

# DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS LAB

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BATCH: A

BRANCH: CSE DS

EXPT. NO.: 1A

AIM: To implement the various functions e.g., linear, non-linear, quadratic, exponential etc.

CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
double f1(int i){
    return pow((3.0/2.0),i);
}
double f2(int i){
    return pow(i,3);
}
double f3(int i){
    return i;
}
double f4(int i){
    return pow(2,i);
}
double f5(int i){
    return log(i);
}
double f6(int i){
    return (i*(log(i)));
}
double f7(int i){
    return (i *(pow(2,i)));
}
double f8(int i){
    return (pow(log(i),2));
}
double f9(int i){
    return ((log(i)/log(2)));
}
double f10(int i){
    return (i*(log(i)/log(2)));
}
int main()
{
    printf("input | f1 | f2 | f3 | f4 | f5 | f6 | f7 | f8 | f9 | f10 |\n");
```

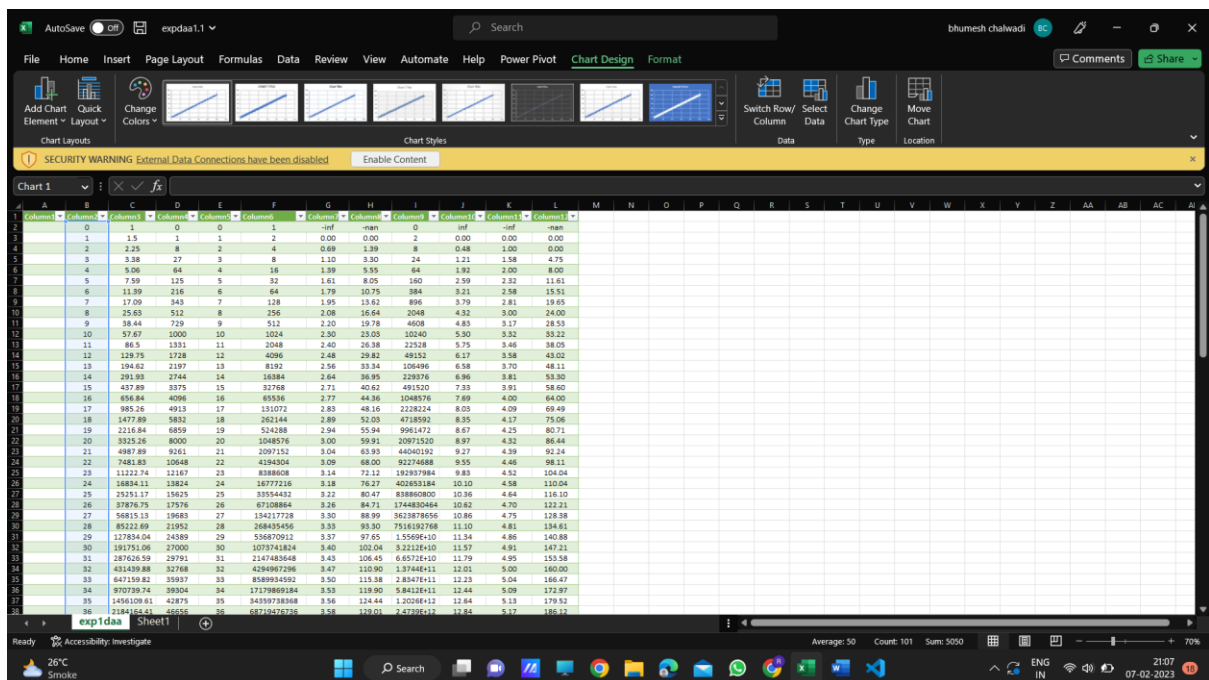
```

for(int i=0;i<101;i++){
    //printf("%3d--> %.2f %.2f %.2f %.2f
",i,f1(i),f2(i),f3(i),f4(i));
    printf("%3d    ",i);
    printf("%.2f ", f1(i));
    printf("%.2f ", f2(i));
    printf("%.2f ", f3(i));
    printf("%.2f ", f4(i));
    printf("%.2f ", f5(i));
    printf("%.2f ", f6(i));
    printf("%.2f ", f7(i));
    printf("%.2f ", f8(i));
    printf("%.2f ", f9(i));
    printf("%.2f\n", f10(i));
}

