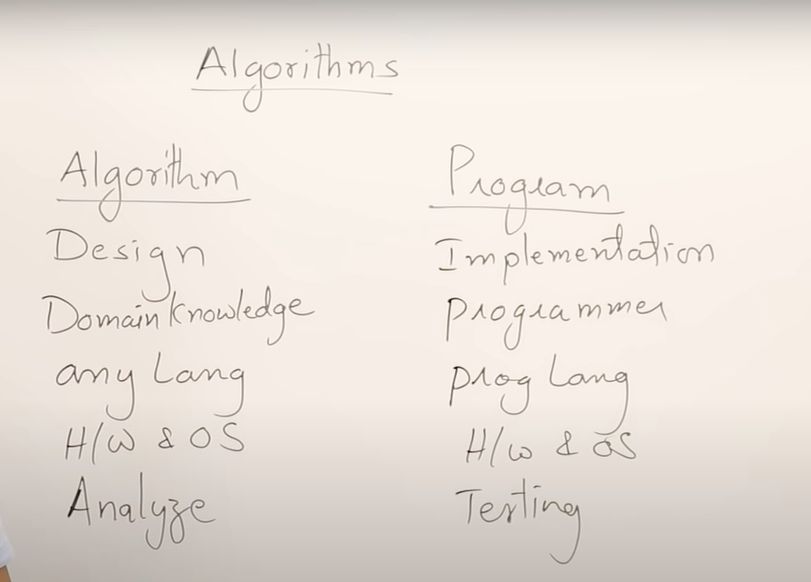
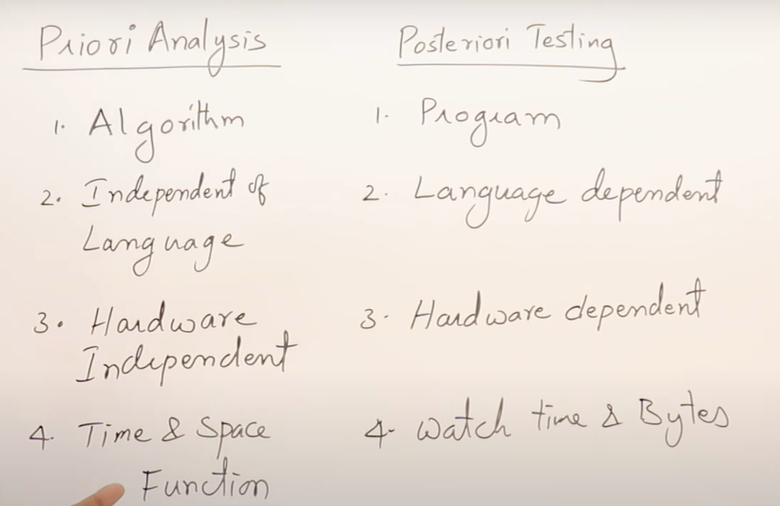
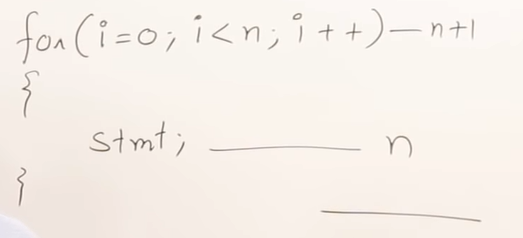
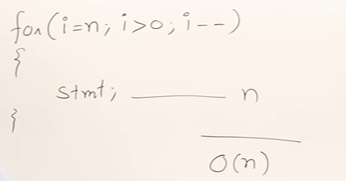
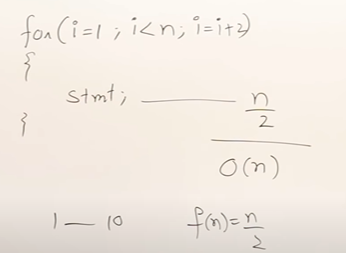
**Intro**



