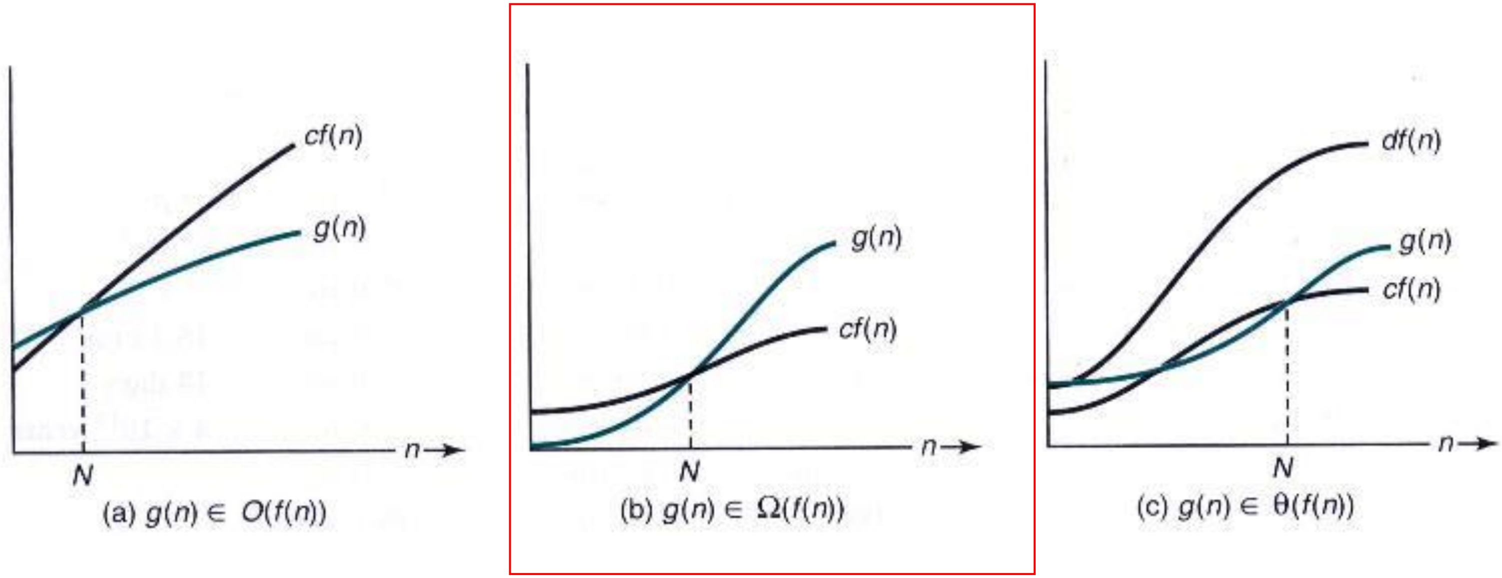
Rigorous Definition to Order: Ω

- Definition: (Asymptotic Lower Bound)
  - For a given complexity function $f(n)$, $\Omega(f(n))$ is the set of complexity functions $g(n)$ for which there exists some positive real constant c and some non-negative integer N such that for all $n \geq N$,

$$g(n) \geq c \times f(n)$$

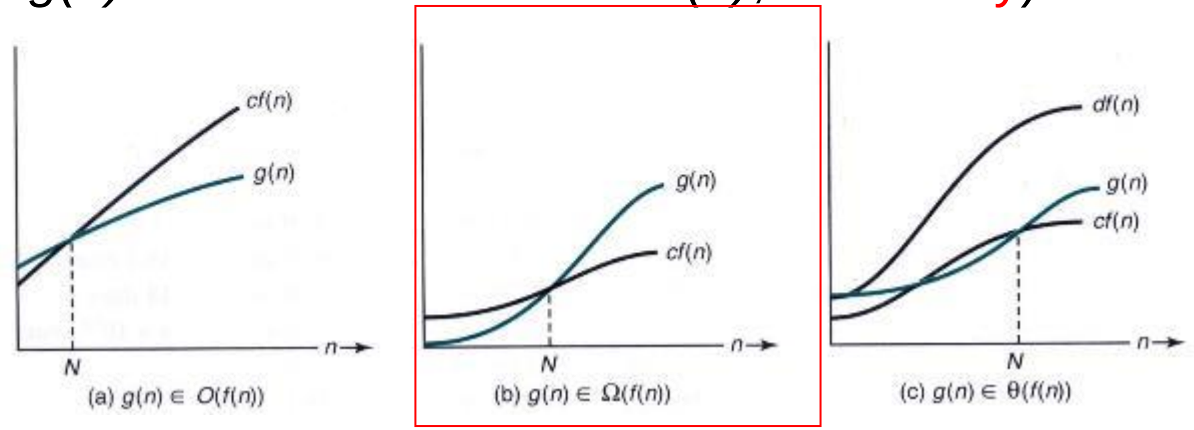
  - $g(n) \in \Omega(f(n))$

Illustrating "big O", Ω, and Θ



Ω Notation: Definition

- Meaning of $g(n) \in \Omega(f(n))$
  - Although *g(n)* starts out below *cf(n)* in the figure, eventually it goes above *cf(n)* and stays there.
  - If *g(n)* is the time complexity for some algorithm, eventually the running time of the algorithm will be at least as bad as *f(n)*
  - *f(n)* is called as an asymptotic lower bound (*of what?*) (i.e. *g(n)* cannot run faster than *f(n)*, eventually)



Ω Notation: Example

- Meaning of $n^2+10n \in \Omega(n^2)$
  - Take *c = 1* and *N = 0*.
  - For all integer $n \geq 0$, it holds that $n^2+10n \geq n^2$
  - Therefore, n^2 is an asymptotic lower bound for the time complexity function of n^2+10n. (I.e., n^2+10n belongs to $\Omega(n^2)$)
- $5n^2 \in \Omega(n^2)$
  - Take *c = 1* and *N = 0*.
  - For all integer $n \geq 0$, it holds that $5n^2 \geq 1 \times n^2$
  - Therefore, n^2 is an asymptotic lower bound for the time complexity function of $5n^2$.

