Analysis of Algorithms | Big-O analysis

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In our previous articles on Analysis of Algorithms, we had discussed asymptotic notations, their worst and best case performance, etc. in brief. In this article, we discuss the analysis of the algorithm using Big – O asymptotic notation in complete detail.

Big-O Analysis of Algorithms

We can express algorithmic complexity using the big-O notation. For a problem of size N:

- A constant-time function/method is “order 1” : O(1)
- A linear-time function/method is “order N” : O(N)
- A quadratic-time function/method is “order N squared” : O(N^2)

Definition: Let g and f be functions from the set of natural numbers to itself. The function f is said to be O(g) (read big-oh of g), if there is a constant **c > 0** and a natural number $\mathbf{n_0}$ such that f(n) ≤ cg(n) for all n ≥ n_0 .

Note: O(g) is a set!

Abuse of notation: f = O(g) does not mean f ∈ O(g).

The Big-O Asymptotic Notation gives us the Upper Bound Idea, mathematically described

f(n) = O(g(n)) if there exists a positive integer n_0 and a positive constant c, such that $f(n) \leq c.g(n) \forall n \geq n_0$

The general step wise procedure for Big-O runtime analysis is as follows:

1. Figure out what the input is and what n represents.
2. Express the maximum number of operations, the algorithm performs in terms of n.
3. Eliminate all excluding the highest order terms.
4. Remove all the constant factors.

Some of the useful properties of Big-O notation analysis are as follow:

- *Constant Multiplication:*

If f(n) = c.g(n), then O(f(n)) = O(g(n)) ; where c is a nonzero constant.

- *Polynomial Function:*

If $f(n) = a_0 + a_1.n + a_2.n^2 + \text{---} + a_m.n^m$, then $O(f(n)) = O(n^m)$.

- *Summation Function:*

If $f(n) = f_1(n) + f_2(n) + \text{---} + f_m(n)$ and $f_i(n) \leq f_{i+1}(n) \forall i=1, 2, \text{---}, m$,
then $O(f(n)) = O(max(f_1(n), f_2(n), \text{---}, f_m(n)))$.

- *Logarithmic Function:*

If $f(n) = \log_a n$ and $g(n)=\log_b n$, then $O(f(n))=O(g(n))$
; all log functions grow in the same manner in terms of Big-O.

Basically, this asymptotic notation is used to measure and compare the worst-case scenarios of algorithms theoretically. For any algorithm, the Big-O analysis should be straightforward as long as we correctly identify the operations that are dependent on n, the input size.

Runtime Analysis of Algorithms

In general cases, we mainly used to measure and compare the worst-case theoretical running time complexities of algorithms for the performance analysis.
The fastest possible running time for any algorithm is O(1), commonly referred to as *Constant Running Time*. In this case, the algorithm always takes the same amount of time to execute, regardless of the input size. This is the ideal runtime for an algorithm, but it's rarely achievable.

The algorithms can be classified as follows from the best-to-worst performance (Running Time Complexity):

- *A logarithmic algorithm – O(logn)*

Runtime grows logarithmically in proportion to n.

- *A linear algorithm – O(n)*

Runtime grows directly in proportion to n.

- *A superlinear algorithm – O(nlogn)*

Runtime grows in proportion to n.

- *A polynomial algorithm – $O(n^c)$*

Runtime grows quicker than previous all based on n.

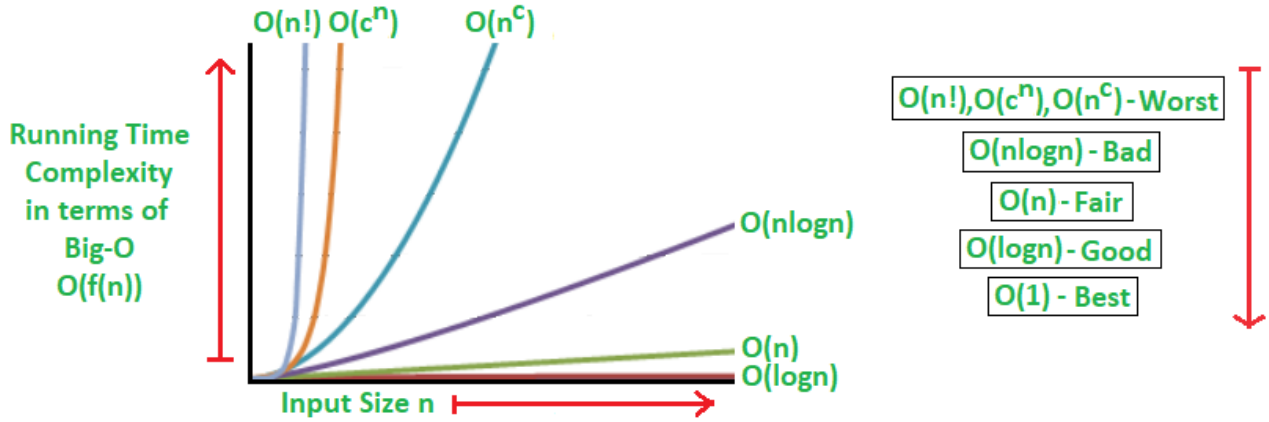
- *A exponential algorithm – $O(c^n)$*

Runtime grows even faster than polynomial algorithm based on n.

- *A factorial algorithm – O(n!)*

Runtime grows the fastest and becomes quickly unusable for even small values of n.

Where, n is the input size and c is a positive constant.



