

# Translating Mathematical Functions To Code With Time Asymptotic Analysis

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Suppose the following for some finite  $k$ ,  $M = \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k\} \wedge N = \{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k\}$ :

$$f(k) = \prod_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k (m_i \times n_j)$$

The given **function** can be similarly expressed as:

$$f(k) = \left( \sum_{j=1}^k m_1 \times n_j \right) \times \left( \sum_{j=1}^k m_2 \times n_j \right) \times \dots \times \left( \sum_{j=1}^k m_{k-1} \times n_j \right) \times \left( \sum_{j=1}^k m_k \times n_j \right)$$

Or even more explicitly:

$$f(k) = \left[ (m_1 \times n_1) + (m_1 \times n_2) + \dots + (m_1 \times n_j) \right] + \dots + \left[ (m_i \times n_1) + (m_i \times n_2) + \dots + (m_i \times n_j) \right]$$

## Code translation in Python3

The proposed function  $f(k)$  is implemented below.

```
"""
Code translation in Python3
Suppose M, N are lists of some fixed size k
"""
```

```
product: int = 1
for m_i in M:
    sum_buffer: int = 0.
    for n_j in N:
        sum_buffer += (m_i * n_j)
    product *= sum_buffer
```

## Code analysis

Let **product** be 1 in the initial state, that is, for some value  $v_1$  computed in the first iteration of the outer **for** loop holds: **product** =  $v_1$ . Thus, **product** =  $\prod_{i=0}^k v_i$  for  $k$ -th iteration. Furthermore, let **sum\_buffer** (previously indicated as  $v_i$ ) be initially 0 in each iteration of the outer **for** loop, so for each iteration in the inner **for** loop, **sum\_buffer** equals to the sum of all terms of  $N$ , namely  $n_j$ , multiplied by some current constant  $m_c$ , thus **sum\_buffer** =  $\sum_{j=1}^k m_c \times n_j$ , where  $c$  is a constant and  $c \leq k$ .

## Time complexity

According to **asymptotic analysis**, the lower and the upper bounds of such algorithm remain **identical**, and, undeniably, any case holds the same running time complexity. Thus, we compute the average (and, frankly, the only possible) running time as  $\Theta(k^2)$  where the only variable affecting the real running speed is the value of  $k$ . Assume the parabolic function  $g(k) = k^2$ , where  $k$  is an integer and  $k \geq 1$ .