return 0;
}

```

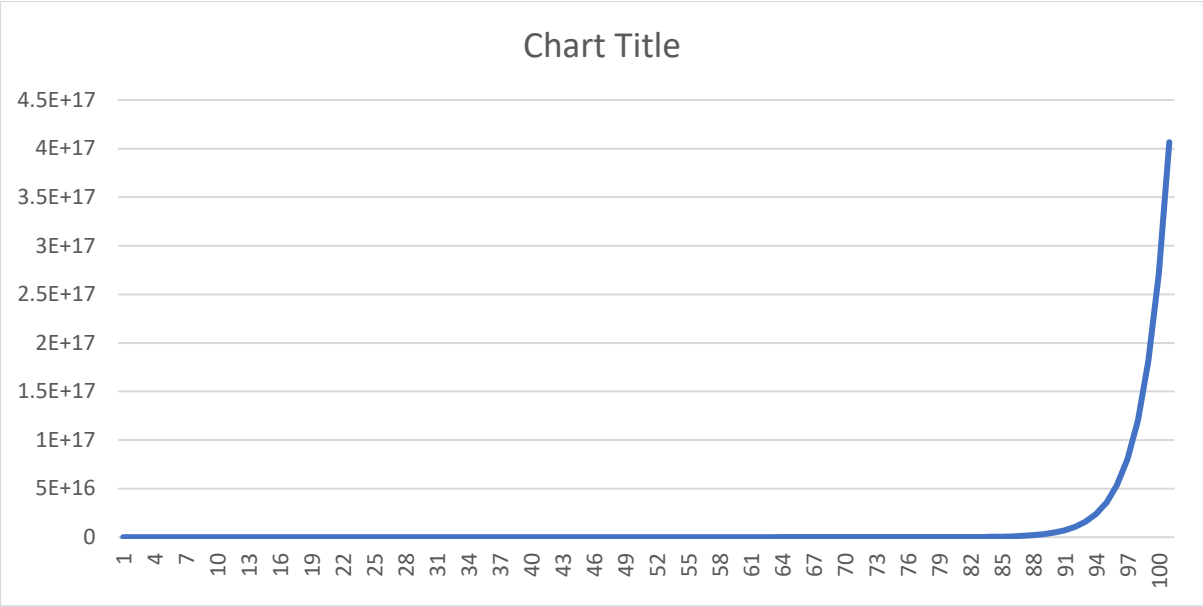
## EXECUTION AND OUTPUT:



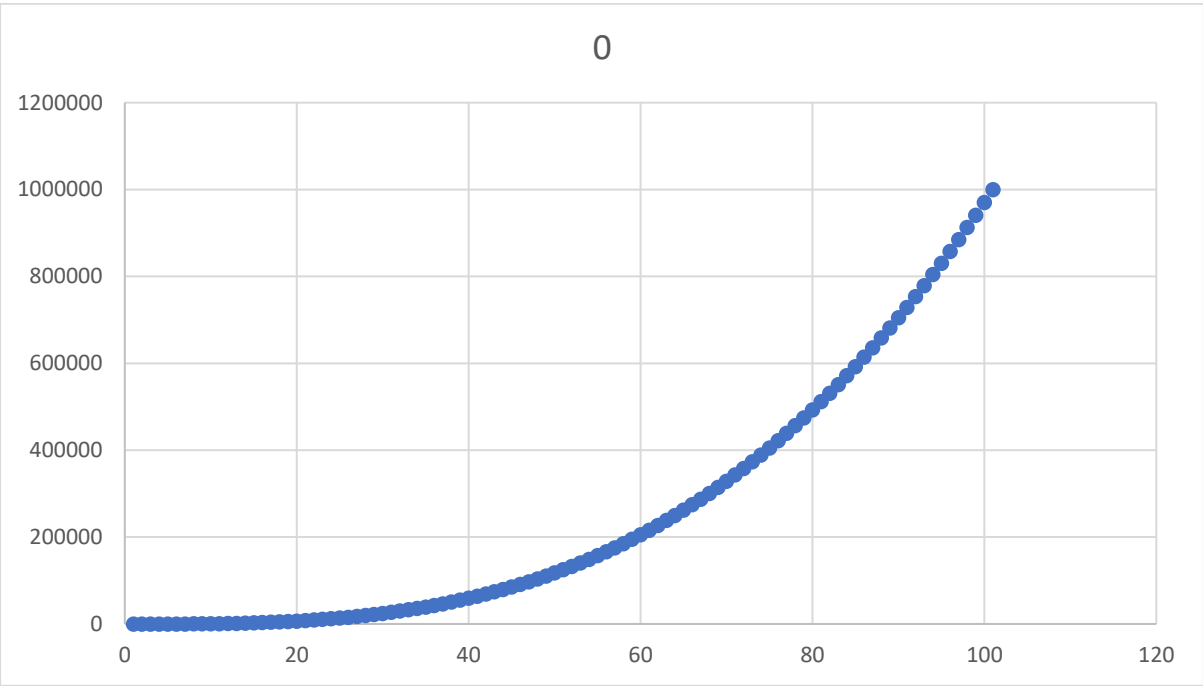


In the following discussion, n is a non-negative integer.

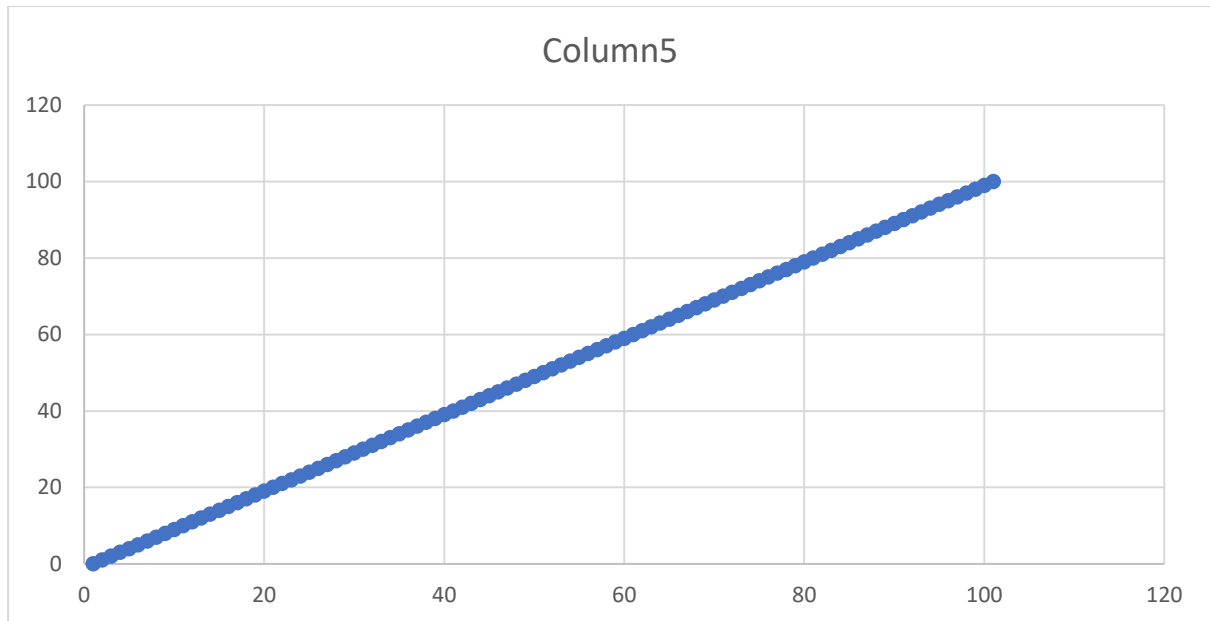
Function 1 is  $(\frac{3}{2})^n$  where n is from 0 to 100



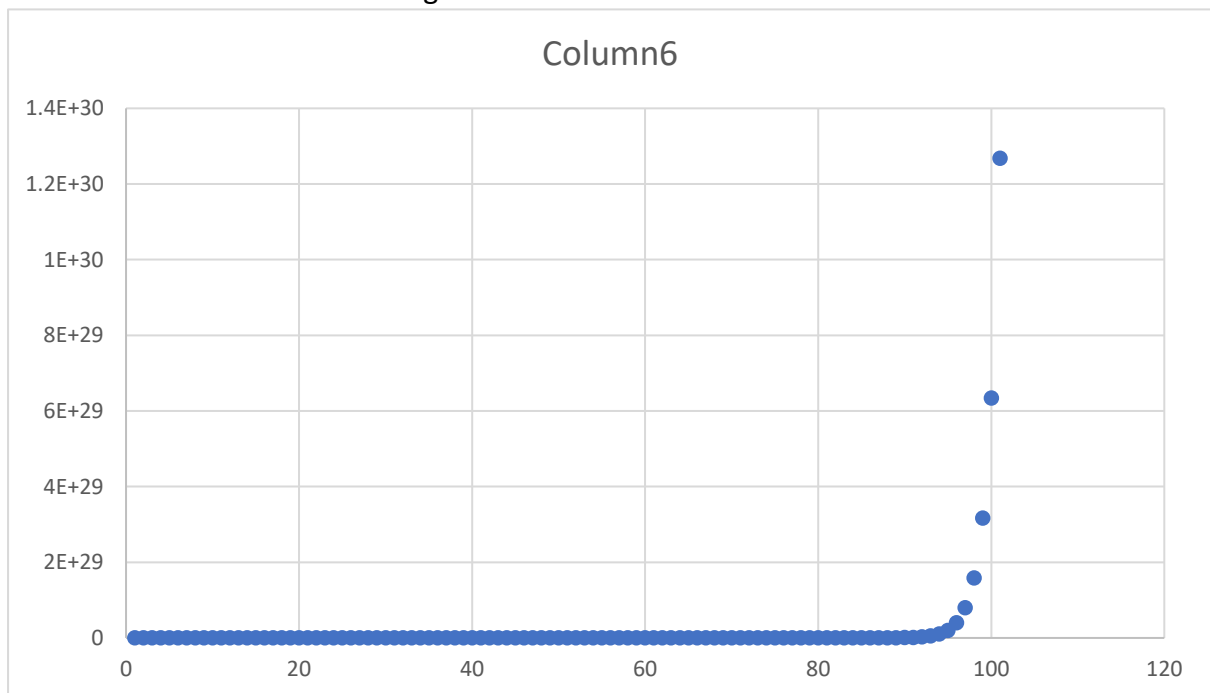
Function 2 is  $n^3$  where n is from 0 to 100



