

COMP170

Discrete Mathematical Tools for Computer Science

Big O Notation

Version 2.0: Last updated, May 13, 2007

A quick and dirty Introduction to big O Notation

A quick and dirty Introduction to big O Notation

(You'll see more details in COMP171 and COMP271.)

A quick and dirty Introduction to big O Notation

(You'll see more details in COMP171 and COMP271.)

Which function is "bigger"?

$$\frac{1}{10}n^2 \quad \text{or} \quad 100n + 10000$$

A quick and dirty Introduction to big O Notation

(You'll see more details in COMP171 and COMP271.)

Which function is "bigger"?

$$\frac{1}{10}n^2 \quad \text{or} \quad 100n + 10000$$

Answer depends upon value of n .

A quick and dirty Introduction to big O Notation

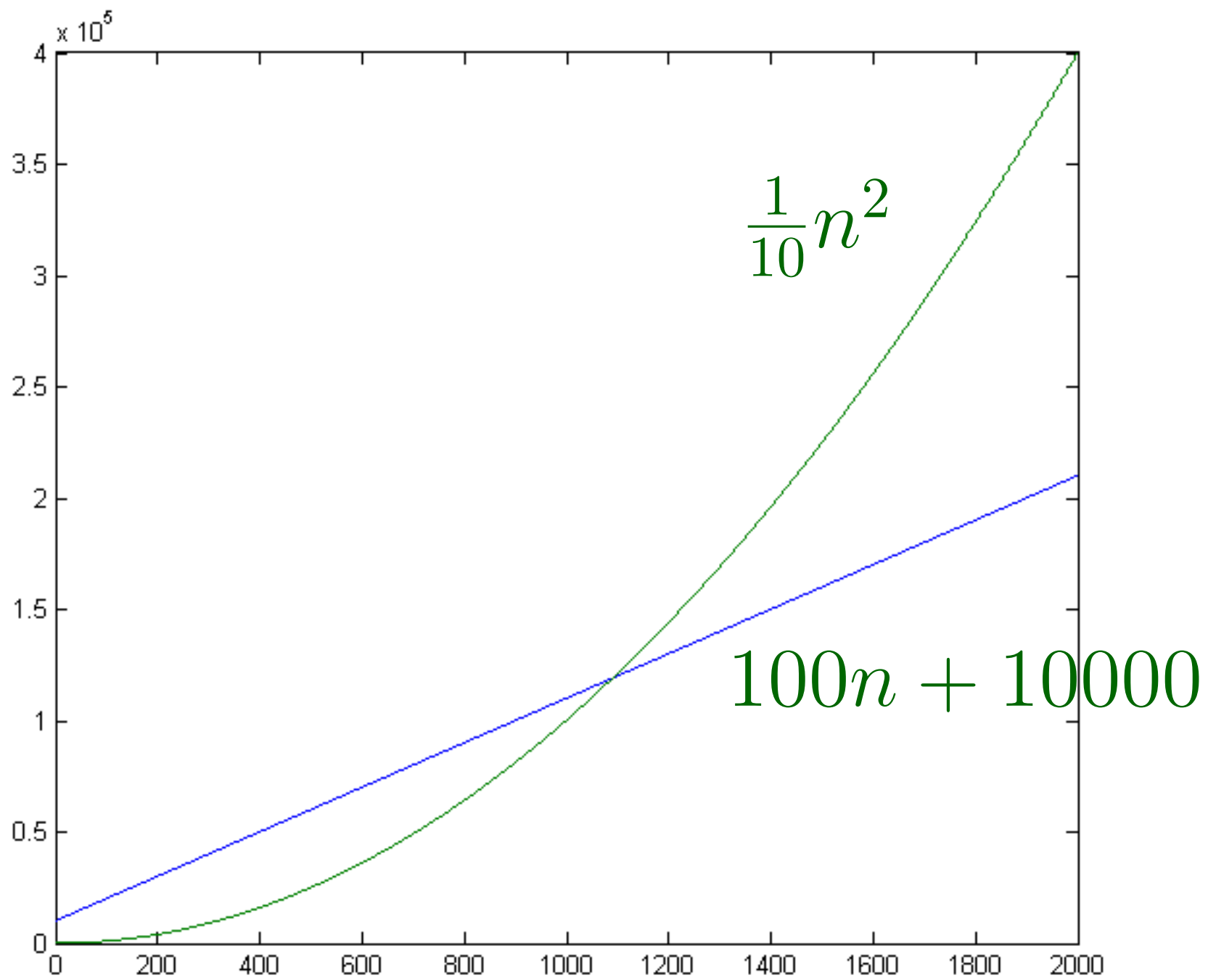
(You'll see more details in COMP171 and COMP271.)

