

# Analysis of Algorithms

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CSCI 570

Lecture 2

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Fall 2023

## Review

## Amortized Cost

Reading: chapters 1 & 2

# Ch1: review questions

2. (T/F) Any function which is  $\Omega(\log n)$  is also  $\Omega(\log(\log n))$ .

$$\exists c, f(n) \geq c \cdot \log n \geq c_2 \cdot \log(\log n) \quad ?$$

exponentiate

$$n \geq c_3 \cdot \log n \quad \text{True}$$

3. (T/F) If  $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$  then  $g(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ .

$$\exists c_1, c_2 \quad c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n)$$
$$g(n) \leq \frac{1}{c_1} f(n) \quad g(n) \geq \frac{1}{c_2} f(n)$$
$$\frac{1}{c_2} f(n) \leq g(n) \leq \frac{1}{c_1} f(n)$$

# Ch1: exercises

4. Arrange the following functions

$4^{\log n}$ ,  $\sqrt{\log n}$ ,  $n^{\log \log n}$ ,  $(\sqrt{2})^{\log n}$ ,  $2^{\sqrt{2 \log n}}$ ,  $n^{1/\log n}$ ,  $(\log n)!$

(5) (2) (7) (4) (3) (1) (6)

$\sim n^2$ ,  $\sim \sqrt{n}$ ,  $\sim 2$

in increasing order of growth rate with  $g(n)$  following  $f(n)$  in your list if and only if  $f(n) = O(g(n))$ .

$2^{\sqrt{2 \log n}} \leq \sqrt{n}$ , apply log

$\sqrt{2 \log n} \leq \log \sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2 \log n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \log n$

square both parts

$2 \log n \leq \frac{1}{4} \log^2 n \Rightarrow \boxed{8 \leq \log n}$  True

$n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h^{\log \log h} &= \left[ \text{let } \log h = t \right] = h^{\log t} \\
 &= h^{\frac{\log_n t}{\log_n 2}} = t^{\frac{1}{\log_n 2}} = t^{\log_n 2} \\
 &= h^{\log_n 2} = (h^{\log_n 2})^{\log_n 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

change the base

$\log_n 2$  terms

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\log h)! &= \log h \cdot (\log h - 1) \cdots 2 \cdot 1 \\
 &\leq \log h \cdot \log h \cdots \log h \cdot \log h \\
 &= (\log h)^{\log h}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Discussion Problem 1

Consider these two statements about a connected undirected graph with  $V$  vertices and  $E$  edges:

I.  $O(V) = O(E)$

II.  $O(E) = O(V^2)$

simple

$\exists c, E \leq c \cdot V^2$

Mark all the correct choices below

(a) I and II are both false.

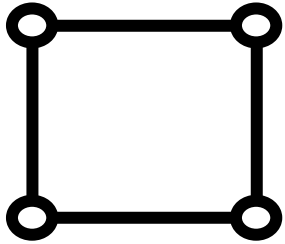
(b) Only I is true.

(c) Only II is true.

(d) I and II are both true.

