

Question 5

It would appear after running multiple tests and taking averages that nested for-loops is the absolute worst algorithm by many orders of magnitude (10^3 to be exact for the 1024000 length list). Otherwise, it is not entirely which of the remaining three are the absolute best, although it appears binary search was the fastest in the most number of cases.

a) Report a table for the average running time for a single list intersection for each method and list sizes.

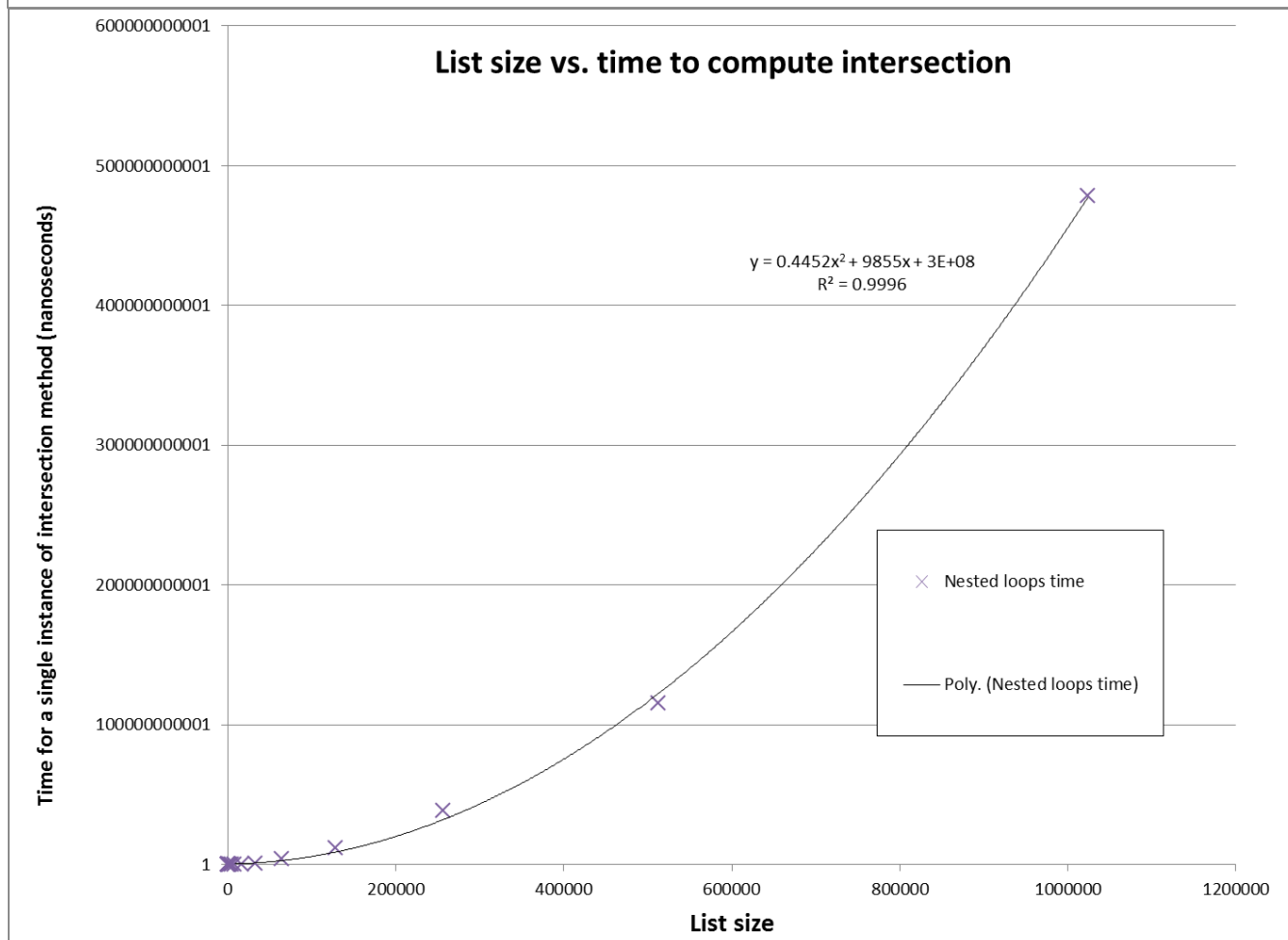
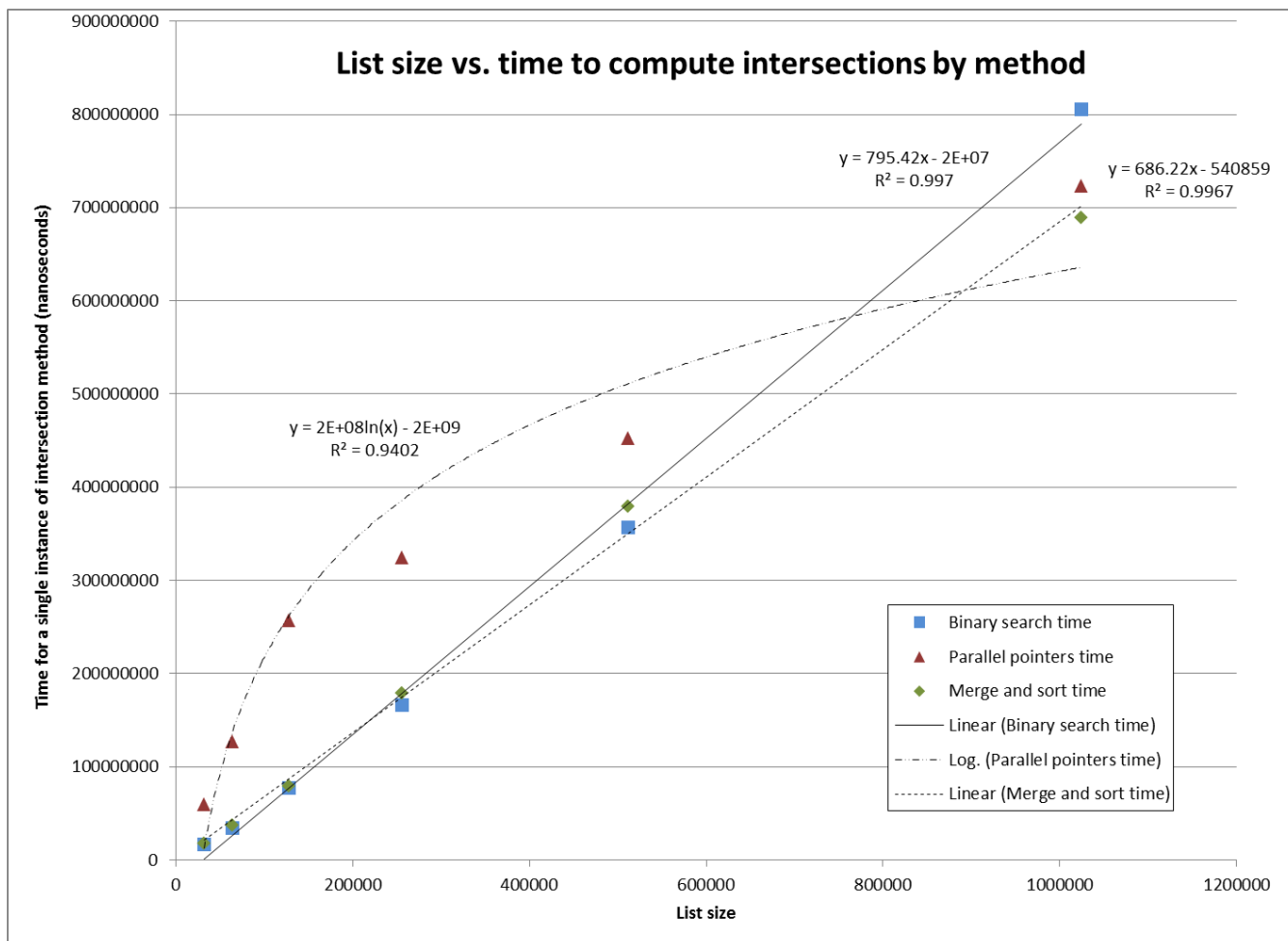
Time for a single instance of four intersection methods in nanoseconds*