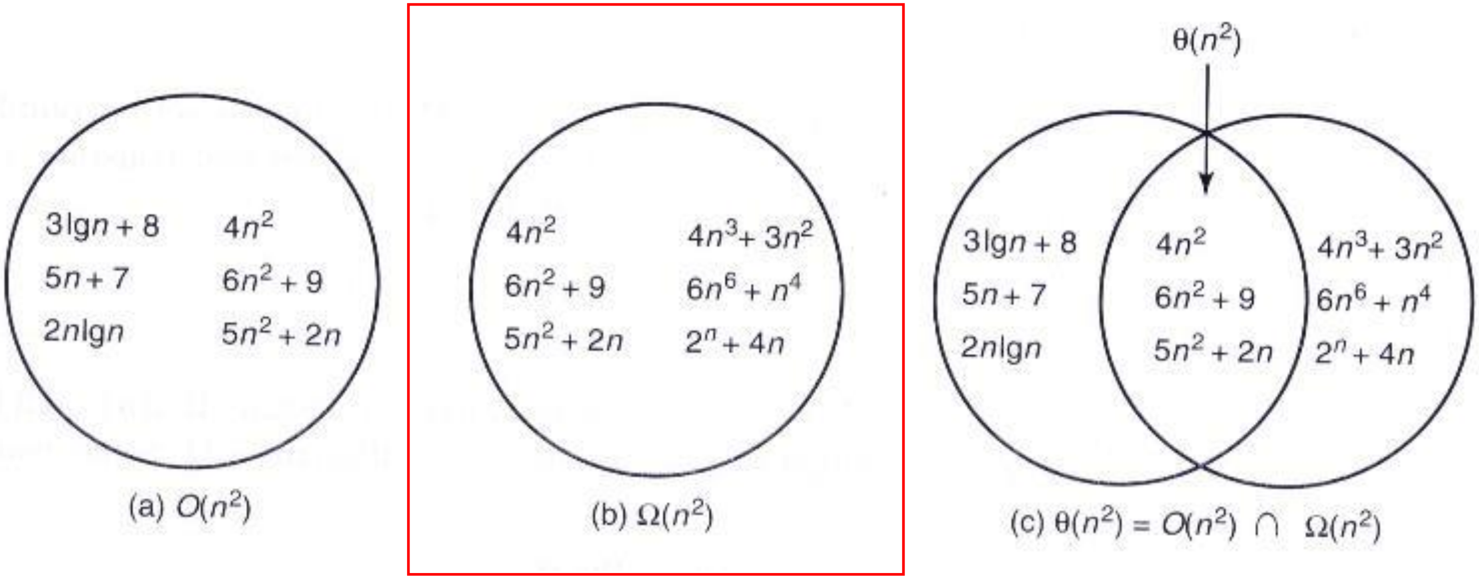
Ω Notation: More Examples

- $T(n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$
  - Because, for $n \geq 2$, $n - 1 \geq n/2$, so it holds that $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \geq \frac{n}{2} \times \frac{n}{2} = \frac{1}{4} n^2$
  - Therefore, we can take *c = 1/4* and *N = 2*, to conclude that $T(n) \in \Omega(n^2)$.
- $n^3 \in \Omega(n^2)$
  - Because, for $n \geq 1$, it holds that $n^3 \geq 1 \times n^2$
  - Therefore, we can take *c = 1* and *N = 1*, to conclude that $n^3 \in \Omega(n^2)$

Ω Notation: Last Example

- $n \in \Omega(n^2)$
  - Proof by contradiction.
  - Suppose it is true that $n \in \Omega(n^2)$.
  - Then, for all integer $n \geq N$, there must exist some positive real number $c > 0$, and non-negative integer N.
  - Let's divide both sides by *cn.*
  - Then, we will get 1/$c \geq n$, which is impossible.
  - Therefore, n does not belong to $\Omega(n^2)$.

Figure 1.6 The sets $O(n^2)$, $\Omega(n^2)$, $\Theta(n^2)$. Some exemplary members are shown.



Rigorous Definition to Order: Θ

- Definition: (Asymptotic Tight Bound)
  - For a given complexity function $f(n)$, $\Theta(f(n))$ is the set of complexity functions $g(n)$ for which there exists some positive real constants c and d and some non-negative integer N such that for all $n \geq N$,

$$c \times f(n) \leq g(n) \leq d \times f(n)$$

  - $g(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$, we say that $g(n)$ is order of $f(n)$.
  - Example: $T(n) = \dfrac{n(n-1)}{2}$ $\qquad T(n) \in \Theta\left(n^2\right)$

