CSCI 104L Lecture 20: Amortized Runtime

Recall the List ADT:

- 1. insert (int position, T value)
- 2. remove(int position)
- 3. set(int position, T value)
- 4. T get (int position)

Analyze the runtime analysis for each of these operations when using an array.

- 1. What would be the runtime of Get?
- 2. What would be the runtime of Remove?
- 3. What would be the runtime of Insert?

Amortized analysis takes the big picture and says: the first x operations will take no more than $\Theta(y)$ time, for an average of $\Theta(\frac{y}{x})$ per operation. Amortized runtime is the **worst-case average-case**.

HOW LONG CAN YOU WORK ON MAKING A ROUTINE TASK MORE EFFICIENT BEFORE YOU'RE SPENDING MORE TIME THAN YOU SAVE? (ACROSS FIVE YEARS)

• What would be the amortized runtime of Inserting at the end of an ArrayList?

1 HOUR

6 HOURS

1 DAY

- HOW OFTEN YOU DO THE TASK 5/DAY DAILY WEEKLY MONTHLY YEARLY 1 SECOND 2 HOURS 5 MINUTES 5 SECONDS 12 HOURS 2 HOURS 25 SECONDS 4 WEEKS 2 MINUTES 30 SECONDS 2 HOURS 3 DAYS 12 HOURS 8 WEEKS 5 MINUTES 1 MINUTE 4 HOURS 1 HOUR 6 DAYS 1 DAY 9 MONTHS 4 WEEKS 5 MINUTES 21 HOURS 6 DAYS SHAVE 30 MINUTES 6 MONTHS 2 HOURS 5 DAYS 1 DAY

Figure 1: XKCD # 1205

IO MONTHS 2 MONTHS

10 DAYS

2 MONTHS

5 HOURS

1 DAY

2 DAYS 2 WEEKS

8 WEEKS 5 DAYS

Let's say we have a boolean array as a "counter". Each index starts at 0 (false), and then the counter starts counting up in binary.

Flipping an index from 0 to 1, or from 1 to 0, costs an operation. Counting from 0000 to 0001 only takes 1 operation, but counting from 0011 to 0100 takes 3 operations.

Our increment function should correctly increase the binary number by 1, flipping all necessary bits.

- What is the worst-case runtime of our increment function?
- What is the amortized runtime of our increment function?

Increment	Time	Total Time	Average Time
1	1	1	1
2	2	3	1.5
3	1	4	1.33
4	3	7	1.75
5	1	8	1.6
6	2	10	1.67
7	1	11	1.57
8	4	15	1.88
16	5	31	1.94
32	6	63	1.97
64	7	127	1.98