

Algorithm Analysis

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Main Question:

How does resource consumption **scale** with input?

Comparing Algorithms (cont.)

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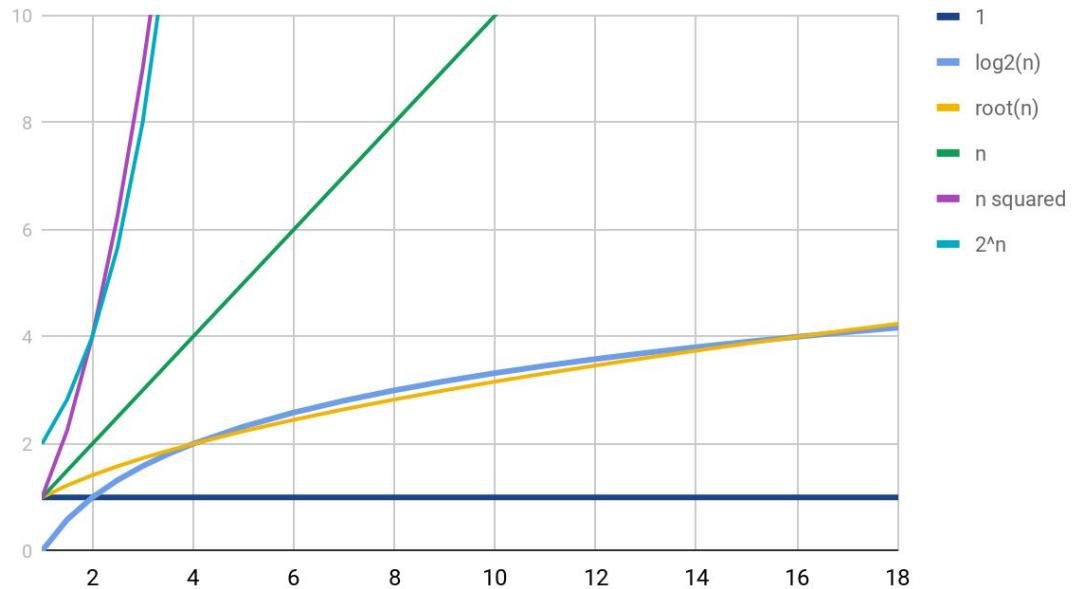
Big-Oh is an upper bound. It's used to make that statement that a function will grow no worse than some other function.

Formally we would say that

$$f(x) \in O(g(x)) \equiv \exists n_0, c \forall n > n_0 (f(n) < cg(n))$$

The Big O Picture

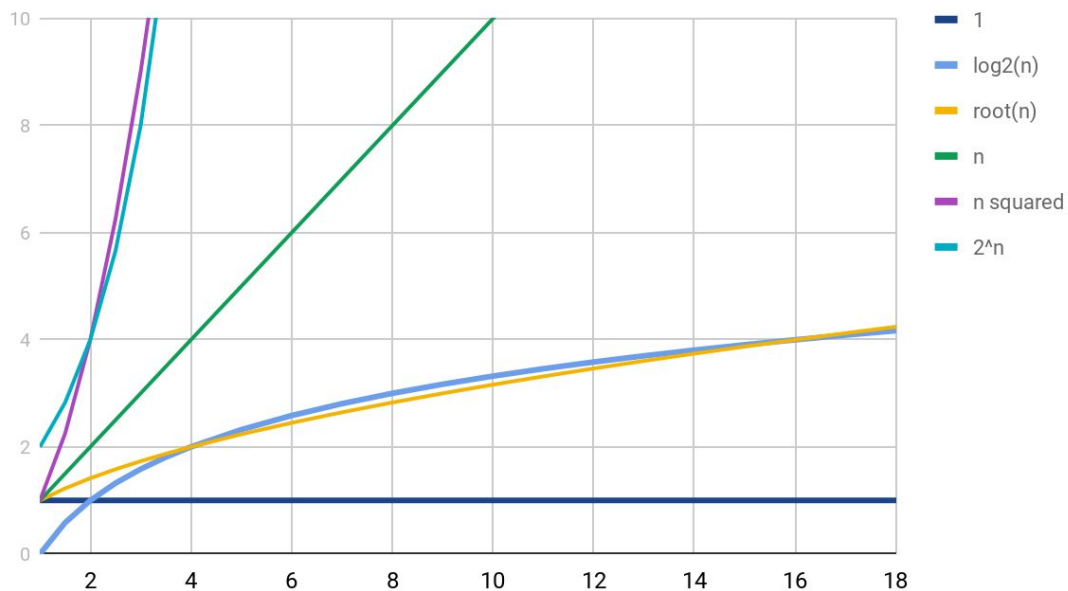
Functions



The Big O Picture

Which function is above us for large values of n ?

