

# Data Structures

eklavya

PAGE NO.:

DATE: / /

## # Abstract data type

- Combination of data structure and their operation are known as Abstract Data type.

## # Algorithm

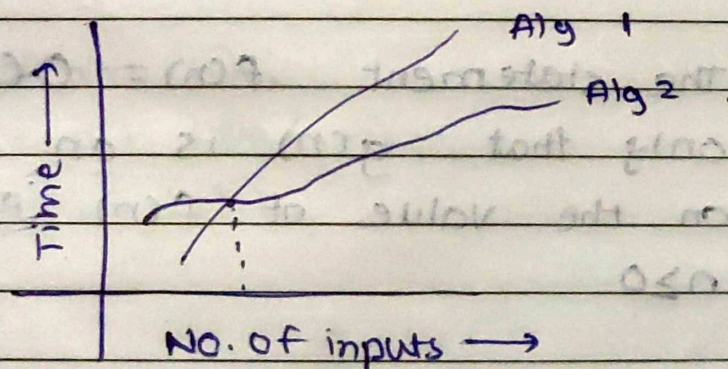
- Step by step instructions to solve a problem.

### • Rate of growth

The rate at which the running time increases as a function of input is called rate of growth.

$$f(n) = n^4 + 2n^2 + 100n + 500$$

$$f(n) = n^4 \quad \text{for some } n > n_0.$$



From above graph, alg 2 is better.



$$\log n < \sqrt{n} < n < n \log n < n^2 < 2^n$$

eklavyā

PAGE NO.:

DATE: / /

## • Types of analysis of algorithms

- Worst case

- Average case

- Best case

## • Asymptotic Notations

① Big O

② Omega  $\Omega$

③ Theta  $\Theta$

### 1. Big O notation

$$O(g(n)) = f(n)$$

There exist positive constants  $C$  and  $n_0$  such that  $0 \leq f(n) \leq C * g(n)$  for all  $n \geq n_0$ .

• The statement  $f(n) = O(g(n))$  states only that  $g(n)$  is an upper bound on the value of  $f(n)$  for all  $n$ ;  $n \geq 0$

### 2. Omega

- Lower bound

### 3. Theta

- Consider both upper as well as lower bound



## # Array

Array takes constant time to access

## # Recursion and Backtracking

When a function calls itself in a code, it is known as recursive

ex: main ()

```
{ int k;  
  k = fun(3);  
  printf("%d", k);  
}
```

```
int fun(int a)  
{  
  int s;  
  if (a == 1)  
    return(a);  
  s = a + fun(a-1);  
  return(s);  
}
```





## # Big O notation - Common rules

1. Multiplicative constants can be omitted

$$7n^3 = O(n^3)$$

- 2.
- $n^a < n^b$
- for
- $0 < a < b$

$$n = O(n^2), \quad \sqrt{n} = O(n)$$

- 3.
- $n^a < n^b$
- (
- $a > 0, b > 1$
- )

$$n^5 = O(\sqrt{2}^n), \quad n^{100} = O(1.1^n)$$

- 4.
- $(\log n)^a < n^b$
- (
- $a, b > 0$
- )

$$(\log n)^3 = O(\sqrt{n})$$

$$n \log n = O(n^2)$$

5. Smaller terms can be manipulated

$$n^2 + n = O(n^2)$$

$$n^3 + 1.1^n = O(1.1^n)$$



## # Levels of designing algorithm

- Naive algorithm
- Algorithm by way of standard tools
- Optimized algorithm
- Magic algorithm

## # Greedy Algorithms

- main ingredients
  - 1) safe move
  - 2) Prove safety
  - 3) Solve subproblem
  - 4) Estimate running time
- Greedy move can be faster after sorting.

General

