

## Time complexity of Recursive Algorithms

```

int factorial(int n) {
    if (n == 1) {
        return 1;
    }
    else {
        return n * factorial(n-1);
    }
}

```

Required time =  $a$  (for the base case  $n=1$ )  
 Total time =  $T(n)$   
 Required time =  $T(n-1)$  (for the recursive call)  
 For multiplication, required Time =  $b$

### Recurrence Relation for Time

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} a & n=1 \\ T(n-1) + b & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= T(n-1) + b \\
 &= T(n-2) + b + b \\
 &= T(n-2) + 2b \\
 &\vdots \\
 &= T(n-k) + kb \\
 &= T(1) + b(n-1) \\
 &= a + b(n-1) \\
 &= bn + a - b \\
 &= O(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$[\because T(n-1) = T(n-2) + b]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } n-k &= 1 \\
 \Rightarrow k &= n-1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [T(n) &= a \text{ when } n=1 \\
 \Rightarrow T(1) &= a]
 \end{aligned}$$

```

int Addition(int A[], int n) {
    if (n == 1)
        return A[n-1];
    else
        return A[n-1] + Addition(A, n-1);
}

```

Required Time = a

Required Time =  $T(n-1)$

Required Time = b [for addition]

Total Time =  $T(n)$

Recurrence Relation for Time

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} a & n = 1 \\ T(n-1) + b & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Solution:

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + b$$

=

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⋮

$$= O(n)$$

~~Different~~

# Growth of functions

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## Different Notations

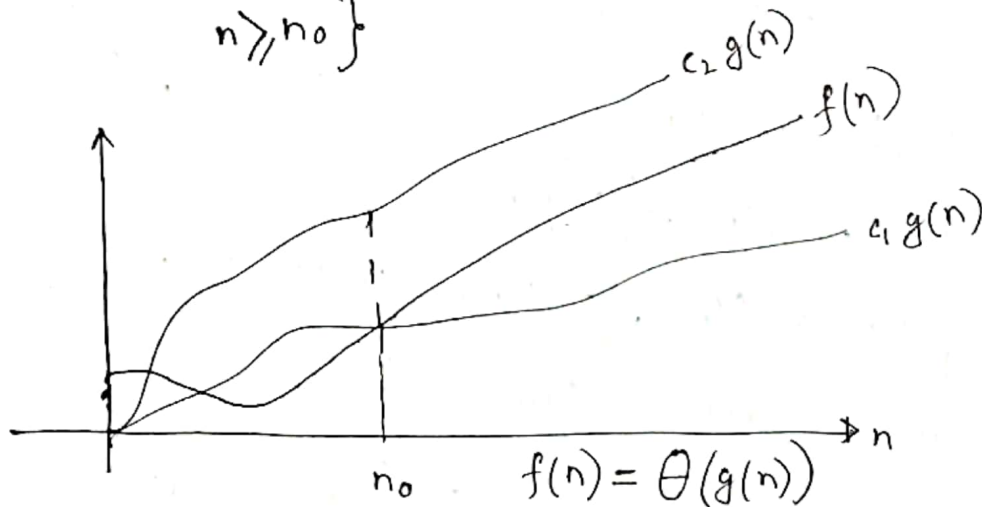
- $\Theta$  (Theta)
- $O$  (Big O)
- $\Omega$  (Omega)
- $o$  (Little o)

## $\Theta$ -notation

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \quad \text{where } g(n) = n^2$$

= {  $f(n)$ : there exists positive constants  $c_1, c_2$  and  $n_0$  such that  $c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n)$  for all  $n \geq n_0$  }



$$\text{Prove that } f(n) = \frac{1}{2}n^2 - 3n = \Theta(n^2)$$

From the definition  $\Theta$ -notation

$$c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n)$$

Here,  $g(n) = n^2$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 n^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}n^2 - 3n \leq c_2 n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n} \leq c_2 \quad \left[ \text{Divide by } n^2 \right]$$

## Left side inequality

$$c_1 \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n}$$

$$\therefore c_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{7}$$

$$= \frac{7-6}{14}$$

$$= \frac{1}{14}$$

positive

When  $n \gg 7$

$n=1$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{1}$	→ Neg
$n=2$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$	
$n=3$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{3}$	
$n=4$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$	
$n=5$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{5}$	→ Neg
$n=6$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{6}$	→ zero
$n=7$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{7}$	→ positive

