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Report Assignment 3

## Complexity Analysis

Let  $n$  be the total number of records stored in the data structure.

1. Assuming that the records are inserted into the tree in random order, what is the height of your tree expressed using big-O notation?
2. What is the worst-case height of the tree? What input gives the worst case?
3. What is the worst-case space complexity of the depth-first, in-order traversal and breadth-first traversal? Compare your implementation of these two methods: is there one that will outperform another in terms of memory usage for a specific data set? Discuss.

(1) Following the rules of binary tree we can insert in the left of tree if data is less than or equal to parent node, else it would be the right.

Suppose the binary tree is balanced so it has a node can have a max of 2 children.

Suppose  $k$  is the height of root to longest leaf node. so the max number of node is  $2^k$ ,  $k$  also represent the level.  $2^0 = 1$  (root), so to find  $k = \log_2(n)$ . The big O notation is  $O(\log n)$ .

(2) The worst case for a tree is when it degenerates to a linked list causing the data to be skewed to the left or right. so that the  $O(n)$  as the height become  $n-1$ .

The data that would cause such a linked list would be if data is sort.

(3) Space complexity is worst case for DFS when max height is  $n-1$  where  $n$  is the number of nodes. This  $O(n)$  as big notation. height is  $(n-1)$  when tree degenerates to  $n-1$ .

Space complexity is worst case for BFS when max width of tree is  $2^k$  where  $k$  is max height of tree. The more complete/balanced the tree the more width increase so does the space complexity. Also more balance indicate more node are stored in queue. Since max node is  $2^k$ , queue stores  $k \approx \log_2(n)$ ,  $k$  is the height so complexity  $O(n)$ .

To summarize

If the tree is well balanced, it better to use DFS than BFS.

If the tree degenerates to linked list, it better to use BFS than DFS.

If the node that we are looking for is at the top then use BFS.

If the node that we are looking for is at the bottom then DFS.

Tree diagram:

