left and right sides of the equations above:

$$T(n) += (\text{red underline}) + T(1)$$

3. Cross out the equal terms to simplify. How many 1's on the right side?

$$T(n) =$$
$$=$$

Therefore the time complexity of binary search is $T(n)$ is $O(\log n)$

Performance Analysis – Binary search

Base case: $T(1) = O(1) = 1$

Recurrence: Let suppose that $T(n) = 1 + T(\frac{n}{2})$ where n is *hi – lo*

- $O(\log n)$ where n is *array.length*

1. Determine the recurrence relation. What is the base case?

$$T(n) = 1 + T(n/2)$$

$$T(n/2) = 1 + T(n/4)$$

$$T(n/4) = 1 + T(n/8)$$

...

$$T(4) = 1 + T(2)$$

$$T(2) = 1 + T(1)$$

telescoping \longrightarrow

2. Sum up the left and right sides of the equations above:

$$T(n) = (1 + 1 + \dots + 1) + T(1)$$

3. Cross out the equal terms to simplify. How many 1's on the right side?

$$T(n) = \log_2 n + T(1)$$

$$= \log_2 n + 1$$

Therefore the time complexity of binary search is $T(n)$ is $O(\log n)$

Performance Analysis – Binary search

Base case: $T(1) = O(1) = 1$

Recurrence: Let suppose that $T(n) = 1 + T(\frac{n}{2})$ where n is *hi – lo*

- $O(\log n)$ where n is *array.length*

1. Determine the recurrence relation. What is the base case?

$$T(n) = 1 + T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \quad T(1) = 1$$

2. "**Unfolding**" the original relation to find an equivalent general expression in terms of the number of expansions.

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 1 + 1 + T(n/4) \\ &= 1 + 1 + 1 + T(n/8) \\ &= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + T(n/16) \\ &= 1 + \dots + 1 + T(n/n) \end{aligned}$$

← How many 1's here?

Performance Analysis – Binary search

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$$\begin{aligned} &2^2 \leftarrow \\ &2^3 \leftarrow \text{number of 1's} \\ &2^4 \leftarrow \\ &2^n \leftarrow \\ &\mathbf{2^k} \end{aligned}$$

Performance Analysis – Binary search

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Find a closed-form expression by setting the number of expansions to a value which reduces the problem to a base case

$$n/(2^k) = 1 \text{ means } n = 2^k \rightarrow \mathbf{k = \log_2 n}$$

So $T(n) = 1 \log_2 n + 1$ (get to base case and do it)

So $T(n)$ is $\mathbf{O(\log n)}$

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

Asymptotic Analysis:

Suppose that two algorithms, A and B, solving the same problem have the running time of $O(n)$ and $O(n^2)$, respectively. Then this implies that algorithm A is **asymptotically better** than algorithm B.

We can use the **big-Oh** notation to order classes of functions by **asymptotic growth rate**.

Seven functions below are often used and ordered by increasing growth rate.

※ $O(1) < O(\log n) < O(n) < O(n \log n) < O(n^2) < O(n^3) < O(2^n)$

n	log n	n	n log n	n^2	n^3	2^n
1	0	1	0	1	1	2
2	1	2	2	4	8	4
4	2	4	8	16	64	16
8	3	8	24	64	512	256
16	4	16	64	256	4,096	65,536
32	5	32	160	1,024	32,768	4,294,967,296
64	6	64	384	4,096	262,144	1.84×10^{19}
128	7	128	896	16,384	2,097,152	3.40×10^{38}
256	8	256	2,048	65,536	16,777,216	1.15×10^{77}

※ Even if we achieve a dramatic speed-up in hardware, we still cannot overcome the handicap of an asymptotically slow program.

Asymptotic notation (O, Ω, Θ) - 점금표기법

Example: Running time estimates - empirical analysis

- Laptop executes 10^8 compares/second
- Supercomputer executes 10^{12} compares/second

use a reasonable time unit

	Insertion sort (N^2)			Merge sort ($N \log_2 N$)		
N	Thousand	Million	Billion	Thousand	Million	Billion
Laptop	Instant	2.8 hours		Instant	1 sec	
Super Com	Instant	1 sec		Instant	Instant	Instant

$$\log_{10} 2 \cong 0.3$$
$$86,400 \text{sec/day}$$

※ **Bottom line:** Good algorithms are better than supercomputers.

Data Structures

- *performance analysis - time complexity*