



# 01. Complexity

Div. 3 알고리즘 스터디 / 임지환



# 알고리즘을 공부하는 이유?

- 같은 문제일지라도 문제를 해결하는 알고리즘은 여러 종류
- 한정된 자원 안에서 최적의 선택이 요구됨
- 어떠한 기준으로 적절한 알고리즘을 선택할 수 있을까?



# Complexity Analysis



# Complexity Analysis

## Time

- 데이터 값이 커짐에 따라 수행시간이 필연적으로 증가.
- 이 수행시간이 느리게 증가하는 알고리즘이 더 효율적이라 볼 수 있다.

## Space

- 제한된 메모리에서 실행될 수 있게끔 하는 알고리즘이 필요할 수도 있다.



# 시간 복잡도 분석

- 그냥 걸리는 시간을 측정한다면?

```
int main() {  
  
    int *arr = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * 100000000);  
    for (int i = 0; i < 100000000; i++)  
        arr[i] = i + 1;  
    int tofind = 100000000, findidx = -1;  
    std::chrono::system_clock::time_point StartTime = std::chrono::system_clock::now();  
  
    binary_search(arr, 100000000, tofind, &findidx);  
  
    std::chrono::system_clock::time_point EndTime = std::chrono::system_clock::now();  
  
    std::chrono::duration<double> DefaultSec = EndTime - StartTime;  
    std::chrono::nanoseconds nano = EndTime - StartTime;  
    if (findidx != -1) {  
        printf("key value is in array of %dth.\n", findidx);  
    }  
    else printf("not found\n");  
    std::cout << "Due time : " << nano.count() << "ns" << '\n';  
    free(arr);  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe  
key value is in array of 99999999th.  
Due time : 4400ns  
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```



# 시간 복잡도 분석

- 그냥 걸리는 시간을 측정한다면?

```
int main() {  
  
    int *arr = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * 100000000);  
    for (int i = 0; i < 100000000; i++)  
        arr[i] = i + 1;  
    int tofind = 100000000, findidx = -1;  
    std::chrono::system_clock::time_point StartTime = std::chrono::system_clock::now();  
  
    binary_search(arr, 100000000, tofind, &findidx);  
  
    std::chrono::system_clock::time_point EndTime = std::chrono::system_clock::now();  
  
    std::chrono::duration<double> DefaultSec = EndTime - StartTime;  
    std::chrono::nanoseconds nano = EndTime - StartTime;  
    if (findidx != -1) {  
        printf("key value is in array of %dth.\n", findidx);  
    }  
    else printf("not found\n");  
    std::cout << "Due time : " << nano.count() << "ns" << '\n';  
    free(arr);  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe  
key value is in array of 99999999th.  
Due time : 4400ns  
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe  
key value is in array of 99999999th.  
Due time : 2000ns  
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

???



# 연산 횟수 측정

ex) 1~n까지의 합

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i$$



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$$\sum_{i=1}^n i$$

```
int sum = 0;
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    sum += i;
```





# 연산 횟수 측정

ex) 1~n까지의 합

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i$$

```
int sum = 0;
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    sum += i;
```

ret 변수 선언 및 초기화

변수 i 선언 및 초기화

i <= n 연산 (n+1)번

i++ 연산 n번

ret += i 연산 n번

...

약 (3n + 3)번



# 연산 횟수 측정

ex) 1~n까지의 합

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

```
int sum = 0;
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    sum += i;
```



# 연산 횟수 측정

ex) 1~n까지의 합

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

```
int sum = 0;
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    sum += i;
```

```
int sum = (n * (n+1)) / 2;
```



# 연산 횟수 측정

ex) 1~n까지의 합

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

```
int sum = 0;
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    sum += i;
```

```
int sum = (n * (n+1)) / 2;
```

3번!



