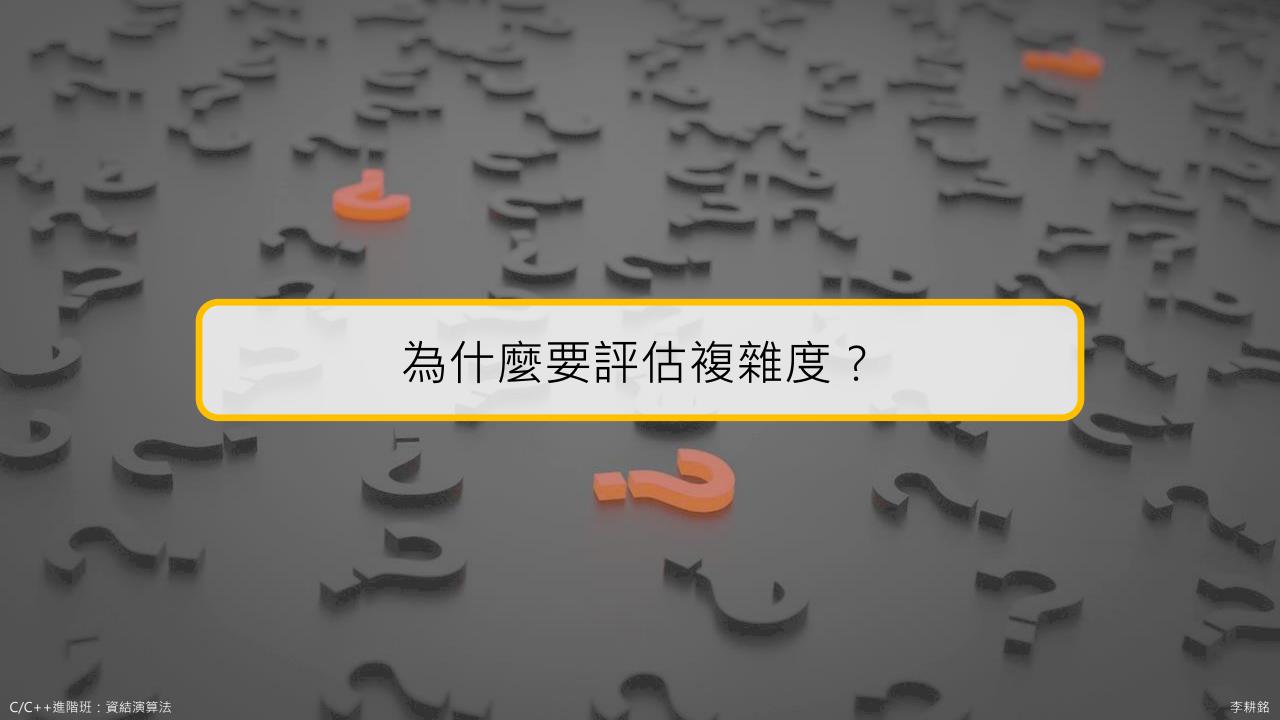
```
C/C++ 進階班
                     -ItemIndex(this.$active = this.$element.find('.item.active'))
    演算法
  複雜度分析
  (Complexity)
       李耕銘:slide(pos activalment ment
```

課程大綱

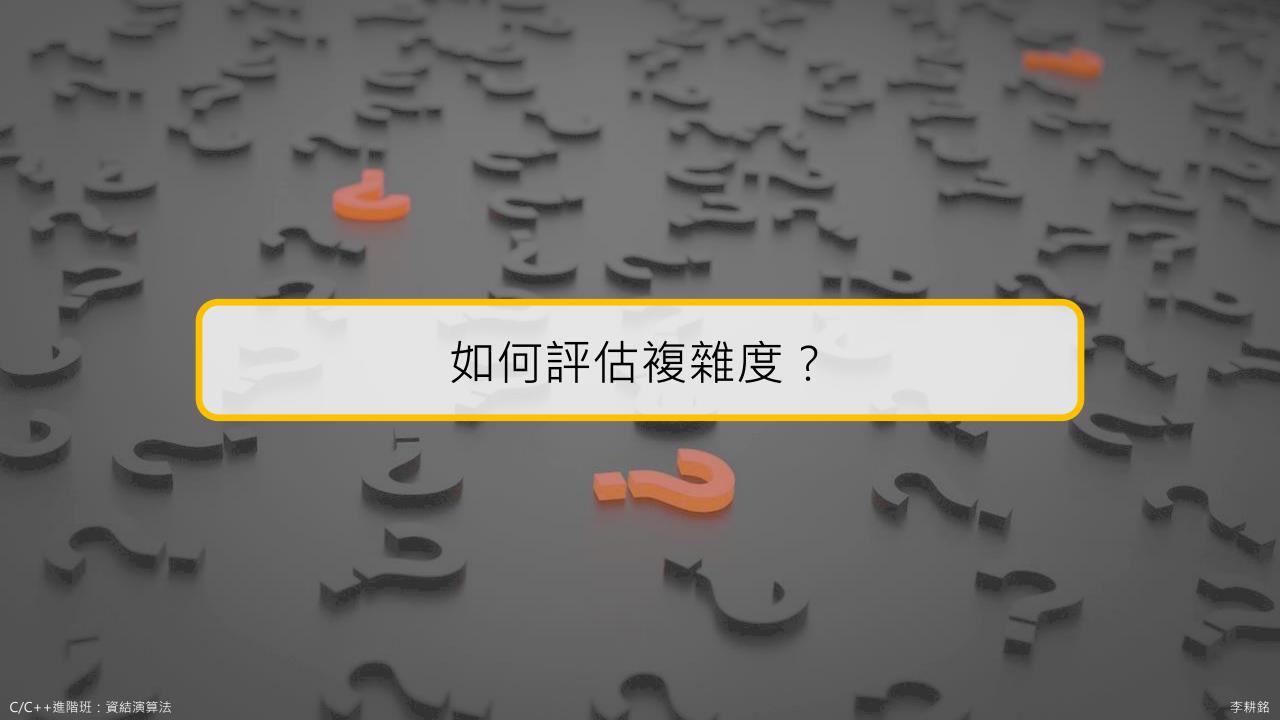
- 為什麼要評估複雜度?
- 如何評估複雜度?
- 複雜度的估計法?
- · Big-O的運算與證明
- 極限的複習與證明
- 複雜度還有哪些估計符號?
- 遞迴的複雜度

Warning: A little math in this chapter!



