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Course : Design of algorithms

Course Code : CSC 3007

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① String matching Program to check whether the given pattern is matched in the Original string or not.

Source Code:

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int Stringmatch(string t, string p, int n, int m)
```

```
{
```

```
    int j, i;
```

```
    for(i=0; i<n-m; i++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        j=0;
```

```
        while (j<m && p[j]==t[i+j])
```

```
        { j++;
```

```
        }
```



```

    if (j == m)
        return i;
    }
    return -1;
}

```

```

main()
{
    String text, Pattern;
    int i, j, n, m, found;

    cout << "Enter the text : ";
    cin >> text;
    cout << "Enter the Pattern : ";
    cin >> Pattern;

    n = text.length();
    m = Pattern.length();

    found = stringmatch(text, Pattern, n, m);

    if (found != -1)
        cout << "The string is found at  
the index : " << found;
}

```

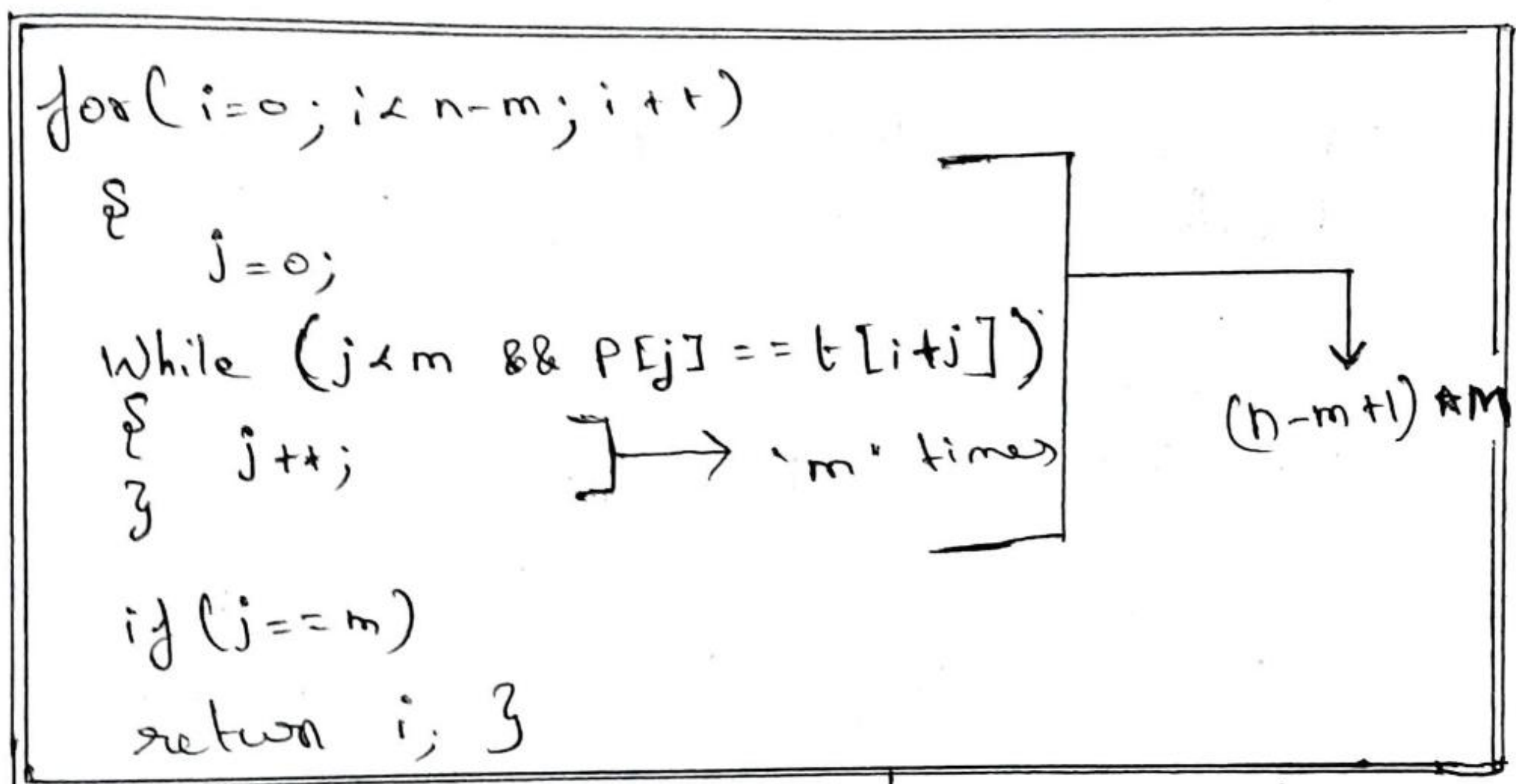

else

cout << "the string is not found in
the given text";

}

Analysing the time complexity of
the program.

Lets take the loop:-



→ Here the while condition execute
'm' times the inner loop

→ With combination of both "for" and
'while' loop it execute the inner
statement by $(n-m+1) * m$ is time
complexity of this programme.

Given a Pattern 'M' characters in length
and a text 'N' characters in length

Worst Case:

Compare pattern to each substring
of text of length m . for eg $m = 3$.

59.

① KKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKA → text
 ↓ ↓
 KA

② KKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK
 ↓ ↓
 KKA - - - - - → pattern

③

.....

.....

KKKKKKKKKKKKKA

 KKA

Total no. of comparisons : $m(n-m+1)$

Worst case time complexity: $O(mn)$

Best Case :

* Given a pattern 'm' characters in length and a text 'n' characters in length;

★ Best Case if Pattern found :
Finds Pattern in first M positions of
texts. For example " $M=3$ "

① $\underline{KKA}KKKKKKKK \rightarrow \text{text}$
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$
 $\underline{KKA} \rightarrow \text{Pattern}$

Only 3 comparisons made.

Total no. of comparisons : M

Best Case time complexity: $O(M)$

The Random or Average Case : $\Theta(n+m)$
time complexity

If the Pattern not found or found at
after many comparisons it comes
under worst case:

② Code segment to depict O , Ω , Θ :-

Source code :-