# Example 1

오름차순 정렬

5	2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---



1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



# Bubble Sort

5	2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---



# Bubble Sort





# Bubble Sort

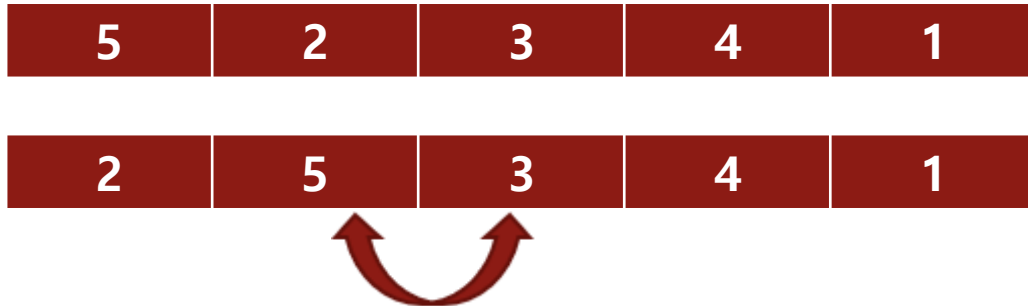
5	2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	5	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---





# Bubble Sort





# Bubble Sort

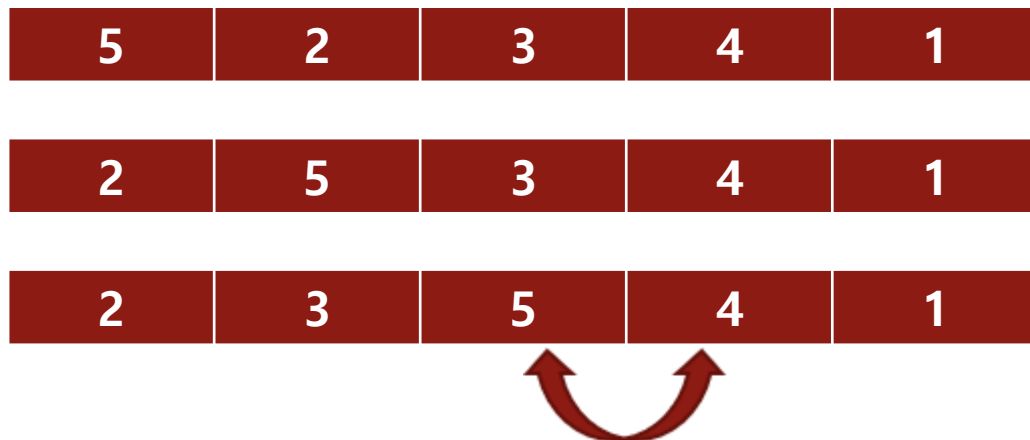
5	2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	5	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	5	4	1
---	---	---	---	---



# Bubble Sort





# Bubble Sort

5	2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	5	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	5	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	4	5	1
---	---	---	---	---



# Bubble Sort

5	2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	5	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	5	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	4	5	1
---	---	---	---	---





# Bubble Sort

5	2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	5	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	5	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	4	5	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	4	1	5
---	---	---	---	---



# Bubble Sort

5	2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	5	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	5	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	4	5	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	4	1	5
---	---	---	---	---



4번의 swap 발생



# Bubble Sort

2	3	4	1	5
---	---	---	---	---





# Bubble Sort





# Bubble Sort

2	3	4	1	5
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	1	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



# Bubble Sort

2	3	4	1	5
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	1	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



1번의 swap 발생



# Bubble Sort

2	3	1	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



# Bubble Sort





# Bubble Sort

2	3	1	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

2	1	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



# Bubble Sort

2	3	1	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

2	1	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



1번의 swap 발생



# Bubble Sort

2	1	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---





# Bubble Sort





# Bubble Sort

2	1	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



# Bubble Sort

2	1	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



1번의 swap 발생



```
void bubble_sort(int* arr, int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)  
        for (int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)  
            if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]) {  
                int tmp = arr[j];  
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];  
                arr[j+1] = tmp;  
            }  
}
```



```
void bubble_sort(int* arr, int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)  
        for (int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)  
            if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]) {  
                int tmp = arr[j];  
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];  
                arr[j+1] = tmp;  
            }  
}
```



최외곽 for문이 (n-1)번 실행



```
void bubble_sort(int* arr, int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)  
        for (int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)  
            if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]) {  
                int tmp = arr[j];  
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];  
                arr[j+1] = tmp;  
            }  
}
```