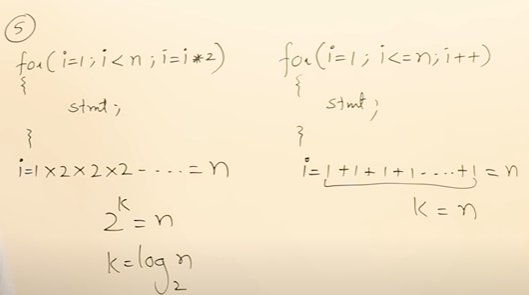
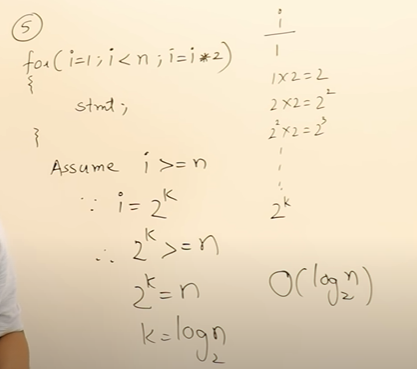
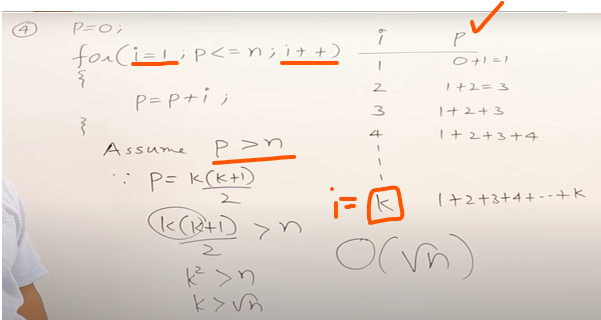
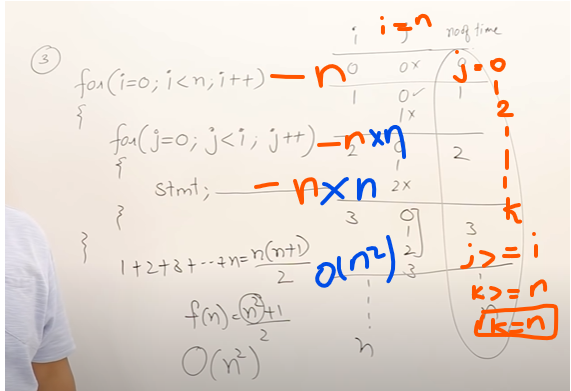
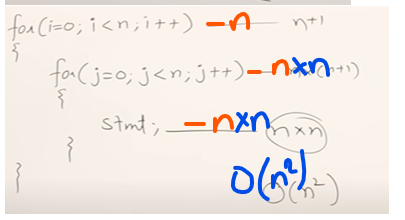
Frequency count method:

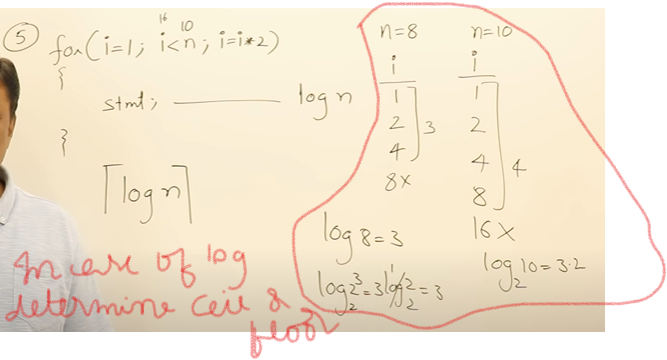
**bASIC LOOPs**

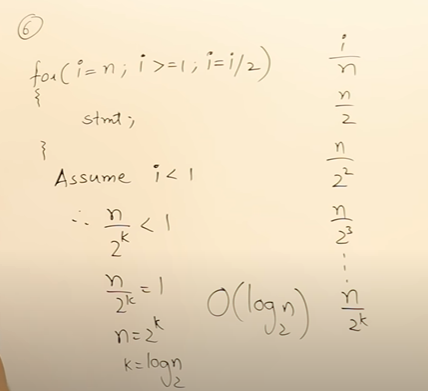


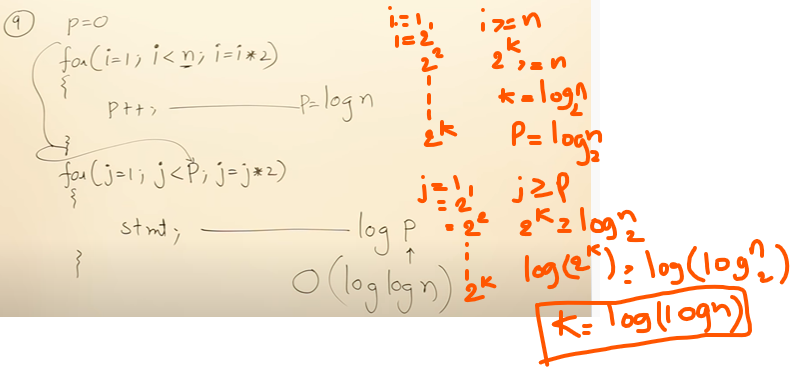
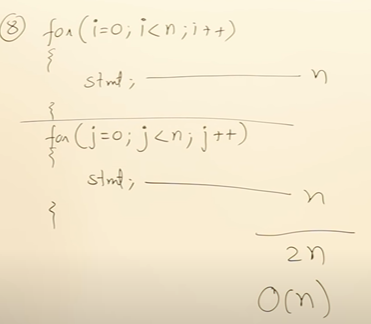
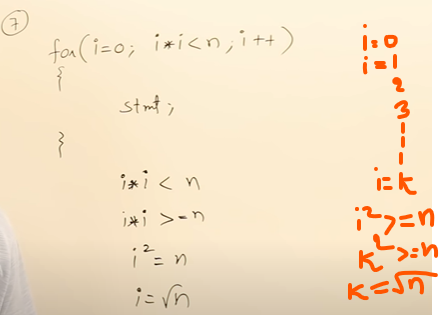
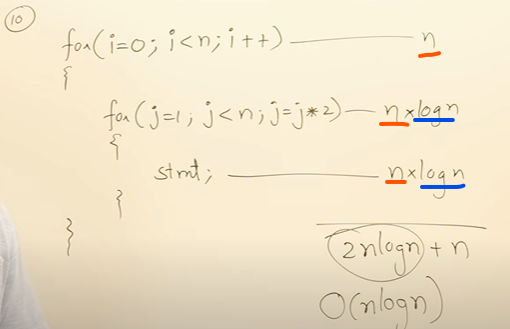
 

