

## Topics to discuss

Accounting Method

Example 2 : Incrementing a  
binary Number

## Example 2: Incrementing a binary number

Considered the problem of implementing a  $k$ -bit binary counter that counts upward from 0.

Pseudo code :

INCREMENT(A)

- 1)  $i = 0$
- 2) while  $i < A.length$  and  $A[i] == 1$
- 3)      $A[i] = 0$
- 4)      $i = i + 1$
- 5) If  $i < A.length$
- 6)      $A[i] = 1$

## Amortized cost :

2 for setting a bit to 1.

0 for setting a bit to 0.

Counter value	A[3]	A[2]	A[1]	A[0]	Amortized cost	Actual Cost	Credit
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
2	0	0	1	0	2	2	$1+0=1$
3	0	0	1	1	2	1	$1+1=2$
4	0	1	0	0	2	3	$2-1=1$
5	0	1	0	1	2	1	$1+1=2$
6	0	1	1	0	2	2	$2+0=2$
7	0	1	1	1	2	1	$2+1=3$
8	1	0	0	0	2	4	$3-2=1$

# Analysis for increment operation,

We know,

Worst case T.C  
(Asymptotic Analysis)  $= O(nk) \approx O(n^2)$

And,

$$\text{Total Amortized cost} = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{C}_i \quad (\text{for } n \text{ increment})$$

$$= (0 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2) \quad [\text{for 8 increment}]$$

$$= 2 \times 8 \quad (\text{for 8 increment})$$

$$= 2 \times n \quad (\text{for } n \text{ increment})$$

$$= O(n)$$

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