為什麼要評估複雜度

- 電腦並非無所不能
- Why we care?
 - Computers may be fast, but they are still limited.
 - Memory may be cheap, but it is not free
- 常常我們無法得到最佳解,越有效率的算法越能帶我們找到較佳解



效能評估

- Criteria
 - 正確性
 - 可讀性
- Performance Analysis
 - 空間複雜度:記憶體/硬碟需求
 - 時間複雜度:運算時間
- Performance Measurement

Space Complexity

$$S(I) = C + S_P(I)$$

- S(I): Total space required
- C: Fixed Space Requirements
 - Independent of the inputs
 - Ex : constants \ global variables
- $S_P(I)$: Variable Space Requirements
 - Dependent on the inputs
 - Ex : recursive stack space local variables

C/C++進階班:資給凍算法

Space Complexity

$$S(I) = C + S_P(I)$$

```
int Fibonacci (int n)
{
   if (n<=2)
     return 1;
   else
     return Fibonacci(n-1)+Fibonacci(n-2);
}</pre>
```

$$S_P(I) \propto 2^n$$

$$S(I) = C + S_P(I)$$

$$= C + k2^n$$

Time Complexity

$$T(I) = C + T_P(I)$$

- T(I): Total time required
 - compile time and run time
- *C*: Fixed time Requirements
 - Independent of the inputs
- $T_P(I)$: Variable time Requirements
 - Dependent on the inputs

Time Complexity

$$T(I) = C + T_P(I)$$

```
int sum = 0;
for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)
    sum += i;</pre>
```

int sum = N*(N+1)/2;

$$T_P(I) \neq 0$$

 $T_P(I) \propto N$
 $T(I) = C + T_P(I)$
 $= C + kN$

$$T_P(I) = 0$$
$$T(I) = C$$

Time Complexity

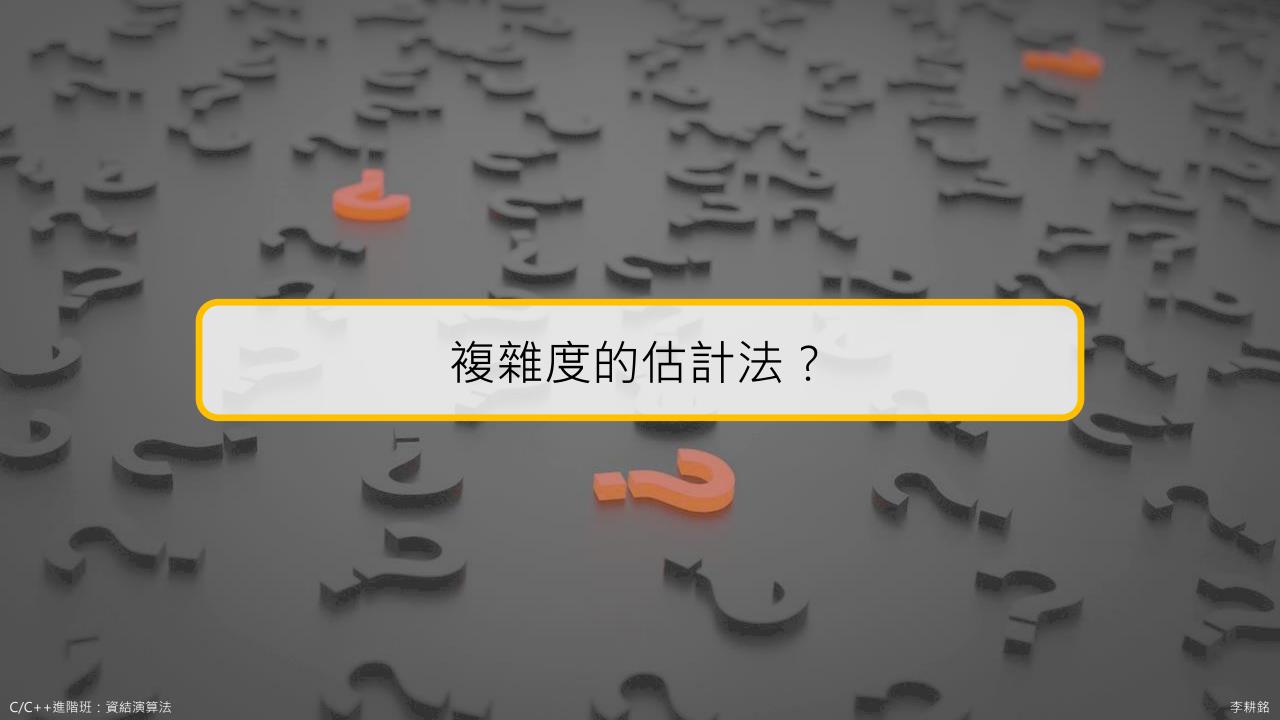
$$T(I) = C + T_P(I)$$

```
int Fibonacci (int n)
{
   if (n<=2)
     return 1;
   else
     return Fibonacci(n-1)+Fibonacci(n-2);
}</pre>
```

