

61A Lecture 20

Monday, March 11

Announcements

Announcements

- Project 3 due Thursday 3/12 @ 11:59pm

Announcements

- Project 3 due Thursday 3/12 @ 11:59pm
 - Project party on Tuesday 3/10 5pm–6:30pm in 2050 VLSB

Announcements

- Project 3 due Thursday 3/12 @ 11:59pm
 - Project party on Tuesday 3/10 5pm–6:30pm in 2050 VLSB
 - Bonus point for early submission by Wednesday 3/11

Announcements

- Project 3 due Thursday 3/12 @ 11:59pm
 - Project party on Tuesday 3/10 5pm–6:30pm in 2050 VLSB
 - Bonus point for early submission by Wednesday 3/11
- Guerrilla section this weekend on recursive data (linked lists and trees)

Announcements

- Project 3 due Thursday 3/12 @ 11:59pm
 - Project party on Tuesday 3/10 5pm–6:30pm in 2050 VLSB
 - Bonus point for early submission by Wednesday 3/11
- Guerrilla section this weekend on recursive data (linked lists and trees)
- Homework 6 due Monday 3/16 @ 11:59pm

Announcements

- Project 3 due Thursday 3/12 @ 11:59pm
 - Project party on Tuesday 3/10 5pm–6:30pm in 2050 VLSB
 - Bonus point for early submission by Wednesday 3/11
- Guerrilla section this weekend on recursive data (linked lists and trees)
- Homework 6 due Monday 3/16 @ 11:59pm
- Midterm 2 is on Thursday 3/19 7pm–9pm

Announcements

- Project 3 due Thursday 3/12 @ 11:59pm
 - Project party on Tuesday 3/10 5pm–6:30pm in 2050 VLSB
 - Bonus point for early submission by Wednesday 3/11
- Guerrilla section this weekend on recursive data (linked lists and trees)
- Homework 6 due Monday 3/16 @ 11:59pm
- Midterm 2 is on Thursday 3/19 7pm–9pm
 - Fill out conflict form if you cannot attend due to a course conflict

Time

The Consumption of Time

The Consumption of Time

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

The Consumption of Time

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

The Consumption of Time

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

The Consumption of Time

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

```
def factors(n):
```

The Consumption of Time

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

```
def factors(n):
```

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

The Consumption of Time

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

```
def factors(n):
```

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

Fast: Test each k from 1 to square root n
For every k , n/k is also a factor!

The Consumption of Time

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

`def factors(n):`

Time (number of divisions)

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

Fast: Test each k from 1 to square root n
For every k , n/k is also a factor!

The Consumption of Time

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

`def factors(n):`

Time (number of divisions)

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

n

Fast: Test each k from 1 to square root n
For every k , n/k is also a factor!

The Consumption of Time

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

`def factors(n):`

Time (number of divisions)

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

n

Fast: Test each k from 1 to square root n
For every k , n/k is also a factor!

Greatest integer less than \sqrt{n}

The Consumption of Time

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

`def factors(n):`

Time (number of divisions)

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

n

Fast: Test each k from 1 to square root n
For every k , n/k is also a factor!

Greatest integer less than \sqrt{n}

(Demo)

Space

The Consumption of Space

The Consumption of Space

Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?

The Consumption of Space

Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?

At any moment there is a set of active environments

The Consumption of Space

Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?

At any moment there is a set of active environments

Values and frames in active environments consume memory

The Consumption of Space

Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?

At any moment there is a set of active environments

Values and frames in active environments consume memory

Memory that is used for other values and frames can be recycled

The Consumption of Space

Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?

At any moment there is a set of active environments

Values and frames in active environments consume memory

Memory that is used for other values and frames can be recycled

Active environments:

The Consumption of Space

Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?

At any moment there is a set of active environments

Values and frames in active environments consume memory

Memory that is used for other values and frames can be recycled

Active environments:

- Environments for any function calls currently being evaluated

The Consumption of Space

Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?

At any moment there is a set of active environments

Values and frames in active environments consume memory

Memory that is used for other values and frames can be recycled

Active environments:

- Environments for any function calls currently being evaluated
- Parent environments of functions named in active environments

The Consumption of Space

Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?

At any moment there is a set of active environments

Values and frames in active environments consume memory

Memory that is used for other values and frames can be recycled

Active environments:

- Environments for any function calls currently being evaluated
- Parent environments of functions named in active environments

(Demo)

