

Growth Functions and Asymptotic Analysis

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CSC 212

Announcements

- **Go to office hours.**
- Next Quiz ---- September 24
 - Covers material from Sept 12, 17, and 19
- Same format as today's quiz about 20 minutes long.

Running Time of Algorithms

- Running time of algorithm determines how “**quickly**” it executes.
- **Computed based on # of basic steps** in the algorithm that are executed
 - Loops result in repeated computational sets leading to larger running time than those without
- **Size of the inputs can also affect number of basic steps**
 - Sorting longer arrays need more time than shorter ones!
 - In such cases, **size of input usually dictates # of basic steps!**

Runtime affected by # of Basic Steps

- Two algorithms for performing the same tasks can have different running times **depending upon # of steps it has**
- Here, the size of the input is the same --- **1 number** --- but the presence of loops dictates running time.

```
import time

def SumOfN(n):
    start = time.time()
    theSUM = 0

    for i in range(1,n+1):
        theSUM +=i
    end = time.time()

    return theSUM, end-start

def directSumOfN(n):
    start = time.time()
    theSUM = (n*(n+1))/2
    end = time.time()

    return theSUM,end-start

def main():

    print("Sum of N with for loop")
    for i in range(5):
        print("Sum is %d required %10.7f seconds"%SumOfN(1000000))

    print("Sum of N function direct ")
    for i in range(5):
        print("Sum is %d required %10.7f seconds"%directSumOfN(1000000))
```

w/ FOR LOOP

DIRECT SUMMATION

	Sum of N with for loop	Sum of N function direct
Sum is 500000500000 required	0.0627120 seconds	0.0000012 seconds
Sum is 500000500000 required	0.0636330 seconds	0.0000000 seconds
Sum is 500000500000 required	0.0593448 seconds	0.0000000 seconds
Sum is 500000500000 required	0.0563250 seconds	0.0000000 seconds
Sum is 500000500000 required	0.0615969 seconds	0.0000000 seconds
Sum of N function direct		
Sum is 500000500000 required	0.0000012 seconds	0.0000000 seconds
Sum is 500000500000 required	0.0000000 seconds	0.0000000 seconds
Sum is 500000500000 required	0.0000000 seconds	0.0000000 seconds
Sum is 500000500000 required	0.0000012 seconds	0.0000000 seconds
Sum is 500000500000 required	0.0000007 seconds	

Runtime affected by input size: Insertion Sort (Recap)

Assume n elements	Cost	Times
	c1	n
<code>def InsertionSort(A)</code>		
<code>for k in range(1, len(A))</code>		
<code>key = A[k]</code>	c2	n-1
<code>i = k - 1</code>	c4	n - 1
<code>while i > 0 and A[i] > key</code>	c5	$\sum_2^n t_j$ / WHY?
<code>A[i+1] = A[i]</code>	c6	$\sum_2^n (t_j - 1)$
<code>i = i - 1</code>	c7	$\sum_2^n (t_j - 1)$
<code>A[i+1] = key</code>	c8	n-1

$$T(n)$$

$$= c1 * n + c2(n - 1) + c4(n - 1) + c5 \sum_2^n t_j + c6 \sum_2^n (t_j - 1) + c7 \sum_2^n (t_j - 1) + c8(n-1)$$

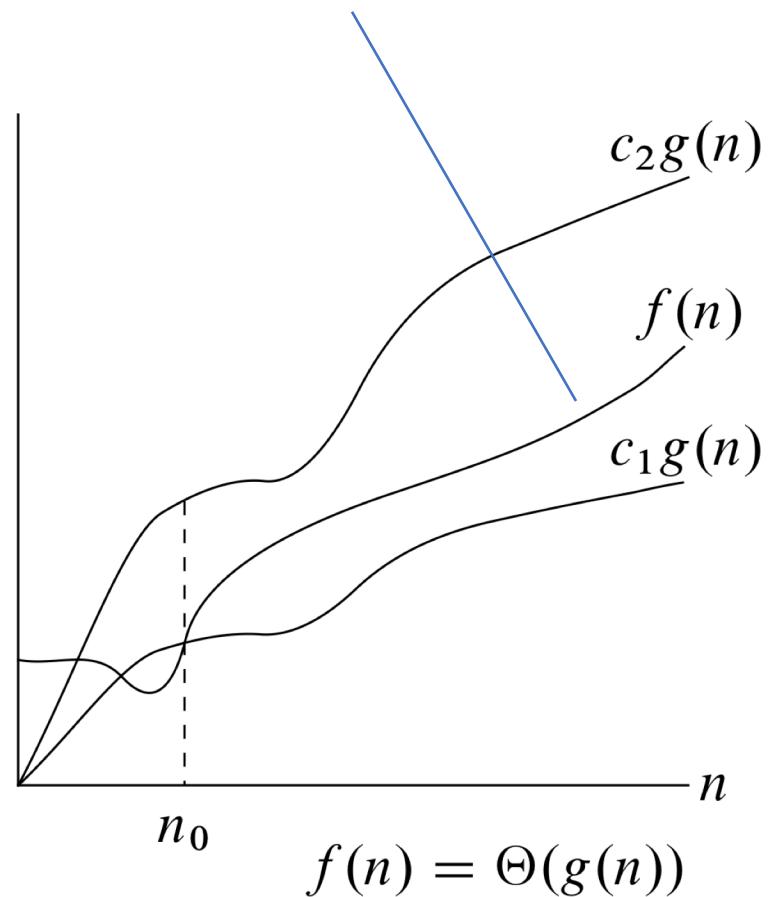
Asymptotic Running Time

- Given the Running Time ($T(n) = f(n)$) equation for an algorithm,
 - it is useful to see how “fast” the algorithm executes for large input sizes
- This is called **Asymptotic Running Time**
 - How the running time increases as the size of the input increases without bound (also called *in the limit*)
- Usually, **algorithms with better asymptotic running time are better (“faster”)** but for all but very small inputs
- The **notation** we use to describe **Asymptotic Running Time** are Θ , O , Ω , ...