List Size	Nested loops time	Binary search time	Parallel pointers time	Merge and sort time
2	63,386	66,838	75,564	67,909
4	57,684	60,912	60,687	63,986
8	53,244	59,958	66,588	69,980
16	54,086	81,271	75,340	82,366
32	53,708	86,736	99,324	122,529
64	73,781	136,082	154,088	169,002
128	83,760	171,417	204,176	189,793
256	405,292	219,820	378,152	236,017
512	655,138	298,923	727,605	309,098
1000	1,071,761	469,936	1,685,199	452,612
2000	4,307,581	810,278	3,108,044	910,676
4000	15,829,276	1,705,711	6,728,251	1,929,063
8000	61,465,201	3,554,609	14,125,251	4,086,062
16000	256,870,244	7,550,665	26,053,265	8,355,625
32000	1,005,860,159	16,234,784	59,113,189	17,507,759
64000	3,704,548,021	34,494,532	127,259,364	37,077,923
128000	11,635,204,691	77,496,751	257,470,010	79,129,046
256000	38,684,336,816	165,628,576	324,033,878	178,828,216
512000	115,775,565,753	356,793,262	452,672,450	378,941,301
1024000	478,407,007,187	805,083,036	723,502,193	688,696,437

*see attached file for raw data

b) Based on your observations, try to determine how the running time of each method increases as a function of the size of the two lists.