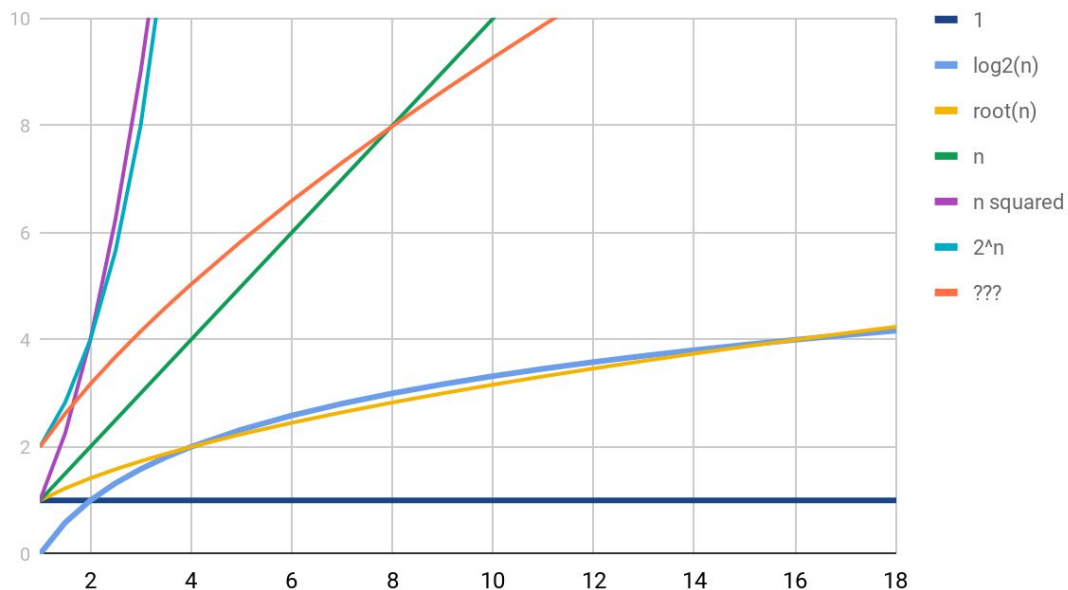
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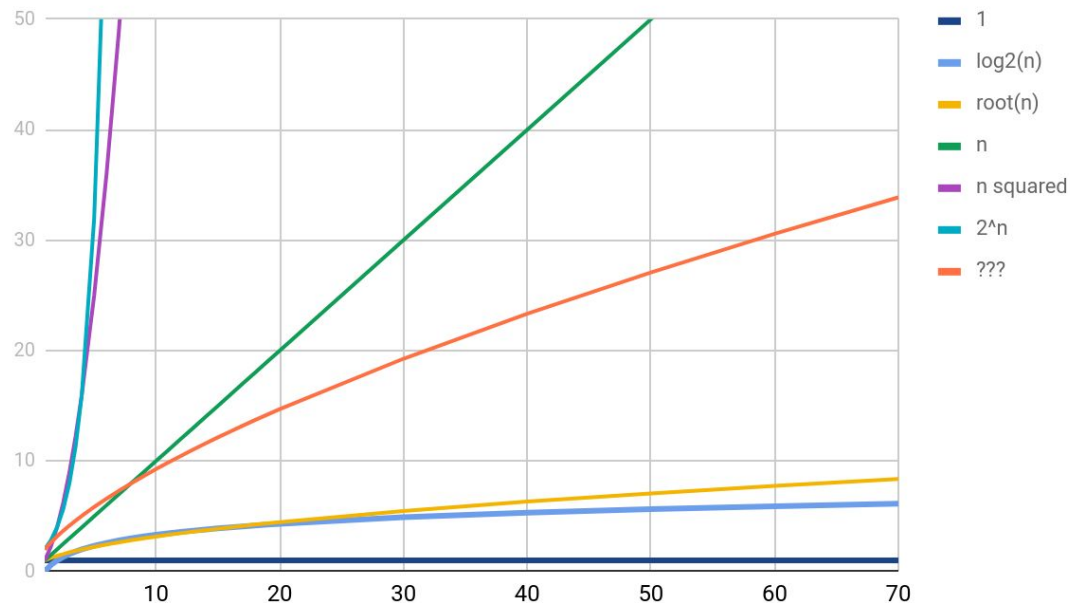
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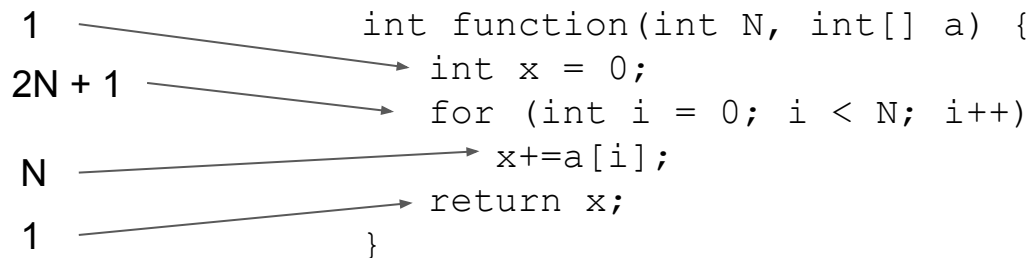
```
int function(int N, int[] a) {  
    int x = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
        x+=a[i];  
    return x;  
}
```

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```
1      int function(int N, int[] a) {  
2N + 1  int x = 0;  
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
N      x+=a[i];  
        return x;  
1      }
```

The diagram illustrates the mapping of code lines to operation counts. Arrows point from the operation counts on the left to the corresponding code lines on the right: 1 to the opening brace, 2N + 1 to the initialization of x, N to the loop body, 1 to the return statement, and 1 to the closing brace.

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|--------|---|--------------------------------|
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3N+3 total

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Determine Big-Oh Practically (cont.)

We can remove all other terms and constant factors.

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We can remove all other terms and constant factors.

THAT is what the Big-Oh can be represented as.

$3N+3$ total $\in O(N)$

Comparing Algorithms Example

Suppose a program takes N^2 solutions when N is less than 10, but $N\log(N)$ when N is greater than 10. What would you say the Big-Oh runtime is in terms of N ?