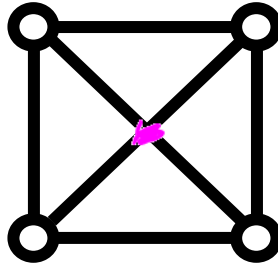
# Planar Graphs

A graph is **planar** if it can be drawn in the plane without crossing edges

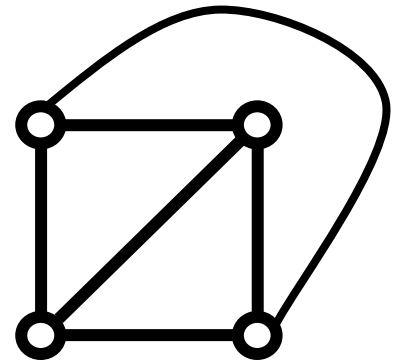


*planar*

$K_4$  is planar

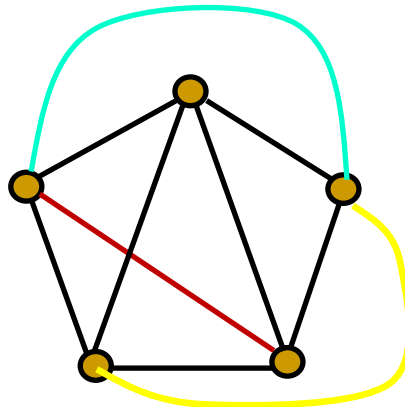
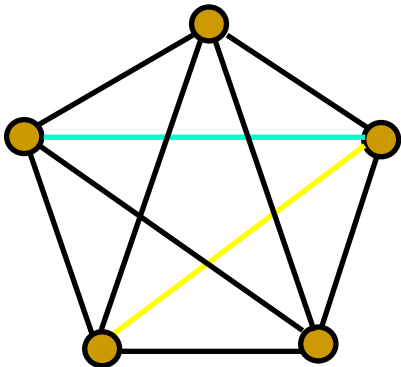


=



*planar*

$K_5$  is not planar



# Euler's Formula

**Theorem.** If  $G$  is a connected planar graph with  $V$  vertices,  $E$  edges and  $F$  faces, then  $V - E + F = 2$ .

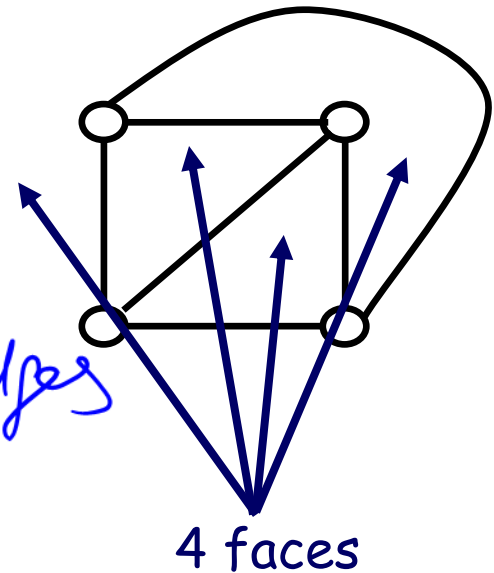
Proof. by induction on edges

Base case:  $E=0, V=1, F=1$

$E=1, V=2, F=1$

IH:  $V - E + F = 2$  holds for graphs with  $E < m$  edges

IS: Prove  $V - E + F = 2$  it holds for graphs with  $E = m$  edges



A planar graph when drawn in the plane, splits the plane into disjoint faces.