$$T_P(I) \propto 2^n$$

$$T(I) = C + T_P(I)$$

$$= C + k2^n$$

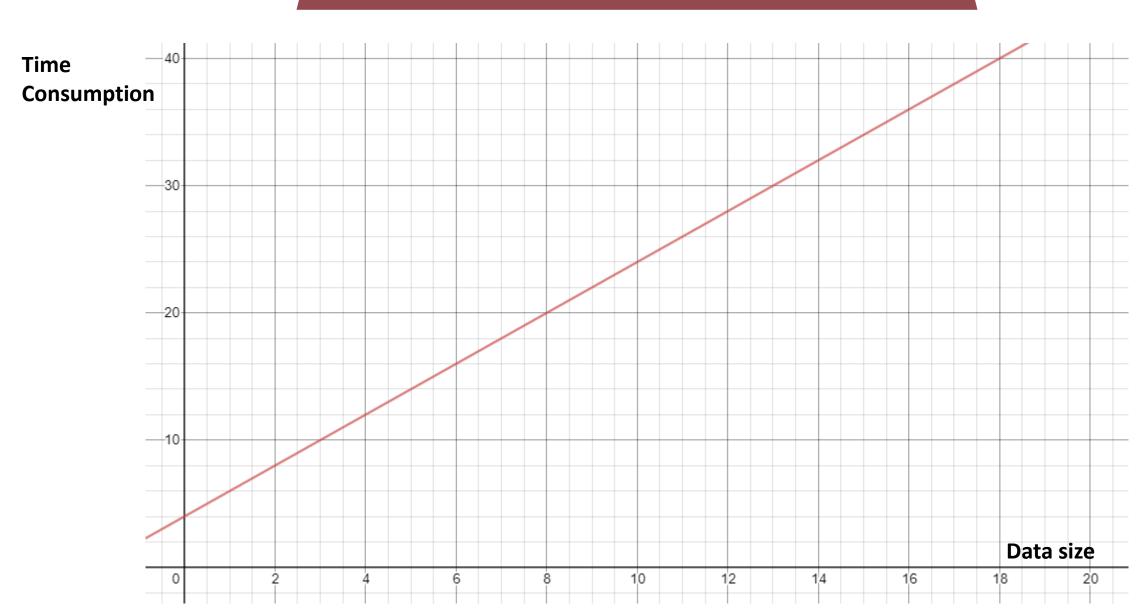


- 複雜度的概念-假設所有的運算都花費-樣的時間
 - 加減乘除取餘數
 - 位運算、存取記憶體
 - 判斷、邏輯運算子
 - 賦值運算子
- 把所有運算需要的「次數」都計算出來
 - 看數量級的大小 (複雜度),評估執行需要的時間

Step count table

Code	Steps	Frequency	Sum of steps
<pre>int sum(int *p, int len)</pre>	0	1	0
{	0	1	0
int sum = 0;	1	1	1
if(len > 0){	1	1	1
<pre>for(int i=0;i<len;i++)< pre=""></len;i++)<></pre>	1	len+1	len+1
sum += *(p+i);	1	1en	1en
}	0	1	0
return sum;	1	1	1
}	0	1	0
Total steps		2len+4	

Step count table

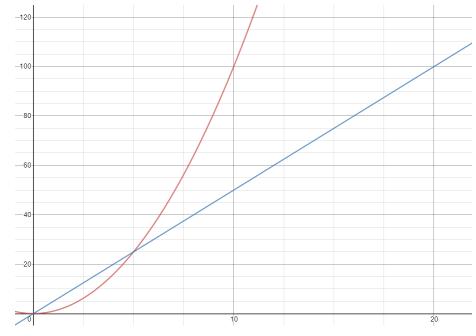


• 資料小跟資料大的處理速度可能會不一樣!

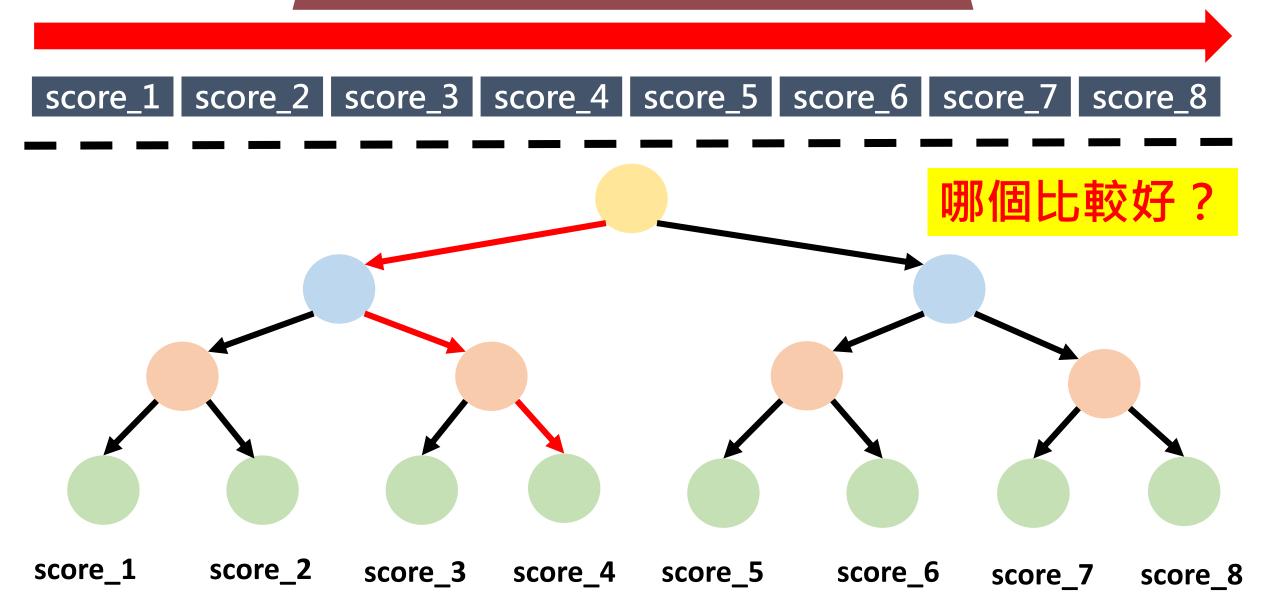
```
int sum = 0;
for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)
    sum += i;</pre>
```

通常我們在意資料量大的時候

int sum = N*(N+1)/2;



