


Algorithmics	Student information	Date	Number of session
	UO: 297383	17/02/2025	1.2
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## Activity 1. [Iterative Models]

Table 1. In milliseconds and without optimization. CHANGE THIS USING THE CORRECT THING

N	tLoop1	tLoop2	tLoop3	tLoop4
100	$61 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$176 \cdot 10^3$	$120 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$123 \cdot 10^{-2}$
200	$125 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$588 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$399 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$760 \cdot 10^{-2}$
400	$203 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2862 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1514 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$5534 \cdot 10^{-2}$
800	$588 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$166 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$6906 \cdot 10^{-2}$	451
1600	$1159 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$505 \cdot 10^{-1}$	302	3408
3200	$264 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2251 \cdot 10^{-1}$	1124	28931
6400	$422 \cdot 10^{-3}$	915	4964	OoT
12800	$1042 \cdot 10^{-3}$	4153	20107	OoT
25600	$231 \cdot 10^{-2}$	18902	OoT	OoT
51200	$461 \cdot 10^{-2}$	OoT	OoT	OoT

For Loop1 it has a complexity of  $O(n \cdot \log(n))$ , and it does full fill it.

For Loop2 it has a complexity of  $O(n^2 \cdot \log(n))$ , it follows it.

Loop 3 has a complexity of  $O(n^2 \cdot \log(n))$ , it follows the complexity.

Loop 4 has a complexity of  $O(n^3)$ , it follows it as it increases very quickly.

## Activity 2. [Create models of given complexity]

N	tLoop5	tLoop6	tLoop7
100	$507 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$275 \cdot 10^{-1}$	794
200	$2042 \cdot 10^{-3}$	256	11390
400	$144 \cdot 10^{-1}$	1660	OoT
800	$575 \cdot 10^{-1}$	15562	OoT
1600	340	4777	OoT

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3200	1206	42739	OoT
6400	5933	OoT	OoT

Loop5 complexity is  $O(n^2 \log^2(n))$

Loop6 complexity is  $O(n^3 \log(n))$

Loop7 complexity is  $O(n^4)$

They all follow the expected complexity.

### Activity 3. [Comparison of two algorithms]

n	tLoop1	tLoop2	t1/t2
100	$61 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$176 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0,035
200	$125 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$588 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0,021
400	$203 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2862 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0,007
800	$588 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$166 \cdot 10^{-1}$	0,003
1600	$1159 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$505 \cdot 10^{-1}$	0,0023
3200	$264 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2251 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$1,17 \cdot 10^{-3}$
6400	$422 \cdot 10^{-3}$	915	0,0004
12800	$1042 \cdot 10^{-3}$	4153	0,0011
25600	$231 \cdot 10^{-2}$	18902	$1,22 \cdot 10^{-4}$
51200	$461 \cdot 10^{-2}$	OoT	OoT

The algorithm used in Loop1 is clearly better, as the ratio tends to 0. And this is correct as the complexity of  $O(n \log(n))$  is better than  $O(n^2 \log(n))$ .

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n	tLoop3	tLoop2	t3/t2
100	$120 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$176 \cdot 10^{-3}$	6,81
200	$399 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$588 \cdot 10^{-3}$	6,78
400	$1514 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2862 \cdot 10^{-3}$	5,29
800	$6906 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$166 \cdot 10^{-1}$	4,16
1600	302	$505 \cdot 10^{-1}$	5,98
3200	1124	$2251 \cdot 10^{-1}$	4,99
6400	4964	915	5,42
12800	20107	4153	4,84
25600	OoT	18902	OoT
51200	OoT	OoT	OoT

This time we can see that Loop2 is a better algorithm than Loop3 even though they have the same complexity.

TABLE 5

n	tLoop4 (Python)-t41	tLoop4 (Java without optimization) – t42	tLoop4 (Java with optimization) – t43	t42/t41	t43/t42
100	3	$123 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$173 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0,41	0,01
200	24	$760 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$789 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0,316	0,01
400	189	$5534 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3980 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0,29	$7,19 \cdot 10^{-3}$
800	1557	451	$232 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0,289	0,005
1600	12843	3408	$1603 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0,26	$4,7 \cdot 10^{-3}$
3200	OoT	28931	$10909 \cdot 10^{-2}$	OoT	$3,77 \cdot 10^{-3}$
6400	OoT	OoT	111	OoT	OoT

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Java is better than python, as we saw it is a compiler language. Java with optimization is better as it takes advantage of the aspect of java being a compiler language.