Time Complexity

↳ Baically the amt of time it takes to execute something

Eg:

```
int count = 0;
for (int i=0; i<N; i++){
    for (int j=0; j<i; j++){
        count++;
    }
}
```

$1 + N + N + \frac{N(N+1)}{2} + \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$

$1+2+3+\ldots+N = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$

So baically time taken to run the above code = $N^2 + 3N + 1$

Order Notations

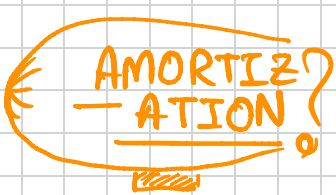
↳ Types:

- → $O(f(n))$ → upper bound
- → $\Omega(f(n))$ → lower bount
- → $\Theta(f(n))$ → Sandwhich of O & Ω

Sequence	Nesting
↓	↓
addition	multiplication

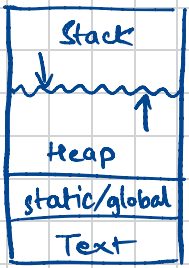
↳ JUST KEEP IN MIND

$n \leq 400$	$O(n^3)$
$n \leq 7500$	$O(n^2)$
$n \leq 10^5$	$O(N\sqrt{N})$
$n \leq 5 \times 10^5$	$O(n \log n)$
$n \leq 5 \times 10^6$	$O(N)$
$n \leq 10^{12}$	$O(\sqrt{N} \log N), O(\sqrt{N})$
$n \leq 10^{16}$	$O(\log^2 N), O(1), O(\log N)$



Memory Complexity

In cpp,



arr[n][N]

↳ O(N²)

NP-HARD → You should know what these problems are. TO LEAVE THEM !

↳ Problems not solvable in polynomial time.

finding time complexities for RECURSIVE PROBLEMS

Master Theorem

↳ Requirement:

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + c$$

↓ How much time will it take to solve instance of size 'n'.

applicable

→ let say MERGE SORT

So,

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + O(N)$$

Calculating for merge sort,

Step 1: Note a, b, c

Step 2: Calculate $\left(n^{\log_b a}, c\right)$

$\Rightarrow O(n^{\log_2 2}), O(N) \Rightarrow O(N), O(N)$

Step 3 if $O(n^{\log_b a})$ & $c \rightarrow$ SAME

↳ THEN → ans is $c \log n$

if $O(n^{\log_b a}) > C$

↳ THEN → ans is $O(n^{\log_b a})$

else

↳ ans is $O(C)$

∴ for merge sort → TC → $O(n \log n)$

Examples

↳

① $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(n^2)$

Now, $n^{\log_2 2} < n^2$

∴ TC → $O(n^2)$

② $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + O(1)$

$n^{\log_2 2} > 1$

⇒ TC → $O(N)$

③ $T(n) = 8T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n^3}{\log n}$

↳ Master Th. doesn't apply when you don't have a POLYNOMIAL EXPRESSN

But still if you have to comment on TC.

↳ $C \log n$

$= O(n^3 \log n)$ → leaving out the log part.