

# I. Introduction to Analysis Framework

- Algorithm analysis is to determine the efficiency of an algorithm
- Our main interest is time efficiency (time complexity)

## Common Efficiency Classes

| Name              | Sample Function | Example   |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| Constant Time     | 1               | Assuming we know size of array, adding a number to end will take the same time regardless of array size |
| Logarithmic Time  | $\log n$        | Binary search in a sorted array w/ $n$ numbers  |
| Linear Time       | $n$             | Calculate the sum of $n$ nums in array  |
| Linearithmic Time | $n(\log n)$     | Merge Sort  |
| Quadratic Time    | $n^2$           | Bubble Sort   |
| Cubic Time        | $n^3$           | Multiplying two $n \times n$ matrices   |
| Exponential Time  | $2^n$           | Tower of Hanoi problem w/ $n$ disks   |
| Factorial Time    | $n!$            | TSP using brute-force approach  |

## - Basic Idea

- We count the number of "basic operations" executed while an algorithm runs
  - But since it's not trivial to know the exact number, we use approximates

## II. "Operation" in Algorithms

- "Operation" means every operation in a pseudocode such as  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $*$ ,  $/$ ,  $\%$ ,  $>$ ,  $<$ ,  $=$ , read, write, return, etc.
- Exclude assignment operation in this class
- "Basic Operation"
- Most frequently executed operation among all "operations" in a pseudocode (=algorithm)

## III. Analysis Framework

- Algorithm efficiency analysis is to identify the order of growth of the "number of basic operations"
  - Small difference in number of operations not important
  - We get approximate

## IV. Worst-Case, Best-Case, & Average-Case Efficiencies

- Some Algorithms can have different execution times depending on the characteristics of the input data
  - Thus, we analyze best, average, and worst case time complexities separately
- Best Case Analysis
  - Assuming the best case occurs, what is the minimum number of balls you have to choose to get a matching pair?
    - Best case here would imply that one is very lucky
    - 2 balls
- Worst-Case Analysis
  - Assuming the worst case occurs, what is minimum number of balls you have to choose to get a matching pair?
    - Very unlucky scenario
- Average Case
  - NOT average of best & worst case efficiencies
  - Very difficult to obtain