## Right side inequality

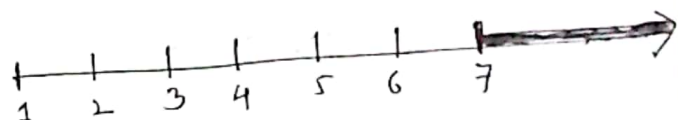
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n} \leq c_2 \rightarrow \text{positive}$$

$$\therefore c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ when } n \gg 1$$

$n=1$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{1}$	→ True
$n=2$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$	→ True
$n=3$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{3}$	→ True
$\vdots$		
$n=\infty$	$\frac{1}{2} - 0$	→ True

$$\therefore c_1 = \frac{1}{14} \text{ When } n \gg 7$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ When } n \gg 1$$



combindly  $c_1 = \frac{1}{14}, c_2 = \frac{1}{2}$  when  $n \gg 7$

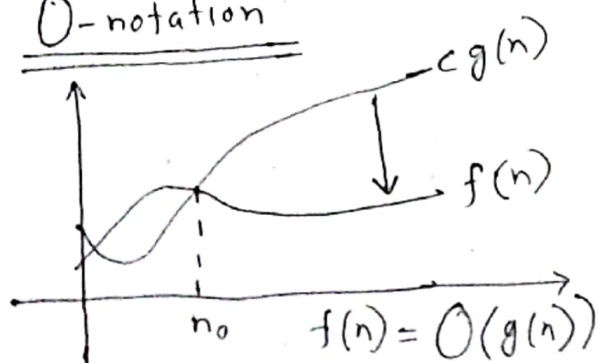
$$\therefore c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{14} g(n) \leq f(n) \leq \frac{1}{2} g(n) \text{ when } n \gg 7$$

$\therefore$  We can write,  $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$

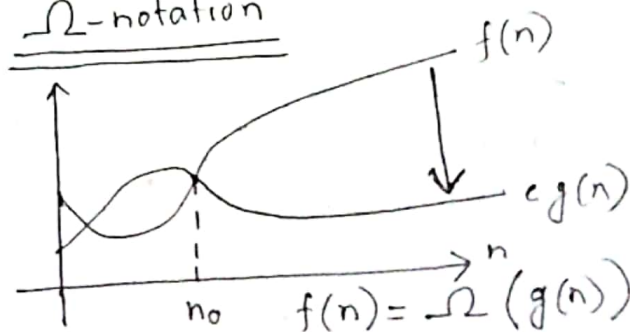
$$= \Theta(n^2) \text{ proved}$$

## O-notation



$f(n) \leq cg(n)$  When  $n \gg n_0$   
(Upper bound)

## $\Omega$ -notation



$cg(n) \leq f(n)$  When  $n \gg n_0$   
(Lower bound)

### 0-notation

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \text{ when } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$$

Prove that  $f(n) = 6n^2 = O(n^3)$

$$\text{Here, } f(n) = 6n^2$$

$$g(n) = n^3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n^2}{n^3}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{n}$$

$$= \frac{6}{\infty}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore f(n) = 6n^2 = O(n^3)$$

### Other Sorting Techniques

#### Bubble Sort:

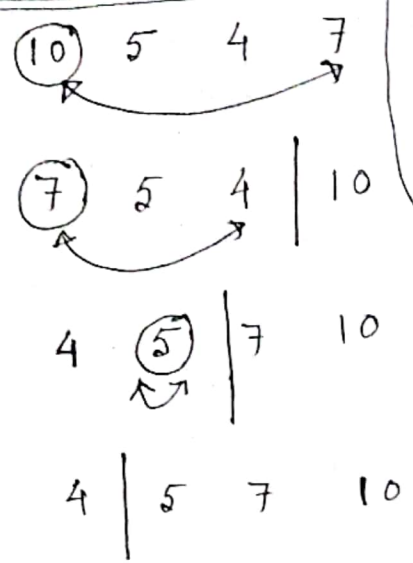
$$10 \ 5 \ 4 \ 7 \Rightarrow 5 \ 10 \ 4 \ 7 \Rightarrow 5 \ 4 \ 10 \ 7 \Rightarrow 5 \ 4 \ 7 \mid 10$$

$$5 \ 4 \ 7 \mid 10 \Rightarrow 4 \ 5 \ 7 \mid 10 \Rightarrow 4 \ 5 \mid 7 \ 10$$