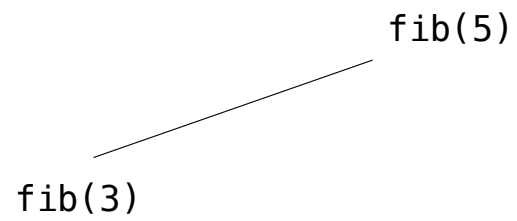
Interactive Diagram

Fibonacci Space Consumption

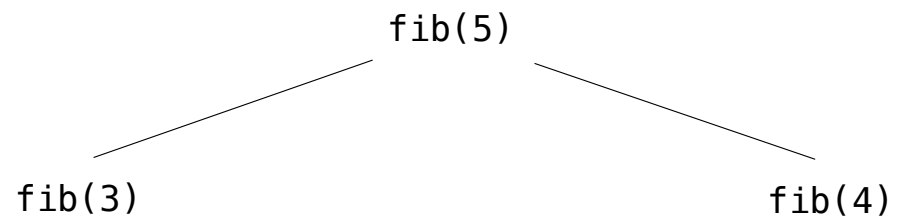
Fibonacci Space Consumption

`fib(5)`

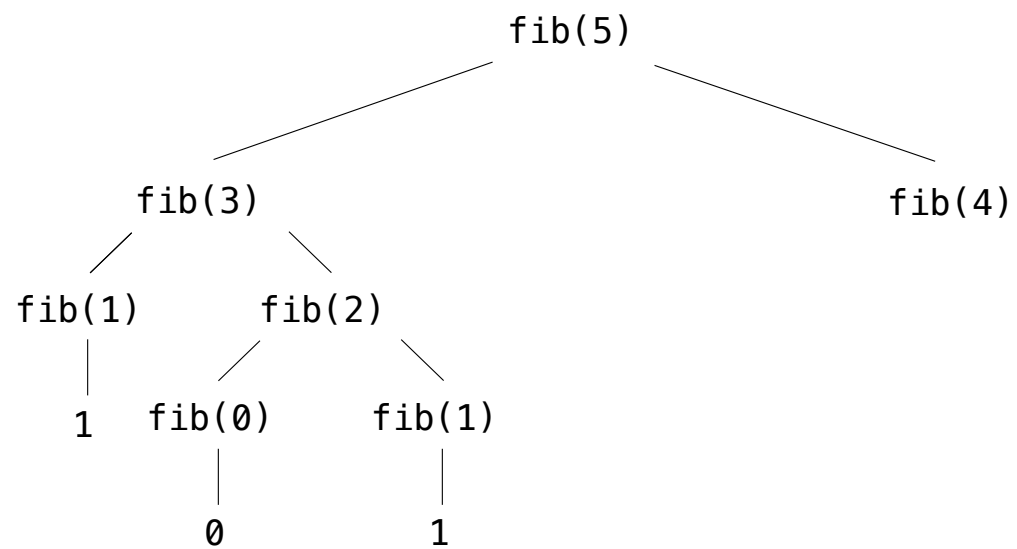
Fibonacci Space Consumption



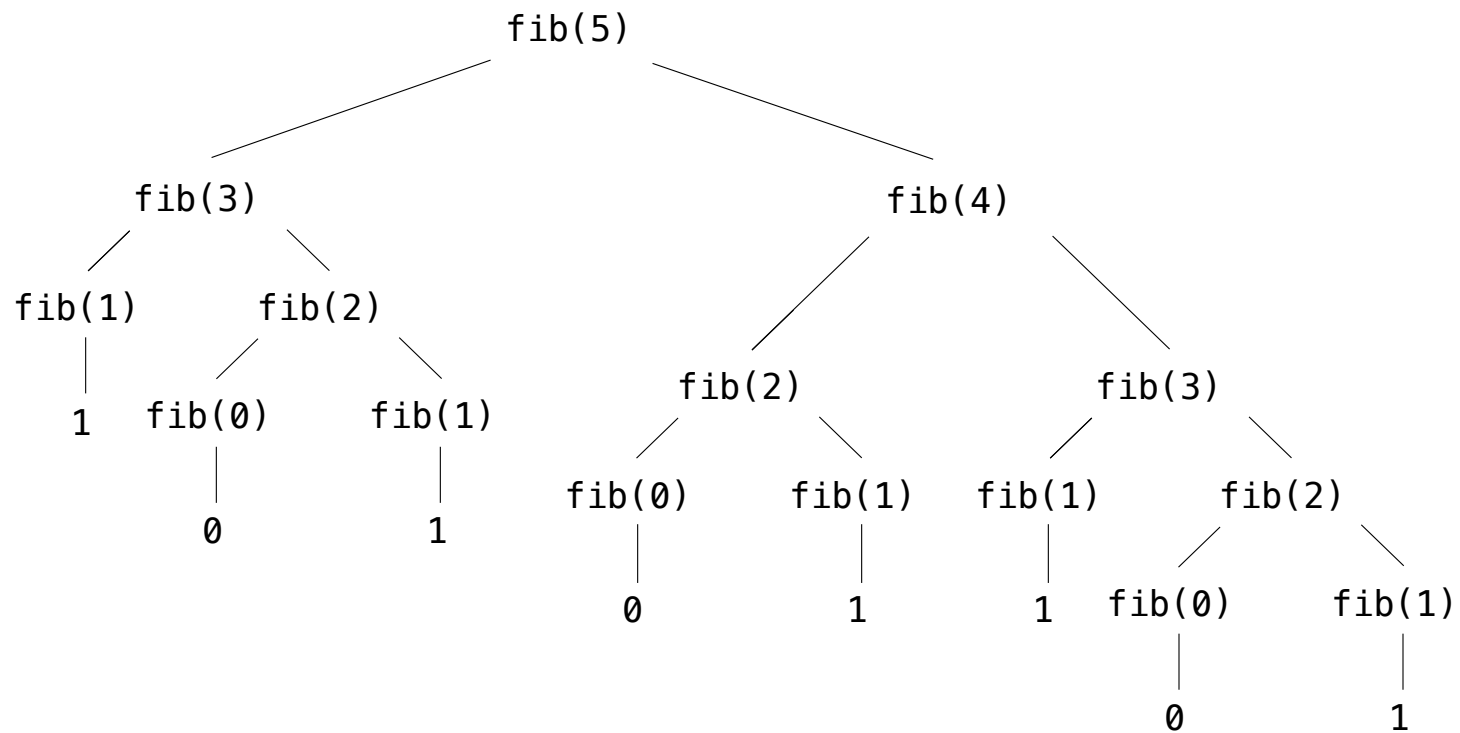
Fibonacci Space Consumption



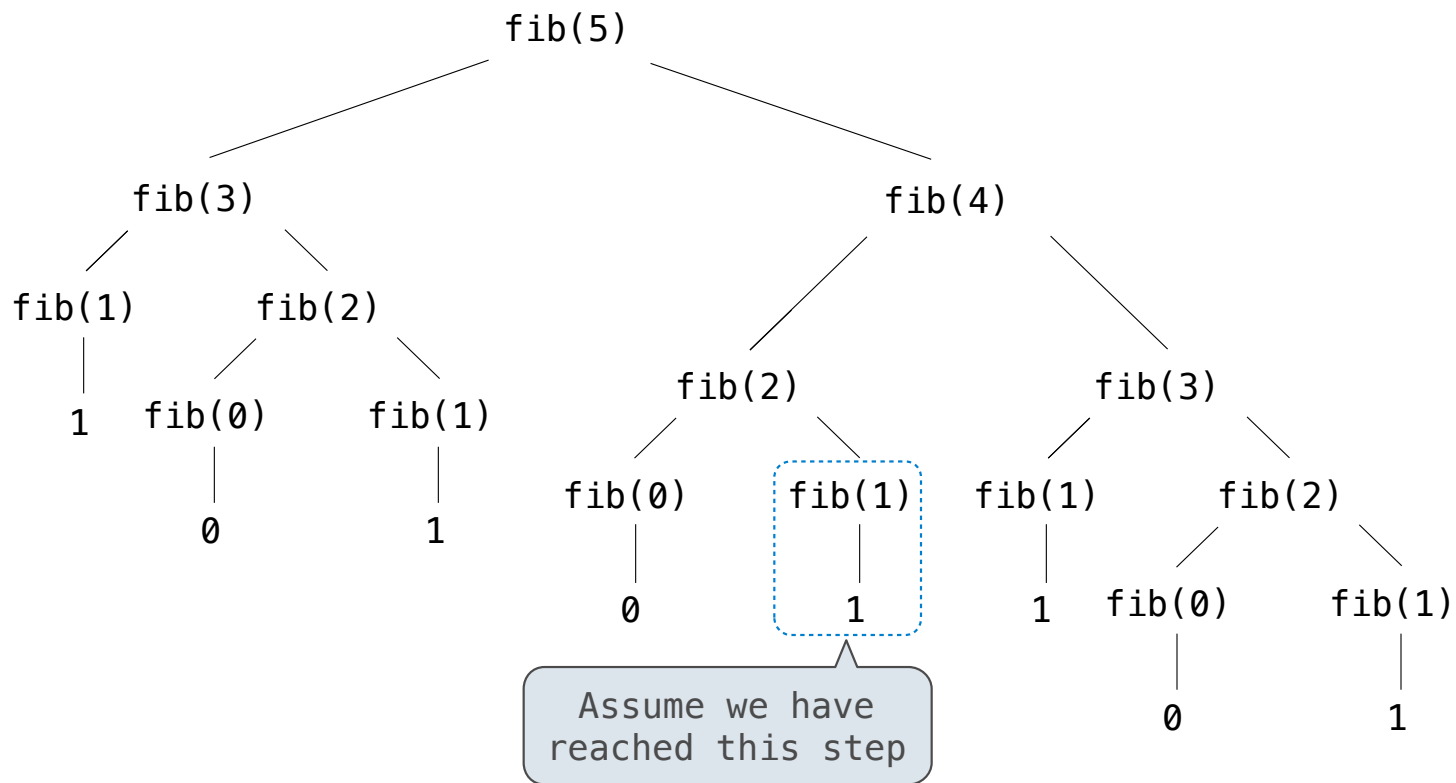
Fibonacci Space Consumption



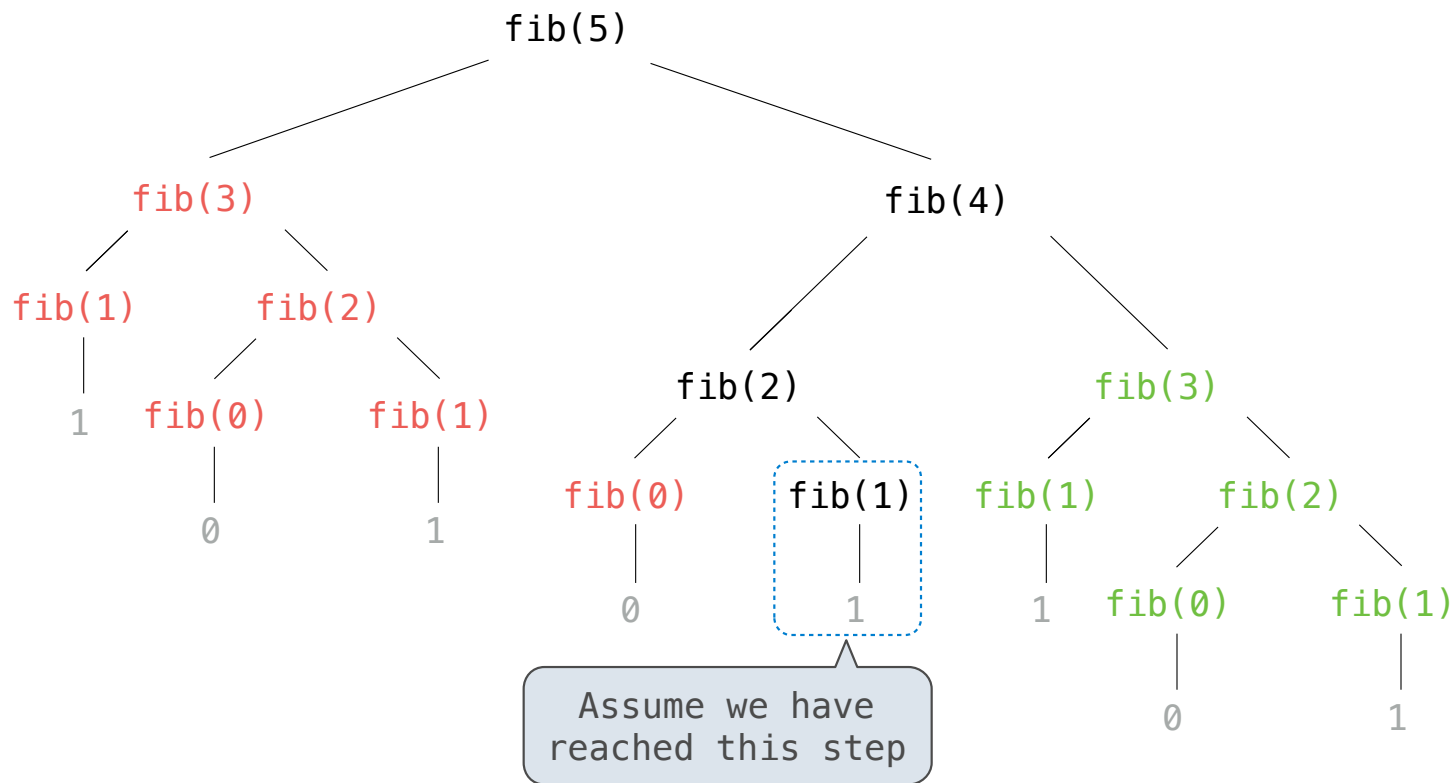
Fibonacci Space Consumption



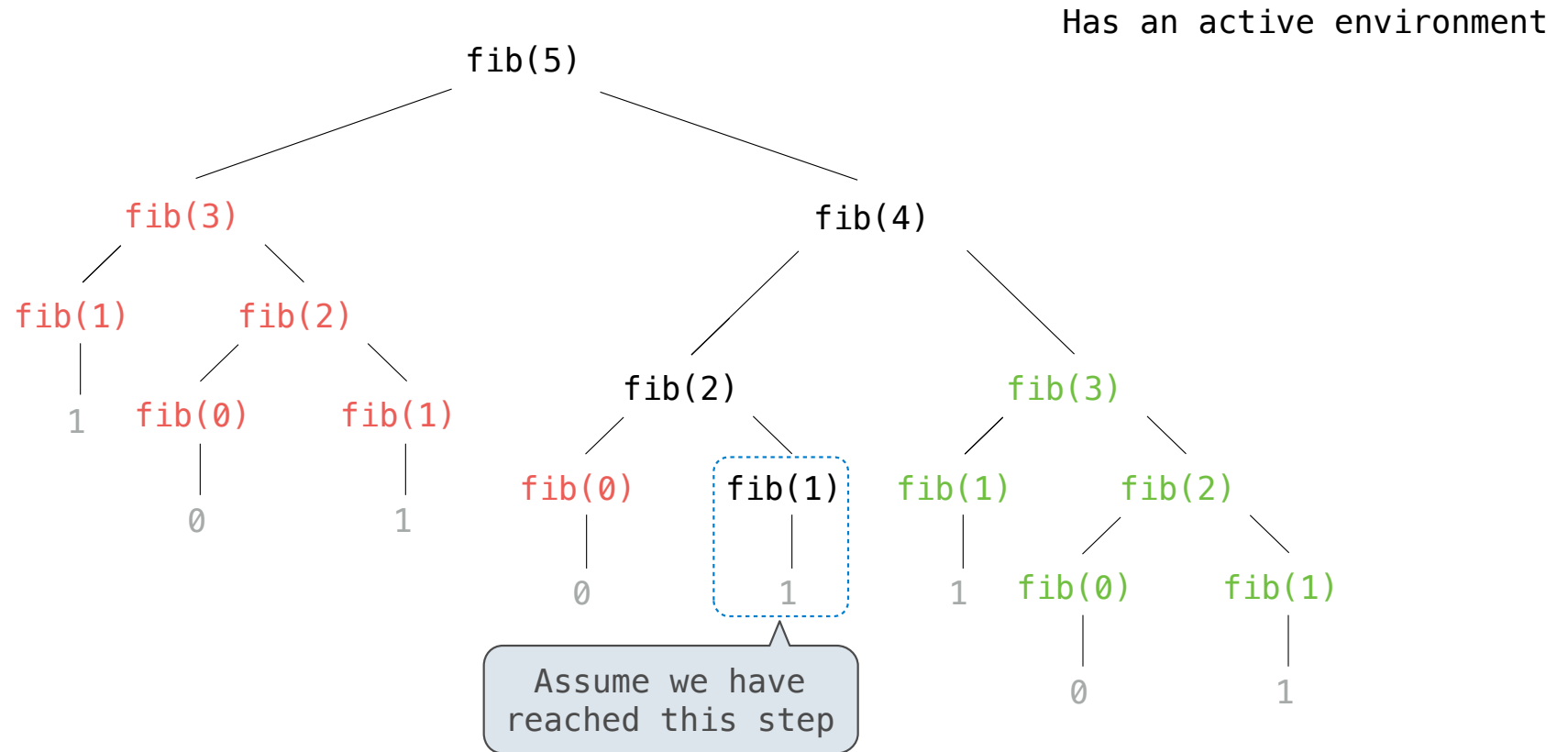
Fibonacci Space Consumption



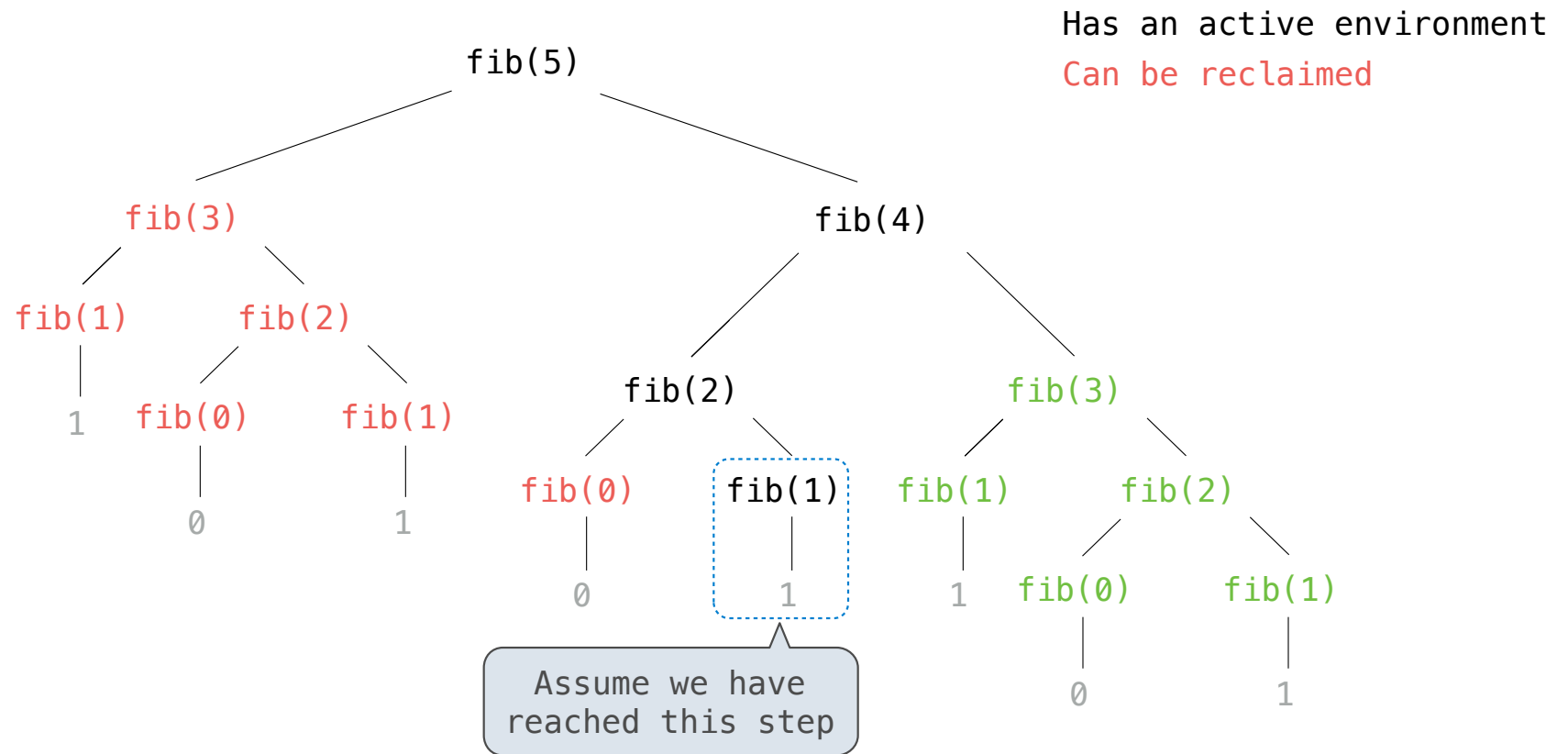
Fibonacci Space Consumption



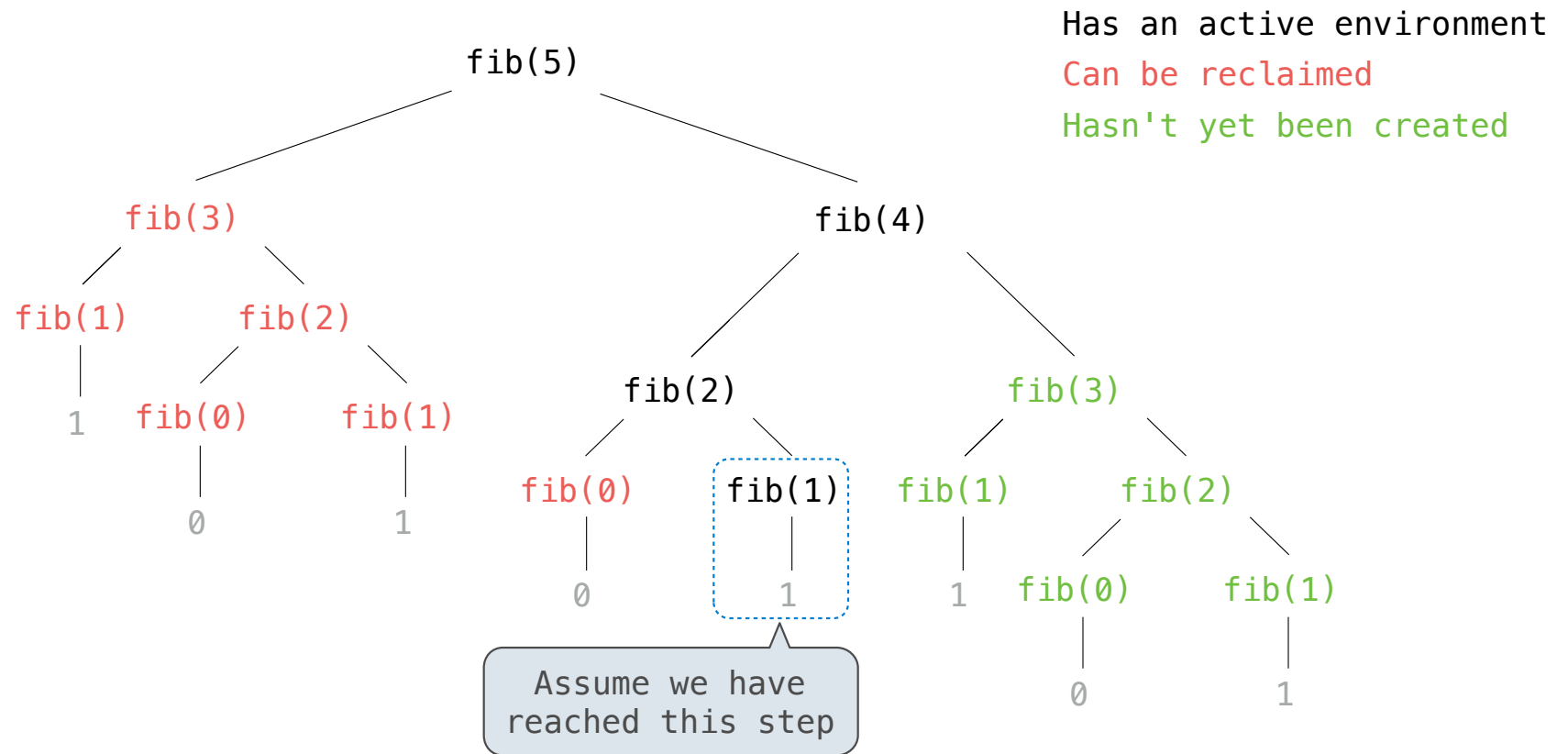
Fibonacci Space Consumption



Fibonacci Space Consumption



Fibonacci Space Consumption



Order of Growth

Order of Growth

Order of Growth

A method for bounding the resources used by a function by the "size" of a problem

Order of Growth

A method for bounding the resources used by a function by the "size" of a problem

n: size of the problem

Order of Growth

A method for bounding the resources used by a function by the "size" of a problem

n: size of the problem

R(n): measurement of some resource used (time or space)

Order of Growth