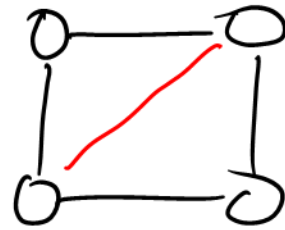
a)  $V$  - unchanged

$E++$

$F++$

$$V - E + F = 2$$

$$V - (E+1) + (F+1) = 2$$



$\bar{1}H$

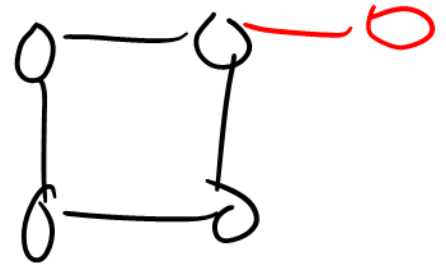
b)  $F$  - unchanged

$E++$

$V++$

$$V - E + F = 2$$

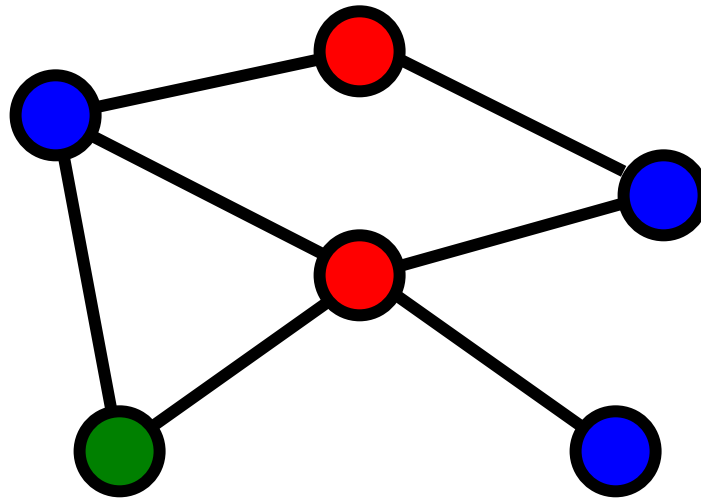
$$(V+1) - (E+1) + F = 2$$





# Coloring Planar Graphs

A coloring of a graph is an assignment of a color to each vertex such that no neighboring vertices have the same color



# 4 Color Theorem (1976)

Theorem: Any simple *planar* graph can be colored with less than or equal to *4 colors*.

It was proven in 1976 by K. Appel and W. Haken. They used a special-purpose computer program.

Since that time computer scientists have been working on developing a formal program proof of correctness. The idea is to write code that describes not only what the machine should do, but also why it should be doing it.

If a graph is NOT planar, the coloring problem is hard (NP-hard)

Break, 5 mins

# Amortized Analysis

In a sequence of operations, the worst-case does not occur often in each operation - some operations may be cheap, some may be expensive.

Therefore, a traditional worst-case per operation analysis can give overly *pessimistic* bound.

When same operation takes different times, how can we accurately calculate the runtime complexity?

# Unbounded Array

Consider insertions into an array of size  $n$ :  
some operations take  $O(n)$ , others -  $O(1)$

If the current array is full, the cost of insertion is linear;  
if it is not full, insertion takes a constant time.

Amortized analysis is an alternative to the traditional worst-case analysis. Namely, we perform a worst-case analysis on a sequence of operations.

We will create a new data structure - unbounded array: when we need to insert into a full array, we allocate a new array twice as large and copy the elements we already have to the new array.

# The Aggregate Method

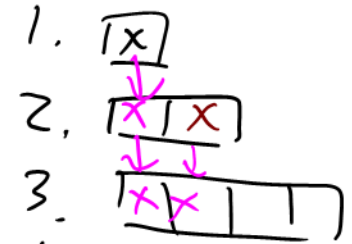
The aggregate method computes the upper bound  $T(n)$  on **the total cost** of  $n$  operations.

The amortized cost of an operation is given by  $\frac{T(n)}{n}$

In this method each operation will get the same amortized cost, even if there are several types of operations in the sequence.

# Unbounded Array

Insert	Old size	New size	Copy
1	1	—	—
2	1	2	1
3	2	4	2
4	4	—	—
5	4	8	4
6	8	—	—
7	8	—	—
8	8	—	—
9	8	16	8



4.  $O(1)$

5.  $O(h)$

Compute the total work

# inserts = 9

# copy =  $1 + 2 + 4 + 8 = 15$

$$AC = \frac{\text{total cost } 15 + 9}{\# \text{ inserts } 9}$$

input  $\rightarrow \infty$

# Unbounded Array

$$\# \text{ inserts} = 2^n + 1$$

$$\# \text{ copy} = 1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

Total cost: inserts + copy

$$= (2^n + 1) + (2^{n+1} - 1) = 3 \cdot 2^n$$

$$AC = \frac{\text{total cost}}{\# \text{ inserts}} = \frac{3 \cdot 2^n}{2^n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 2^n}{2^n + 1} = 3 \text{ / constant}$$

# Unbounded Array: summary

The amortized cost of an operation is given by  $\frac{T(n)}{n}$ , where  $T(n)$  is the upper bound on **the total cost** of  $n$  operations.

We considered unbounded array with a **doubling-up resizing policy**

Insertions: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ...,  $2^{n+1}$

Insertion Cost: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ..., 1

Copy Cost: 0, 1, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 8, ... ,  $2^n$

We computed the average cost per insert:  $O(1)$

It is important to realize that we achieve a great amortized cost just because we have implemented a clever resizing policy!



