COMP170 Discrete Mathematical Tools for Computer Science Big O Notation

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

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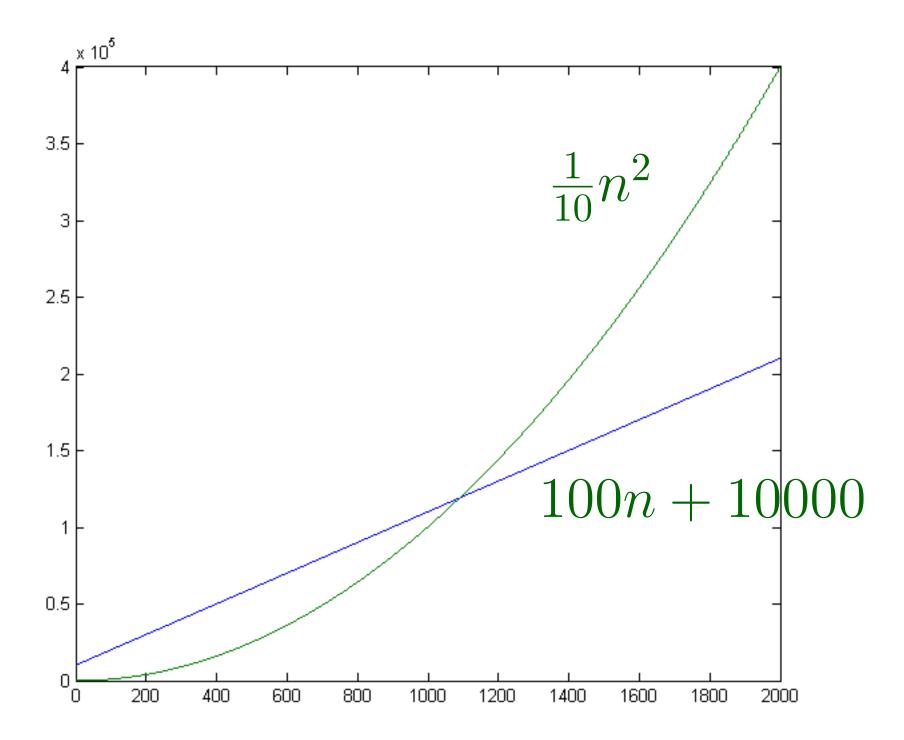
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 or $100n + 10000$

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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.

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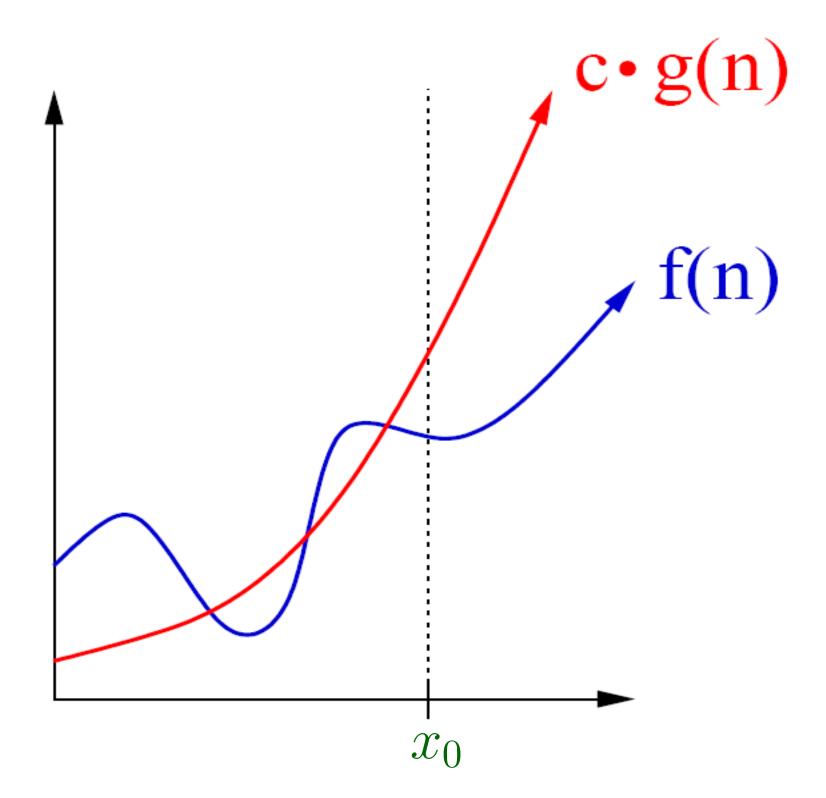
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Function
$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$
:

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

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

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



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Why? (Proof by contradiction)

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More Examples:

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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 $O(n^2)$.

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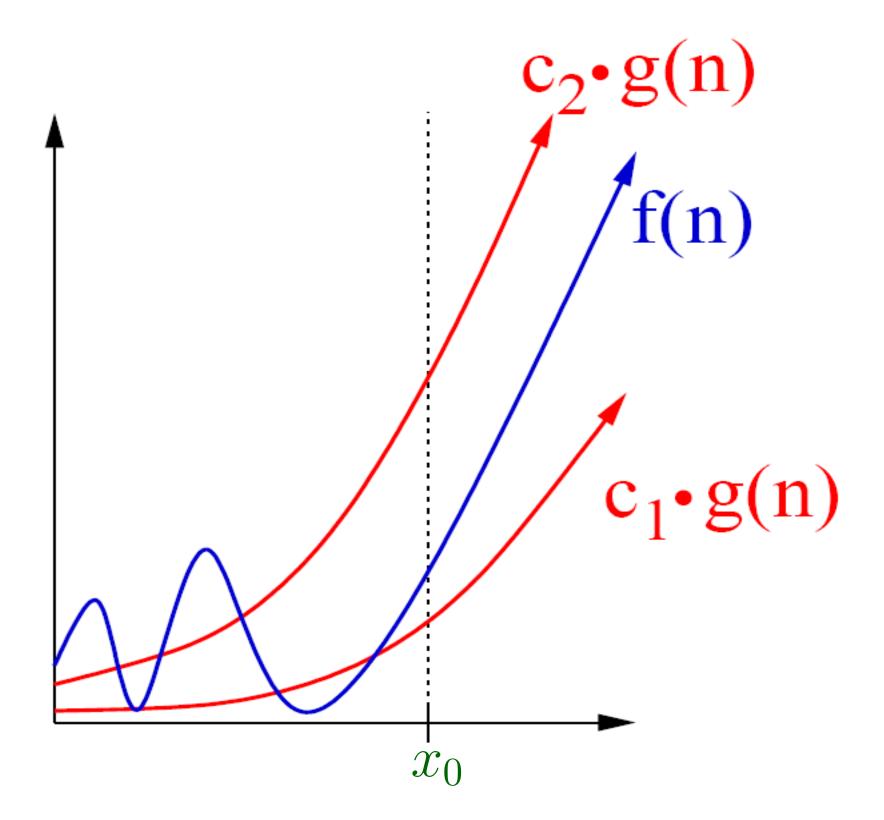
$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$
 and $g(n) = O(f(n))$.

In this case we say

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

which is the same as

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



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

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No

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Yes

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?

No

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Yes

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?

No, but $O(n^3)$

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