Dropping Constants The big idea:

When iterating over the same set of data twice in a single algorithm it may be tempting to label the algorithm as O(2N), but this would be incorrect.

Take these two examples, which one of them is slower?

```
let min = Number.POSITIVE_INFINITY
      let max = Number.NEGATIVE_INFINITY
      let arr = [10, 4, 2, 7, 9]
      arr.forEach(num => {
        if (num < min) min = num</pre>
        if (num > max) max = num
      })
      let min = Number.POSITIVE_INFINITY
      let max = Number.NEGATIVE_INFINITY
      let arr = [10, 4, 2, 7, 9]
     arr.forEach(num => {
        if (num < min) min = num</pre>
      })
     arr.forEach(num => {
        if (num > max) max = num
10
     })
```

Figuring this out for every algorithm we would write would ultimately be unproductive.

Remember that the ultimate goal of Big O is to determine the major impacts on the runtime of an algorithm as the input scales.

In reality, O(N) algorithms aren't the same as one another, but they scale in the same way as their inputs grow or shrink.

```
let min = Number.POSITIVE_INFINITY
      let max = Number.NEGATIVE_INFINITY
      let arr = [10, 4, 2, 7, 9]
     arr.forEach(num => {
        if (num < min) min = num</pre>
        if (num > max) max = num
      })
      let min = Number.POSITIVE_INFINITY
      let max = Number.NEGATIVE_INFINITY
      let arr = [10, 4, 2, 7, 9]
     arr.forEach(num => {
        if (num < min) min = num</pre>
      })
     arr.forEach(num => {
        if (num > max) max = num
10
     })
```