

Tutorial :> 1

Asymptotic notation used to analyse on algorithm when input is large.

Big O Notation: It represents the upper bound of the running time of an algorithm It gives the WOODL Care of complexity of an algorithm.

if n > no For cg(n).

3. Small O notation! It is denoted by OIt is used to describe an upper obound that Connot be tight.

Ex: Fin = O(g(n)) if Fin < g(n) +.81

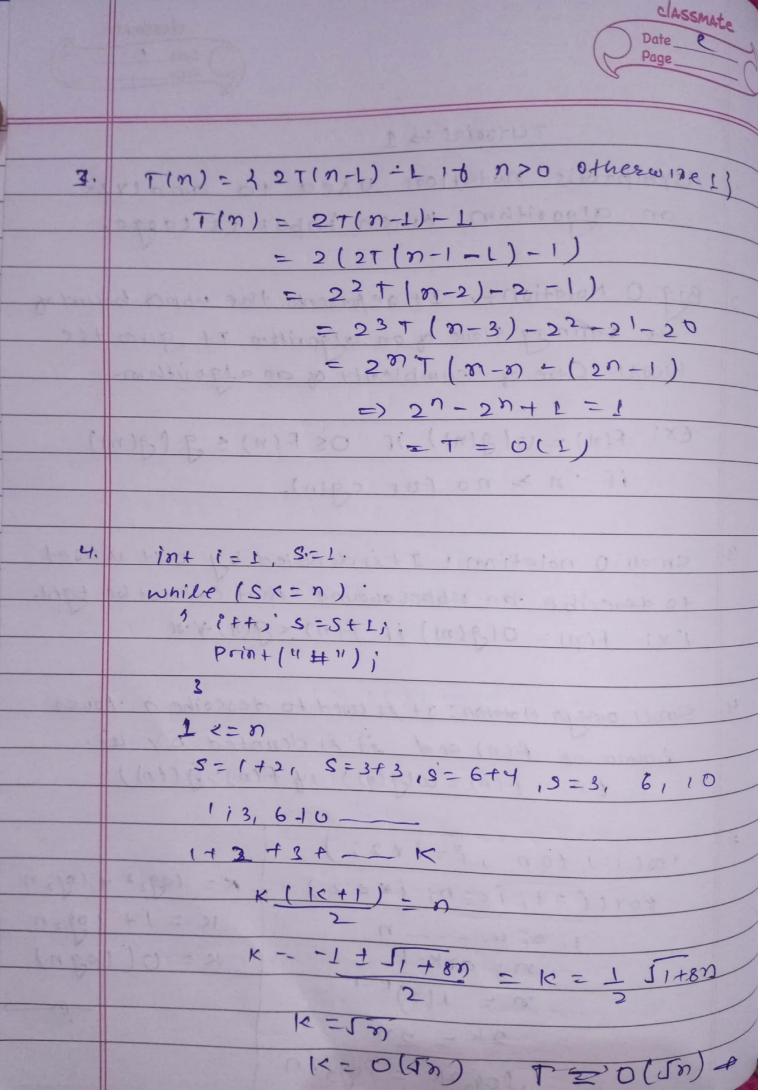
Small omega Notation; It is cested to describe a · lower bound of fin) and it is denoted by w,

Ex:- Fin) = w(g(n)) 18 f(n)>g((n))

2.

Foo(i=1, to n , l=l+2;)

For(i=1; i<=n; i*=2) $L_1 2_1 4_2 - - n$ $N = a \times k - 1$ $N = a \times k - 1$ $N = L(2)^{k-1}$ $N = L(2)^{k-1}$



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	Page	
	function (in+n)	
5,	5 if (n = = 1) return; $600 (i = 1 to n);$	
	Fur (i=1 ton) 5	
	Poolis 1 ton) 1 point (4 * 11);	
	3 3 Function (n-3);	
	s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	
	1,2,3, 8,.	
	n=i+(K-L)x1	_
	n=1<1 T=0(n)	_
	1,2,3 - 5)	
		_
1	n = 1 + (K-1)n	
	-0(n)	
	T = O(n2)	-
6.	void function (n+n)	
	Posti-1 has	
	Por (i=1 ton)	7
	1 0 1 0 2 1 1 2 2 0 1 - 1 1	
	- 1213 - n;	
	$1 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 - m$. $1 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 - m$. $1 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 - m$.	_
1	T = O(n)	
1	tr 2, 3, n	
1	T = D(m)	-
1	T= 0(n2)	
1		_
	1 00 - (2510-5	