Algorithmic Examples of Runtime Analysis:

Some of the examples of all those types of algorithms (in worst-case scenarios) are mentioned below:

- *Superlinear algorithm – O(nlogn) – Heap Sort, Merge Sort.*
- *Polynomial algorithm – O(n^c) – Strassen's Matrix Multiplication, Bubble Sort, Selection Sort, Insertion Sort, Bucket Sort.*
- *Exponential algorithm – O(c^n) – Tower of Hanoi.*
- *Factorial algorithm – O(n!) – Determinant Expansion by Minors, Brute force Search algorithm for Traveling Salesman Problem.*

Mathematical Examples of Runtime Analysis:
The performances (Runtimes) of different orders of algorithms separate rapidly as n (the input size) gets larger. Let's consider the mathematical example:

If n = 10,	If n=20,
log(10) = 1;	log(20) = 2.996;
10 = 10;	20 = 20;
10log(10)=10;	20log(20)=59.9;
10^2=100;	20^2=400;
2^{10}=1024;	2^{20}=1048576;
10!=3628800;	20!=2.432902e+18^{18};

Memory Footprint Analysis of Algorithms

For performance analysis of an algorithm, runtime measurement is not only relevant metric but also we need to consider the memory usage amount of the program. This is referred to as the Memory Footprint of the algorithm, shortly known as Space Complexity.
Here also, we need to measure and compare the worst case theoretical space complexities of algorithms for the performance analysis.
It basically depends on two major aspects described below:

- Firstly, the implementation of the program is responsible for memory usage. For example, we can assume that recursive implementation always reserves more memory than the corresponding iterative implementation of a particular problem.
- And the other one is n, the input size or the amount of storage required for each item. For example, a simple algorithm with a high amount of input size can consume more memory than a complex algorithm with less amount of input size.

Algorithmic Examples of Memory Footprint Analysis: The algorithms with examples are classified from the best-to-worst performance (Space Complexity) based on the worst-

- Ideal algorithm - O(1) - Linear Search, Binary Search, Bubble Sort, Selection Sort, Insertion Sort, Heap Sort, Shell Sort.
- Logarithmic algorithm - O(log n) - Merge Sort.
- Linear algorithm - O(n) - Quick Sort.
- Sub-linear algorithm - O(n+k) - Radix Sort.

Classes of algorithms and their execution times on a computer executing 1 million operation per second (1 sec = 10^6 µsec = 10^3 msec):

Classes	n	*Complexity number of operations (10)*	Execution Time (1 instruction/µsec)
constant	*O(1)*	*1*	*1 µsec*
logarithmic	*O(logn)*	*3.32*	*3 µsec*
linear	*O(n)*	*10*	*10 µsec*
O(nlogn)	*O(nlogn)*	*33.2*	*33 µsec*
quadratic	*$O(n^2)$*	*10^2*	*100 µsec*
cubic	*$O(n^3)$*	*10^3*	*1msec*
exponential	*$O(2^n)$*	*1024*	*10 msec*
factorial	*O(n!)*	*10!*	*3.6288 sec*

Space-Time Tradeoff and Efficiency

There is usually a trade-off between optimal memory use and runtime performance. In general for an algorithm, space efficiency and time efficiency reach at two opposite ends and each point in between them has a certain time and space efficiency. So, the more time efficiency you have, the less space efficiency you have and vice versa.

space.

At the end of this topic, we can conclude that finding an algorithm that works in less running time and also having less requirement of memory space, can make a huge difference in how well an algorithm performs.

Example of Big-oh notation:

C++

```
// C++ program to findtime complexity for single for loop
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
// main Code
int main()
{
    // declare variable
    int a = 0, b = 0;
    // declare size
    int N = 5, M = 5;
    // This loop runs for N time
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        a = a + 5;
    }
    // This loop runs for M time
    for (int i = 0; i < M; i++) {
        b = b + 10;
    }
    // print value of a and b
    cout << a << ' ' << b;
    return 0;
}
```

Java

```
// Java program to findtime complexity for single for loop

import java.io.*;

class GFG {
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        // declare variable
        int a = 0, b = 0;
        // declare size
        int N = 5, M = 5;
        // This loop runs for N time
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            a += 5;
        // This loop runs for M time
```

```
        // print value of a and b
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);
    }
}

// Code submitted by Susobhan Akhuli
```

Python3

```
# Python program to findtime complexity for single for loop
a = 0
b = 0
# declare size
N = 5
M = 5
# This loop runs for N time
for i in range(N):
    a = a + 5
# This loop runs for M time
for i in range(M):
    b = b + 10
# print value of a and b
print(a, end=" ")
print(b)

# Code submitted by Susobhan Akhuli
```

C#

```
// C# program to findtime complexity for single for loop
using System;

class GFG {
    static public void Main ()
    {
        // declare variable
        int a = 0, b = 0;

        // declare size
        int N = 5, M = 5;

        // This loop runs for N time
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            a += 5;

        // This loop runs for M time
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
            b += 10;

        // print value of a and b
```

```
// This code is contributed by Pushpesh Raj
```

Javascript

```
// Javascript program to find time complexity for single for loop

    // declare variable
    var a = 0, b = 0;

    // declare size
    var N = 5, M = 5;

    // This loop runs for N time
    for (var i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        a = a + 5;
    }

    // This loop runs for M time
    for (var i = 0; i < M; i++) {
        b = b + 10;
    }

    // print value of a and b
    console.log(a,b);

    // This code is contributed by Satwik Suman
```

Output

```
25 50
```

Explanation :

First Loop runs *N* Time whereas Second Loop runs *M* Time. The calculation takes *O(1)times*.

So by adding them the time complexity will be O (N + M + 1) = O(N + M).

Time Complexity : O(N + M) or O(M) or O(N) [as, M=N]

For more details, please refer: Design and Analysis of Algorithms.

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