➡ 다음 for문이 (n-i-1)번 실행



```
void bubble_sort(int* arr, int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)  
        for (int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)  
            if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]) {  
                int tmp = arr[j];  
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];  
                arr[j+1] = tmp;  
            }  
}
```



조건에 따라 시행될 수도,  
안될 수도 있음



```
void bubble_sort(int* arr, int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)  
        for (int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)  
            if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]) {  
                int tmp = arr[j];  
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];  
                arr[j+1] = tmp;  
            }  
}
```

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i-1} (\textit{conditional})$$





```
void bubble_sort(int* arr, int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)  
        for (int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)  
            if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]) {  
                int tmp = arr[j];  
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];  
                arr[j+1] = tmp;  
            }  
}
```

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i-1} (\text{conditional}) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-i-1) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} n - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} 1 \\ &= n(n-1) - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - (n-1) \\ &= (n-1)\left(n - \frac{n}{2} - 1\right) = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \end{aligned}$$



# Insertion Sort

5	2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---



# Insertion Sort





# Insertion Sort

5	2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	5	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

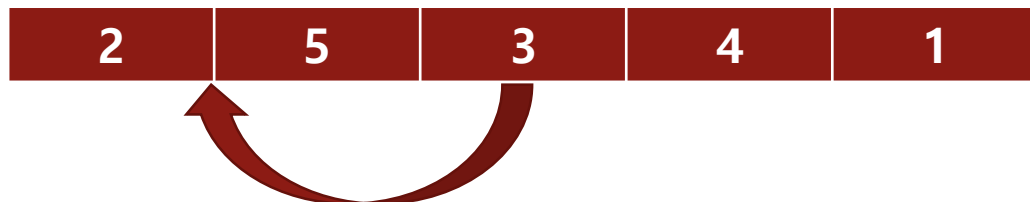


# Insertion Sort

2	5	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---



# Insertion Sort





# Insertion Sort

2	5	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	5	4	1
---	---	---	---	---



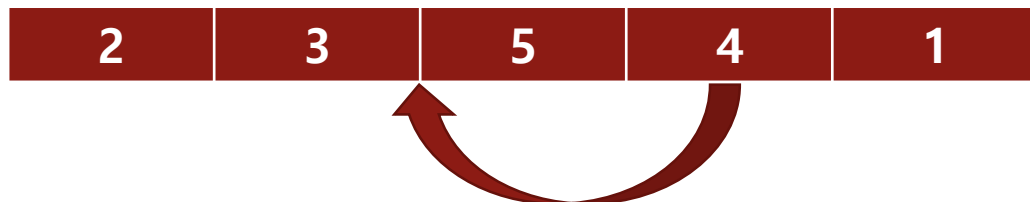
# Insertion Sort

2	3	5	4	1
---	---	---	---	---





# Insertion Sort





# Insertion Sort

2	3	5	4	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	4	5	1
---	---	---	---	---



# Insertion Sort

2	3	4	5	1
---	---	---	---	---



# Insertion Sort





# Insertion Sort

2	3	4	5	1
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



```
void insertion_sort(int* arr, int n) {  
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {  
        int tmp = arr[i], j = i;  
        while (--j >= 0 && tmp < data[j]) {  
            arr[j+1] = arr[j];  
            arr[j] = tmp;  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```
void insertion_sort(int* arr, int n) {
```

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

```
        int tmp = arr[i], j = i;
```

```
        while (--j >= 0 && tmp < data[j]) {
```

```
            arr[j+1] = arr[j];
```

```
            arr[j] = tmp;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



최외곽 for문이 (n-1)번 실행



최악의 경우, j가 i번 이동



```
void insertion_sort(int* arr, int n) {  
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {  
        int tmp = arr[i], j = i;  
        while (--j >= 0 && tmp < data[j]) {  
            arr[j+1] = arr[j];  
            arr[j] = tmp;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{conditional})$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$





# Bubble sort Vs. Insertion sort

- 두 경우 모두 조건에 따라 연산이 생략되는 경우가 생길 수 있다.
- But, **최악의 경우**, 두 방법 다 연산횟수가  $n^2$ 에 비례함을 볼 수 있다.