# Binary Counter

Given a binary number  $n$  with  $\log(n)$  bits, stored as an array, where each entry  $A[i]$  stores the  $i$ -th bit.

$$\begin{array}{r} + 001 \\ \hline 010 \end{array}$$

The cost of incrementing a binary number (binary addition) is the number of bits flipped.

# of flips	
000	1
001	2
010	1
011	3
100	1
101	2
110	1
111	3

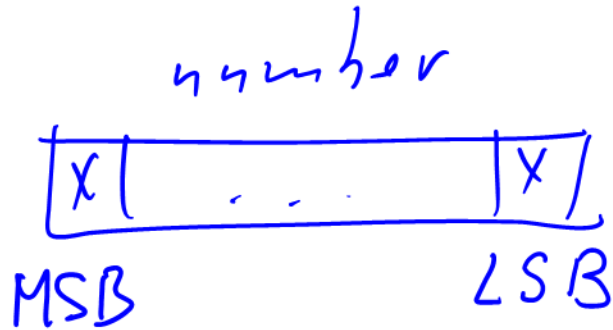
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Worst-case} &= O(\log n) \\ \text{Best-case} &= O(1) \end{aligned}$$

Average over a sequence of increments

$$AC = \frac{\text{total cost}}{\# \text{ additions}} = \frac{14}{8}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

# Binary Counter



LSB changes  $n$  times  
the previous bit  $\frac{n}{2}$  times  
next  $\frac{n}{4}$

$$\text{MSB} = 1$$

$$\text{Total work: } n + \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{4} + \dots + 1 =$$

$$= n \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) \leq n \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \text{infinite} \right) = O(n)$$

$$AC = \frac{\text{total work}}{n} = \frac{O(n)}{n} = O(1)$$

## Discussion Problem 2

Another Binary Counter. Let us assume that the cost of a flip is  $2^k$  to flip  $k$ -th bit. Flipping the lowest-order bit costs  $2^0 = 1$ , the next bit costs  $2^1 = 2$ , and so on. What is the amortized cost per increment? Use the aggregate method.

MSB		LSB		
$\log n - 1$	...	1	0	index
$2^{\log n - 1}$	..	$2^1$	$2^0$	cost

Compute the total cost:  $n \times 2^0 + \frac{n}{2} \times 2^1 + \frac{n}{4} \times 2^2 + \dots$

$$= \underbrace{n + n + n + \dots}_{\log n}$$

$$= O(n \log n)$$

$$AC = \frac{\text{total cost}}{\# \text{ increments}} = \frac{O(n \log n)}{n} = O(\log n)$$

Break  
3 mins



# Discussion Problem 3

Another Yet Binary Counter. Let us assume that the cost of a flip is  $(k+1)$  to flip  $k$ -th bit. Flipping the lowest-order bit costs  $0 + 1 = 1$ , the next bit costs  $1 + 1 = 2$ , the next bit costs  $2 + 1 = 3$ , and so on. What is the amortized cost per operation for a sequence of  $n$  increments, starting from zero? What is the amortized cost per increment? Use the aggregate method.

$\log_4 - 1$	...	1	0	index
$\log_4$		2	1	cost

$$AC = \frac{\text{total cost}}{n \text{ increments}} = O(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total cost} &= \\
 &= n \times 1 + \frac{n}{2} \times 2 + \frac{n}{4} \times 3 + \frac{n}{8} \times 4 + \dots \\
 &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \times \frac{k+1}{2^k} = n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k+1}{2^k} = O(n) \\
 &= O(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

wolfram &  $= O(1)$



# The Accounting Method

The accounting method (or the banker's method) computes the individual cost of each operation.

