

## week4 section

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# pset 1 feedback

- Be sure to run `check50` and `style50`
- Try to use descriptive variable names (`strlen > 1` character)
- Use braces only when necessary (loops, functions, conditions)
- Comments

## week3 Topics

- Asymptotic Notation ( $O$  and  $\Omega$ )
- Binary search and its complexity
- Bubble, selection, insertion, and merge sort
- Understanding distribution code
- pset3

# Asymptotic Notation

- We often want to formalize how fast a program runs or how much space it takes up in terms of the size of the input ( $n$ ).
- We only really consider the case where  $n$  is very large
- big-O is an "upper bound"
- $\Omega$  is a "lower bound"
- This is different than "worst case" and "best case"
- You don't have to be able to derive the asymptotic complexity of algorithms, but you may have to explain informally.
- (If you want to learn more, take CS124)

# Binary Search

- Idea: if your array is sorted, you can search in sublinear time
- Divide and conquer (phonebook example)
- What's the most times you'll have to divide?

# Bubble Sort

- Probably the simplest  $O(n^2)$  sort to implement
- What is the "worst case"?
- What is the "best case"?
- Interesting variation: comb sort (has the same worst case)

# Selection Sort

- A very simple idea: find the smallest element and put it at the beginning

# Insertion Sort

- Most similar to the way a human would probably sort, but slightly more difficult to implement in practice
- Given a choice (e.g. pset3) I would choose one of the others
- Make sure you understand the difference between insertion and selection



# Merge Sort

- Idea: We can sort faster than  $O(n^2)$
- Another divide and conquer approach
- Recursion
- You will probably never have to implement merge sort

# Debugging

- It's a lot easier this year!
- A lot of the time, printf statements are good enough, but using the debugger is a lot more powerful
- Example