A method for bounding the resources used by a function by the "size" of a problem

n: size of the problem

R(n): measurement of some resource used (time or space)

$$R(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

Order of Growth

A method for bounding the resources used by a function by the "size" of a problem

n: size of the problem

R(n): measurement of some resource used (time or space)

$$R(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

means that there are positive constants **k₁** and **k₂** such that

Order of Growth

A method for bounding the resources used by a function by the "size" of a problem

n: size of the problem

R(n): measurement of some resource used (time or space)

$$R(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

means that there are positive constants **k₁** and **k₂** such that

$$k_1 \cdot f(n) \leq R(n) \leq k_2 \cdot f(n)$$

Order of Growth

A method for bounding the resources used by a function by the "size" of a problem

n: size of the problem

R(n): measurement of some resource used (time or space)

$$R(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

means that there are positive constants **k₁** and **k₂** such that

$$k_1 \cdot f(n) \leq R(n) \leq k_2 \cdot f(n)$$

for all **n** larger than some minimum **m**

Order of Growth

A method for bounding the resources used by a function by the "size" of a problem

n: size of the problem

R(n): measurement of some resource used (time or space)

$$R(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

means that there are positive constants **k₁** and **k₂** such that

$$k_1 \cdot f(n) \leq R(n) \leq k_2 \cdot f(n)$$

for all **n** larger than some minimum **m**

Order of Growth

A method for bounding the resources used by a function by the "size" of a problem

n: size of the problem

R(n): measurement of some resource used (time or space)

$$R(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

means that there are positive constants **k₁** and **k₂** such that

$$k_1 \cdot f(n) \leq R(n) \leq k_2 \cdot f(n)$$

for all **n** larger than some minimum **m**

Counting Factors

Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

```
def factors_fast(n):  
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)  
    k, total = 1, 0  
    while k < sqrt_n:  
        if divides(k, n):  
            total += 2  
        k += 1  
    if k * k == n:  
        total += 1  
    return total
```


Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

To check the *lower bound*, we choose $k_1 = 1$:

```
def factors_fast(n):
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)
    k, total = 1, 0
    while k < sqrt_n:
        if divides(k, n):
            total += 2
        k += 1
    if k * k == n:
        total += 1
    return total
```

Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

To check the *lower bound*, we choose $k_1 = 1$:

- Statements outside the `while`: 4 or 5

```
def factors_fast(n):  
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)  
    k, total = 1, 0  
    while k < sqrt_n:  
        if divides(k, n):  
            total += 2  
        k += 1  
    if k * k == n:  
        total += 1  
    return total
```

Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

To check the *lower bound*, we choose $k_1 = 1$:

- Statements outside the `while`: 4 or 5
- Statements within the `while` (including header): 3 or 4

```
def factors_fast(n):  
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)  
    k, total = 1, 0  
    while k < sqrt_n:  
        if divides(k, n):  
            total += 2  
        k += 1  
    if k * k == n:  
        total += 1  
    return total
```

Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

To check the *lower bound*, we choose $k_1 = 1$:

- Statements outside the `while`: 4 or 5
- Statements within the `while` (including header): 3 or 4
- `while` statement iterations: between $\sqrt{n} - 1$ and \sqrt{n}

```
def factors_fast(n):  
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)  
    k, total = 1, 0  
    while k < sqrt_n:  
        if divides(k, n):  
            total += 2  
        k += 1  
    if k * k == n:  
        total += 1  
    return total
```

Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

To check the *lower bound*, we choose $k_1 = 1$:

- Statements outside the `while`: 4 or 5
- Statements within the `while` (including header): 3 or 4
- `while` statement iterations: between $\sqrt{n} - 1$ and \sqrt{n}
- Total number of statements executed: at least $4 + 3(\sqrt{n} - 1)$

```
def factors_fast(n):  
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)  
    k, total = 1, 0  
    while k < sqrt_n:  
        if divides(k, n):  
            total += 2  
        k += 1  
    if k * k == n:  
        total += 1  
    return total
```

Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

To check the *lower bound*, we choose $k_1 = 1$:

- Statements outside the `while`: 4 or 5
- Statements within the `while` (including header): 3 or 4
- `while` statement iterations: between $\sqrt{n} - 1$ and \sqrt{n}
- Total number of statements executed: at least $4 + 3(\sqrt{n} - 1)$

To check the *upper bound*

```
def factors_fast(n):  
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)  
    k, total = 1, 0  
    while k < sqrt_n:  
        if divides(k, n):  
            total += 2  
        k += 1  
    if k * k == n:  
        total += 1  
    return total
```

Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

To check the *lower bound*, we choose $k_1 = 1$:

- Statements outside the `while`: 4 or 5
- Statements within the `while` (including header): 3 or 4
- `while` statement iterations: between $\sqrt{n} - 1$ and \sqrt{n}
- Total number of statements executed: at least $4 + 3(\sqrt{n} - 1)$

To check the *upper bound*

- Maximum statements executed: $5 + 4\sqrt{n}$

```
def factors_fast(n):  
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)  
    k, total = 1, 0  
    while k < sqrt_n:  
        if divides(k, n):  
            total += 2  
        k += 1  
    if k * k == n:  
        total += 1  
    return total
```

Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

To check the *lower bound*, we choose $k_1 = 1$:

- Statements outside the `while`: 4 or 5
- Statements within the `while` (including header): 3 or 4
- `while` statement iterations: between $\sqrt{n} - 1$ and \sqrt{n}
- Total number of statements executed: at least $4 + 3(\sqrt{n} - 1)$

To check the *upper bound*

- Maximum statements executed: $5 + 4\sqrt{n}$
- Maximum operations required per statement: some p

```
def factors_fast(n):  
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)  
    k, total = 1, 0  
    while k < sqrt_n:  
        if divides(k, n):  
            total += 2  
        k += 1  
    if k * k == n:  
        total += 1  
    return total
```


Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

To check the *lower bound*, we choose $k_1 = 1$:

- Statements outside the `while`: 4 or 5
- Statements within the `while` (including header): 3 or 4
- `while` statement iterations: between $\sqrt{n} - 1$ and \sqrt{n}
- Total number of statements executed: at least $4 + 3(\sqrt{n} - 1)$

To check the *upper bound*

- Maximum statements executed: $5 + 4\sqrt{n}$
- Maximum operations required per statement: some p

```
def factors_fast(n):  
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)  
    k, total = 1, 0  
    while k < sqrt_n:  
        if divides(k, n):  
            total += 2  
        k += 1  
    if k * k == n:  
        total += 1  
    return total
```

Assumption: every statement, such as addition-then-assignment using the `+=` operator, takes some fixed number of operations to execute

Counting Factors

Number of operations required to count the factors of n using `factors_fast` is $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

To check the *lower bound*, we choose $k_1 = 1$:

- Statements outside the `while`: 4 or 5
- Statements within the `while` (including header): 3 or 4
- `while` statement iterations: between $\sqrt{n} - 1$ and \sqrt{n}
- Total number of statements executed: at least $4 + 3(\sqrt{n} - 1)$

To check the *upper bound*

- Maximum statements executed: $5 + 4\sqrt{n}$
- Maximum operations required per statement: some p
- We choose $k_2 = 5p$ and $m = 25$

```
def factors_fast(n):  
    sqrt_n = sqrt(n)  
    k, total = 1, 0  
    while k < sqrt_n:  
        if divides(k, n):  
            total += 2  
        k += 1  
    if k * k == n:  
        total += 1  
    return total
```

Assumption: every statement, such as addition-then-assignment using the `+=` operator, takes some fixed number of operations to execute

Order of Growth of Counting Factors

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

```
def factors(n):
```

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

Fast: Test each k from 1 to square root n
For every k , n/k is also a factor!

Order of Growth of Counting Factors

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

`def factors(n):`

Time

Space

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

Fast: Test each k from 1 to square root n
For every k , n/k is also a factor!

Order of Growth of Counting Factors

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

`def factors(n):`

Time

Space

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

$\Theta(n)$

$\Theta(1)$

Fast: Test each k from 1 to square root n
For every k , n/k is also a factor!

Order of Growth of Counting Factors

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

`def factors(n):`

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

Time

Space

$\Theta(n)$

$\Theta(1)$

Fast: Test each k from 1 to square root n
For every k , n/k is also a factor!

$\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

$\Theta(1)$

Order of Growth of Counting Factors

Implementations of the same functional abstraction can require different amounts of time

Problem: How many factors does a positive integer n have?

A factor k of n is a positive integer that evenly divides n

`def factors(n):`

Slow: Test each k from 1 through n

Time

$\Theta(n)$

Space

$\Theta(1)$

Fast: Test each k from 1 to square root n
For every k , n/k is also a factor!

