Runtime Complexity

Describes the performance of an algorithm

How much more processing power/time is required to run your algorithm if we double the inputs?

String Reverse

abc → cba

 $\textbf{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz} \longrightarrow \textbf{zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba}$

Each additional character = 1 step through 1 loop

This would be 'N', or 'linear' runtime.

Steps Algorithm

steps = 2

#	1
#	#

Had to do 4 things

steps = 3

#	-	-
#	#	•
#	#	#

Had to do 9 things

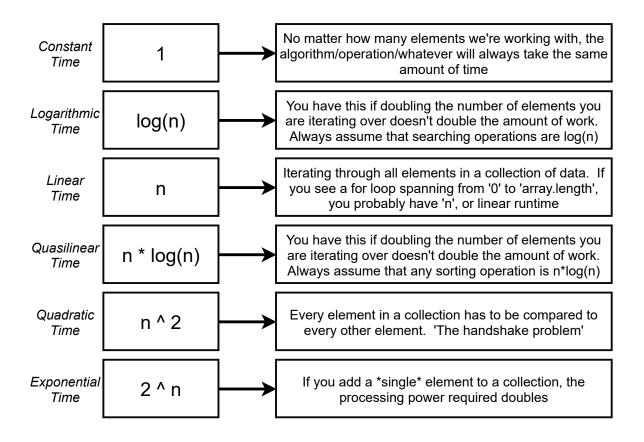
steps = 4

#	ı	ı	-
#	#	ı	ı
#	#	#	ı
#	#	#	#

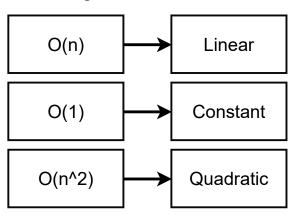
Had to do 16 things

As 'n' increased by one, we had to do way, way more stuff, or (n*n) things total

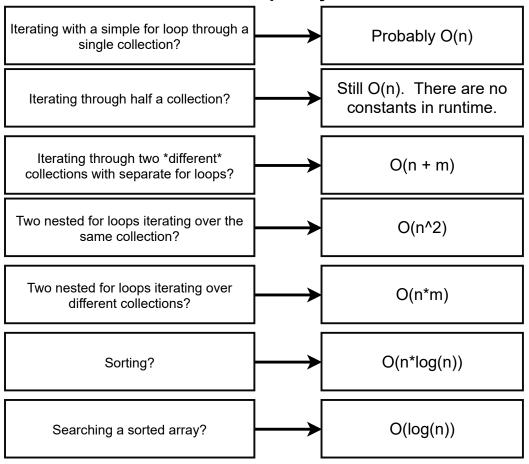
This would be N^2, or quadratic runtime



Big 'O' Notation



Identifying Runtime Complexity

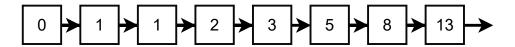


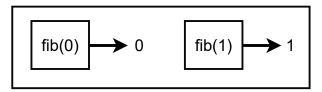
Last note...