C/C++進階班:資結演算法

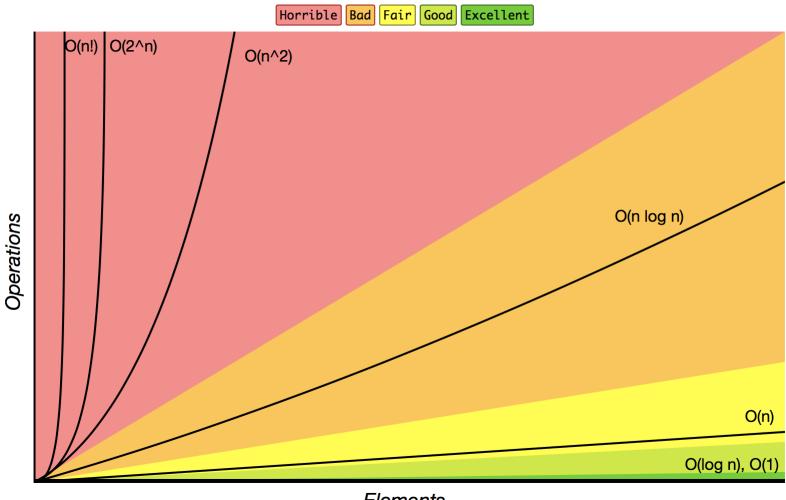


- 究竟是哪個好?
 - 時間花的越少 (CPU運行速度越快) ?
 - 記憶體空間花的越少?
 - 精準度或正確率較高?
 - 開發成本低、速度快 (現在越來越重要了)
- 平衡是很重要的事情
 - 抽樣代替普查
 - · 通常 CPU 的運算資源比較珍貴→看時間複雜度
- 時間換取空間、空間換取時間

Time consumption(ms)

Data size	1	N	N^2	N^3	2 ^N
1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	10	10^2	10^3	1024~ 10 ³
100	1	10^2	10^4	10^6	~10 ³⁰
1000	1	10^3	10 ⁶ (~15分鐘)	10 ⁹ (~12天)	~10 ³⁰⁰
10000	1	104	10 ⁸ (~25/小時)	10 ¹² (~ 30 年)	~ 10 ³⁰⁰⁰

Big-O Complexity Chart



Elements

計算下列程式碼的迴圈執行次數

計算下列程式碼的迴圈執行次數

$$1 + 2(n-1) < N$$

$$n < \frac{N+1}{2}$$

計算下列程式碼的迴圈執行次數

```
for (i = M; i > 1; i/=2) {
    cout << i << endl;
}</pre>
```

$$\frac{M}{2^{n-1}} > 1; M > 2^{n-1}$$

$$n < \log_2 M + 1$$

計算下列程式碼的時間與空間用量

```
for (j = 0; j < M; j++) {
    cout << j << endl;</pre>
for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    cout << i << endl;
```

Time: M + N

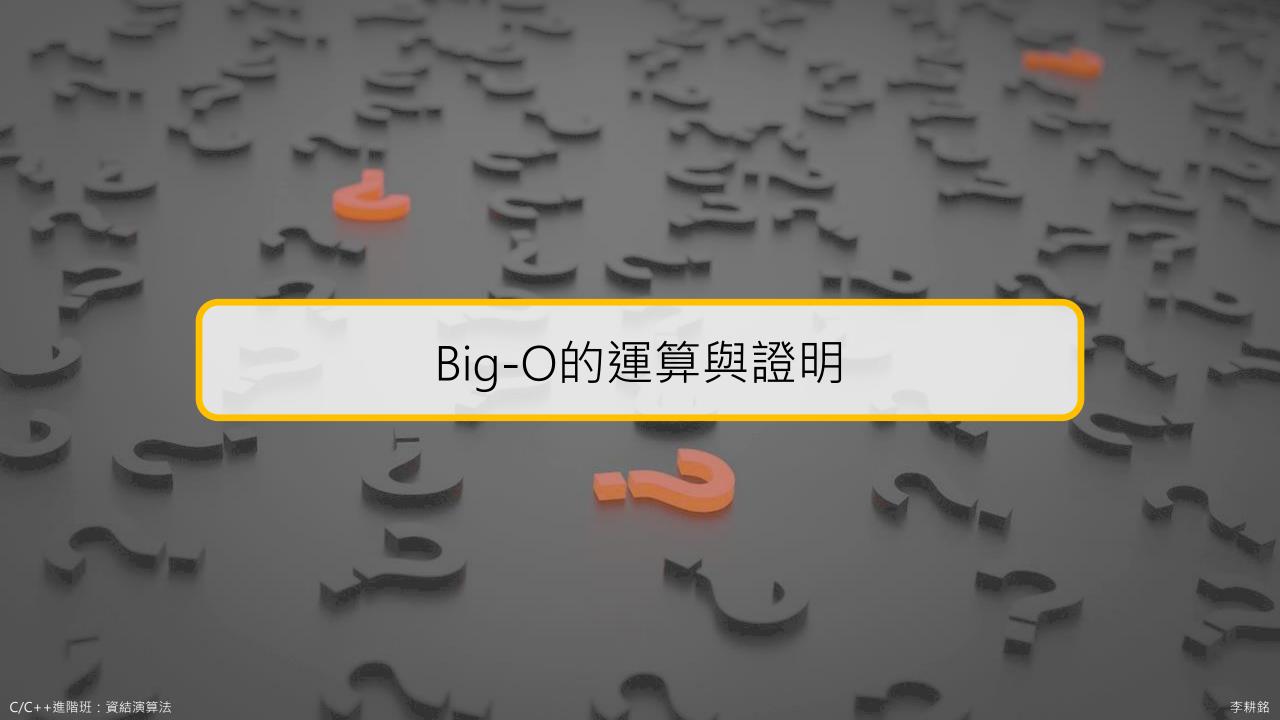
計算下列程式碼的迴圈執行次數

$$2^{n-1} < N$$

$$n < \log_2 N + 1$$

計算下列程式碼的迴圈執行次數

$$n < (N-1)(\log_2 N + 1)$$



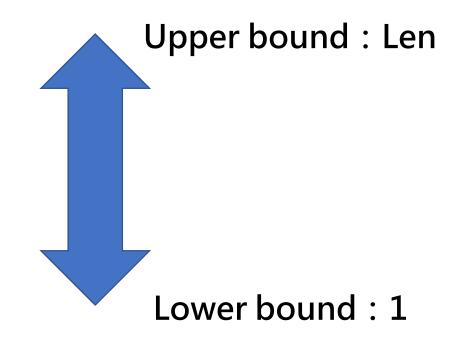
演算法「工作效率」之函數,就稱為Complexity(複雜度)

