## **AOA PRACTICALS**

<u>ALGORITHM</u>	TIME COMPLEXITY
INSERTION SORT	O(n²) worst
	O(n) best
SELECTION SORT	O(n²) all 3 cases
MERGE SORT - DAC	θ(n*logn) all 3 cases
BINARY SEARCH - DAC	log(n) avg and worst
QUICK SORT - DAC	O(n*logn) avg and best;
	O(n²) worst
FRACTIONAL KNAPSACK	O(n*log(n))
- GREEDY METHOD APPROACH	
0-1 KNAPSACK PROBLEM	O(n*W)
- DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING	
DIJKSTRA'S	O(V <sup>2</sup> )
- SINGLE SOURCE SHORTEST PATH	can be reduced to O(E*log(V))
- GREEDY METHOD APPROACH	
BELLMAN FORD	O(V*E)
- SINGLE SOURCE SHORTEST PATH	
- DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING	. 2
FLYOD WARSHALL'S	O(V <sup>3</sup> )
- ALL PAIR SHORTEST PATH	
LCS	O(m*n) worst
- LONGEST COMMON SUBSEQUENCE	
- DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING	7 ( 1)
N QUEEN	O(n!)
- BACKTRACKING	0 (00)
SUM OF SUBSET PROBLEM	O(2 <sup>n</sup> )
- BACKTRACKING	
RABIN KARP	O(n+m) average and best-case;
- STRING MATCHING ALGORITHM KMP	O(n*m) worst-case
	O(m+n) both worst and best;
- PATTERN SEARCHING ALGORITHM	which is linear time complexity
TSP - DYNAMIC PROG	O(N <sup>2</sup> * 2 <sup>n</sup> )
MULTISTAGE GRAPH	O(V+E)
- DYNAMIC PROG	
GRAPH COLOURING - BACKTRACKING	O(m <sup>v</sup> )
NAÏVE STRING MATCHING	O(n*m)