

BIG O NOTATION

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Whiteboard Wednesday Lecture 12/9/2015

PRESENTATION GOALS

1. Define Big- O notation and convince you why you should spend some time understanding it.
2. Discuss the terminology and get a bit mathy.
3. Practice whiteboarding!

Big O?... oh...

I know...



STEVEN BLUM

LIA SARGENT



Close?... not really

THE BIG O

ALGORITHM ANALYSIS

“In computer science, the analysis of algorithms is the determination of the amount of resources (such as time and storage) necessary to execute them.” – Wikipedia

‘In sorting n objects, merge sort has an average and worst-case performance of $O(n \log n)$.’

is pronounced

‘...performance of oh-of-en-log-en’

BIG O NOTATION

*“Big O Notation (with a capital letter O, not a zero), also called Landau's symbol, is a symbolism used in complexity theory, computer science, and mathematics to describe the **asymptotic** behavior of functions. Basically, **it tells you how fast a function grows or declines**.”* – Big O Notation Handout for MIT 16.070 Computer Science Course

‘Why is the Big-O complexity of this algorithm $O(n^2)$?’

is pronounced

‘Why is the big-oh complexity of this algorithm oh-of-en-squared?’

FORMAL DEFINITIONS AND USAGE EXAMPLES

“The term asymptotic means approaching a value or curve arbitrarily closely. A line or curve A that is asymptotic to given curve C is called asymptote of C.”– Wolfram Mathworld Website

‘A is an asymptote of C’

‘My function is an asymptote of n^2 ’

‘My function is $O(n^2)$ ’

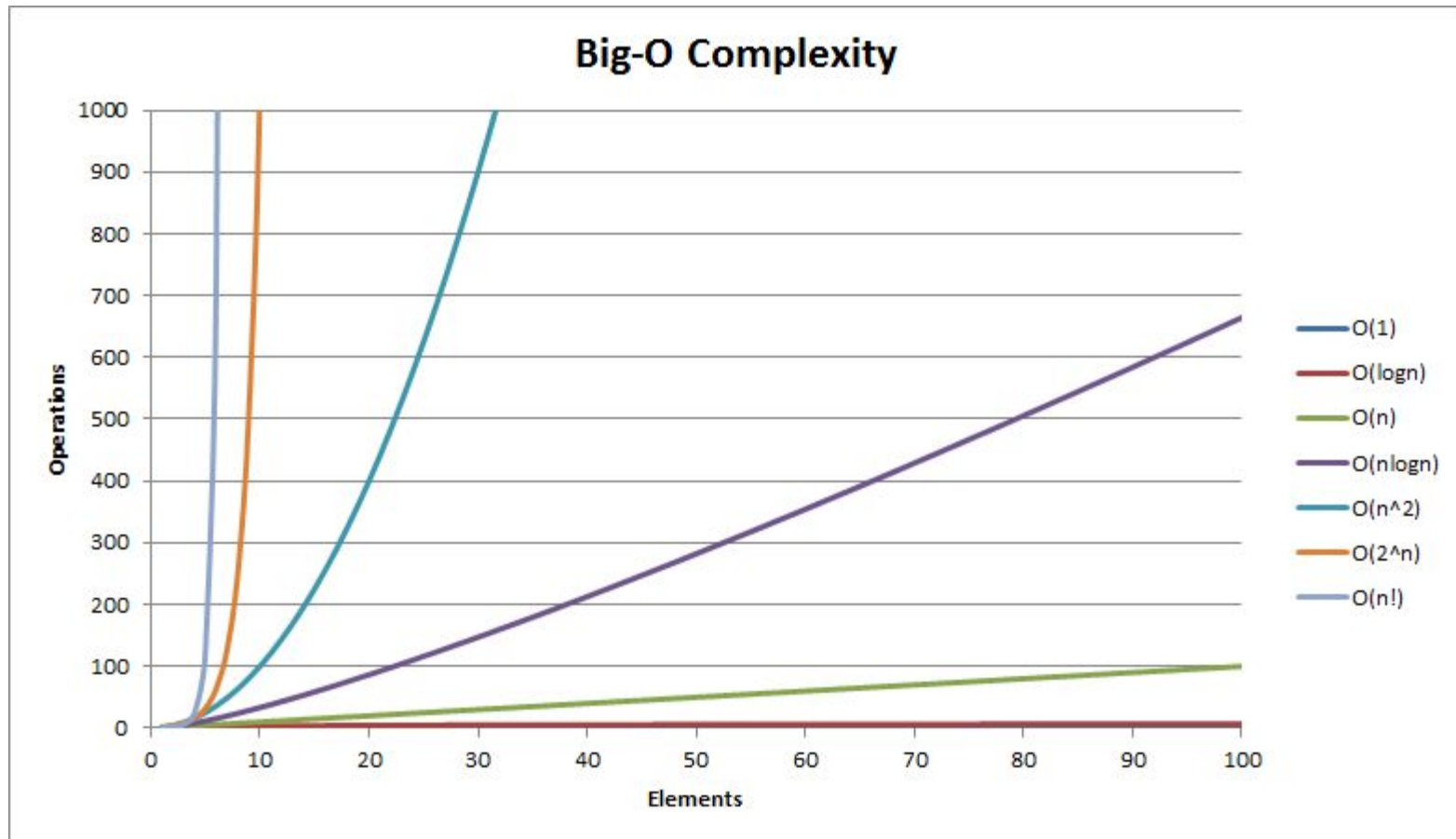
FUNCTION CLASSES

notation	name
$O(1)$	constant
$O(\log(n))$	logarithmic
$O((\log(n))^c)$	polylogarithmic
$O(n)$	linear
$O(n^2)$	quadratic
$O(n^c)$	polynomial
$O(c^n)$	exponential

Data Structure Operations

[illegible]

FUNCTION CLASSES



FURTHER INTO ALGORITHM ANALYSIS

Notation	Definition	Analogy
$f(n) = O(g(n))$		\leq or “at least as good as”
$f(n) = o(g(n))$		$<$ or “definitely better than”
$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$	$g(n) = O(f(n))$	\geq
$f(n) = \omega(g(n))$	$g(n) = o(f(n))$	$>$
$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$	$f(n) = O(g(n))$ and $g(n) = O(f(n))$	$=$

EXAMPLE ANALYSIS: BUBBLE SORT

```
def bubble_sort(array)
  n = array.length
  loop do
    swapped = false

    (n-1).times do |i|
      if array[i] > array[i+1]
        array[i], array[i+1] = array[i+1], array[i]
        swapped = true
      end
    end

    break if not swapped
  end

  array
end
```

Considerations

- Time Complexity
- Space Complexity
- Best Case?
- Worst Case?

6 5 3 1 8 7 2 4

REFERENCES

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 - <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/33858889/why-is-the-big-o-complexity-of-this-algorithm-on2>
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- Function Classes Plot Diagram
 - <http://bigocheatsheet.com/>
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- Merge Sort Author's Blog
 - http://markmiyashita.com/interviews/problems/merge_sort/
- Bubble Sort Implementation
 - <http://www.sitepoint.com/sorting-algorithms-ruby/>



comments?
questions?

Bonus

6 5 3 1 8 7 2 4