Illustrating “big O”, Ω, and Θ

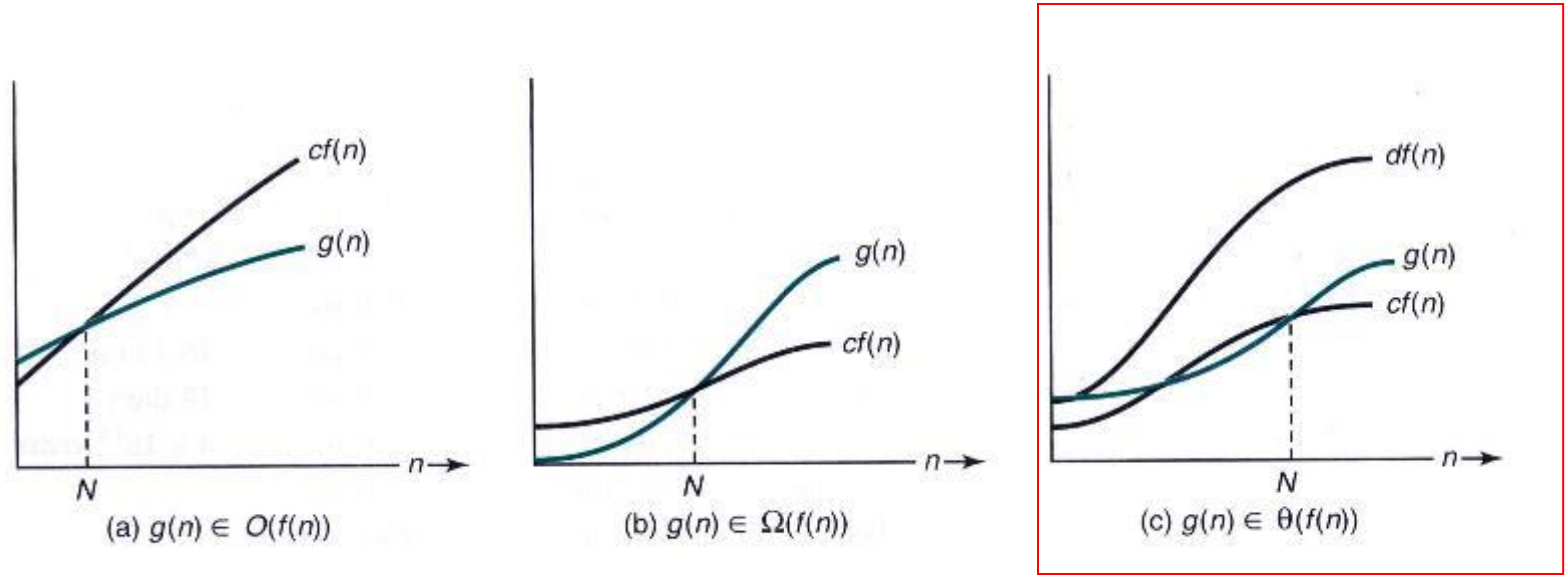
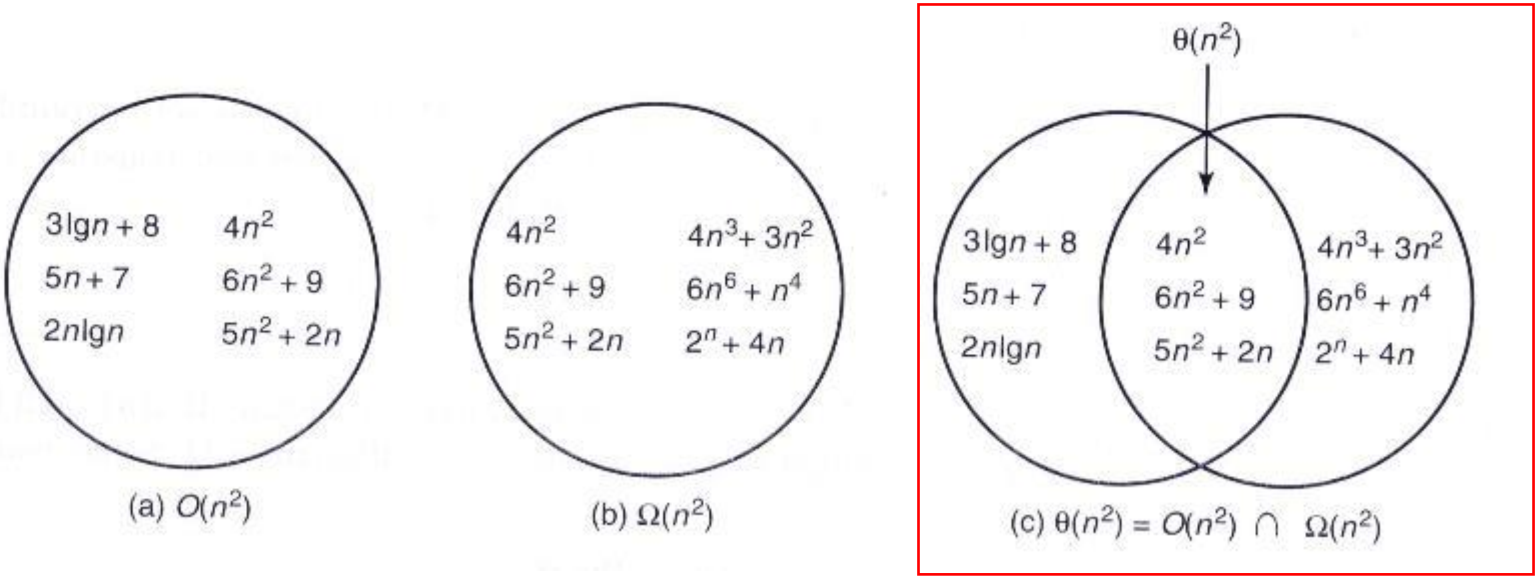


Figure 1.6 The sets $O(n^2)$, $\Omega(n^2)$, $\Theta(n^2)$. Some exemplary members are shown.