# Example 2

## 탐색

```
int linear_search (int* arr, int size, int key) {  
    int ret = -1;  
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)  
        if (arr[i] == key) {  
            ret = i;  
            return ret;  
        }  
    return ret;  
}
```

배열의 맨 처음부터 끝까지 탐색을 하는데  
만약 찾고자 하는 값이 없다면?  
: 최악의 경우 size만큼의 탐색 실행



탐색 시간  $\propto$  size



# Example 2

## 이분 탐색

```
int binary_search (int* arr, int size, int key) {  
    int left = 0, right = size - 1, ret = -1;  
    while (left <= right) {  
        int mid = (left + right) / 2;  
        if (arr[mid] == key) {  
            return ret = mid;  
        }  
        if (arr[mid] > key)  
            right = mid - 1;  
        else left = mid + 1;  
    }  
    return ret;  
}
```



# Example 2

## 이분 탐색

```
int binary_search (int* arr, int size, int key) {  
    int left = 0, right = size - 1, ret = -1;  
    while (left <= right) {  
        int mid = (left + right) / 2;  
        if (arr[mid] == key) {  
            return ret = mid;  
        }  
        if (arr[mid] > key)  
            right = mid - 1;  
        else left = mid + 1;  
    }  
    return ret;  
}
```

탐색에 성공하든 실패하든 다음 탐색 범위가 절반씩 줄어듬.

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c, T(1) = c$$

$$\text{let } n = 2^m,$$

$$T(n) = T(2^m) = T(2^{m-1}) + c$$

$$T(2^{m-1}) = T(2^{m-2}) + c$$

$$\text{thus, } T(2^m) = T(2^{m-2}) + c + c$$

$$= T(2^{m-3}) + c + c + c = T(2^{m-m}) + mc$$

$$= T(2^0) + cm = T(1) + cm$$

$$= c + cm = c(1 + m)$$

$$\text{since } m = \log_2 n,$$

$$T(n) = c(1 + m) = c(1 + \log_2 n) \propto \log_2 n$$



# 객관적인 성능 분석법

- 1) 구체적인 시간 측정보다는 연산 횟수 측정  
: 시간 측정은 컴퓨터의 성능에 따라 달라질 수 있는 부분이다.
- 2) 임의의 경우에 대한 측정보다는 최악의 경우를 고려  
: 같은 형태의 데이터에 대해 다른 알고리즘의 성능을 봐야 하므로



# Big-O notation

- 계수 & 낮은 차수의 항 제외

-> 점근적 묘사(asymptotic description; as upper bound)

– Ex:

- $37\log n + 0.1n = O(n)$
- $n^2 + 10n = O(n^2)$
- $4(\log n)^2 + n\log n + 100n = O(n\log n)$
- $n^2 + 10n = O(n^{200})$
- ...

앞에서 봤던 Sort & Search Algorithm?

- Bubble sort :
- Insertion sort :
- Linear search :
- Binary search :



# Big-O notation

- 계수 & 낮은 차수의 항 제외

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- $37\log n + 0.1n = O(n)$
- $n^2 + 10n = O(n^2)$
- $4(\log n)^2 + n\log n + 100n = O(n\log n)$
- $n^2 + 10n = O(n^{200})$
- ...

앞에서 봤던 Sort & Search Algorithm?

- Bubble sort :  $O(n^2)$
- Insertion sort :  $O(n^2)$
- Linear search :  $O(n)$
- Binary search :  $O(\log n)$



# Example 3

```
void swap (int *A, int *B) {  
    int tmp = *A;  
    *A = *B;  
    *B = tmp;  
}
```





# Example 3

```
void swap (int *A, int *B) {  
    int tmp = *A;  
    *A = *B;  
    *B = tmp;  
}
```

데이터의 크기가 늘어나더라도,  
swap함수는 두 데이터에 대해서만 실행

시간복잡도 :  $O(1)$



# 주로 만날 수 있는 시간복잡도

$$\begin{aligned} O(1) < O(\log n) < O(n) < O(n \log n) < O(n^2) < O(n^3) \\ < O(2^n) < O(n!) < O(n^n) < \dots \end{aligned}$$