Which function is "bigger"?

$$\frac{1}{10}n^2 \quad \text{or} \quad 100n + 10000$$

Answer depends upon value of n .

In Computer Science we are usually interested in what happens when our problem input size gets large.



Notice that when n is "large enough" $\frac{1}{10}n^2$ gets much bigger than $100n + 10000$ and stays larger.

Notice that when n is "large enough" $\frac{1}{10}n^2$ gets much bigger than $100n + 10000$ and stays larger.

Function $f(n) = O(g(n))$:
(read: $f(n)$ is O of $g(n)$)

Notice that when n is "large enough" $\frac{1}{10}n^2$ gets much bigger than $100n + 10000$ and stays larger.

Function $f(n) = O(g(n))$:
(read: $f(n)$ is O of $g(n)$)

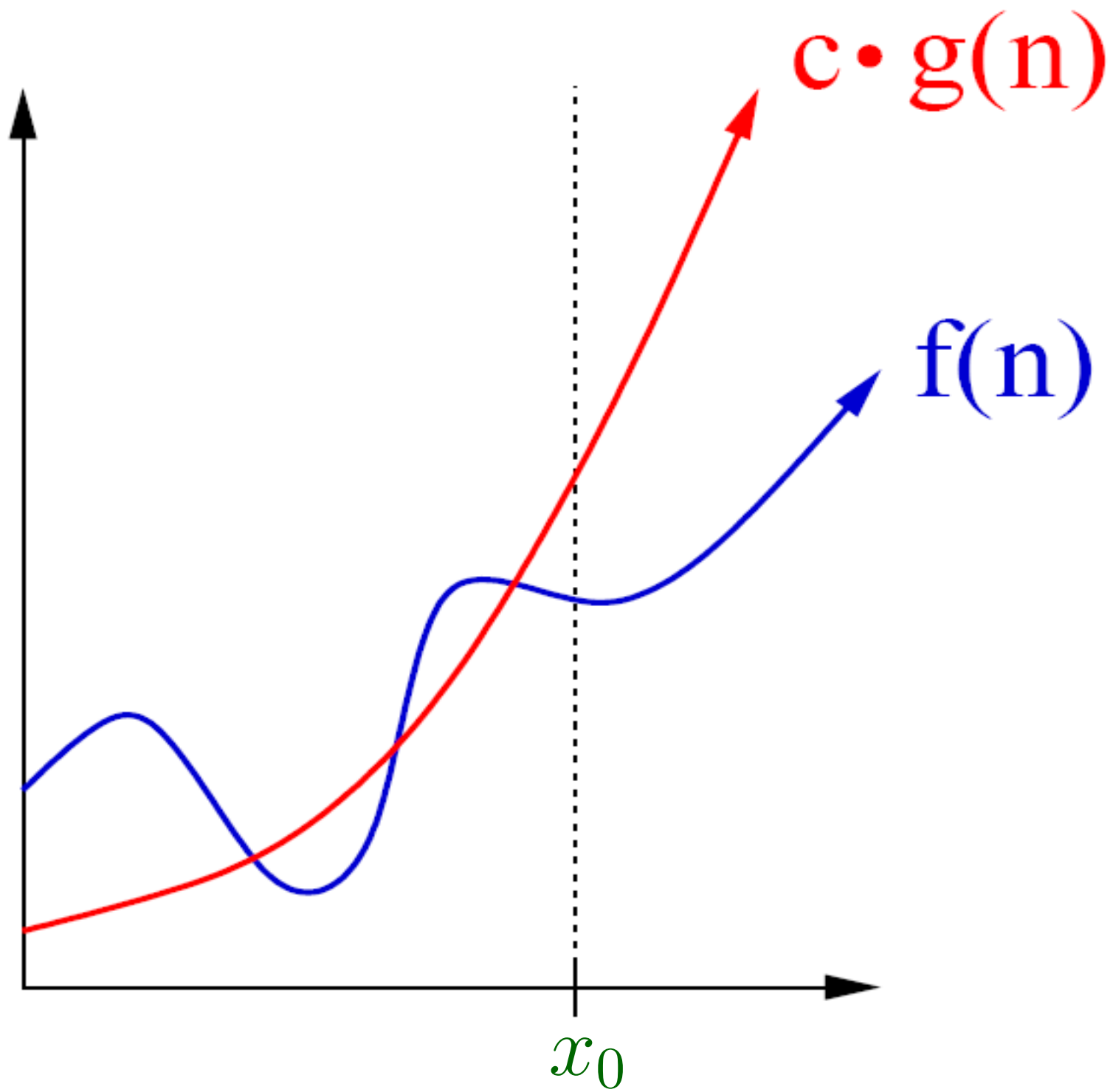
If (i) There is some positive $x_0 \in R$
(ii) There is some positive $c \in R$ such that