Θ -notation (“Big –Theta”)

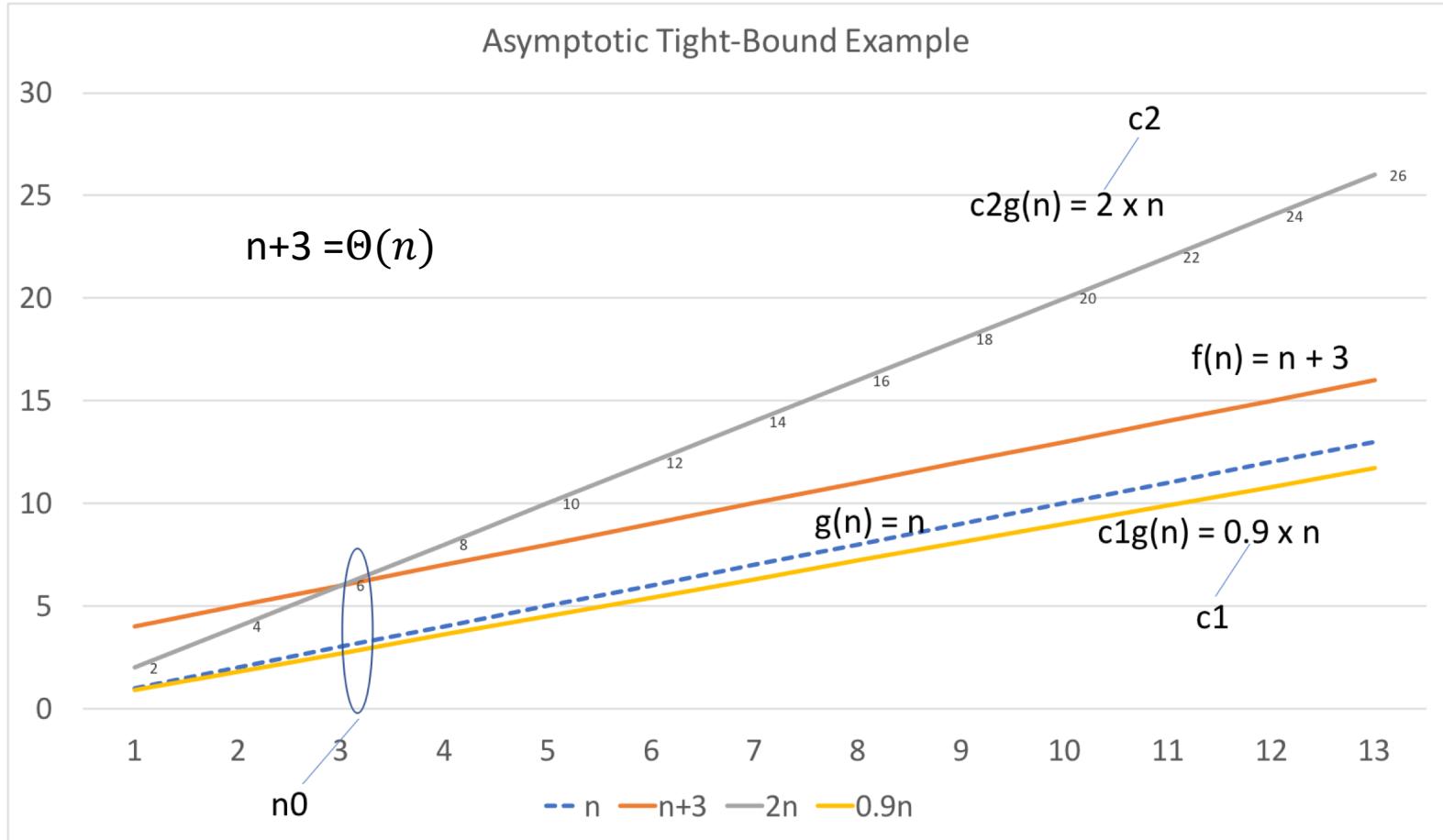
Algorithm's Running Time
(e.g., calculated as we did for insertion sort)

- **Definition:** For a given function $g(n)$, $\Theta(g(n))$ is a **set of functions** such that
 - $\Theta(g(n)) = \{ f(n) : \text{there exists positive constants } c_1, c_2, \text{ and } n_0 \text{ s.t. } 0 \leq c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n) \text{ for all } n \geq n_0 \}$
- This is called an **asymptotic tight-bound** for $f(n)$
 - Really, $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$
- For all values of $n \geq n_0$ the value of $f(n) = g(n)$ within a constant factor
- Focus on **large values of n**