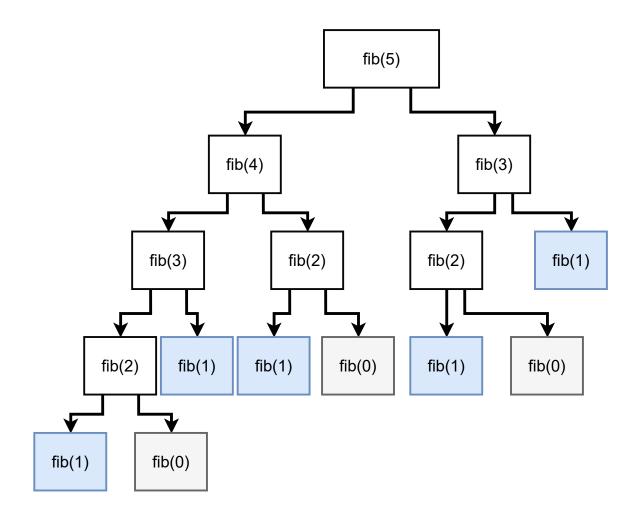
Space Complexity is a thing too

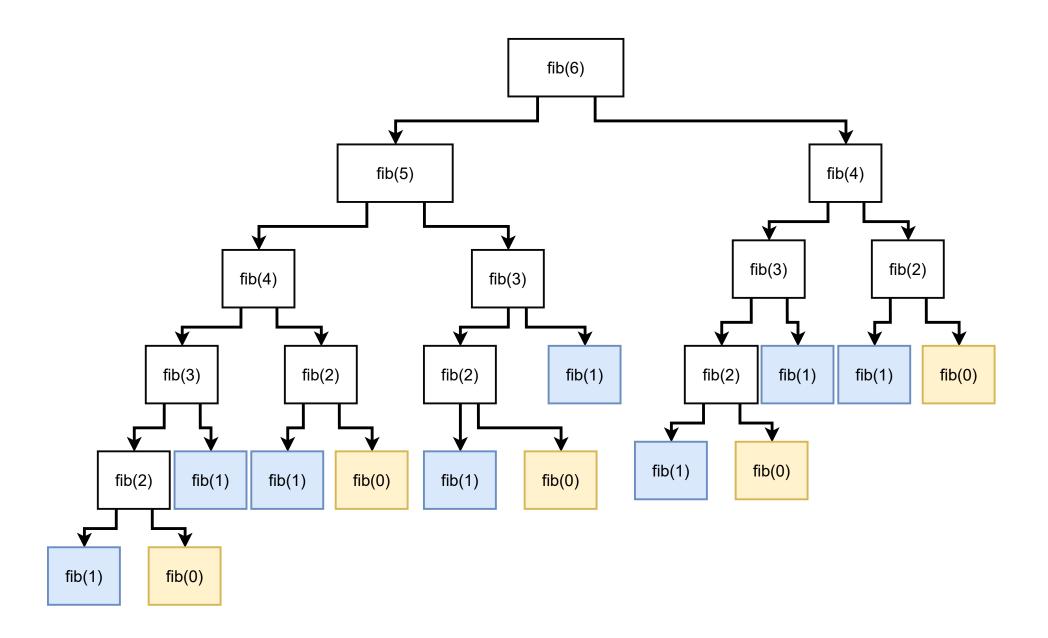
How much more memory is required by doubling the problem set?

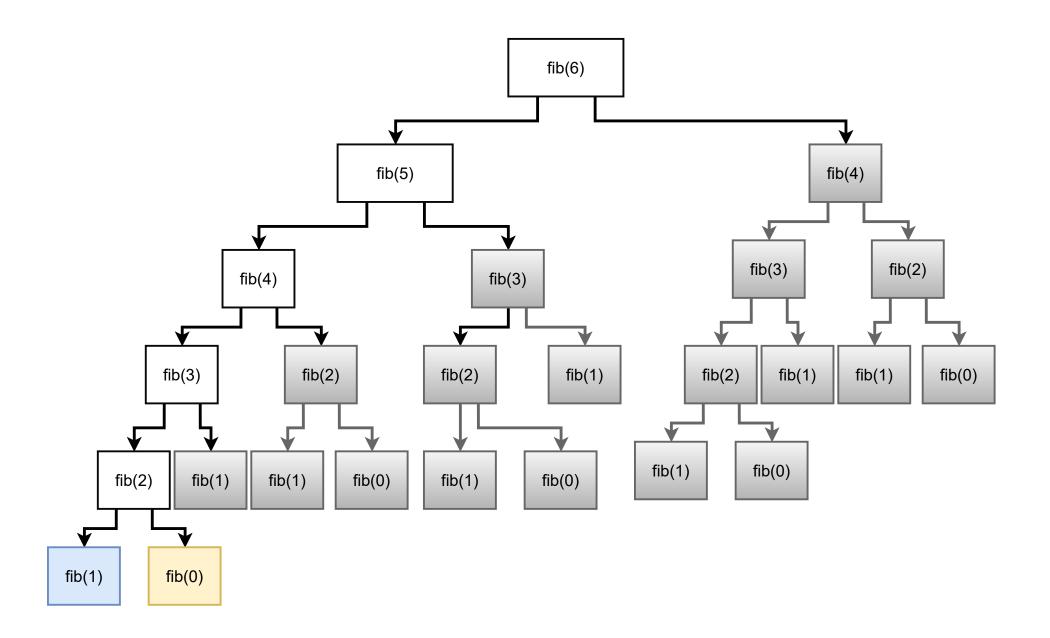
Fibonacci Series











memoization

Store the arguments of each function call along with the result. If the function is called again with the *same arguments*, return the precomputed result, rather than running the function again