- 演算法會依資料散布情形不同而有不同的處理次數
- Worst-case
 - upper bound
- Average-case
- Best-case
 - lower bound

Search

score_1 score_2 score_3 score_4 score_5 score_6 score_7 score_8

- Worst-case : Len
 - upper bound
- Average-case : (Len+1)/2
- Best-case: 1
 - lower bound

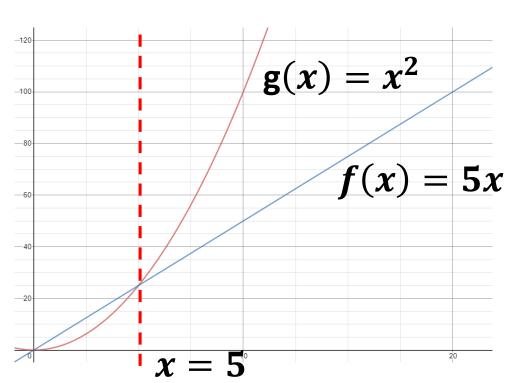


- 通常我們會想知道在最壞情形下會跑多久
 - Worst-case
- 或是資料量增加時,所需時間的成長幅度
 - Growth rate
- 不受單位影響
- 不在乎小資料時的狀況

 $f(n) \in O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0, f(n) \leq cg(n)$ 存在 $c > 0 \cdot n_0$,使得所有的 $n > n_0$ 滿足 $f(n) \leq cg(n)$

$$f(n) \in O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0, f(n) \le cg(n)$$

\overline{f} 存在 $c > 0 \cdot n_0$, 使得所有的 $n > n_0$ 滿足 $f(n) \leq cg(n)$



$$5x \le cx^{2}$$

$$n_{0} = 5$$

$$c = 1$$

$$\forall x > 5, f(x) \le g(x)$$

$$f(x) \in O(g(x))$$
$$5x \in O(x^2)$$

證明或否證: $5x \in O(x)$

$$n_0 = 0$$

$$c = 6$$

$$\forall x > 0, f(x) \le cg(x)$$

$$\forall x > 0, 5x \le 6x$$

$$5x \in O(x)$$

證明或否證: $5x^2 \in O(x)$

$$5x^{2} \leq cx \rightarrow 5x \leq c \rightarrow x \leq \frac{c}{5}$$
no matter what the value is c
if $x > \frac{c}{5}$,
$$5x^{2} \leq cx \text{ could not be satisfied}$$

$$5O,$$

$$5x^{2} \notin O(x)$$

C/C++進階班:資結演算法

證明或否證: $100x^2 \in O(x^3 - x^2)$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 100x^2 \le c(x^3 - x^2) & x_0 = 2 \\
 c = 100 & c = 100 \\
 100x^2 \le 100(x^3 - x^2) & \forall x > 2, 100x^2 \le 100(x^3 - x^2) \\
 200x^2 \le 100x^3 & \\
 2 \le x & \mathbf{100}x^2 \in \mathbf{0}(x^3 - x^2)
 \end{array}$$

請試著:

(1)證明或否證 :
$$3x^2 \in O(x^2)$$

(2)證明或否證 :
$$x \in O(\sqrt{x})$$

$$x \le c\sqrt{x}$$

$$x^2 \le cx$$

$$x \le c$$

no matter what c is, if n > c, then $x > c\sqrt{x}$

$$3x^{2} \le cx^{2}$$

$$let c = 1,$$

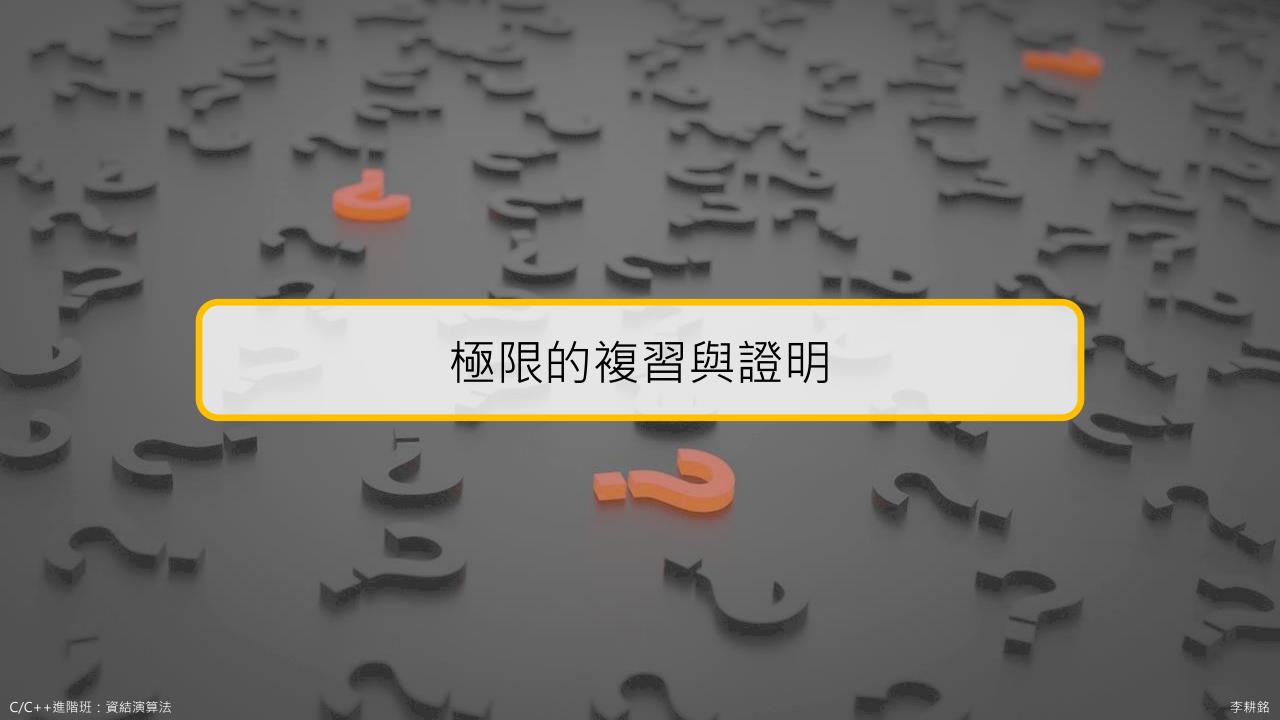
$$n_{0} = 0$$

Another view

$$f(n) \in O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0, f(n) \leq cg(n)$$
divided by $g(n)$

$$f(n) \in O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0, \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \leq c$$
equals to :

$$f(n) \in O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \le c$$



極限的複習與證明

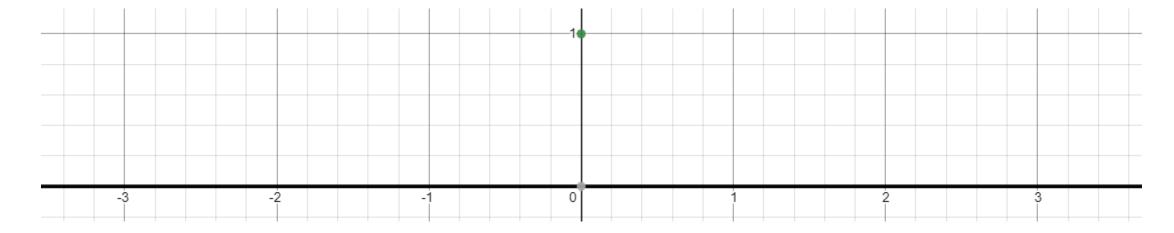
$$f(x)$$
在 x 逼近 a 時的極限為 L :
$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \forall x \neq 0 \\ 1, & if \ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(0) = 1,$$

$$but$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$$



極限的複習與證明

Given
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = L$$
, $\lim_{x\to\infty} g(x) = K$, $\lim_{x\to\infty} h(x) = \infty$

1.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + K$$

2.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) - g(x)) = L - K$$

3.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) \times g(x)) = L \times K$$

$$4. \lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) \div g(x)) = L \div K$$

$$5. \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{h(x)}\right) = 0$$

Please calculate:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (\frac{3n+2}{2n+5})$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3n+2}{2n+5}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{3n}{n}+\frac{2}{n}}{\frac{2n}{n}+\frac{5}{n}}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3+0}{2+0}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

極限的複習與證明

$$f(n) \in O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0, f(n) \leq cg(n)$$
divided by $g(n)$

$$f(n) \in O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0, \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \leq c$$
equals to :

$$f(n) \in O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \le c$$

極限的複習與證明

$$f(n) \in O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \le c$$

只要 $\frac{f(n)}{g(n)}$ 的極限值不是無限大,則 $f(n) \in O(g(n))$

Prove or disapprove: $5x \in O(x)$

$$\exists c > 0, \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x}{x} \le c$$

Prove or disapprove : $100x^2 \in O(x^3 - x^2)$

$$\exists c > 0, \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{100x^2}{x^3 - x^2} \le c$$

證明或否證: $5x^2 \in O(x)$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x^2}{x} = \infty$$

 $5x^2 \notin O(x)$

Practice

請試著:

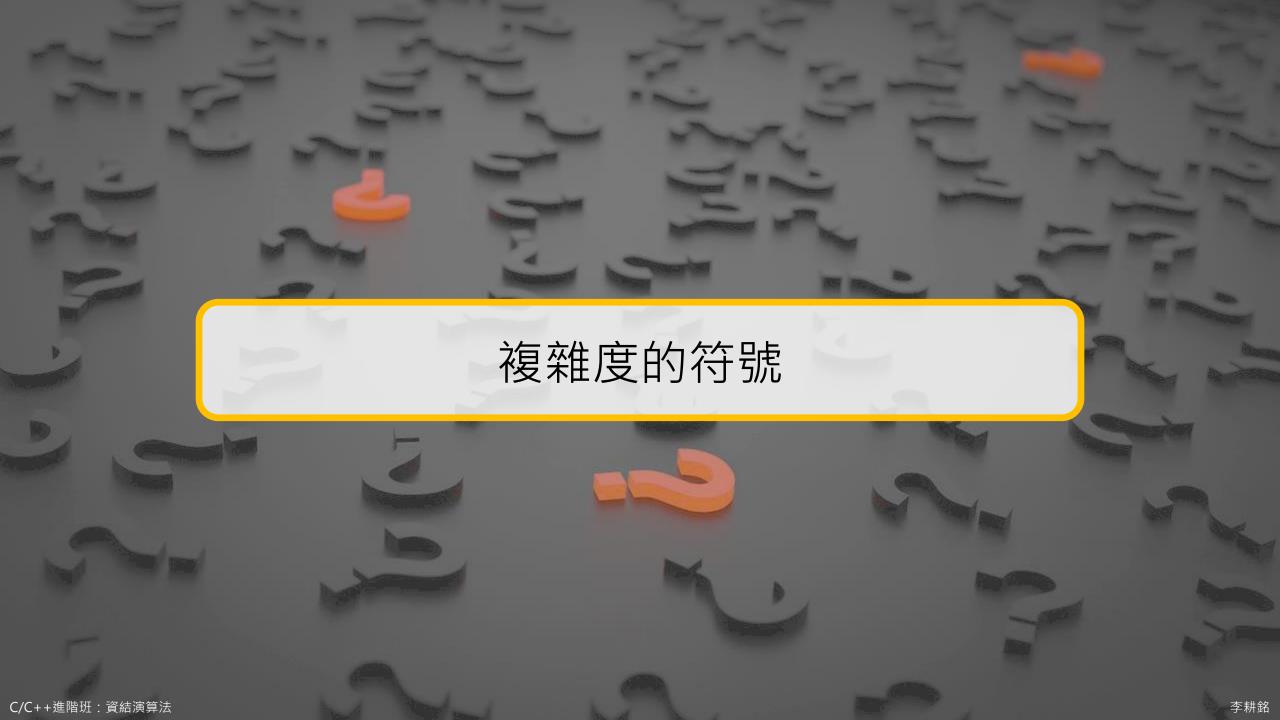
(1)證明或否證:
$$3x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x + 6 \in O(x^3)$$