$$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$

Θ -notation: Graphical Example



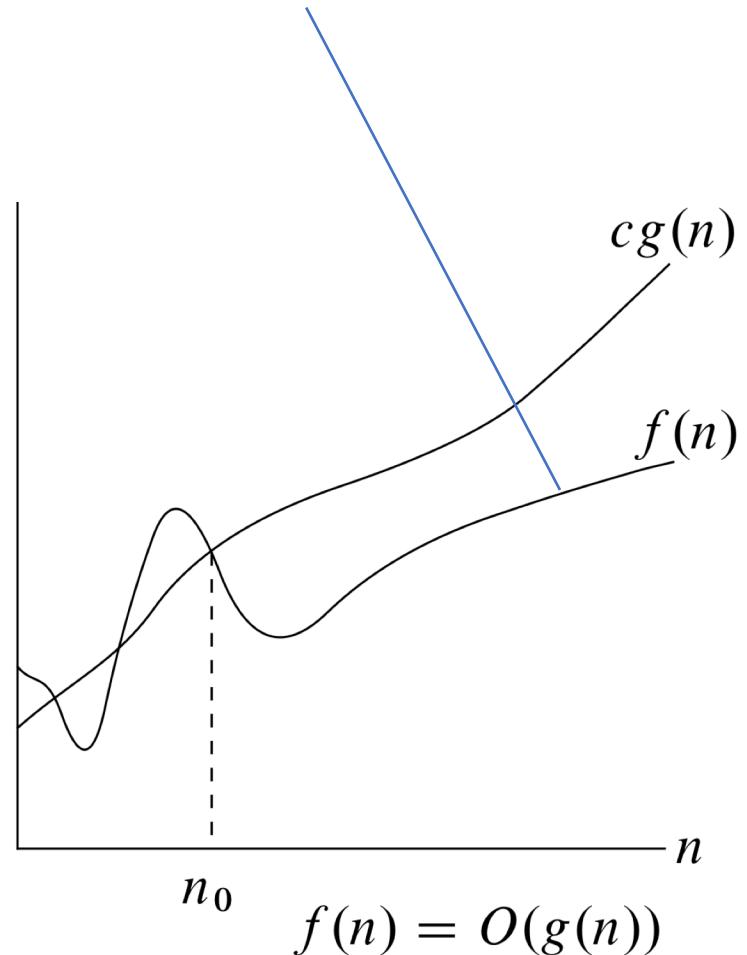
Θ -notation: Numerical Example

- Assume $f(n) = 1/2n^2 - 3n$
 - We say $f(n) = \Theta(n^2)$, if this is true then
 - $c_1 n^2 \leq 1/2n^2 - 3n \leq c_2 n^2$
 - $c_1 \leq 1/2 - 3/n \leq c_2$
 - The right inequality is true for $n \geq 1$ and $c_2 \geq \frac{1}{2}$
 - The left inequality is true for $n \geq 7$ and $c_1 \leq 1/14$
 - Thus if we choose
 - $c_1 = 1/14$, $c_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, and $n_0 = 7$ we can make the inequality true
 - Thus $f(n) = \Theta(n^2)$
 - Note, other c_1 , c_2 , and n_0 may also exist that make the inequality true
 - Suffice it to say, that we can find one groups of values
- Remember:
 c_1, c_2 and n are positive constants

O -notation (“Big –O”)

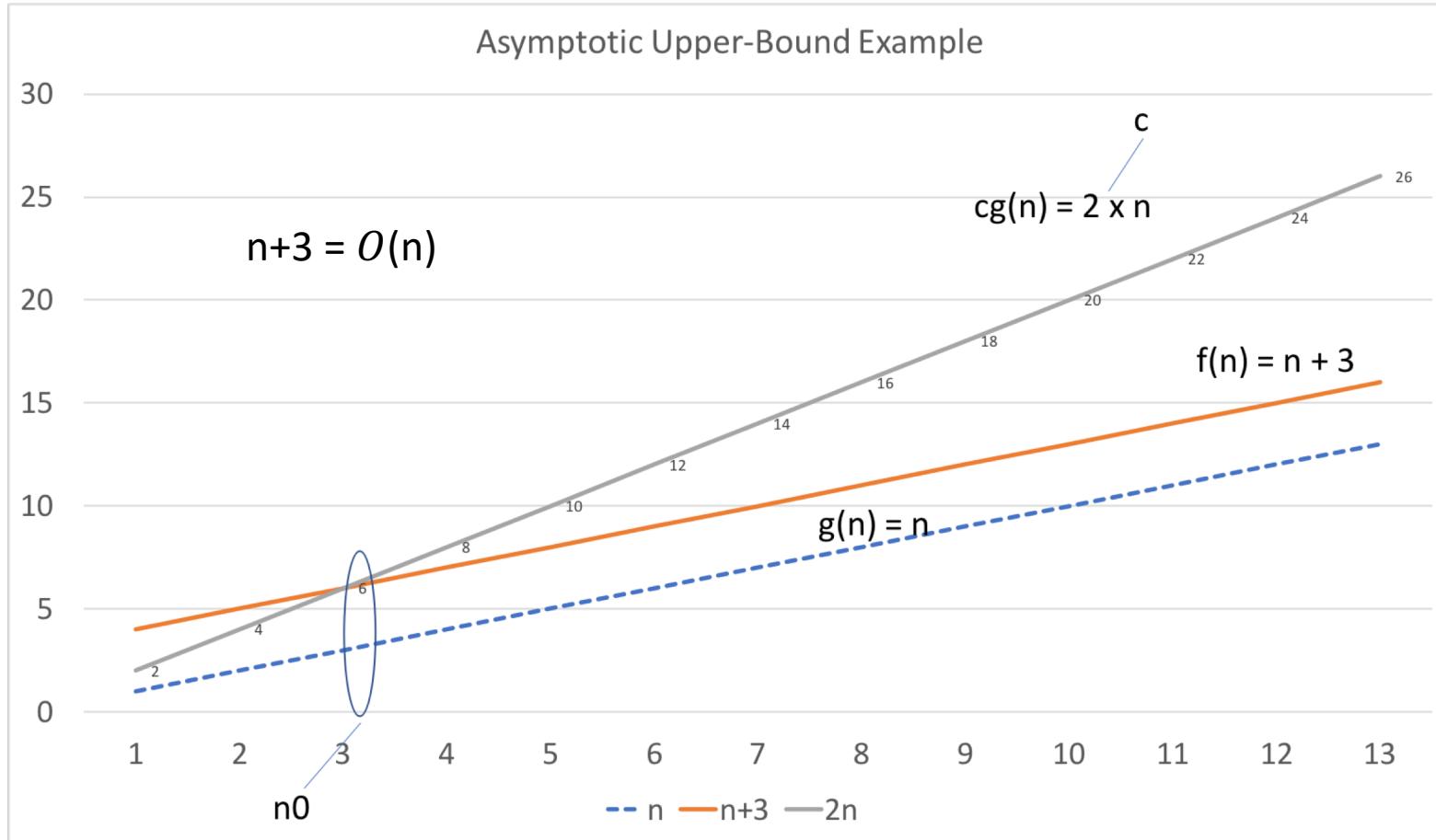
- **Definition:** For a given function $g(n)$, $O(g(n))$ is a **set of functions** such that
 - $O(g(n)) = \{ f(n) : \text{there exists positive constants } c, \text{ and } n_0 \text{ s.t. } 0 \leq f(n) \leq cg(n) \text{ for all } n \geq n_0 \}$
- This is called an **asymptotic upper-bound** for $f(n)$
- For all values of $n \geq n_0$ the value of $f(n)$ is always $\leq g(n)$ within a constant factor
- Focus on **large values of n**

