

Space complexity for the entire assignment is $O(V+E)$. All variables that scale with input are either some variations of adjacency lists, heaps, or lists the size of the number of vertices. Hence, all variables are bound by $O(V+E)$.

Functions `buildHeap` and `buildHeapDisreg` loop a maximum of $E+V$ times. V is bounded by E (since each node at least has 1 edge), hence have time complexity of $O(E)$.

`augmentGraph` loops a maximum of $O+V$ times (number of lines in the file), hence also has time complexity of $O(E)$.

`reposition` has time complexity of $\log(V)$ as it moved nodes up or down the heap, and can hence only loop $\log(V)$ times.

`quickestPath` and `quickestSafePath` have time complexity of $O(E \log V)$. The outer while loop in both loops V times (which is bounded by E). There is another loop inside, but that only runs a total of E times as well (for each adjacent node). `reposition` is called inside the main function which runs $\log V$ times, hence giving total time complexity of $O(E \log V)$.

`addService` loops maximum of V times and hence has time complexity of $O(V)$.

`quickestDetourPath` performs dijkstra's twice, which is bound by time complexity of $O(E \log V)$. It reverse `self.a` to create `self.b`, which has the same complexity as `buildGraph` of $O(E)$. Collating the results has a time complexity of $O(E)$, as it iterates the returnlists, and they cannot contain more items than E . Hence, `quickestDetour` has a time complexity of $O(E \log V)$.