(2)證明或否證:
$$f(x) \in O(x^2) \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in O(x^2 + x)$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x + 6}{x^3} = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = c, f(x) = cx^2 \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 + x} = c, f(x) = c(x^2 + x)$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 + x} = \frac{cx^2}{x^2 + x} = c \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{c(x^2 + x)}{x^2} = c$$



Another view

What'S wrong with Big-O?

$$f(x) \in O(x^{2})$$

$$f(x) \in O(x^{2} + x)$$

$$f(x) \in O(3x^{2} + 2x)$$

$$f(x) \in O(x^{3} + 1)$$

$$f(x) \in O(2x^{4} + x)$$

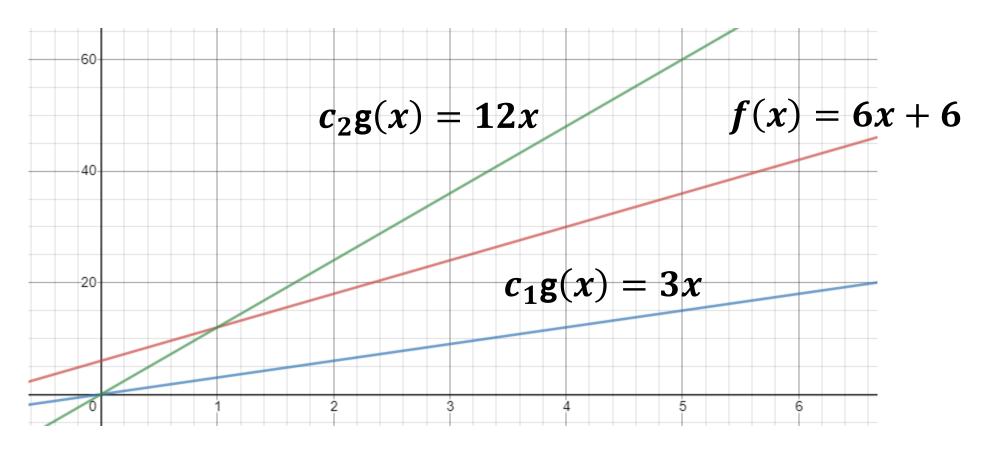
$$f(x) \in O(x^{5} + x^{2} + 2)$$

• • •

Big-Theta : Θ

$$f(n) \in \Theta(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c_1 \cdot c_2 > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0$$

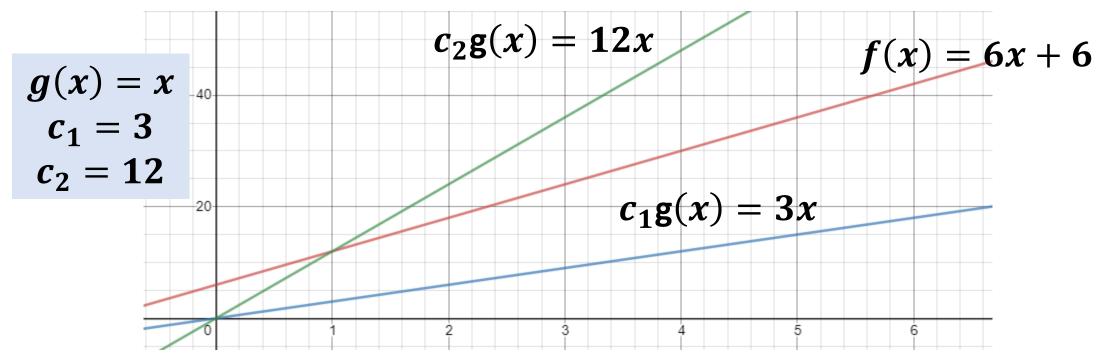
 $s.t. \ 0 \le c_1 g(n) \le f(n) \le c_2 g(n)$



Big-Theta: Θ

$$f(n) \in \Theta(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c_1 \cdot c_2 > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0$$

 $s.t. \ 0 \le c_1 g(n) \le f(n) \le c_2 g(n)$
 $6x + 6 \in \Theta(x)$



Big-Theta: Θ

What happened to Big-O?

$$6x + 6 \in O(x^{2})$$

$$6x + 6 \in O(x^{2} + x)$$

$$6x + 6 \in O(3x^{2} + 2x)$$

$$6x + 6 \in O(x^{3} + 1)$$

$$6x + 6 \in O(2x^{4} + x)$$

$$6x + 6 \in O(x^{5} + x^{2} + 2)$$

$$6x + 6 \in \mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$6x + 6 \in \mathcal{O}(2x)$$

$$6x + 6 \notin \mathcal{O}(3x^{2} + 2x)$$

$$6x + 6 \notin \mathcal{O}(x^{3} + 1)$$

$$6x + 6 \notin \mathcal{O}(2x^{4} + x)$$

$$6x + 6 \notin \mathcal{O}(x^{5} + x^{2} + 2)$$

• •

Big-Theta : Θ

$$f(n) \in \Theta(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c_1 \cdot c_2 > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0$$