Algorithm's Running Time



$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$

O -notation: Graphical Example



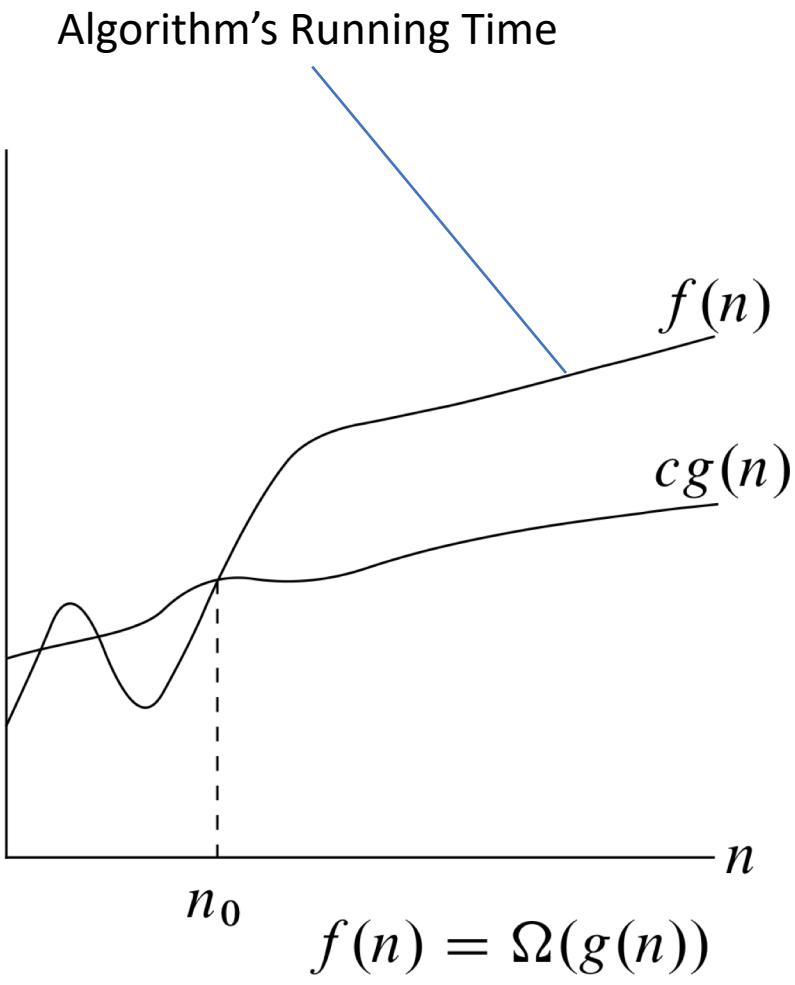
O -notation: Numerical Example

- Assume $f(n) = 1/2n^2 - 3n$
- We say $f(n) = O(n^2)$, if this is true then
 - $0 \leq 1/2n^2 - 3n \leq cn^2$
 - $0 \leq 1/2 - 3/n \leq c$
- The right inequality is true for $n \geq 1$ and $c \geq 1/2$
- The left inequality is true for $n \geq 4$
- Thus if we choose
 - $c = 1/2$, and $n_0 = 4$ we can make the inequality true
- Thus $f(n) = O(n^2)$

Remember:
c and n are positive constants

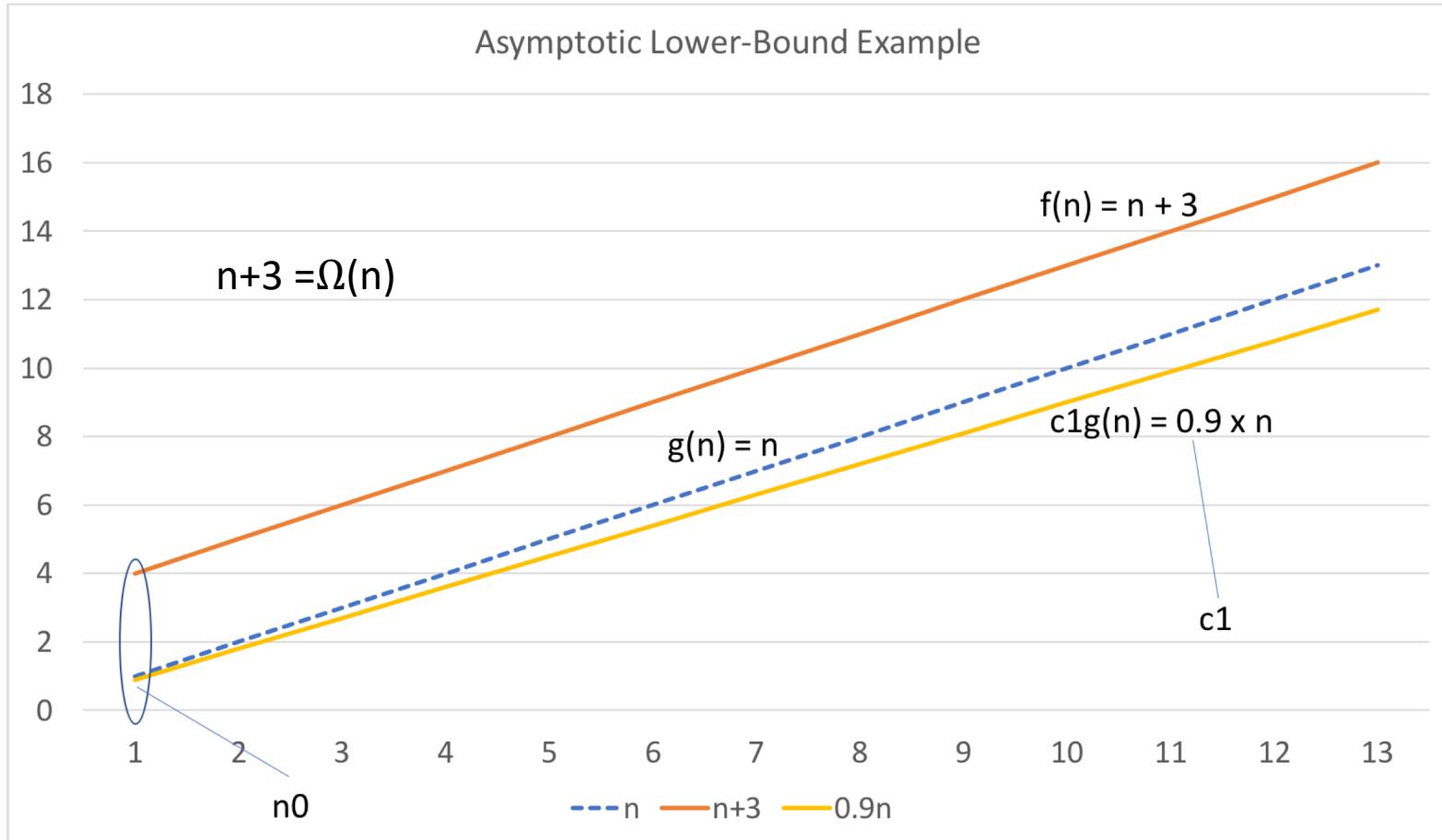
Ω -notation (“Big –Omega”)