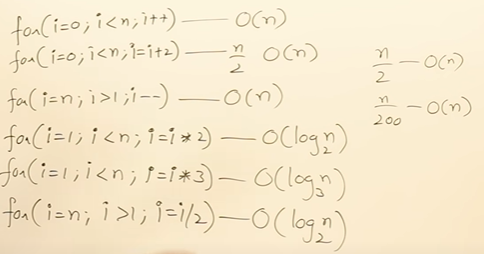
**sums:**



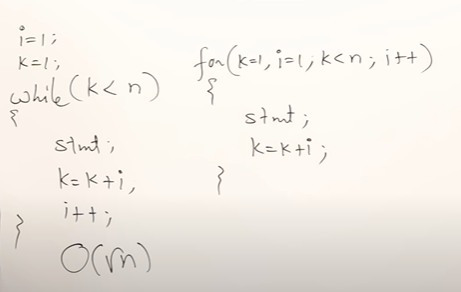
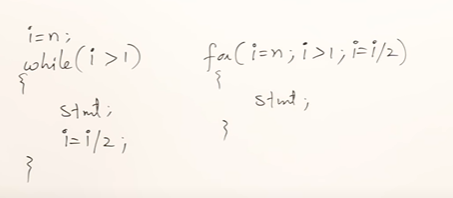
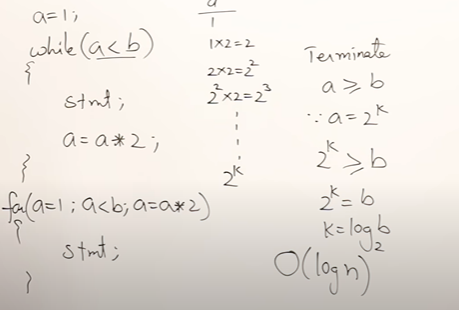




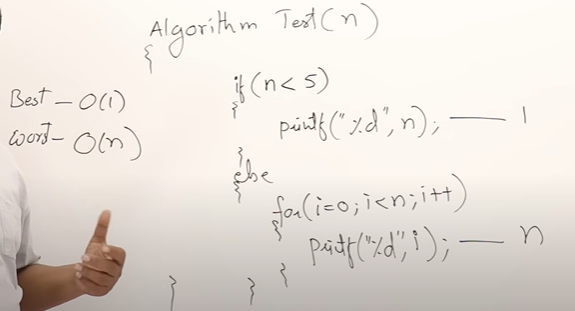
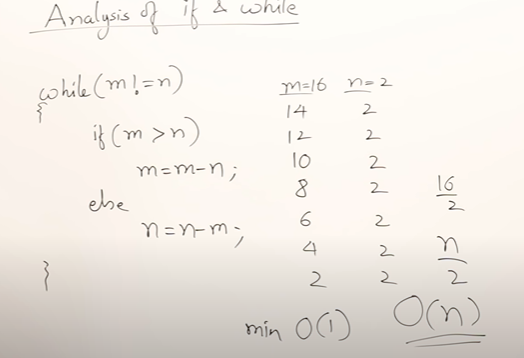
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**While loop ,for loop comparision**

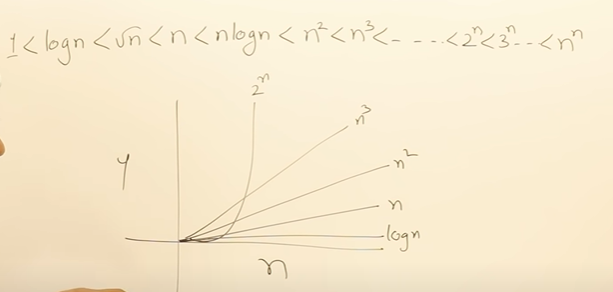
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**if conditions**