```
#include <iostream.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int i, j, n = 5;
```

time complexity

1 "for assignment statement".

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

n+1 is time complexity

```
    {
```

```
        for (j = 1; j <= n; j++)
```

n times

```
        {
```

```
            cout << j;
```

n^2

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Total time complexity :- $n^2 + n + 1$

(O) upper bound :- $O(n^2 + n + 1) = O(n^2)$

(Ω) lower bound :- $\Omega(n^2 + n + 1) = \Omega(1)$

(Θ) Average bound :- $\Theta(n^2 + n + 1) \Rightarrow \Theta(n)$

Asymptotic notation:-

Asymptotic notations are the expressions that are used to represent the complexity of an algorithm.

Types:-

- 1) Big-O notation (O) - Big O notation specifically describes worst case scenario.
(upper bound)
- 2) Omega Notation (Ω) - Omega (Ω) notation specifically describes best case scenario.
(lower bound)
- 3) Theta Notation (Θ) - This notation represents the average complexity of an algorithm.
(Average bound)

3. $15n^3 + 6n^2 + 5n + 3$ is $O(n^3)$

Soln

$$f(n) \in O(g(n))$$

if $f(n) \leq C \cdot g(n)$ for all $n \geq n_0$ where C and n_0 are positive constants.

$$f(n) = 15n^3 + 6n^2 + 5n + 3 \quad g(n) = n^3$$

$$f(n) \leq C \times g(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

Let us Assume $n_0 = 1$, $C = ?$

$$\Rightarrow 15n^3 + 6n^2 + 5n + 3 \leq C \cdot n^3 \text{ for all } n \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 + \frac{6}{n} + \frac{5}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^3} \leq C \text{ for all } n \geq 1$$

$$15 + \frac{6}{1} + \frac{5}{1^2} + \frac{3}{1^3} \Rightarrow 15 + 6 + 5 + 3 \Rightarrow 29$$

$$\boxed{\therefore 29 \leq C \text{ for all } n \geq 1}$$

So Let us assume $n_0 = 1$, $C \geq 29$
for eg. take $C = 30$

$$\Rightarrow 15n^3 + 6n^2 + 5n + 3 \leq 30 \cdot n^3 \text{ for all } n \geq 1$$

$$\div n^3 \Rightarrow 15 + \frac{6}{n} + \frac{5}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^3} \leq 30 \text{ for all } n \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 29 \leq 30 \text{ for all } n \geq 1$$

$$\therefore f(n) \in O(g(n)) \rightarrow 15n^3 + 6n^2 + 5n + 3 \in O(n^3)$$