**Function 3 is n where n is from 0 to 100**



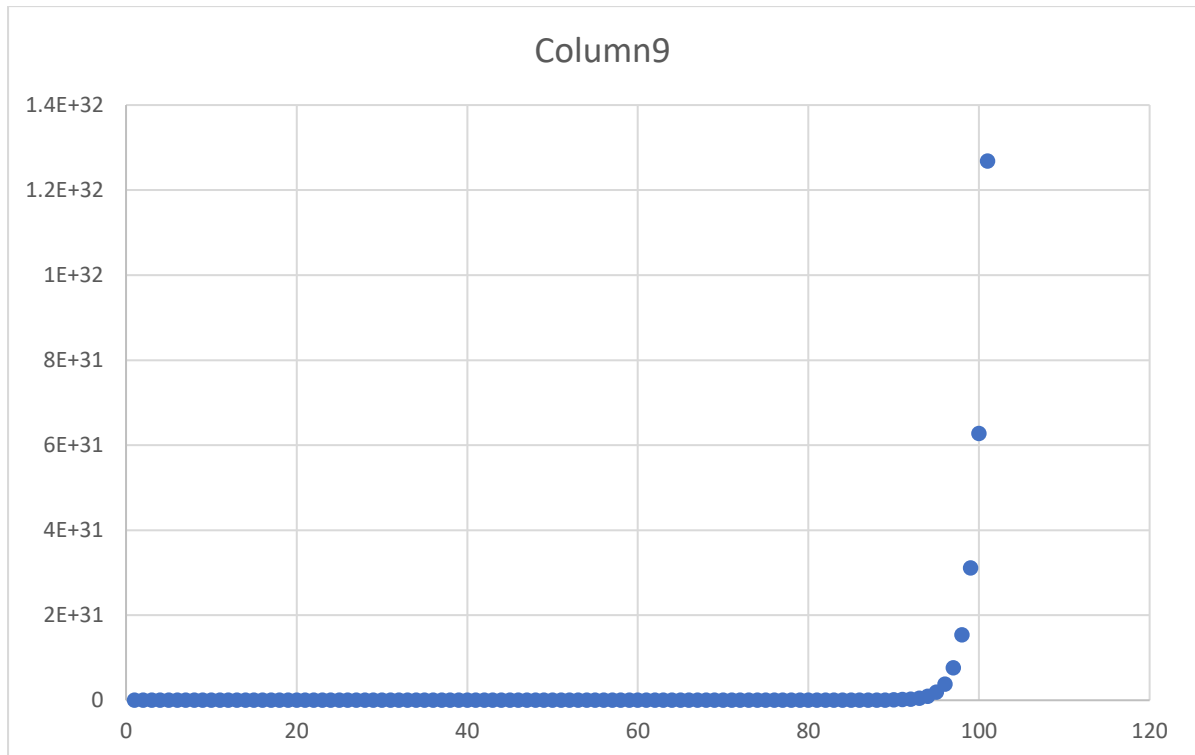
**Function 4 is  $2^n$  where n belong to 0 to 100**



**Function 5 is  $(\log n)$  where  $n$  is from 0 to 100**

**Function 6 is  $n(\log n)$  where  $n$  is from 0 to 100**

**Function 7 is  $n \cdot 2^n$  where  $n$  is from 0 to 100**



**Function 8 is  $(\log n)^2$  where  $n$  is from 0 to 100**

**Function 9 is  $(\log n)/\log 2$  where  $n$  is from 0 to 100**

**Function 10 is  $n \cdot ((\log n)/(\log 2))$  where  $n$  is from 0 to 100**

**CONCLUSION:**

Final list of all functions in increasing order of their growth rates:

1.  $(3/2)^n$
2.  $n^3$
3.  $n$
4.  $2^n$
5.  $(\log n)$
6.  $n(\log n)$
7.  $n \cdot 2^n$
8.  $(\log n)^2$
9.  $(\log n)/\log 2$
10.  $n \cdot ((\log n)/(\log 2))$