$\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

$\Theta(1)$

Assumption:
integers occupy a
fixed amount of
space

Exponentiation

Exponentiation

Exponentiation

Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

Exponentiation

Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

```
def exp(b, n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return b * exp(b, n-1)
```

Exponentiation

Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

```
def exp(b, n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return b * exp(b, n-1)
```

$$b^n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Exponentiation

Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

```
def exp(b, n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return b * exp(b, n-1)
```

$$b^n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$b^n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ (b^{\frac{1}{2}n})^2 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

Exponentiation

Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

```
def exp(b, n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return b * exp(b, n-1)
```

$$b^n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

```
def square(x):  
    return x*x
```

```
def exp_fast(b, n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    elif n % 2 == 0:  
        return square(exp_fast(b, n//2))  
    else:  
        return b * exp_fast(b, n-1)
```

$$b^n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ (b^{\frac{1}{2}n})^2 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

Exponentiation

Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

```
def exp(b, n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return b * exp(b, n-1)
```

$$b^n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

```
def square(x):  
    return x*x
```

```
def exp_fast(b, n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    elif n % 2 == 0:  
        return square(exp_fast(b, n//2))  
    else:  
        return b * exp_fast(b, n-1)
```

$$b^n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ (b^{\frac{1}{2}n})^2 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

(Demo)

Exponentiation

Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

	Time	Space
<pre>def exp(b, n): if n == 0: return 1 else: return b * exp(b, n-1)</pre>		
<pre>def square(x): return x*x</pre>		
<pre>def exp_fast(b, n): if n == 0: return 1 elif n % 2 == 0: return square(exp_fast(b, n//2)) else: return b * exp_fast(b, n-1)</pre>		

Exponentiation

Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

	Time	Space
<pre>def exp(b, n): if n == 0: return 1 else: return b * exp(b, n-1)</pre>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
<pre>def square(x): return x*x</pre>		
<pre>def exp_fast(b, n): if n == 0: return 1 elif n % 2 == 0: return square(exp_fast(b, n//2)) else: return b * exp_fast(b, n-1)</pre>		

Exponentiation

Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

	Time	Space
<pre>def exp(b, n): if n == 0: return 1 else: return b * exp(b, n-1)</pre>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
<pre>def square(x): return x*x</pre>		
<pre>def exp_fast(b, n): if n == 0: return 1 elif n % 2 == 0: return square(exp_fast(b, n//2)) else: return b * exp_fast(b, n-1)</pre>	$\Theta(\log n)$	$\Theta(\log n)$

Comparing Orders of Growth

Properties of Orders of Growth

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n)$$

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n)$$

$$\Theta(500 \cdot n)$$

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n)$$

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n)$$

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n) \qquad \Theta(\ln n)$$

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n) \qquad \Theta(\ln n)$$

Nesting: When an inner process is repeated for each step in an outer process, multiply the steps in the outer and inner processes to find the total number of steps

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n) \qquad \Theta(\ln n)$$

Nesting: When an inner process is repeated for each step in an outer process, multiply the steps in the outer and inner processes to find the total number of steps

```
def overlap(a, b):  
    count = 0  
    for item in a:  
        if item in b:  
            count += 1  
    return count
```

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n) \qquad \Theta(\ln n)$$

Nesting: When an inner process is repeated for each step in an outer process, multiply the steps in the outer and inner processes to find the total number of steps

```
def overlap(a, b):  
    count = 0  
    for item in a:  
        if item in b:  
            count += 1  
    return count
```

Outer: length of a

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

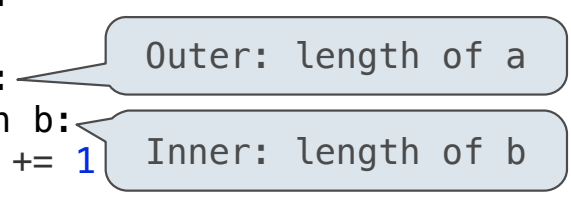
$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n) \qquad \Theta(\ln n)$$

Nesting: When an inner process is repeated for each step in an outer process, multiply the steps in the outer and inner processes to find the total number of steps

```
def overlap(a, b):  
    count = 0  
    for item in a:  
        if item in b:  
            count += 1  
    return count
```



The diagram shows two callout boxes. The first box, labeled "Outer: length of a", points to the "for item in a:" line. The second box, labeled "Inner: length of b", points to the "if item in b:" line.

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n) \qquad \Theta(\ln n)$$

Nesting: When an inner process is repeated for each step in an outer process, multiply the steps in the outer and inner processes to find the total number of steps

```
def overlap(a, b):  
    count = 0  
    for item in a:  
        if item in b:  
            count += 1  
    return count
```

Outer: length of a

Inner: length of b

If a and b are both length **n**,
then overlap takes $\Theta(n^2)$ steps

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n) \qquad \Theta(\ln n)$$

Nesting: When an inner process is repeated for each step in an outer process, multiply the steps in the outer and inner processes to find the total number of steps

```
def overlap(a, b):  
    count = 0  
    for item in a:  
        if item in b:  
            count += 1  
    return count
```

Outer: length of a

Inner: length of b

If a and b are both length **n**,
then overlap takes $\Theta(n^2)$ steps

Lower-order terms: The fastest-growing part of the computation dominates the total

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n) \qquad \Theta(\ln n)$$

Nesting: When an inner process is repeated for each step in an outer process, multiply the steps in the outer and inner processes to find the total number of steps

```
def overlap(a, b):  
    count = 0  
    for item in a:  
        if item in b:  
            count += 1  
    return count
```

Outer: length of a

Inner: length of b

If a and b are both length **n**,
then overlap takes $\Theta(n^2)$ steps

Lower-order terms: The fastest-growing part of the computation dominates the total

$$\Theta(n^2)$$

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n) \qquad \Theta(\ln n)$$

Nesting: When an inner process is repeated for each step in an outer process, multiply the steps in the outer and inner processes to find the total number of steps

```
def overlap(a, b):  
    count = 0  
    for item in a:  
        if item in b:  
            count += 1  
    return count
```

Outer: length of a

Inner: length of b

If a and b are both length **n**,
then overlap takes $\Theta(n^2)$ steps

Lower-order terms: The fastest-growing part of the computation dominates the total

$$\Theta(n^2) \qquad \Theta(n^2 + n)$$

Properties of Orders of Growth

Constants: Constant terms do not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(n) \qquad \Theta(500 \cdot n) \qquad \Theta\left(\frac{1}{500} \cdot n\right)$$

Logarithms: The base of a logarithm does not affect the order of growth of a process

$$\Theta(\log_2 n) \qquad \Theta(\log_{10} n) \qquad \Theta(\ln n)$$

Nesting: When an inner process is repeated for each step in an outer process, multiply the steps in the outer and inner processes to find the total number of steps

```
def overlap(a, b):  
    count = 0  
    for item in a:  
        if item in b:  
            count += 1  
    return count
```

Outer: length of a

Inner: length of b

If a and b are both length **n**,
then overlap takes $\Theta(n^2)$ steps

Lower-order terms: The fastest-growing part of the computation dominates the total

$$\Theta(n^2) \qquad \Theta(n^2 + n) \qquad \Theta(n^2 + 500 \cdot n + \log_2 n + 1000)$$

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$$\Theta(b^n)$$

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

- $\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor
- $\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., `overlap`

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., `overlap`
Incrementing n increases $R(n)$ by the problem size n