I used excel to graph my results for $n \geq 32000$ and generated lines of best fit and their functions



It would appear that for the four methods, time to compute as a function of list size is as follows:

Nested Loops

$$T(n) = 0.4552n^2 + 9855n$$

Binary Search

$$T(n) = 795.42n$$

Parallel Pointers

$$T(n) = 2 \times 10^8 \log n - 2 \times 10^9$$

Merge and Sort

$$T(n) = 686.22n$$

c) Now, consider what happens if the two lists are of different sizes. For each of the four algorithms, report the running time for computing the intersection between a list L1 of 32000 students and a list L2 of 1024000 students, and the running time for computing the intersection between a list L1 of 1024000 students and a list of L2 of 32000 students. For each algorithm, explain (in 2-3 lines at most) why the running time changes or doesn't change.

The table of results are below:

List Size	Nested loops time	Binary search time	Parallel pointers time	Merge and sort time
L1<L2	25,774,630,042	144,600,129	310,702,244	401,844,397
L2<L1	22,509,476,209	357,136,717	335,978,549	405,983,488

There is no noticeable difference in time for the nested loops, parallel pointers, or merge and sort because in those cases switching the length of the lists (ie. switching m,n in m*n, m+n) does not impact the total number of comparisons the computer must do. However in binary search it matters since the length impacts the number of comparisons and a longer list takes more time to sort.

ATTACHMENT

List Size	List generating method	Nested Loops total	Nested loops time	Binary search total	Binary search time
2	7686	71072	63386	74524	66838
4	15033	72717	57684	75945	60912
8	24290	77534	53244	84248	59958
16	28188	82274	54086	109459	81271
32	37197	90905	53708	123933	86736
64	42599	116380	73781	178681	136082
128	51029	134789	83760	222446	171417
256	76663	481955	405292	296483	219820
512	132602	787740	655138	431525	298923
1000	235516	1307277	1071761	705452	469936
2000	442574	4750155	4307581	1252852	810278
4000	844909	16674185	15829276	2550620	1705711
8000	1661535	63126736	61465201	5216144	3554609
16000	3405325	260275569	256870244	10955990	7550665
32000	6887683	1012747842	1005860159	23122467	16234784
64000	14411454	3718959475	3704548021	48905986	34494532
128000	29475747	11664680438	11635204691	106972498	77496751
256000	66132195	38750469011	38684336816	231760771	165628576
512000	141375278	115916941031	115775565753	498168540	356793262
1024000	278185688	478685192875	478407007187	1083268724	805083036
L1<L2	191,172,728.00	25,965,802,770.00	25,774,630,042.00	335,772,857.00	144,600,129.00
L2<L1	195,007,345.00	22,704,483,554.00	22,509,476,209.00	552,144,062.00	357,136,717.00

List Size	Parallel pointers total	Parallel pointers time	Merge and sort total	Merge and sort time
2	83250	75564	75595	67909
4	75720	60687	79019	63986
8	90878	66588	94270	69980
16	103528	75340	110554	82366
32	136521	99324	159726	122529
64	196687	154088	211601	169002
128	255205	204176	240822	189793
256	454815	378152	312680	236017
512	860207	727605	441700	309098
1000	1920715	1685199	688128	452612
2000	3550618	3108044	1353250	910676
4000	7573160	6728251	2773972	1929063
8000	15786786	14125251	5747597	4086062
16000	29458590	26053265	11760950	8355625
32000	66000872	59113189	24395442	17507759
64000	141670818	127259364	51489377	37077923
128000	286945757	257470010	108604793	79129046
256000	390166073	324033878	244960411	178828216
512000	594047728	452672450	520316579	378941301
1024000	1001687881	723502193	966882125	688696437
L1<L2	501,874,972.00	310,702,244.00	593,017,125.00	401,844,397.00
L2<L1	530,985,894.00	335,978,549.00	600,990,833.00	405,983,488.00