****

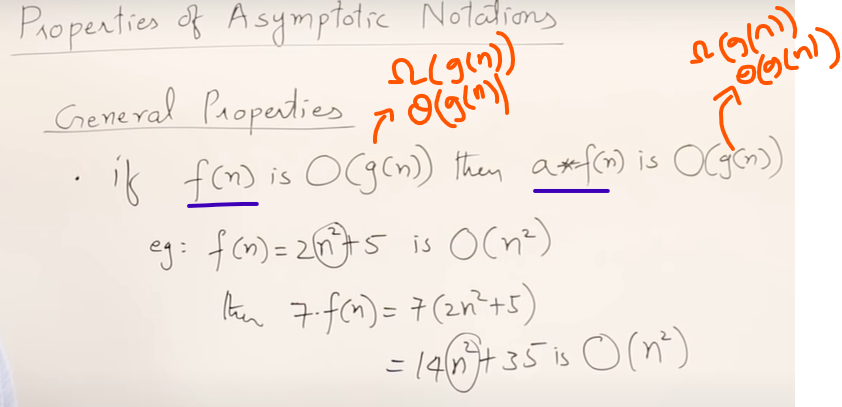
**recording- documents/sound recordings**

**classes of functions:**

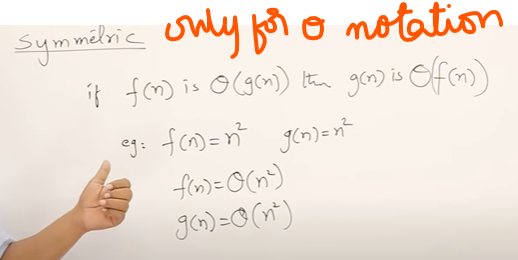
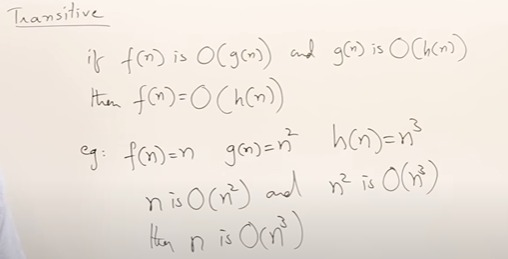
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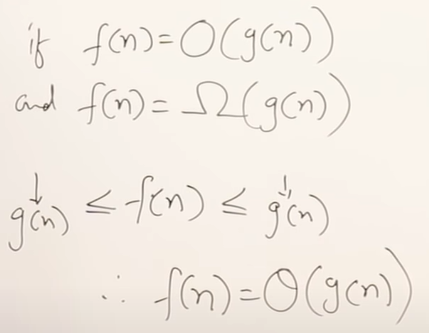
n100< 2n

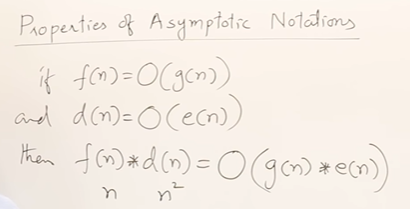
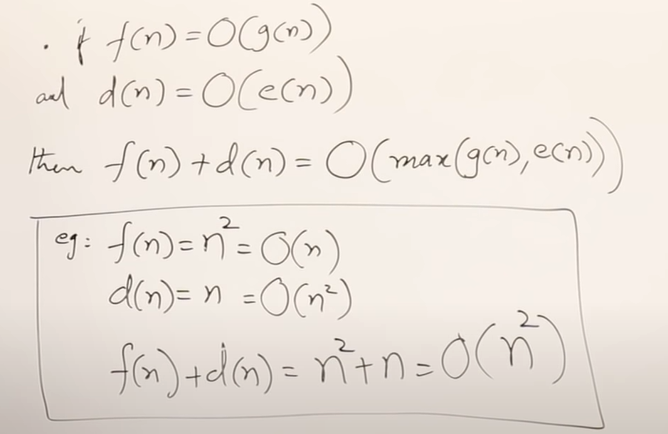
**properties of asymptotic notations:**