- **Definition:** For a given function $g(n)$, $\Omega(g(n))$ is a **set of functions** such that
 - $\Theta(g(n)) = \{ f(n) : \text{there exists positive constants } c, \text{ and } n_0 \text{ s.t. } 0 \leq cg(n) \leq f(n) \text{ for all } n \geq n_0 \}$
- This is called an **asymptotic lower-bound** for $f(n)$
- For all values of $n \geq n_0$ the value of $g(n)$ is always $\leq f(n)$ within a constant factor
- Again, focus on **large values of n**



$$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$$

Ω -notation: Graphical Example



Theta, O and Omega

If $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$
Then

$f(n) = O(g(n))$
&
 $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$

Coming up with Asymptotic Running Time

- We will mostly talk of Running Time of an algorithm in terms of the **Big-O notation** (unless otherwise specified)
- To calculate the Big-O running time of an algorithm, **lower order terms are ignored**.
 - E.g., For $T(n) = an^2 + bn + c$, the **value of n^2 will dominate** values of $b*n$ or c or a for large values of n
 - Therefore, here **$T(n) = O(n^2)$**
- More generally, for any polynomial
 $p(n) = \sum_{i=0}^d a_i n^i$ where a_i is a constant and $a_d > 0$,
 $p(n) = O(n^d)$
- Similarly, for a zero—degree polynomial $q(n)$ or a constant function --- e.g., a given algorithm step
 $q(n) = O(n^0) = O(1)$

Note: Correct but Meaningless

Could you say?

$$3n^2 + 2 = O(n^6) \text{ or } 3n^2 + 2 = O(n^7)$$

$O(n^2)$

is a tighter asymptotic upper bound

Yes, but this is like answering:

- What is the world's record for running one mile?
 - Less than 3 days.
- How long does it take to drive from here to Chicago?
 - Less than 11 years.

Do not get confused: O-Notation

O(1) or “Order One”

- DOES NOT mean that it takes only one operation
- DOES mean that the work doesn't change as N changes
- Is notation for “constant work”

O(N) or “Order N”

- DOES NOT mean that it takes N operations
- DOES mean that the work changes in a way that is proportional to N
- Is a notation for “work grows at a linear rate”

Running Time for Insertion Sort

- BEST CASE

$$T(n) = c1 * n + c2(n - 1) + c4(n - 1) + c5(n-1) + c8(n-1)$$

- $T(n) = An + B = \mathbf{O(n)}$
- Where $A = c1+c2+c4+c5+c8$ and $B = -(c2+c4+c5+c8)$

- WORST CASE

$$T(n) = c1 * n + c2(n - 1) + c4(n - 1) + c5 \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + c6 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + c7 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + c8 (n-1)$$

- $T(n) = An^2 + Bn + C = \mathbf{O(n^2)}$
- What are A, B, and C ???

Terminology Note

We refer to Big-Theta, Big-O, Big-Omega as

Running Time

=

Time Complexity

=

Computational Complexity

Comparing Algorithms

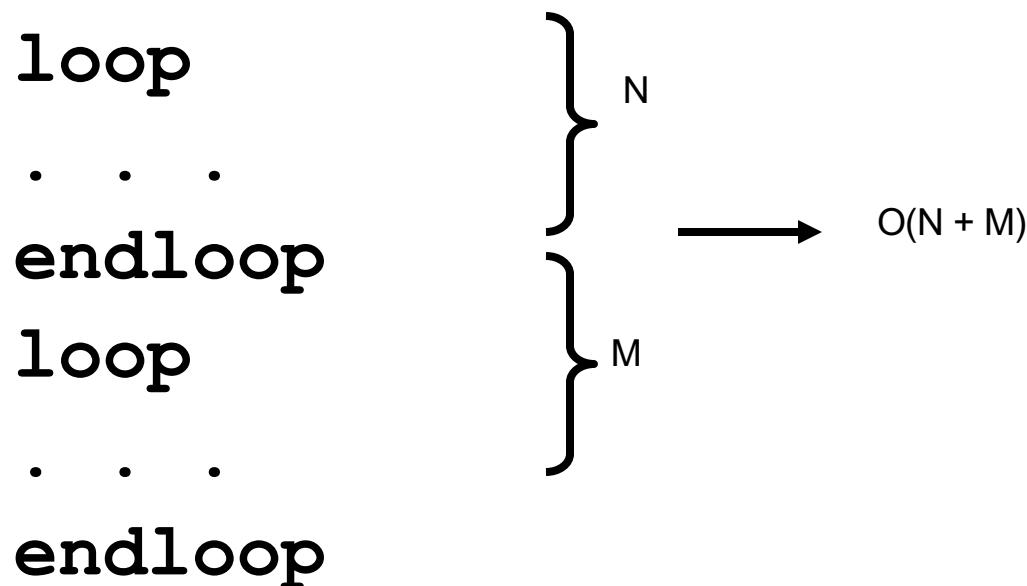
- We will use O-notation from now on to describe algorithm running time.
- We can compare different algorithms that solve the same problem:
 1. Determine the O(.) for the time complexity of each algorithm
 2. Compare them and see which has “better” performance