Notice that when n is "large enough" $\frac{1}{10}n^2$ gets much bigger than $100n + 10000$ and stays larger.

Function $f(n) = O(g(n))$:
(read: $f(n)$ is O of $g(n)$)

If (i) There is some positive $x_0 \in R$
(ii) There is some positive $c \in R$ such that

$$\forall x \geq x_0 \quad f(x) \leq cg(x).$$



So for $x_0 > 1091$, $100n + 10000 = O(\frac{1}{10}n^2)$.

So for $x_0 > 1091$, $100n + 10000 = O(\frac{1}{10}n^2)$.

Note that the opposite is **not** true!

Why? (*Proof by contradiction*)

So for $x_0 > 1091$, $100n + 10000 = O(\frac{1}{10}n^2)$.

Note that the opposite is **not** true!

Why? (*Proof by contradiction*)

More Examples:

So for $x_0 > 1091$, $100n + 10000 = O(\frac{1}{10}n^2)$.

Note that the opposite is **not** true!

Why? (*Proof by contradiction*)

More Examples:

$$4n^2$$

$$8n^2 + 2n - 3$$

$$n^2/5 + \sqrt{n} - 10 \log n$$

$$n(n - 3)$$

are all $O(n^2)$.

Two functions $f(n), g(n)$ have the same order of growth if

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \text{ and } g(n) = O(f(n)).$$