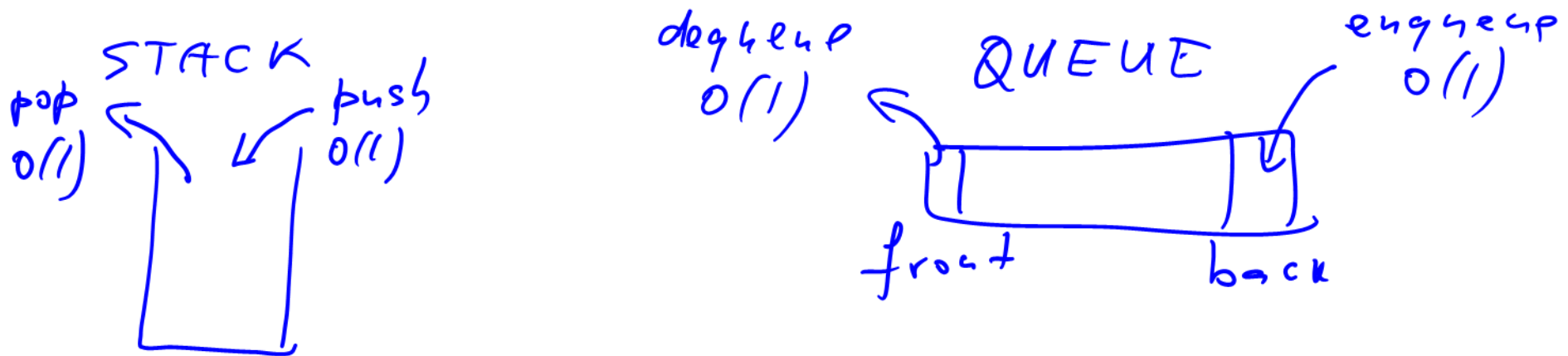
We assign different charges to each operation; some operations may charge more or less than they actually cost.

The amount we charge an operation is called its amortized cost.

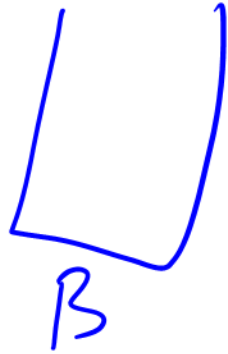
# Discussion Problem 4

You have a stack data type, and you need to implement a FIFO queue. The stack has the usual POP and PUSH operations, and the cost of each operation is 1. The FIFO has two operations: ENQUEUE and DEQUEUE.

We can implement a FIFO queue using two stacks. What is the amortized cost of ENQUEUE and DEQUEUE operations?







enqueue: 1, 2, 3, ~~4~~

A. push  $O(1)$

dequeue: if B is empty

loop { A. pop  $O(1)$   
B. push  $O(1)$  }

dequeue: if B is not empty

B. pop  $O(1)$

Case 1

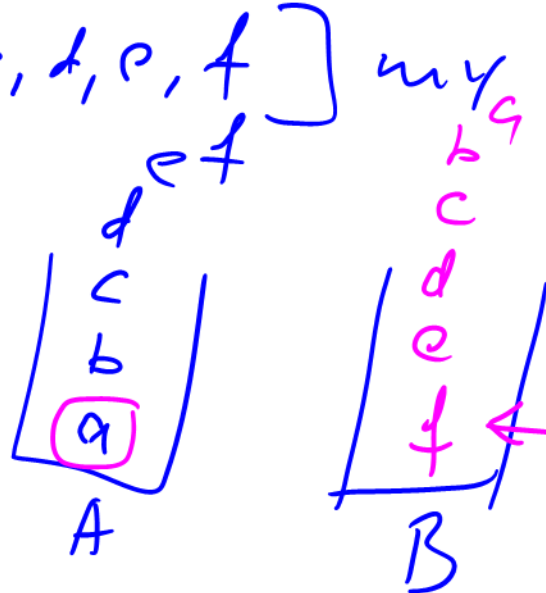
~~enqueue - 1 tokens wrong analysis~~  
~~dequeue - n tokens~~

Case 2

enqueue - 3 tokens  $O(1)$   
dequeue - 1 token  $O(1)$  constant run time

3 enqueue: a, b, c, d, e, f } my sequence  
 1 dequeue

$2+2+2+2+2+2=12$   
 Bank



A. pop  
 B. push 2 tokens

empty  
 Bank