

# Resizing Array Computations

# Stack: resizing-array implementation

- Q. How to grow array?
- A. If array is full, create a new array of **twice** the size, and copy items.

↙ "repeated doubling"

Array accesses to insert first  $N = 2^i$  items.  $N + (2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + N) \sim 3N$



1 array access  
per push



k array accesses to double to size k

**(ignoring cost to create new array)**

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- Array accesses to insert first  $N = 2^i$  items.  $N + (2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + N) = 3N - 2$   

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 1 array access  
per push

$\uparrow$   
 k array accesses to double to size k  
**(ignoring cost to create new array)**

- Array accesses to insert first  $N = 2^i$  items.  $N + (4 + 8 + 16 + \dots + 2N) = 5N - 4$   

$\uparrow$   
 1 array access  
per push

$\uparrow$   
 k array accesses to double to size k  
**(including cost to create new array)**

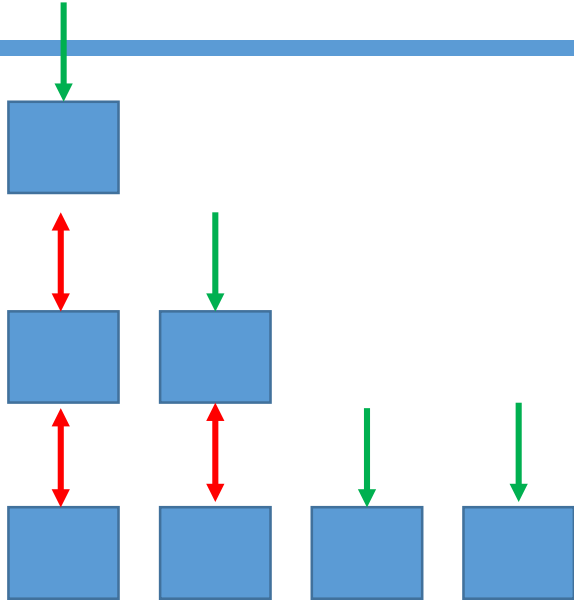
For these computations, N must be a power of 2



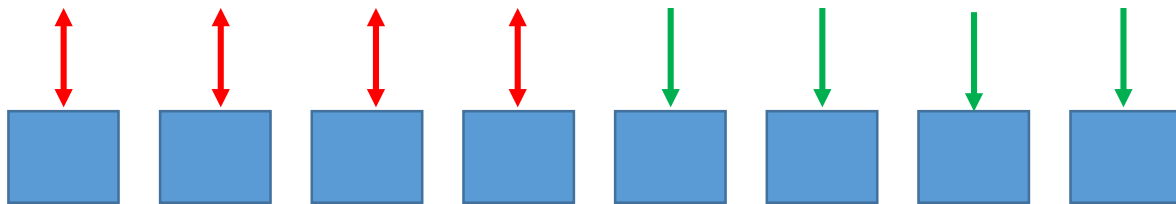
# Assumptions

- What to count
  - In Resize()
    - For cost including creation of array ( $5N+4$ ) - when creating the new array of size –  $2 * \text{current length}$ 
      - Add capacity to accesses
    - When moving an item from the old (small) array to the new (larger) array
      - Add two to accesses (one for the read from old and one for write to new)
  - In push()
    - Add one for each item pushed
- What not to count
  - The first creation of the array
    - Equation starts with empty array

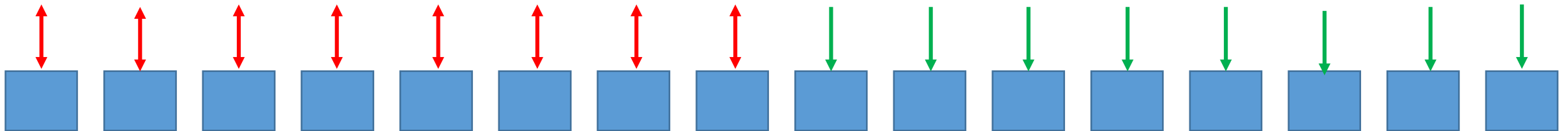
$$N + (2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + N) = 3N - 2: N = 16, 3N - 2 = 46$$



