| s: By Nota |
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| ning Times |
| gorithm Analysis |
| unning Time |
| gO |
| Formula |
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| DT #01- List ADT |
| Primitive Operations |
| Implementations |

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Running Times

Algorithm Analysis

- Space Efficiency: Somewhat Important
- Time Efficiency: SUPER IMPORTANT!

Running Time

Running Time = T(n) - N is usually the size of the input: - Number of items to sort - Number of items to search - Size of objects

- Cases
 - Worst Case (Most Common)
 - Average Case
 - Amortized
 - Best Case
- Factors To Ignore:
 - Small Input Size
 - Speed of the Machine

Big O

Formula

$$n \geq n_0, f(n) \leq g(n)$$

ADTs

- A description of a data structure containing:
 - I. Some information about how the data is organized (maybe)
 - II. A list of primitive operations that acess or modify the data
 - No Implementation Details

ADT #01- List ADT

An ordered sequence of elements (not necessarily sorted)

Primitive Operations

- Length(list) Returns the number of elements in the list
- GetFirst(list) Returns the first element in the list
- GetLast(list) Returns the last element in the list
- Prepend(list, x) Inserts x into list at the beginning
- Append(list, x) Inserts x into list at the end
- RemoveFirst(list) Removes the first element in the list
- RemoveLast(list) Removes the last element in the list
- CreateEmptyList() Reurns a newly created, empty list
- IsEmpty(list) Returns True if list has no elements, else False

Implementations

Array

Description

Continuous block of memory which is not dynamically allocated. Ex. Java. ##### Advantages - Easy to work with and write - Easy access to any element within the array

Disadvantages

- O(n) time to insert new elements
- · Memory allocation issues
- Can't increase size without O(n)

Linked List

Description

- There are two types of objects Node & Header:
 - List elements are stored in the nodes
 - Header is used to access the list

Advantages

- Improved running time over array
- Solves storage problems since it's dynamic

Disadvantages

- Harder to work with and implement
- Inserting elements is still O(n)

| Running Times | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| orithm Analysis | • | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Signifigant Figu | res | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Rules | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • |

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Signifigant Figures

Rules

1. 1m = 10cm : Definitions (Infinitely Signifigant)

2. 3.94: Nonzero Numbers (Signifigant)

3. 0.00034: Leading Zeros (Never Signifigant)

4. 3.0094: Captive Zeros (Signifigant)

5. Trailing Zeros:

2.00: Has Decimal (Signifigant)300: No Decimal (Not Signifigant)

| Notes: B | y No | ota | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
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