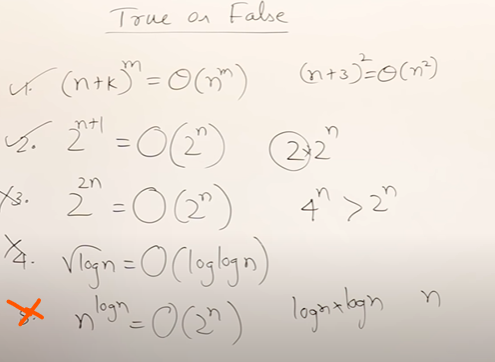






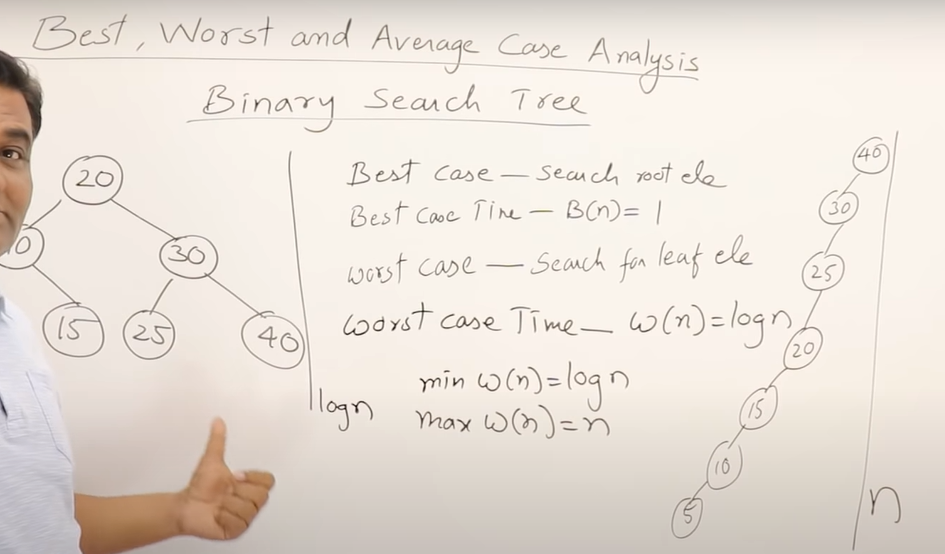


**comparisions of functions**

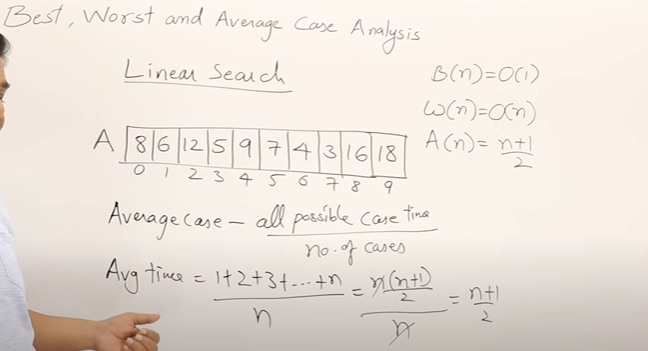
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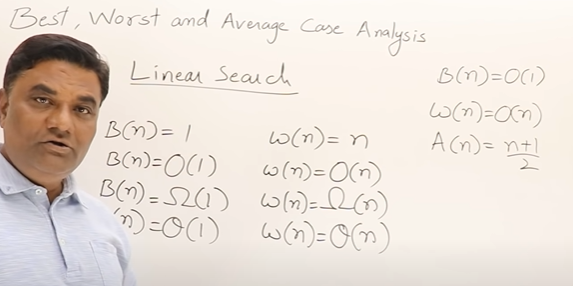
**Best,worst and average case**

**BST: (searching operation)**



Linear search:





little-oh:

Little [o notation](https://www.bing.com/search?q=Big+O+Notation&filters=sid%3acc50a66c-d85b-9f9a-bc98-f9ff72f45172&form=ENTLNK) is used to describe an **upper bound that cannot be tight**. In other words, loose upper bound of f(n). Let f(n) and g(n) are the functions that map positive real numbers.

 f(n) < c\*g(n)

In mathematical relation,  
f(n) = o(g(n)) means  
lim  f(n)/g(n) = 0  
n→∞

little-omega:

We use ω notation to denote a lower bound that is not asymptotically tight.

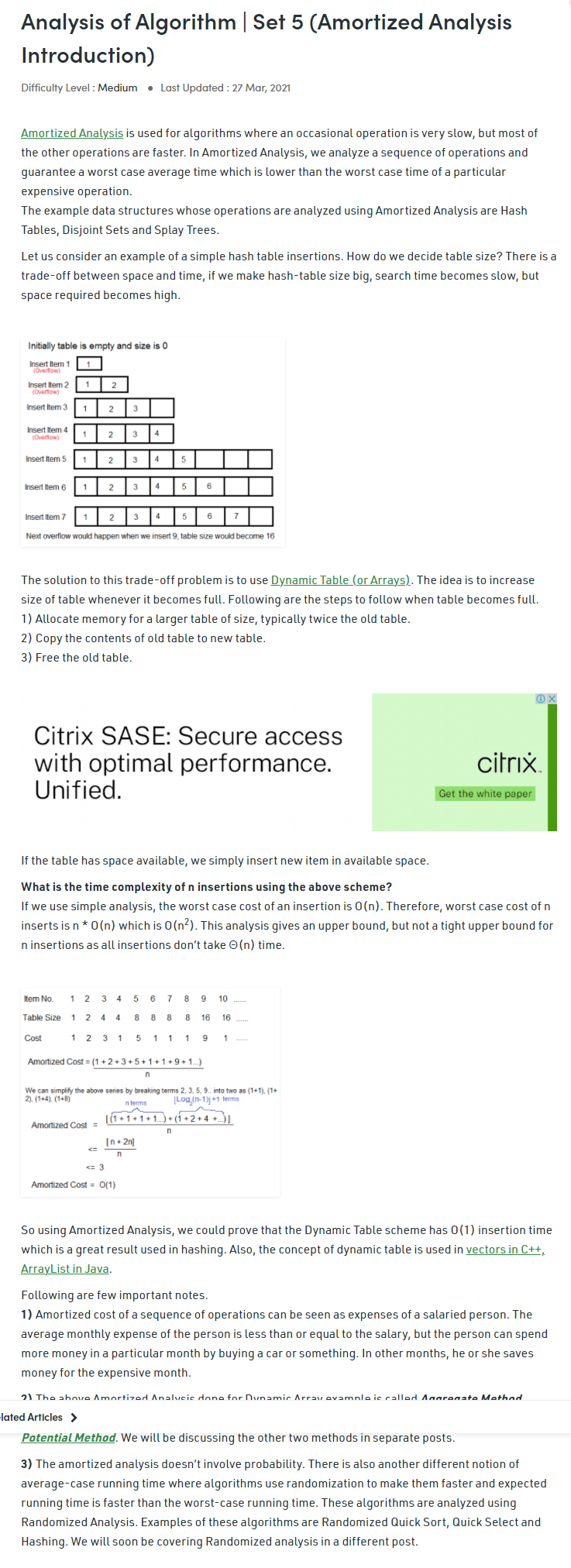
In mathematical relation,  
if f(n) ∈ ω(g(n)) then,

