Introduction to Arrays

Space Complexity

↳ max space reqd. to run algo.

```
func (int N) {          // 4B
    int x;              // 4B
    int y;              // 4B
    long z;             // 8B
}
```

→ 4+4+8 = 16B

⇒ O(1)

SC → Auxiliary space taken
(extra)

$O(10^5) \rightarrow O(1)$

Quiz1

```
func (int N) {
    int a[10];          // 40B
    int x, y, z;        // 4*3B
    int[] a = new int[N]; // 4*N B
}
```

SC = 40+12+4N

⇒ O(N)

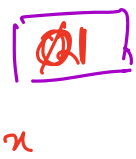
```
func (int N) {
    ....
    int[] arr = int [N];
    long[][] arr = long [N][N] ;
}
```

$SC = N + N^2$

$= O(N^2)$

```
for (i=0; i<n; ++i) {
    int x = i;
}
```

$\Rightarrow O(1)$ SC




```
int maxArr ( int a[], int n ) {
    int am = a[0];
    for ( i = 1 to n-1 ) {
        am = max(am, a[i]);
    }
    return am
}
```

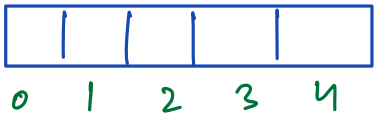
$SC = O(1)$

Array

Sequential collection of same type of data.

```
int arr[N];
```

N = 5



0, 1, 2, ... N-1

N elements

TC of accessing any value of array

= O(1)

arr(i) ⇒ O(1)

TC to access all elements of array

= O(N)

```
func printArray(a[], n){
    for(i=0 to n-1)
        print(a[i])
}
```

⇒ O(N) time, O(1) space

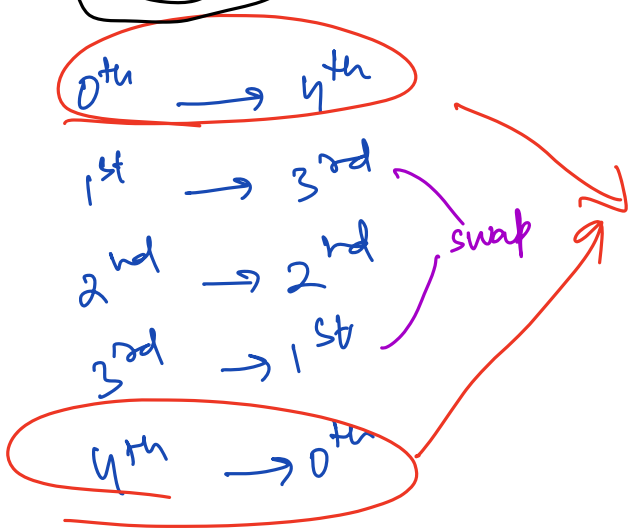
Question 1

Given an array arr of size N, reverse it.
w/o extra space.

eg N = 5

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
0 1 2 3 4

reverse ⇒ [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
0 1 2 3 4



a[0] ⟷ a[n-1] 0 + n-1 = n-1

a[1] ⟷ a[n-2] 1 + n-2 = n-1

⋮

a[i] ⟷ a[j] i + j = n-1

j = n-1-i

```
for(i=0; i<n; ++i){
    swap(a[i], a[n-1-i]);
}
```

NOT WORK

	a =	1	2	3	4
i=0		4	2	3	1
i=1		4	3	2	1
i=2		4	2	3	1
i=3		1	2	3	4

```
i=0, j=n-1
while(i<j){
    swap(a[i], a[j]);
    i++
    j--
}
```

iteration = N/2

TC: O(N)

SC: O(1)

```
for(i=0; i<n/2; ++i){
    swap(a[i], a[n-1-i])
}
```

```
swap(int x, int y){
    int t = x;
    y = x;
    x = t;
}
```

Question 2

Given an array arr and integers l and r.

Reverse array from l to r. $l < r$

N = 5 a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

l = 1, r = 3

ans = [1 4 3 2 5]

```
i = l, j = r
while (i<j){
  swap(a[i], a[j]);
  i++
  j--
}
```

TC : O(N) $O(r-l)$

SC : O(1)

BREAK: 10:02 - 10:12

Question 3

Given an array of size N. Rotate the array from left to right 'K' times.

clockwise

K = 3

eg N = 5

1	2	3	4	5
0	1	2	3	4

K = 1: 5 1 2 3 4

K = 2: 4 5 1 2 3

K = 3: 3 4 5 1 2

```
func rotateK ( a[], n, K ) {

    for ( i=0; i<K; ++i ) {  → O(K)
        temp = a[n-1];
        for ( j=n-1; j>0; --j ) {  → N-1 times, O(N)
            a[j] = a[j-1];
        }
        a[0] = temp;
    }
}
```

TC: O(K×N)

SC: O(1)

