	SPACE AND TIME COMPLEXITY	
		4
		-
	TIME TIME O(N)	
		-
•	LOGARITHMIC TIME O (LOGN)	,
	CONSTANT TIME O(1)	-
		_
	SIZE OF DATA	_
		,
	0(1) < O(logn) < O(n)	_
je se _{ko}	Gen Can Can Can Can Can Can Can Can Can Ca	_
_	Check Keep WORST CASES in mind	_
	- Always compare value of time for large amount of data.	_
	N. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	_
	y = 4x	-
	y= 2x	
	Y=0.5 n	_
	State of the	_
	And the contract of the formation of the second	_
	- The trend of the slope is taken into consideration (LINEAR)	
	Constants are ignored	_
.		
	· Very the control	

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	Date.
*	$O(N^3 + \log N)$
	3 +0 (1-initial)
	Supposedly Time teden: (I million sec) + Inflmillion)
	= /
	(1,000,000) + 6
	L. LESS DOMINATING
	L' MORE DOMINATING
	: IGNORE LESS DOMINATING TERMS WHILE CALCULATING
	COMPLEXITIES.
	Confectities.
	BIG-OH NOTATION
	DIG ON TOUTHOR
	C.O II. I C ID A OID II. IO I II. I
	Gives the upper bound for the algorithm, the time taken by
	it keeping in consideration the worst care scenario.
	0 0 (N4)
	upper bound
	BIG OMEGA NOTATION
	Opposite of BIG OH
	Gives the lower-bound for the timelesse taken by the
	GIVES THE TOTAL THE
	given algorithm.
	(14)
	2 (NY) lower-bound
	BIG THETA NOTATION
	The exact behaviour (time (som) is calculated for specific algorithm
	Le Lounding it from the hob as well as bottom.
	The exact behaviour (time) is calculated for specific algorithm by bounding it from the top as well as bottom. $\Theta(N^2)$

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	LITTLE - OH NOTATION
	Gives the upper bound of postime occupied by the
_	algorithm which isn't strictly true.
	LITTLE-OMEGA NOTATION
_	- Gives the lower bound of fine occupied by the algorithm
	which isn't strictly true.
	Space Courty
-	SPACE COMPLEXITY
	Auxilary Space - Extra temporary space used by the algorithm
	Space complexity of an algorithm is the total space occupied
	with respect to the input. It is the total space including
	Auxiliary space and the space used by input.
_	
_	
4	
-	
\dashv	
+	
	AND