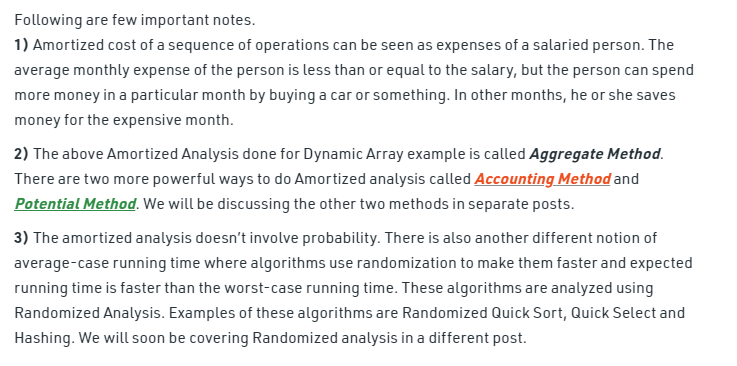
lim  f(n)/g(n) = ∞n→∞

c\*g(n) < f(n)

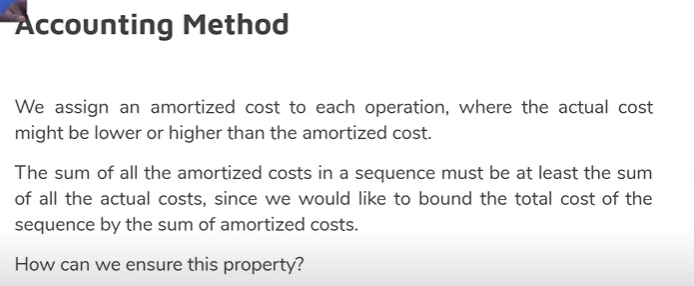
Amortised analysis:

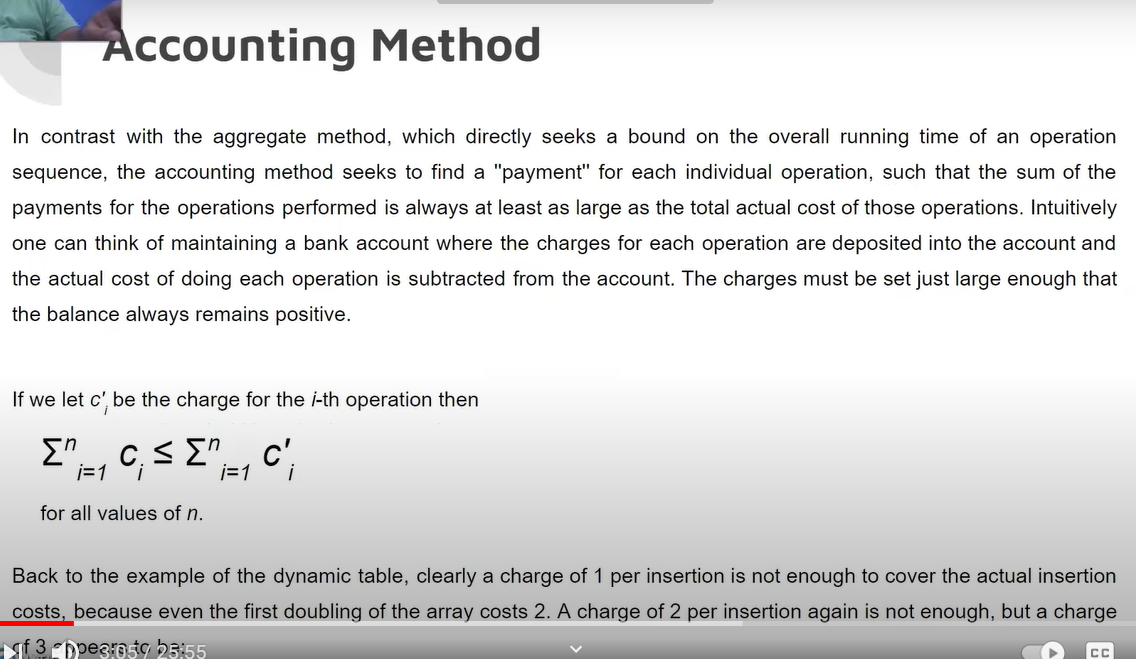
aggreagate method:

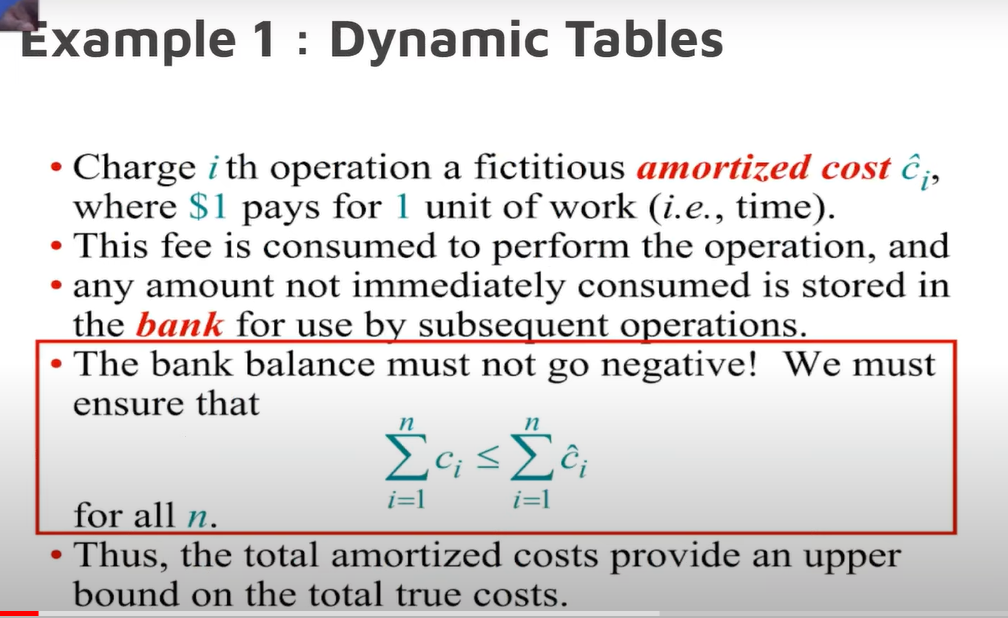
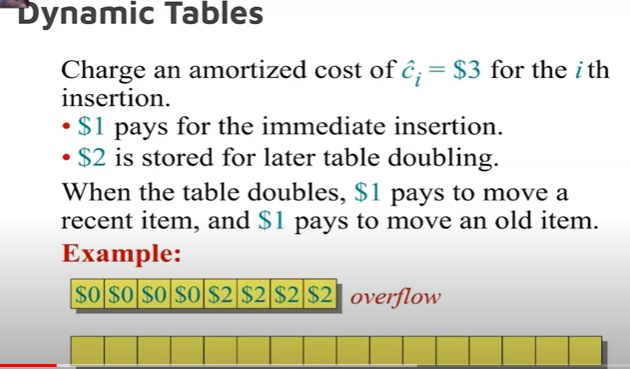
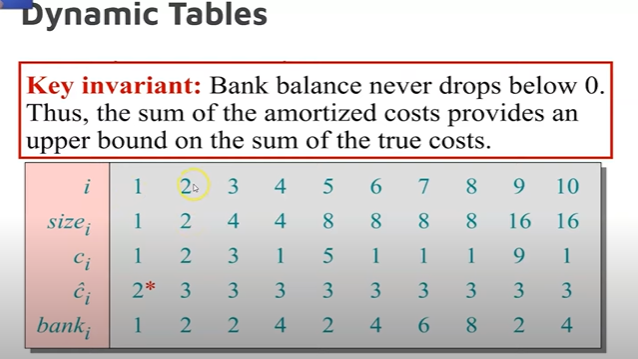