Modular Analysis

- Algorithms typically consist of a sequence of logical steps/sections/modules
- We need a way to analyze these more complex algorithms...
- It's easy – analyze the sections and then combine them

Sequential Steps

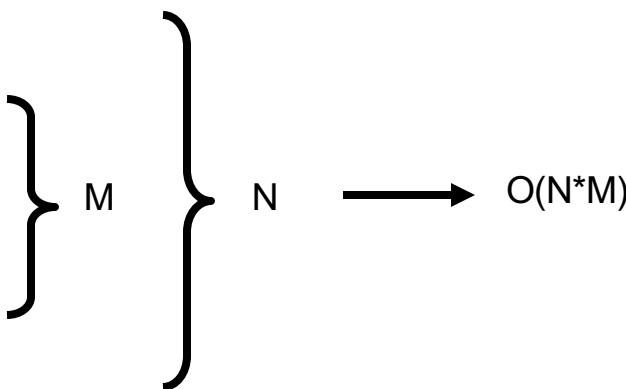
- If steps appear sequentially (one after another), then add their respective $O()$.



Embedded Steps

- If steps appear embedded (one inside another), then **multiply** their respective O().

```
loop
    loop
        .
        .
        .
    endloop
endloop
```



The diagram illustrates the time complexity of nested loops. It shows a sequence of code: 'loop', 'loop', '...', 'endloop', 'endloop'. Two curly braces are placed around the nested 'loop' and 'endloop' pairs. The brace on the left is labeled 'M' and the brace on the right is labeled 'N'. An arrow points from these labels to the formula $O(N*M)$, indicating that the total time complexity is the product of the number of iterations of the outer loop (N) and the inner loop (M).

Correctly Determining Big-O

- **Can have multiple factors** (variables that measure input size)
 - $O(N * M)$
 - $O(\log P + N^2) \rightarrow O(N^2)$
- **But keep only the dominant factors:**
 - $O(N + N \log N) \rightarrow O(N \log N)$
 - $O(N * M + P) \rightarrow O(N * M)$
 - $O(V^2 + V \log V) \rightarrow O(V^2)$
- **Drop constants:**
 - $O(2N + 3N^2) \rightarrow O(N^2)$

Growth Functions

- Using O-notation, we are characterizing an algorithm's running time using a polynomial of some kind!
 - $O(n)$ --- worst case sumOfN function (in slide 3)
 - $O(n^2)$ --- worst case insertion sort
- One can have algorithms that have other running times as well such as
 - $O(2^n)$ --- worst case traveling salesman problem
 - $O(nlgn)$ – worst case merge sort
 -
- So, which of the running times are ok, and which are not?

Puzzle

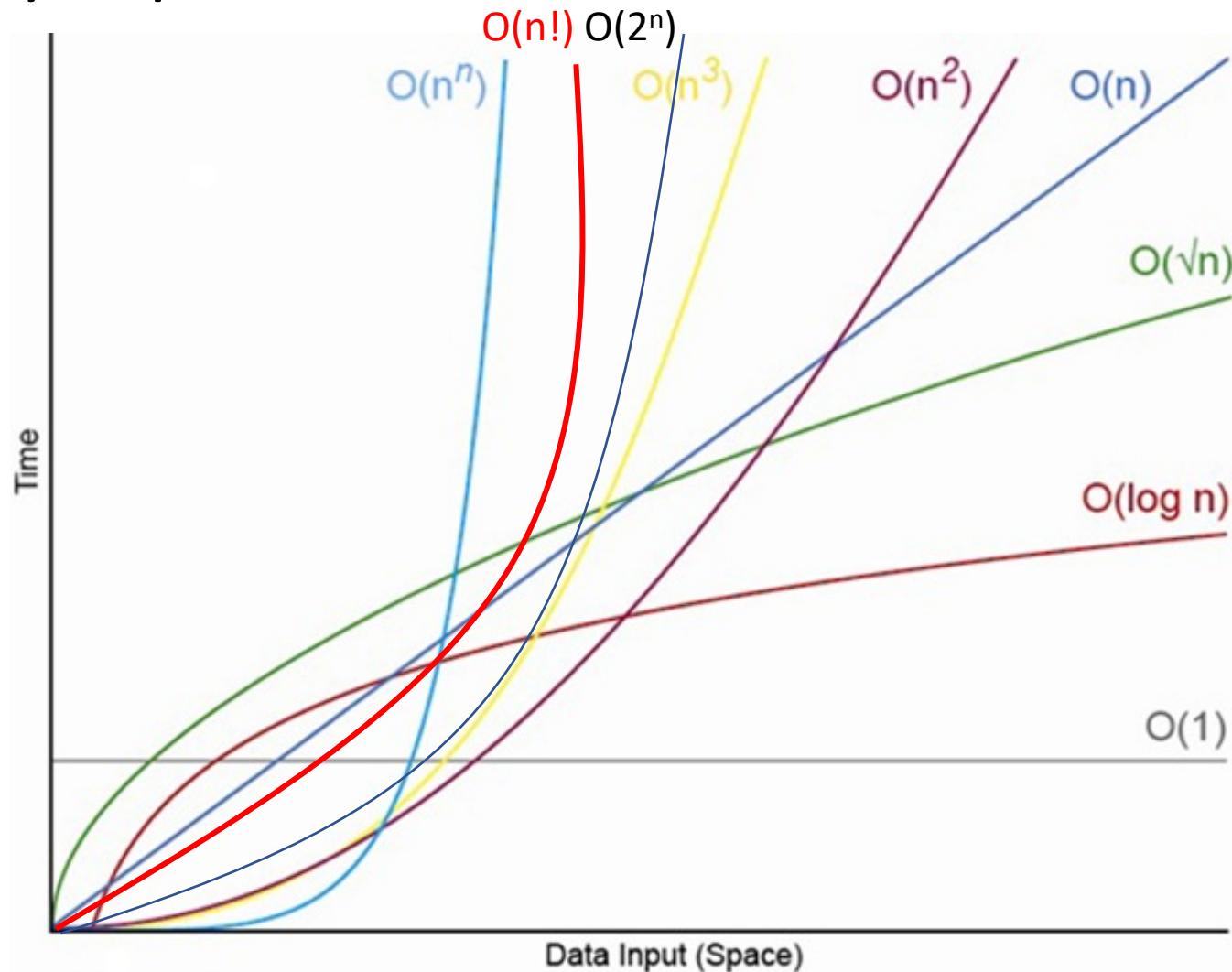
- Imagine a pond.
- Moss starts to grow on it and doubles in size every day.
- On the 10th day the moss fully covers the pond.