 $s.t. \ 0 \le c_1 g(n) \le f(n) \le c_2 g(n)$
 $divided by \ g(n)$

$$0 < \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \leq c$$

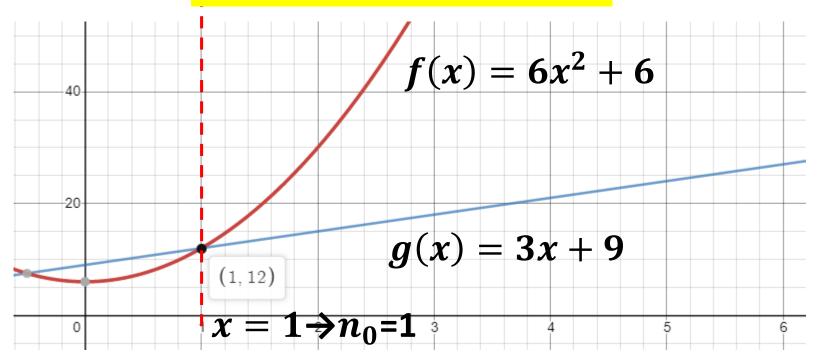
只要 $\frac{f(n)}{g(n)}$ 的極限值不是無限大而且大於0,則 $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$ ※g(n)只跟f(n)的最大次方有關

Big-Omega : **Ω**

$$f(n) \in \Omega(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0,$$

 $s.t. \ 0 \le cg(n) \le f(n)$

$$6x^2 + 6 \in \Omega(3x + 9)$$



Big-Omega : **Ω**

$$f(n) \in \Omega(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \exists n_0, \forall n > n_0,$$

 $s.t. \ 0 \le cg(n) \le f(n)$

divided by g(n)

$$c \leq \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)}$$

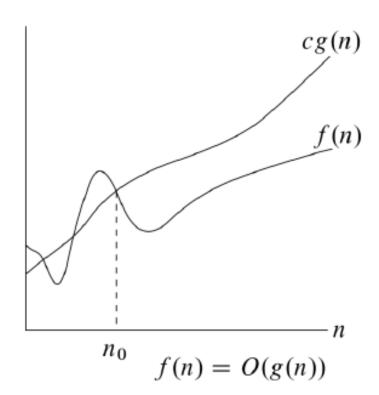
只要 $\frac{f(n)}{g(n)}$ 的極限值大於0,則 $f(n) \in \Omega(g(n))$

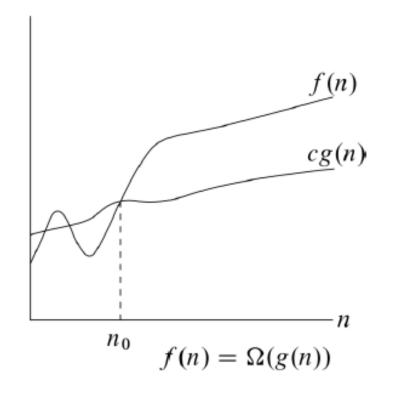
比較

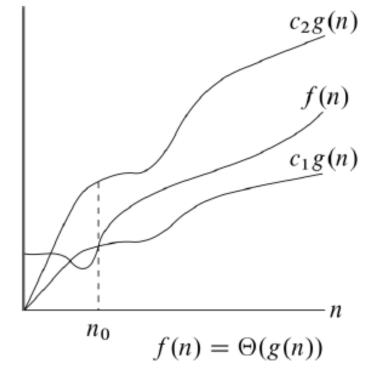
 $\mathsf{O}ig(g(n)ig)$:上界

 $\Omega(g(n))$:下界

 $\mathcal{O}(g(n))$:上界+下界







比較

$$f(x) = 3x^{2} + x + 5$$

$$O(g(n))$$

$$x^{3}$$

$$x^{4}$$

$$x^{5}$$

$$2^{x}$$

$$\Theta(g(n))$$



遞迴的複雜度

- 1. 數學解法 Mathematics-based Method)
 - > 直接以遞迴的觀念算出複雜度
- 2. 代換法 (Substitution Method)
 - > 猜一個數字後帶入
- 3. 遞迴樹法 (Recurrence Tree Method)
 - ▶畫出遞迴樹後加總之

計算下列程式碼的時間複雜度

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n-1) + 3, & if \ n > 1 \\ 1, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

- 數學解法 Mathematics-based Method)
 - > 直接以遞迴的觀念算出複雜度

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n-1) + 3, & \text{if } n > 1 \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$T(n)$$

= $T(n-1) + 3$
= $T(n-2) + 3 + 3$
= $T(n-3) + 3 + 3 + 3$
=
= $T(1) + 3(n-1)$
= $3n-2$
 $T(n) \in O(n)$

- 代換法 (Substitution Method)
 - > 猜一個數字後帶入

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n-1) + 3, & \text{if } n > 1 \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

猜
$$T(n) \in O(n)$$

$$T(n) \le c(n-1) + 3$$

$$T(n) \le cn - c + 3$$

$$T(n) \in O(n)$$

- 遞迴樹法 (Recurrence Tree Method)
 - ▶畫出遞迴樹後加總之

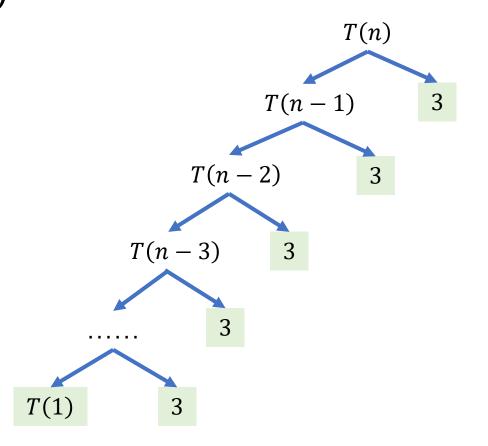
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n-1) + 3, & \text{if } n > 1 \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$T(n)$$

$$= T(1) + 3 \times (n - 1)$$

$$= 3n - 2$$

$$T(n) \in O(n)$$



Practice

計算下列程式碼的時間複雜度

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 2T(n-1), & if \ n > 0 \\ 1, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

Practice

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 2T(n-1), & if \ n > 0 \\ 1, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$T(n)$$

= $2T(n-1)$
= $2^2T(n-2)$
= $2^3T(n-3)$

 $= 2^n T(0)$ $= 2^n \in O(2^n)$