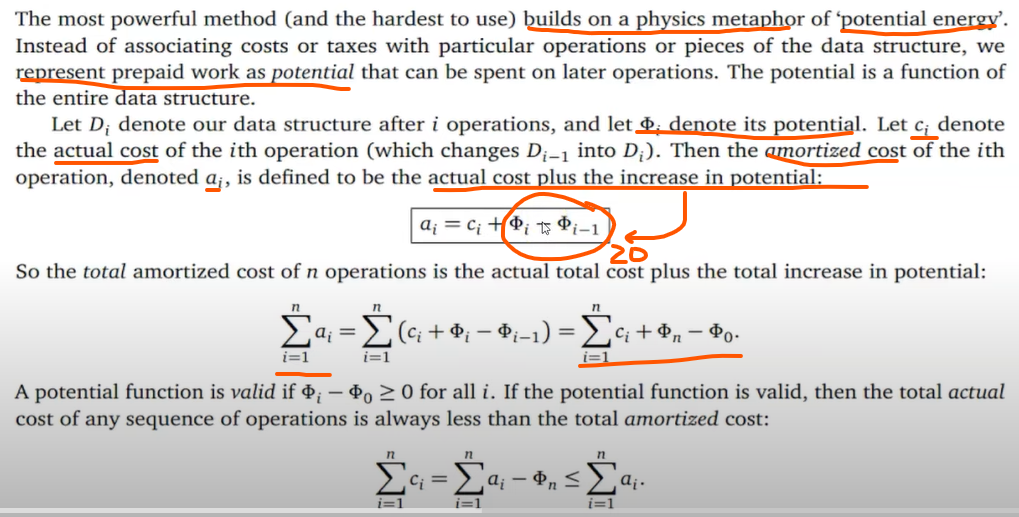
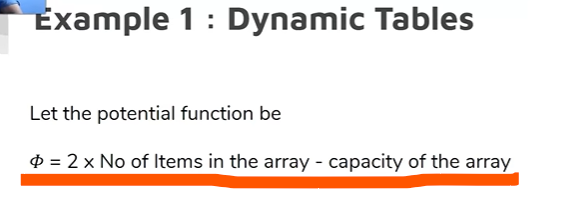
Accounting method:

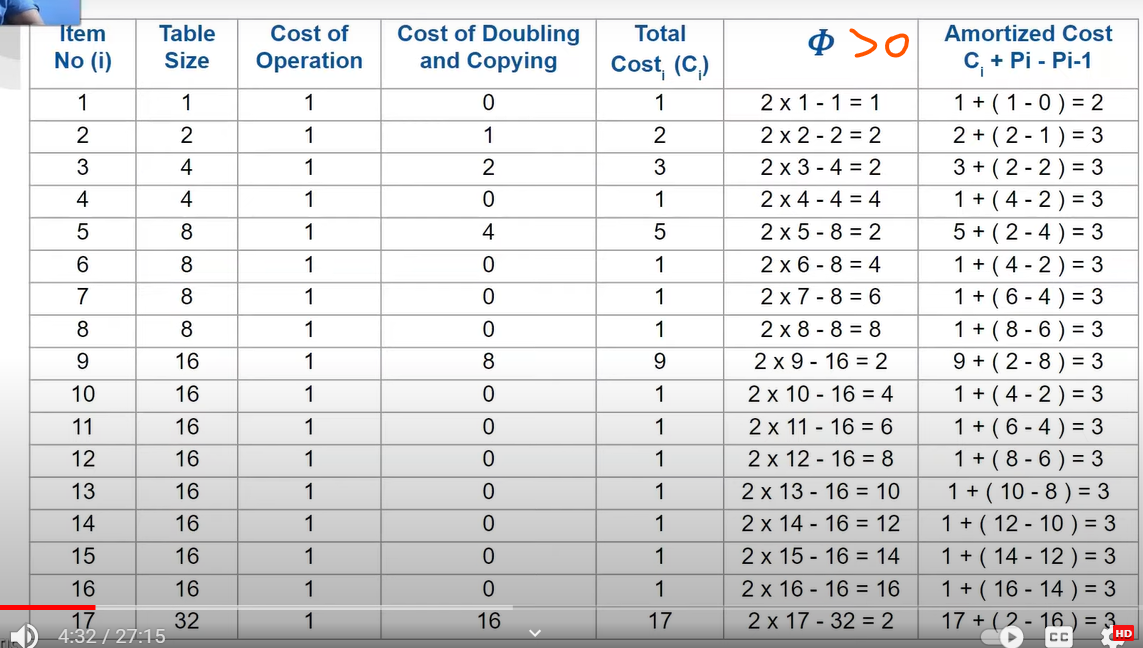




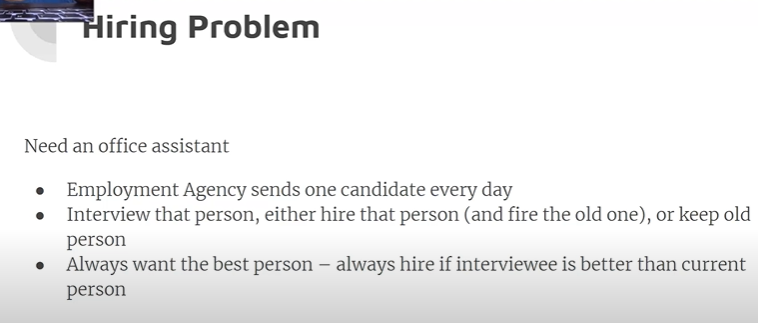
  

potential method:



**probabilistic analysis:**

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