On what day, was the pond half-covered with moss?

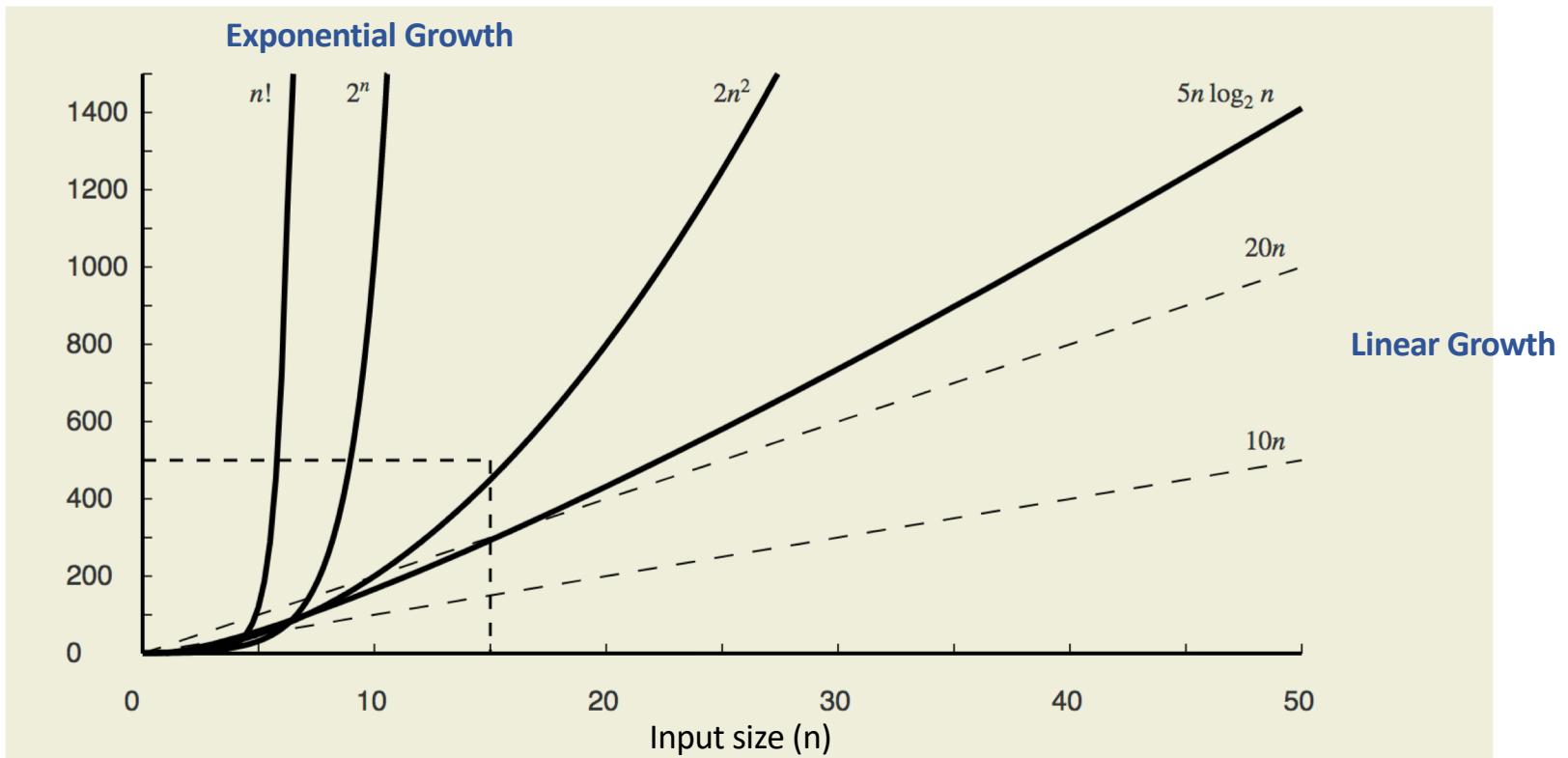
Exponential Growth and Linear Growth are very different

We are used to thinking in terms of linear functions, exponential functions behave differently

Asymptotic Growth Rates



More Asymptotic Growth Rates



Quiz

- You are given this set of functions:
- $n!$
- 2^n
- $2n^2$
- $5n\log n$
- $20n$
- $10n$

