

MOE 1.5 Asymptotic Complexity Exercise

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```
1. ► def measure(inputList):
    int n = len(inputList)
    int sum = 0;
    for i in range(0, n):
        for j in range(0, 5):
            sum += j * inputList[i]
        for k in range(0, n):
            sum -= inputList[k]
```

The asymptotic complexity of this algorithm is: $O(n^2)$, because the i loop and k loops are both range(0,n). The j loop is ignored for two reasons: 1) the range is 0 to 5 so it runs in constant time, and also because even if the loop was range 0 to n, Big O notation describes how the algorithm grows which would still only be by n^2 .

```
2. ► def addElement(ele):
    myList = []
    myList.append(666)
    print myList
```

The asymptotic complexity of this algorithm is: $O(1)$

```
3. ► num = 10

def addOnesToTestList(num):
    testList = []
    for i in range(0, num):
        testList.append(1)
        print(testList)

    return testList
```

The asymptotic complexity of this algorithm is: $O(n)$ where n is num.

```
4. ► testList = [1, 43, 31, 21, 6, 96, 48, 13, 25, 5]

def someMethod(testList):
    for i in range(len(testList)):
        for j in range(i+1, len(testList)):
            if testList[j] < testList[i]:
                testList[j], testList[i] = testList[i], testList[j]
        print(testList)
```

The asymptotic complexity of this algorithm is: $O(n * (n-1)) == O(n^2 - n)$, but we ignore lower order elements so the complexity is: $O(n^2)$.

```

5. ► def searchTarget(target_word):
    for (i in range1):
        for (j in range2):
            for (k in range 3):
                if (aList[k] == target_word):
                    return 1
            return -1
    return -1

```

The asymptotic complexity of this algorithm is: $O(i * j * k)$ where i is range 1, j is range2, and k is range 3.

```

6. def someSearch(sortedList, target):
    left = 0
    right = len(sortedList) - 1
    while (left <= right):
        mid = (left + right)/2
        if (sortedList[mid] == target):
            return mid
        elif(sortedList[mid] < target):
            left = mid + 1
        else:
            right = mid - 1
    return -1

```

The asymptotic complexity of this algorithm is: $O(\log_2 n)$