Name: Prerna Sunil Jadhav

Sap 10: 60004220127

Batch: 622

course: Advance Algorithm lab

EXP 1C

AIM: Perform Amortized Analysis using Potential Method.

THEORY: According to computational complexity theory, the potential method is defined as:

A method implemented to analyze the amortized time and space complexity of a data smichne, a measure of its performance over sequence of operations that diminates the cost of infrequent but expensive operations.

from the algorithm's or data smcture's present State.

The potential technique chooses a function of that changes the data smowner states into non-negetive values.

Junchion should be able to maintain the brack of the prechanged time.

an be saved up to cover expensive operation

- Intriguingly, though it simply depends on of the history of the computation that led to that state. - we then define the amortized time of an operation as: 1/49 $c + \phi(a) - \phi(a)$, where is the original cost of the operation and a and a' are the states of the data smoture before and after the operation, Mind of respectively to considerate example it a As a result, the amorbized time is calculated as the actual time plus the prospective time and space complexity of spans smit -> The amortized time of each operation should ideally se low when defined conclusion: Hence, we studied the potential oursent powherd, brothord, tradeulated theretage . The petential technique chooses a fulction of that charges the data showness states into ? At each stage in the computation, the fotonical of unchion should be able to maintee a the hack of the predomed time. It calculates the amount of it me that can be saved up to cover expensive sounding



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Academic Year: 2022-2023

Name:	Prerna Sunil Jadhav
Sap Id:	60004220127
Class:	T. Y. B. Tech (Computer Engineering)
Course:	Advance Algorithm Laboratory
Course Code:	DJ19CEL602
Experiment No.:	01-C

AIM: Perform Amortized Analysis of Multipop / Dynamic Tables / Binary Counter using Aggregate, Accounting and Potential method. (Amortized Analysis)

1C) Amortized Analysis (Potential method)

CODE:

```
def potential(n):
    size = 1
    total = 0
    dcost = 0
    icost = 0
    bank = 0
    phi = 0
    ci = 0
    phi_prev = 0
    print("Elements\tDoubling Copying Cost\tInsertion Cost\tTotal
Cost\t\tBank\t\tSize\t\tPhi\t\tCi")
    for i in range(1, n + 1):
        icost = 1
        if i > size:
            size *= 2
            dcost = i - 1
        total = icost + dcost
        phi = 2 * i - size
        ci = total + phi - phi_prev
        bank += (3 - total)
        print(i, "\t\t\t", dcost, "\t\t", icost, "\t", total, "\t\t\t",
bank, "\t\t", size, "\t\t", phi, "\t\t", ci)
        icost = 0
        dcost = 0
        phi_prev = phi
potential(10)
```



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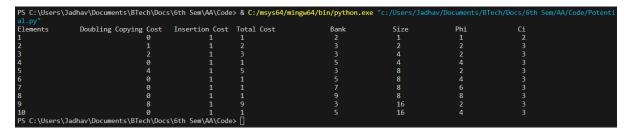
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OUTPUT:



CONCLUSION: Hence we studied amortized analysis-Potential method.