Rigorous Definition to Order: Small *o*

- Definition:
  - For a given complexity function $f(n)$, $o(f(n))$ is the set of complexity functions $g(n)$ satisfying the following: For ***every*** positive real constant c there exists a non-negative integer N such that for all $n \geq N$,

$$g(n) \leq c \times f(n)$$

  - $g(n) \in o(f(n))$

Big *O* vs. Small *o*

- Difference
  - Big *O*: For a given complexity function $f(n)$, $O(f(n))$ is the set of complexity functions $g(n)$ for which there exists ***some*** positive real constant c and some non-negative integer N such that for all $n \geq N$
  - Small *o*: For a given complexity function $f(n)$, $o(f(n))$ is the set of complexity functions $g(n)$ satisfying the following: For ***every*** positive real constant c there exists a non-negative integer N such that for all $n \geq N$,

$$g(n) \leq c \times f(n)$$

  - If $g(n) \in o(f(n))$, $g(n)$ is eventually much better than $f(n)$.

Small *o* Notation: Example

- $n \in o(n^2)$
  - Suppose $c > 0$. We need to find an N such that, for $n \geq N$, $n \leq cn^2$.
  - If we divide both sides by cn,
  - Then, we get $1/c \leq n$
  - Therefore, it suffice to choose any $N \geq 1/c$.
  - For example, if $c=0.00001$, we must take equal to at least 100,000. That is, for $n \geq 100{,}000$, $n \leq 0.00001n^2$.

Small *o* Notation: Example2

- $n \in o(5n)$?
  - Proof by contradiction.
  - Let c = 1/6. If $n \in o(5n)$, then there must exist some N such that, for $n \geq N$, $$n \leq \frac{1}{6} \times 5n = \frac{5}{6} n$$
  - But it is impossible.
  - This contradiction proves that n is not in $o(5n)$.

Properties of Order Functions

- $g(n) \in O(f(n))$ iff $f(n) \in \Omega(g(n))$
- $g(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$ iff $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$
- If $b > 1$ and $a > 1$, then $\log_a n \in \Theta(\log_b n)$.
- If $b > a > 0$, then $a^n \in o(b^n)$.
- For all $a > 0$, $a^n \in o(n!)$.
- See the following ordering, where $k>j>2$ and $b>a>1$.

$$\Theta(\lg n), \Theta(n), \Theta(n \lg n), \Theta\left(n^2\right), \Theta\left(n^j\right), \Theta\left(n^k\right), \Theta\left(a^n\right), \Theta\left(b^n\right), \Theta(n!)$$

- If $c \geq 0$, $\mathrm{d} \geq 0$, $g(n) \in O(f(n))$, and $h(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$, then

$$c \times g(n) + d \times h(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$$

Using a Limit to Determine Order (1/2)

- Theorem 1.3

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{g(n)}{f(n)} = \begin{cases} c > 0 & g(n) \in \Theta(f(n)) \\ 0 & g(n) \in \mathrm{o}(f(n)) \\ \infty & f(n) \in \mathrm{o}(g(n)) \end{cases}$$

- Example: Theorem 1.3 implies

$\frac{n^2}{2} \in \mathrm{o}(n^3)$ because $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n^2/2}{n^3} = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{2n} = 0$

Using a Limit to Determine Order (2/2)

- Theorem 1.4 (L'Hopital's Rule)

  If $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} g(n) = \infty$, then

  $$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{g(n)}{f(n)} = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{g'(n)}{f'(n)}\right)$$

- Example:
  - $\lg n \in o(n)$ $\quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\lg n}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n\ln 2}}{1}\right) = 0$
  - $\log_a n \in \Theta(\log_b n)$

    $$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\log_a n}{\log_b n} = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n\ln a}}{\frac{1}{n\ln b}}\right) = \frac{\log b}{\log a} > 0$$