Two functions $f(n), g(n)$ have the same order of growth if

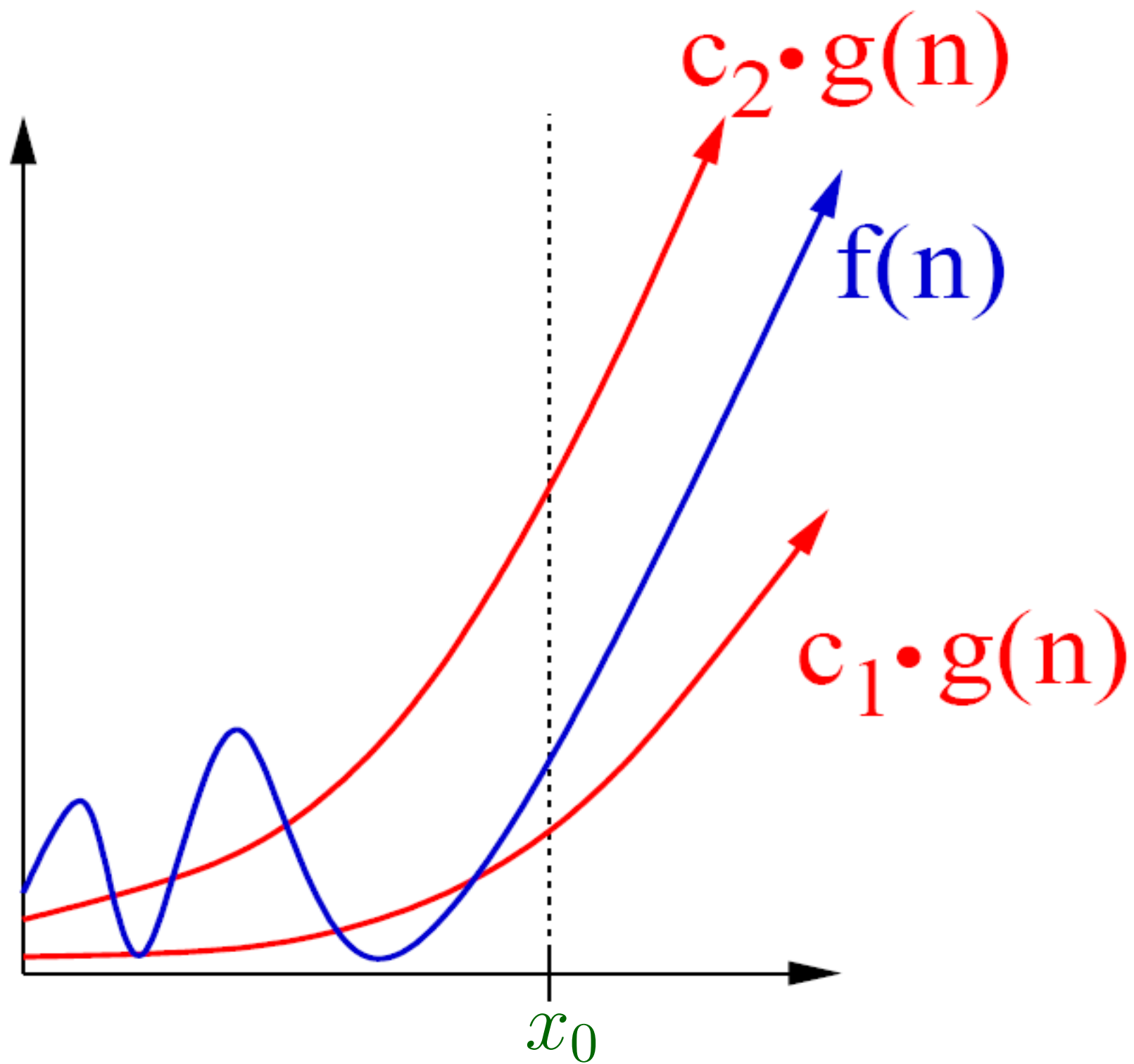
$f(n) = O(g(n))$ and $g(n) = O(f(n))$.

In this case we say

$$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$

which is the same as

$$g(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$



Examples ($f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$):

Examples ($f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$):

- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n)$?
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^2)$?
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^3)$?
- $n/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$?
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n \log n)$?
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$?

Examples ($f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$):

- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n)$?
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^2)$?
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^3)$?
- $n/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$?
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n \log n)$?
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$?

No

Examples ($f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$):

- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n)$? No
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^2)$? Yes
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^3)$?
- $n/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$?
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n \log n)$?
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$?

Examples ($f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$):

- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n)$? No
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^2)$? Yes
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^3)$? No, but $O(n^3)$
- $n/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$?
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n \log n)$?
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$?

Examples ($f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$):

- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n)$? No
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^2)$? Yes
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^3)$? No, but $O(n^3)$
- $n/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$? No, but $O(n^2)$
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n \log n)$?
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$?

Examples ($f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$):

- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n)$? No
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^2)$? Yes
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^3)$? No, but $O(n^3)$
- $n/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$? No, but $O(n^2)$
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n \log n)$? No
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$?

Examples ($f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$):

- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n)$? No
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^2)$? Yes
- $3n^2 + 4n = \Theta(n^3)$? No, but $O(n^3)$
- $n/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$? No, but $O(n^2)$
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n \log n)$? No
- $n^2/5 + 10n \log n = \Theta(n^2)$? Yes