

## Analysis of common loops

### # First Example loop

$i = 0$

while  $i < n$ :

$i = i + c$

# some other constant

# time work

### # Equivalent for loop

for  $i$  in range(0, n, c):

# some constant work

Order of Growth of these  
two loops are :  $\Theta(n)$

### # Second Example loop

$i = n$

while  $i > 0$ :

$i = i - c$

# some other constant

# time work

### # Equivalent for loop

for  $i$  in range(n, 0, -c):

# some constant work

Order of Growth of these  
two loops are :  $\Theta(n)$

### # Third Example loop

$i = 1$

while  $i < n$ :

$i = i * c$

# some other constant

# time work

$1, c, c^2, \dots, c^{k-1}$

$$\Rightarrow c^{k-1} < n$$

$$\Rightarrow k < \log_c n + 1$$

Then, Order of  
Growth:  $\Theta(\log n)$

### # Fourth Example loop

$i = n$

while  $i > 1$ :

$i = i / c$

# some other constant

# time work

Order of Growth:  $\Theta(\log n)$

### # Fifth Example loop

$i = 2$

while  $i < n$ :

$i = i ** c$

# some other constant

# time work

$2, 2^c, (2^c)^c, \dots, ((2^c)^c)^{c^{k-1}}$

$\Rightarrow 2, 2^c, 2^{c^2}, \dots, 2^{c^{k-1}}$

$\Rightarrow 2^{c^{k-1}} < n$

$\Rightarrow c^{k-1} < \log_2 n$

$\Rightarrow k - 1 < \log_c \log_2 n$

$\Rightarrow k < \log_c \log_2 n + 1$

Then, Order of Growth:  $\Theta(\log(\log n))$

### # Sixth Example subsequent loops

$i = 0$

while  $i < n$ :

$i = i + 2$

$\Theta(n)$

$i = 1$

while  $i < n$ :

$i = i * 3$

$\Theta(\log n)$

$i = 1$

while  $i < 100$ :

$i = i + 1$

$\Theta(1)$

$\Theta(n) + \Theta(\log n) + \Theta(1)$

Order of Growth:  $\Theta(n)$

### # Seventh Example nested loops

i = 0

while i < n:

    j = 1

    while j < n:

$\Theta(n \log n)$

        j = j \* 2

    i = i + 1

    # some other constant

    # time work

Order of Growth:  $\Theta(n \log n)$

### # Eighth Example mixed loops

i = 0

while i < n:

    j = 1

    while j < n:

$\Theta(n \log n)$

        j = j \* 2

    i = i + 1

i = 0

while i < n:

    j = 1

    while j < n:

$\Theta(n^2)$

        j = j + 1

    i = i + 1

$\Theta(n \log n) + \Theta(n^2) = \Theta(n^2)$

Order of Growth:  $\Theta(n^2)$

### # Ninth Example multiple input

$i = 0$

while  $i < n$ :

$j = 1$

    while  $j < n$ :

$\Theta(n \log n)$

$j = j * 2$

$i = i + 1$

$i = 0$

while  $i < m$ :

$j = 1$

    while  $j < m$ :

$\Theta(m^2)$

$j = j + 1$

$i = i + 1$

$$\Theta(n \log n) + \Theta(m^2) = \Theta(n \log n + m^2)$$

Order of Growth:  $\Theta(n \log n + m^2)$