Organize them by ascending order of growth rate

$$5n\log n > 10n > 20n > 2n^2 > 2^n > n!$$

Growth Rates Table

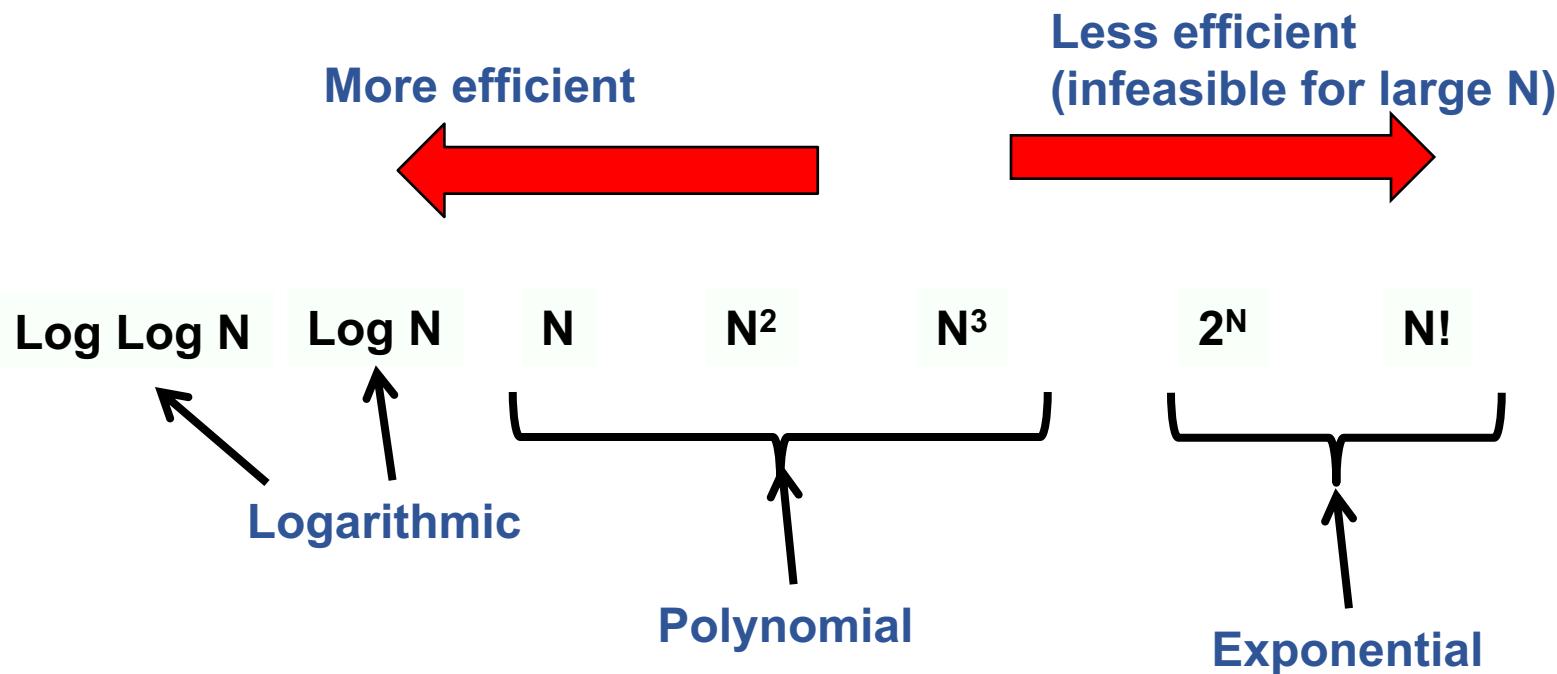
n	$\log \log n$	$\log n$	n	$n \log n$	n^2	n^3	2^n
16	2	4	2^4	$4 \cdot 2^4 = 2^6$	2^8	2^{12}	2^{16}
256	3	8	2^8	$8 \cdot 2^8 = 2^{11}$	2^{16}	2^{24}	2^{256}
1024	≈ 3.3	10	2^{10}	$10 \cdot 2^{10} \approx 2^{13}$	2^{20}	2^{30}	2^{1024}
64K	4	16	2^{16}	$16 \cdot 2^{16} = 2^{20}$	2^{32}	2^{48}	2^{64K}
1M	≈ 4.3	20	2^{20}	$20 \cdot 2^{20} \approx 2^{24}$	2^{40}	2^{60}	2^{1M}
1G	≈ 4.9	30	2^{30}	$30 \cdot 2^{30} \approx 2^{35}$	2^{60}	2^{90}	2^{1G}

More Growth Rate Tables

Size of Input	2^n	n^3	n^2	n	$n \log n$	$\log n$
1	2	1	1	1	1	0
10	1024	1000	100	10	33.21928095	3.321928095
100	1.26765E+30	1000000	10000	100	664.385619	6.64385619
1000	1.0715E+301	10000000000	1000000	1000	9965.784285	9.965784285
10000	Are you crazy!	1E+12	100000000	10000	132877.1238	13.28771238
100000	Stop it!	1E+15	10000000000	100000	1660964.047	16.60964047
1000000	NO!	1E+18	1E+12	1000000	19931568.57	19.93156857
10000000	This is nuts!	1E+21	1E+14	10000000	232534966.6	23.25349666
100000000	I give up!	1E+24	1E+16	100000000	2657542476	26.57542476

I made this table for this class. You can too, play with a variety of functions to see which ones grow faster for large input sizes.

Order Of Growth



Practice

- Consider this program. What is it doing?

```
sum = 0;  
for (i=1; i<=n; i++)  
    for (j=1; j<=n; j++)  
        sum++;
```

Input size = n

- What is the running time here?
 - The basic operation here is `sum++` → can be done in constant time, say `c`
 - Ignore the operation `sum = 0` → it's so simple → the time take to do is `<< c`
 - So, it's really only about the two **for-loops** of size n
- $T(n) = O(n^2)$
 - For a given input size n, how many steps will be taken?

Practice: What is the O-notation Running Time for the following?

```
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        for k in range(n):
            k = 2+j+i
```

$O(n^3)$

```
i = n
while i > 0:
    k = 2+2
    i = i//2
```

$O(\lg n)$

```
for i in range(n):
    k = k + i
```

$O(n)$

```
for i in range(n):
    k = k+i
for j in range(n):
    k = k + j
for k in range(n):
    k = k+ k
```

$O(3n) = O(n)$

```
i = 2
i = i*i+2*(5^6)/(i*9)
```

$O(1)$

Practice

- What is the Asymptotic Relationship (O or Θ – *notation*) between
- n^k *in terms of* c^n (assuming $c > 1$ and $k > 1$)
- $\lg n^{\lg 17}$ *in terms of* $\lg 17^{\lg n}$
- $\log_2 n$ *in terms of* $\log_8 n$
- $3n\log_8 n$ *in terms of* $n^3 \lg n$



That's all Folks!
Any Question?