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., `overlap`
Incrementing n increases $R(n)$ by the problem size n

$\Theta(n)$

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., `overlap`
Incrementing n increases $R(n)$ by the problem size n

$\Theta(n)$ Linear growth. E.g., slow `factors` or `exp`

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive **fib** takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., **overlap**
Incrementing n increases $R(n)$ by the problem size n

$\Theta(n)$ Linear growth. E.g., slow **factors** or **exp**

$\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., `overlap`
Incrementing n increases $R(n)$ by the problem size n

$\Theta(n)$ Linear growth. E.g., slow `factors` or `exp`

$\Theta(\sqrt{n})$ Square root growth. E.g., `factors_fast`

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., `overlap`
Incrementing n increases $R(n)$ by the problem size n

$\Theta(n)$ Linear growth. E.g., slow `factors` or `exp`

$\Theta(\sqrt{n})$ Square root growth. E.g., `factors_fast`

$\Theta(\log n)$

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., `overlap`
Incrementing n increases $R(n)$ by the problem size n

$\Theta(n)$ Linear growth. E.g., slow `factors` or `exp`

$\Theta(\sqrt{n})$ Square root growth. E.g., `factors_fast`

$\Theta(\log n)$ Logarithmic growth. E.g., `exp_fast`

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., `overlap`
Incrementing n increases $R(n)$ by the problem size n

$\Theta(n)$ Linear growth. E.g., slow `factors` or `exp`

$\Theta(\sqrt{n})$ Square root growth. E.g., `factors_fast`

$\Theta(\log n)$ Logarithmic growth. E.g., `exp_fast`
Doubling the problem only increments $R(n)$.

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., `overlap`
Incrementing n increases $R(n)$ by the problem size n

$\Theta(n)$ Linear growth. E.g., slow `factors` or `exp`

$\Theta(\sqrt{n})$ Square root growth. E.g., `factors_fast`

$\Theta(\log n)$ Logarithmic growth. E.g., `exp_fast`
Doubling the problem only increments $R(n)$.

$\Theta(1)$

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

$\Theta(b^n)$ Exponential growth. Recursive `fib` takes
 $\Theta(\phi^n)$ steps, where $\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61828$
Incrementing the problem scales $R(n)$ by a factor

$\Theta(n^2)$ Quadratic growth. E.g., `overlap`
Incrementing n increases $R(n)$ by the problem size n

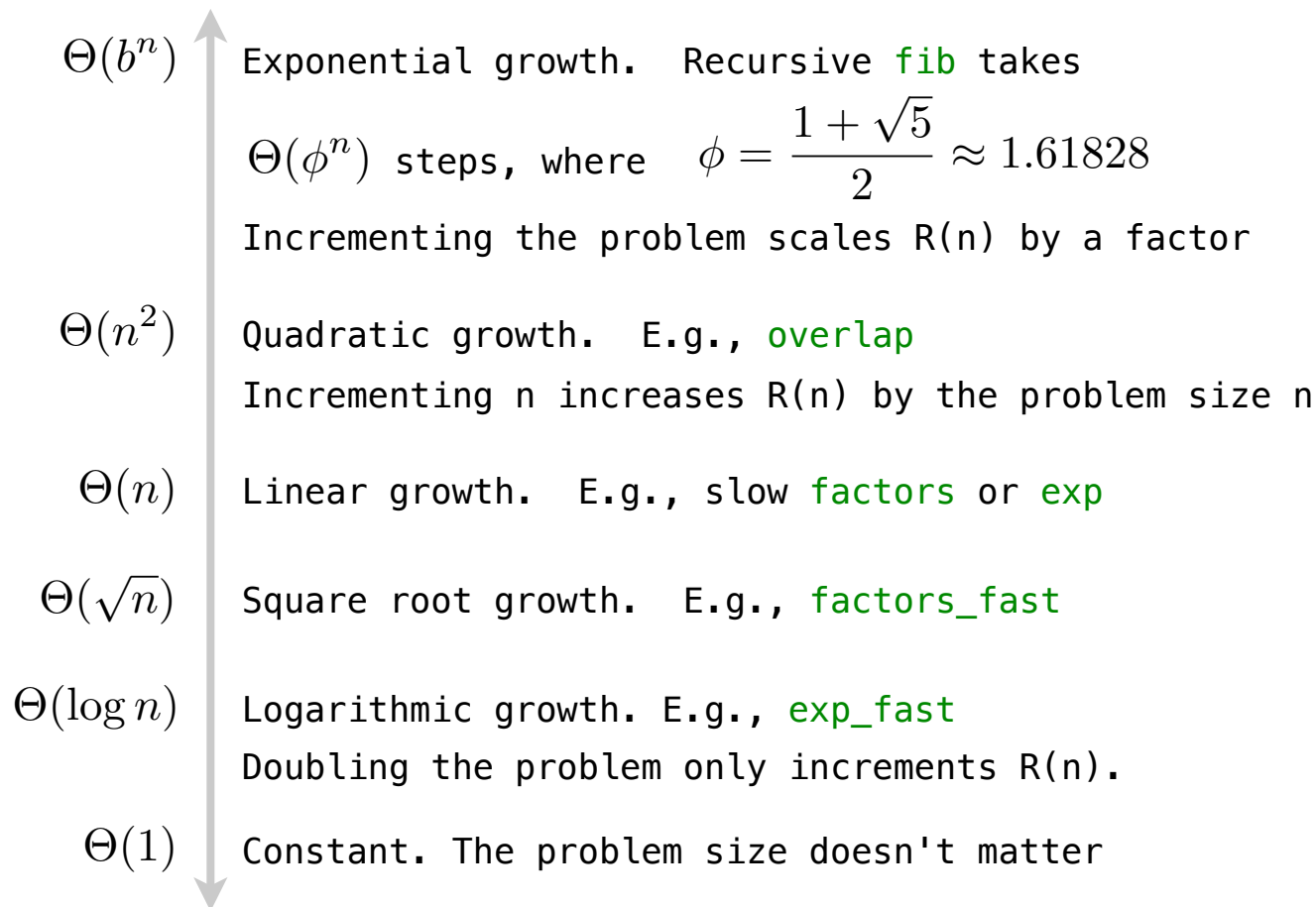
$\Theta(n)$ Linear growth. E.g., slow `factors` or `exp`

$\Theta(\sqrt{n})$ Square root growth. E.g., `factors_fast`

$\Theta(\log n)$ Logarithmic growth. E.g., `exp_fast`
Doubling the problem only increments $R(n)$.

$\Theta(1)$ Constant. The problem size doesn't matter

Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)



Comparing orders of growth (n is the problem size)

