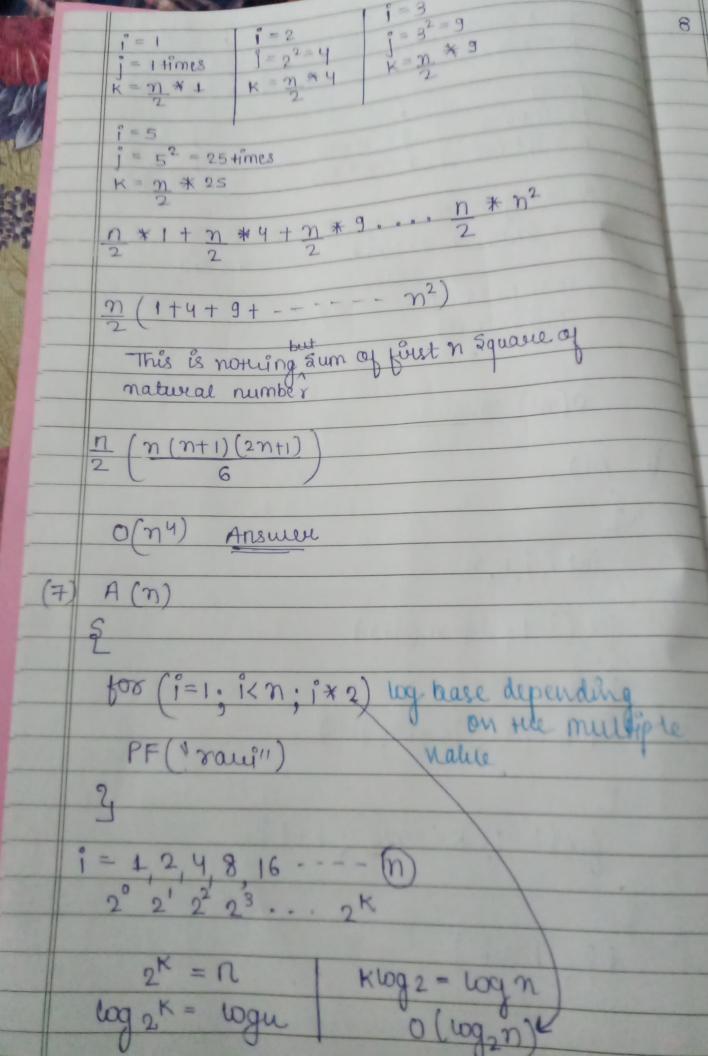
DSA 90 days challenge Time Complexity Time complexity is a type of compulational complexity that describe the time required to Execute an algorithm. of an algorithm is the amount of time it takes for each statement to complete. It is highly dependent on the Size of the processed data. Algorithm 1=1,5=1; for (i=4 ton) Pf (1 Ravi ") → n 0(1 2. A(n) Sum of natural inti, i; K = (Jn) Pf (rawi) 0 (2

tor (j=1; iz=n; i++) PF (" raw); -> Nm O(Vn). Answer int i, j, k, n;
for (i=1; ik=n; i++) for (j=1; j<=i; j++) for (K=1, K<=100, K++) PF (" Raw");

|
$$i = 1$$
 | $i = 2$ | $i = 3$ | $i = 1$ | $i = 1$ | $i = 1$ | $i = 2$ | $i = 3$ | $i = 3$ | $i = 3$ | $i = 1$ | $i = 1$ | $i = 1$ | $i = 3$ | $i = 1$ | $i = 3$ | $i = 1$ | i



8 A() intijk; n/2 - for (i=m , i<=m; i++) $n/2 - \{0\} (j=1; i < n; j++)$ log_n- for (K=1; K<n; K=K*2) PF ("Rawi") n * n * wg n [0 (n² log2 n)] 9. A() inti, j, K; $\{0\times (i=n), i\leq n\}$; $i+1) \rightarrow n|_2$ \$08 (i=1; j<=n; j=2*j) → log2n for (K=1, K<=n; K=K*2) -> wgn m/2 (log2n)2 0 (n (log2n)2 Answer