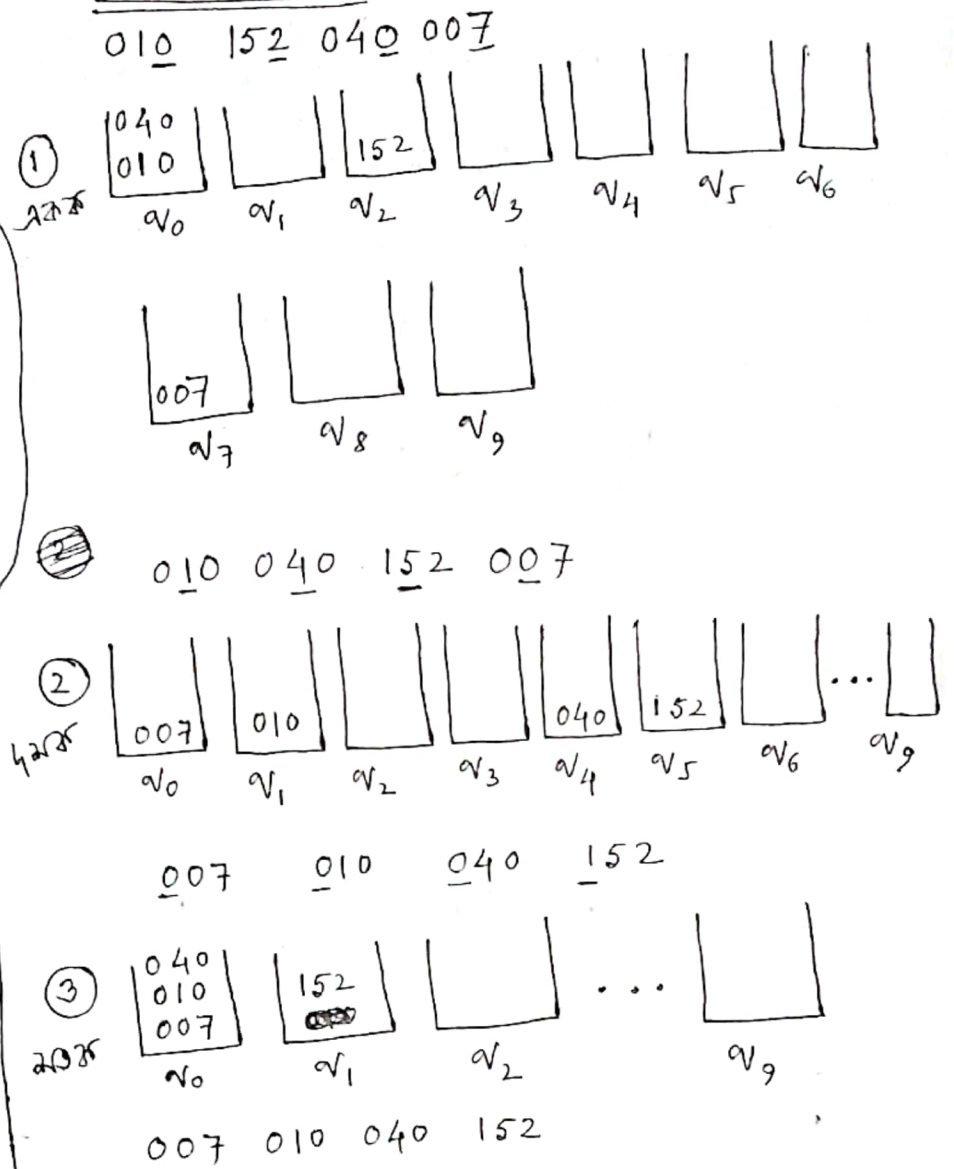
$$4 \ 5 \mid 7 \ 10 \Rightarrow 4 \mid 5 \ 7 \ 10$$

sorted order

### Selection Sort



### Radix Sort



### Bucket Sort

