

Time & Space Complexity

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→ For 1 for loop, Time Complexity will be → $O(n)$
 $n \rightarrow$ Input Size

→ Large Input \Rightarrow More Time it takes

→ Two algorithms

$$2n + 400 < 5n + 6$$

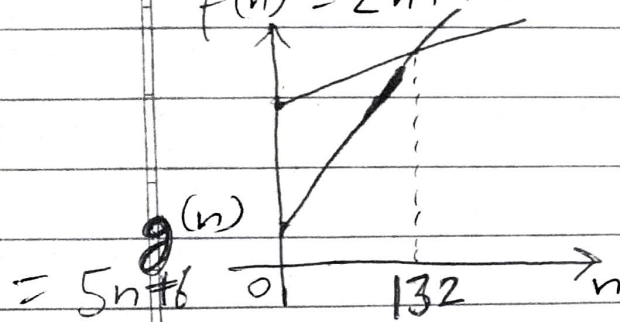
$$\Rightarrow n > 132$$

$2n + 400$ algo will be better than $5n + 6$ algo till the input size is smaller than 132

$$f(n) = 2n + 400$$

$$y = mx + c \quad \Rightarrow \text{Here } \underline{f(n)} \text{ is better than } \underline{g(n)}$$

\uparrow
slope



→ $g(n)$ grows faster than $f(n)$ because of steeper slope than $f(n)$ even though it starts at less interception (c).

Asymptotic Analysis

Don't worry about small inputs, worry only about large inputs.

Instructions/steps can be performed by computer $\rightarrow 10^8/\text{sec}$

(x) Length of input (10^x)

Time Complexity

(Worst case algo accepted)

< [10 ... 11]

$O(N!)$, $O(N^6)$

< [15 ... 18]

$O(2^N * N^2)$

< [18 ... 22]

$O(2^N * N)$

< 100

$O(N^4)$

< 400

$O(N^3)$

< 2K

$O(N^2 \log N)$

< 10K

$O(N^2)$

< 1M

$O(N * \log N)$

< 100M

$O(N)$, $O(\log N)$, $O(1)$