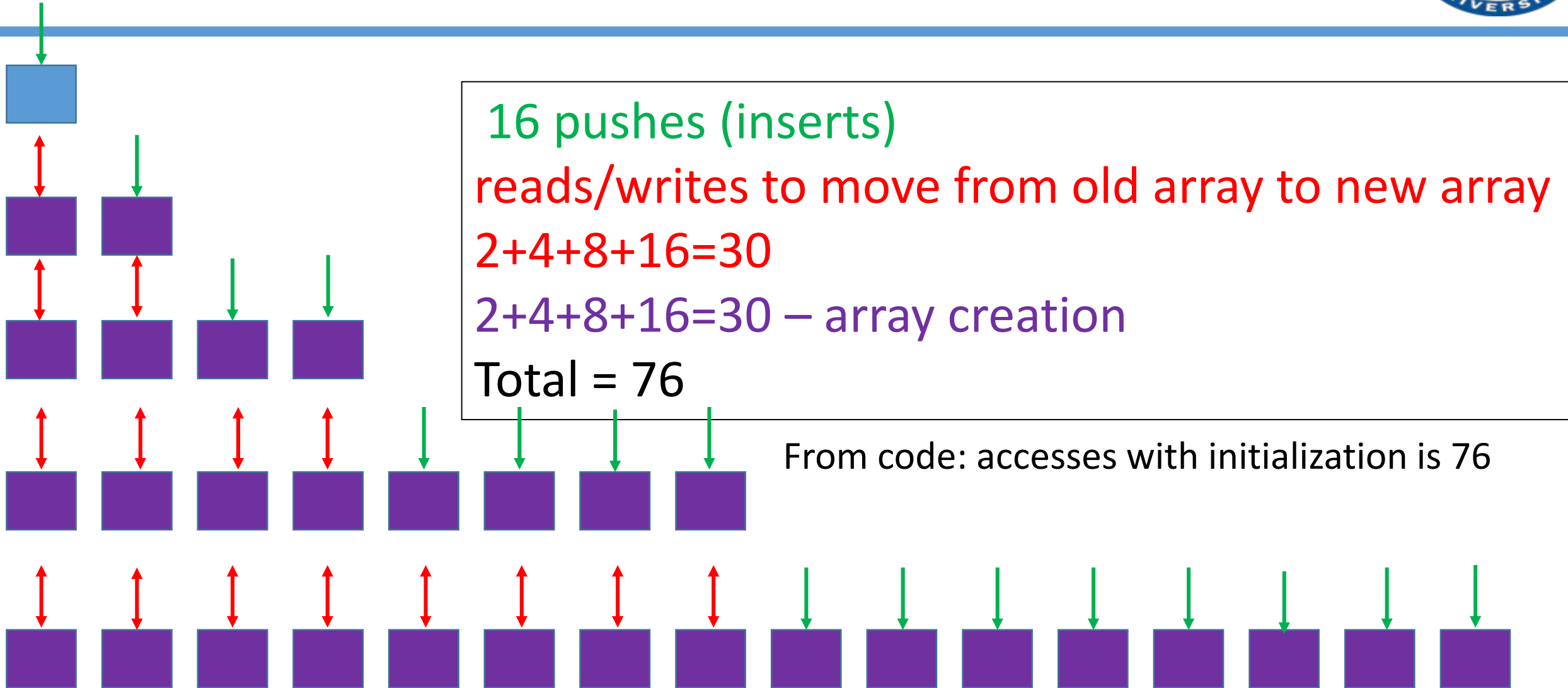
16 pushes (inserts)  
 reads/writes to move from old array to new array  
 $2+4+8+16=30$   
 Total = 46



From code: accesses without initialization is 46



$$N + (4 + 8 + 16 + \dots + 2N) = 5N - 4: N = 16, 5N - 4 = 76$$



# Math Behind It

Remember that:

$$2+4+8+16+\dots+N=(-1+2^0)+2^1+2^2+2^3+2^4+\dots+2^n=-1+\int 2^t dt=2^{n+1}-2=2*2^n=2N-2$$

And finally:

$$N+(2+4+8+16+\dots+N)=N+2N=3N-2\approx 3N$$