

5. Will it effect your results from #1?
=> Solution:

tep 1: Understanding Question #1

In #1, we determined that the original function had a runtime complexity of:

$$T(n) = \theta(n^2)$$

This was based on the summation:

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n 1 = n^2$$

- Now, in #4, we modified the function by adding an extra operation:

$$y = i + j$$

which changed the number of operations per iteration **from 1 to 2**, leading to:

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n 2 = 2n^2$$

Step 2: Does This Affect Our Results from #1?

1. **Big-O Analysis ($\mathcal{O}(n^2)$)**
 - **No change.** The function is still bounded above by $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
 - The constant factor 2 is ignored in Big-O notation.
2. **Big-Omega Analysis ($\mathcal{\Omega}(n^2)$)**
 - **No change.** The function still has a lower bound of $\mathcal{\Omega}(n^2)$.
3. **Big-Theta Analysis ($\mathcal{\Theta}(n^2)$)**
 - **No change.** Since the upper and lower bounds remain n^2 , the function remains $\mathcal{\Theta}(n^2)$

Step 3: Will This Affect Your Results?

- **Asymptotically? No.**
 - The function still follows $\Theta(n^2)$, and all the theoretical results from #1 remain valid.
- **Empirically (Measuring Execution Time)? Yes.**
 - The actual runtime would be about **twice as long**, but it does **not** change the **asymptotic complexity**.

Final Answer:

No, it does not affect our results from #1 because Big-O, Big-Omega, and Big-Theta ignore constant factors.

However, in actual measurements, the function would run slightly slower

⇒ **Step 2: Analyzing the Complexity**

- The added statement $y = i + j$ is a simple assignment.
- The **loop structure remains the same** ($O(n^2)$)
- The total number of operations per iteration of the inner loop **increases from 1 to 2**.

Thus, the new number of operations is:

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n 2 = 2n^2$$

⇒ **Step 3: Will the Algorithm Take Longer?**

- Yes, but **only by a constant factor**.
- The **growth rate** remains $O(n^2)$, so the asymptotic complexity does **not** change.
- However, **in practice**, execution time **will** increase because each inner loop iteration now performs **two** operations instead of one.
- The difference would be **small** but noticeable when timing large n