

Data structure & Algorithm.

① Time complexity : একটি program চলতে কী সময় লাগবে।

Tool to calculate time complexity :

$O(1)$ ① Assignment operation : $a=b$, $a=20$

$O(1)$ ② comparison : $a>b$, $a>=c$

$O(1)$ ③ Mathematical operation : $+$, $-$: $2+6$

সর্বোচ্চ সময় ④ জাংশন কল : ~~asd~~ $asd(n)$

সর্বোচ্চ $O(1)$
 $O(\dots)$ ⑤ জাংশনের ভিতরে বাক : $asd(n)$

$O(\dots)$ = Big "O" notation / Order of (\dots)

(worst case)


```
#include
```

```
int main()
```

```
{ int n1, n2, n3;
```

```
  n1 = 10;  $\Rightarrow O(1)$ 
```

```
  n2 = 20;  $\Rightarrow O(1)$ 
```

```
  n3 = n1 + n2;  $\Rightarrow O(1), O(1)$ 
```

```
  return 0;
```

```
}
```

এটি linear operation. কারণ operation ~~এটি~~ $O(1)$

এই প্রকৃতি প্রদান করছে এবং input এর দ্বারা নির্ভর

করা হয়,

কিন্তু, T.C. = $O(1)$ কারণ প্রকৃতি প্রদান করে


```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{ int n, returnnomot's;
```

```
scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
[returnnomot's =  $n * (n+1) / 2$ ;  $O(1), O(1), O(1), O(1)$ 
```

```
printf("result = %d\n", returnnomot's);
```

```
}
```

\therefore total 4 % operation, so, T.C = $O(1)$

```
result = 0;
```

```
for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
```

```
{ result = result + 1;  $O(1), O(1)$ 
```

```
}
```

ସମସ୍ତ n ପାଇଁ ସମସ୍ତ ସମୟ, loop ଗୋଟିଏ ଥର ଚାଲେ ।

$n=1$ ପାଇଁ $O(2)$, $n=2 \Rightarrow O(4)$, ...

\therefore T.C. $O(2n) \Rightarrow 2 \times O(n) \Rightarrow O(n)$.

count = 0;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

for (j = 0; j < n; j++) {

count = count + 1; } } $\Rightarrow O(1), O(1), O(1)$

n	count
1	1
2	4
3	9
10	100
100	10000

Nested loops

गुणांक

multiplication

T.C.

$O(n^2)$
 $O(3n)$
 $O(3)$
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
for (j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
count = count + 1;
}

$O(n^2) > O(n^3) > O(n^2) > O(n) > O(\log n) > O(1)$

$O(n^2) + O(n)$

$= O(n^2 + n)$

$= O(n^2)$ \therefore छोटी गुणांक प्रायः न बचते।

$O(n) + n^2 + n$

$= O(n^2)$

4 ⑩ Space complexity. (worst case)

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    int i, n, even[100];  
         $O(1)$   $O(1)$   $O(100)$ 
```

```
    for (i=0; i<100; i++) {  
        even[i] = 0; }  
    for (i=0; i<100; i++) {  
        even[i] = 1; }  
    scanf("%d", &n);  
    if (even[n]) {  
        printf("%d is even\n"); }  
    else { printf("%d is odd\n"); }  
    return 0;  
}
```

So, ~~T.C~~ = $O(100)$.

अतः ~~space~~ $space = O(array\ size)$

$search \Rightarrow s.c. \quad O(n * n) \therefore O(n^2)$

Recursion \Rightarrow

⑤ Linear Search:

0	1	2	3	4
60	1	88	10	1000

① $[0] == 10? \times$

② $[1] == 10? \times$

③ $[2] == 10? \times$

④ $[3] == 10? \checkmark$

int linear_search (int A[], int n, int x)

int i; $O(1) \Rightarrow s.c.$

input is not
s.c. for

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

the algorithm.

if (A[i] == x) {

return i;

return -1;

6 बिनासि मार्ग :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	7	1	2	4	5	19	20	3	6

sorting :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	19	20

Ascending order:

Algorithm, चरण

- ① sort in a order (Ascending)
- ② Get the middle number ⁴ 5
- ③ Compare target ⁸ with the middle number ⁵

④ If target > middle number;

then, set the right part of the middle number as point ① and do ① to ③

Ex:

5	6	7	8	19	20
---	---	---	---	----	----

⑤ If target < middle number;

then, set the left part of the middle number as point ① and do ① to ③

Ex:

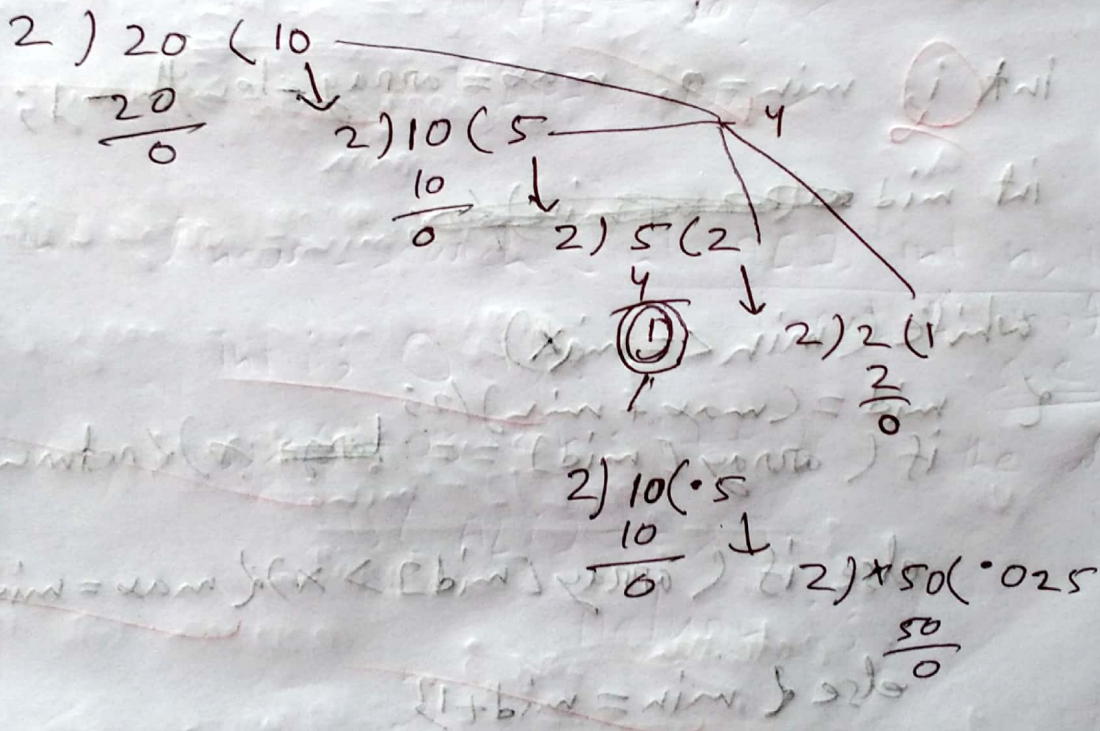
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	19	20
---	---	---	---	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

⑥ If target == middle number : return index of middle number.

Binary search is a faster way to search an array. It uses a search loop that runs $\log_2 x$ times, where $x = \text{array length}$.

∴ 20 array length → search loop runs

$$\log_2 20 = 4 \sim 2^4 = 16 < 20$$



∴ Time complexity of Binary search is:

$$\log_2 n$$