K = 3

N = 5

1	2	3	4	5
0	1	2	3	4

3	4	5	1	2
0	1	2	3	4

(0+3)%5 = 3

(1+3)%5 = 4

(2+3)%5 = 0

(3+3)%5 = 1

(4+3)%5 = 2

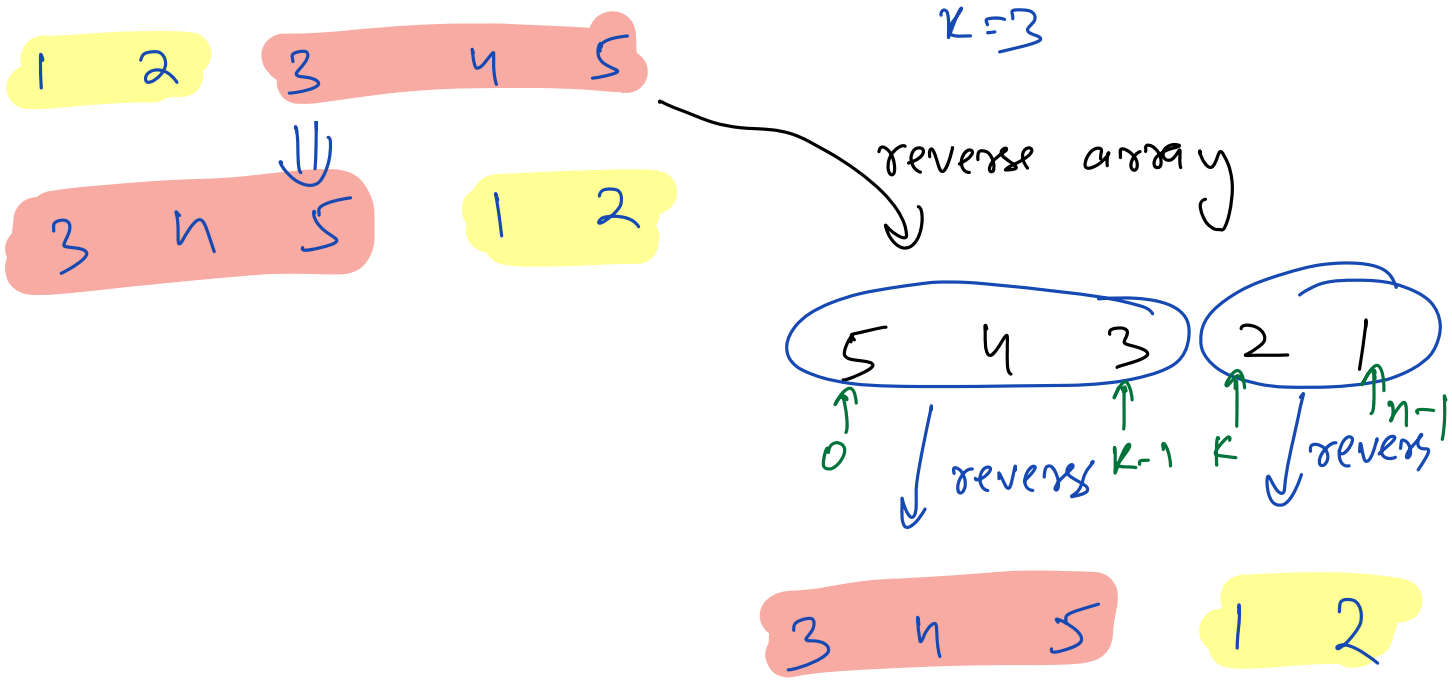
```
int temp[n]
for(i=0; i<n; ++i){
    j=(i+K)%n
    temp[j] = a[i]
}
for(i=0; i<n; ++i){
    a[i] = temp[i]
}
```

2n iterations

TC : O(N)

SC : O(N)

final approach



To shift elements
k times clockwise ⇒

	iteration
reverse (a, 0, n-1)	N/2 O(N)
reverse (a, 0, K-1)	K/2 O(K)
reverse (a, K, n-1)	$\frac{N-K}{2}$ O(N)

total iteration = $\frac{N}{2} + \frac{K}{2} + \frac{N-K}{2} = N$

TC : O(N)

N + N + N = O(N)

SC : O(1)

```
void reverse(a[], l, r){
    i = l, j = r
    while(i<j){
        swap(a[i], a[j]);
        i++
        j--
    }
}
```

Edge case: $k \geq n$

$k = k \% n$

Dynamic arrays

↳ random access O(1) like array

↳ variable size

Java	C++	Python	JS / Ruby
Arraylist	vector	list	array

Doubt

```
for ( ... ) {
    for ( ... ) {
        ... → O(1)
    }
}
```

$O(n^2)$

```
for ( ... ) {
    func();
}
```

3 $n \times n = O(n^2)$

```
func() {
    for ( ... ) {
    }
}
```

$a \lceil \log(n) \rceil$