CS201 HOMEWORK 2

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UPPER BOUNDS OF THE ALGORITHMS

Algorithm 1: Since algorithm 1 works over arr1 for each element of arr2 by nested for loop, the complexity of the algorithm is O(m*n).

Algorithm 2: Since in binary search, if an array is n elements, it reduces the area inspected to half every time and has to find 1 value at last. Hence, if k is number of processes; $n/2^k = 1$ has to be true at last. If k is derived, it would be $k = \log n$ and time complexity of binary search would be $O(\log n)$. Since binary search is performed for each element of arr2, compexity of the algorithm is $O(m*\log n)$.

Algorithm 3: In this algorithm, first arr1 is passed over in order to create a frequency table (which is a new array) for it. After that, arr2 is passed over in order to decrease values on the frequency table. Hence, complexity of the algorithm is O(n+m).

PARAMETERS OF THE COMPUTER USED

RAM: 16.0 GB

Processor: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-10750H CPU @ 2.60GHz 2.59 GHz

RESULT TABLE

n	$m = 10^3$	$m = 10^4$	$m = 10^3$	m = 10^4	$m = 10^3$	$m = 10^4$
10^6	735.6 ms	7387.9 ms	0.2618 ms	2.6365 ms	5.563 ms	5.342 ms
1.5 * 10^6	1137.4 ms	11119.8 ms	0.2885 ms	2.8012 ms	8.425 ms	8.063 ms
2 * 10^6	1475 ms	14774.1 ms	0.2934 ms	3.0134 ms	11.501 ms	10.933 ms
2.5 * 10^6	1912.3 ms	18671.8 ms	0.3064 ms	3.0711 ms	14.198 ms	13.611 ms
3 * 10^6	2286.7 ms	22963.2 ms	0.3037 ms	3.2159 ms	17.046 ms	16.444 ms
4 * 10^6	2941.1 ms	30644.8 ms	0.3159 ms	3.442 ms	22.765 ms	22.994 ms
5 * 10^6	3710.8 ms	37804.1 ms	0.3259 ms	3.6027 ms	28.467 ms	30.995 ms
6 * 10^6	4574.3 ms	45577.6 ms	0.333 ms	3.8126 ms	34.019 ms	36.529 ms
7 * 10^6	5091 ms	53140.5 ms	0.3386 ms	3.8709 ms	39.727 ms	42.996 ms
8 * 10^6	6333.6 ms	61019 ms	0.343 ms	4.0305 ms	50.173 ms	55.532 ms

PLOTS











