

It is the total space taken by the algorithm w.r.t the input size

Represent - Asymptotic Notations



Calculating Space Complexity

1. Fixed Part - independent of input size
Ex: Constant variables, Fixed size arrays/DS
2. Variable Part - Dependent on input size
Ex: Dynamic arrays, Recursion call stack

Space Complexity = Fixed Part + Variable Part

$O(1)$ - Constant

①

```
fun(int n) {
  for(i=1 to n) {
    print("Hi")
  }
}
```

②

```
fun(int n) {
  int arr[10];
  for(i=1 to 10) {
    arr[i] = n
  }
}
```


 $n=10$
 $n=100$
 $n=10000$

$O(n)$ - Linear

```
findMax(arr[], n) {
  max = arr[0];
  for(i=1 to n) {
    if(arr[i] > max) max = arr[i];
  }
  return max;
}
```

$O(n)$ $O(1)$
 $= O(n) + O(1)$
 $= O(n)$

$O(N^2)$ - Quadratic

Matrix Operations

Auxiliary Space

→ Extra space taken by an algo temporarily w.r.t input size.

```
findMax(arr[], n) {
  max = arr[0];
  for(i=1 to n) {
    if(arr[i] > max) max = arr[i];
  }
  return max;
}
```

S.P = $O(n)$
 A.S : $O(1)$

Comparing Sorting Algo's

Insertion Sort, Bubble Sort,
Heap Sort

Merge

A.S

S.C

$O(1)$

$O(n)$

$O(n)$

$O(n)$

To reduce Space Complexity - try using in-place algos

2D Matrix $O(n^2)$ → 1D array $O(n)$ → Constant variables $O(1)$

Widely used
in D.P