Basic

- Algorithms: A finite set of steps to solve a problem

Algorithm Analysis

The process of comparing two algorithms with respect to time, space, etc.

- Priori analysis:
  - Analyzing before execution, is not dependent on hardware.
  - We count the number of times a line of code executes.
  - Preferred, because it has an uniform value.
  - We use Asymptotic notation, like Big O to denote the time complexity.
- Posterior Analysis:
  - Analyzing after execution, is dependent on hardware.
  - We determine the amount of time an algorithm takes to execute on a particular hardware platform.

Asymptotic Notation, also check Algorithm Analysis

- It is a mathematical way of representing the time complexity.
- Example: Let's take the example of a notebook.
  - Best-case: I find the topic right on the first page, just after opening the notebook.
  - Worst-case: I find the topic on the last page of the notebook.
  - Average-case: I find the topic somewhere in the middle of the notebook, after traversing the pages one by one.

Big-oh (O)

- Worst-case | Upper Bound
- $f(n) = Og(n), f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)$
  - c is the constant, $c > 0$
  - k is the point where $f(n)$ and $g(n)$ intercept, $k \geq 0$
  - $n \geq k$
- **Example**: $f(n) = 2n^2 + n$
  - Find the **closest largest** term such that $g(n) \geq f(n) = 2n^2 + n$. The term is n^2.
  - So, $(2n^2 + n) \leq c.g(n^2)$
  - $(2n^2 + n) \leq 2n^2$, let c = 2. This is **false**, so increment c by 1.
  - $(2n^2 + n) \leq 3n^2$, which is **true**.
  - So, $n \leq n^2$ or $n \geq 1$.
  - This means that for all values of $n \geq 1$ & $c = 3$, the condition will hold true.
- Little o: f(n) = O g(n), f(n) **<** c.g(n)$.

Big-Omega (Ω)

- Best-case | Lower Bound
- $f(n) = \Omega\ g(n)$, $f(n) \geq c.g(n)$
- **Example**: $f(n) = 2n^2 + n$
  - Find the **closest smallest** term such that $g(n) \leq f(n) = 2n^2 + n$. The term is n^2.
  - So, $(2n^2 + n) \geq c.g(n^2)$
  - $(2n^2 + n) \geq 2n^2$, let c = 2. which is **true**.
  - So, $n \geq 0$.
  - This means that for all values of $n \geq 0$ & $c = 2$, the condition will hold true.
- Little Ω: f(n) = O g(n), f(n) **>** c.g(n)$.

Theta (θ)

- Average-case | Between Upper & Lower Bound
  - $f(n) = \theta g(n)$, $c_1.g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2.g(n)$
- **Example**: $f(n) = 2n^2 + n$

- Find both the **closest smallest** term and **closest largest** term, for $g(n)$. **Both the terms are same**, n^2.
- So, $c_1.n^2 \leq (2n^2 + n) \leq c_2.n^2$
- For $c_1 n^2 \leq (2n^2 + n)$, c = 2.
- For $(2n^2 + n) \leq c_2.n^2$, c = 3.
- So, $2n^2 \leq (2n^2 + n) \leq 3n^2$
- This means that between the values $c = 2$ & $c = 3$ and $g(n) = n^2$, the condition will hold true.

Properties of Asymptotic Notation

Asymptotic Notation	Representation as `f(n)`	Representation as $a\&b$	Reflexive	Symmetric	Tı
Big O (O)	$f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)$	$a \leq b$	1	0	1
Big Omega (Ω)	$f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n)$	$a \geq b$	1	0	1
Theta (θ)	$c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)$	$a = b$	1	1	1
Small O (o)	$f(n) < c \cdot g(n)$	$a < b$	0	0	1
Small Omega (Ω)	$f(n) > c \cdot g(n)$	$a > b$	0	0	1

- Reflexive: If $a\ (operator)\ a$ is valid.
- Symmetric: if $a\ (operator)\ b$ is valid, then $b\ (operator)\ a$ should also be valid.
- Transitive: If $a\ (operator)\ b$ is valid and $b\ (operator)\ c$ is valid, then $a\ (operator)\ c$ should also be valid.

Comparison of Time complexities

$$c/1 < \log(\log(n)) < \log(n) < n < n\log(n) < n^2 < n^3 < n^k < 2^n < n! < 2^{2^n}$$

Time Complexity	Notation	Time complexity, taking $n = 10000$
Constant	$O(c)$ / $O(1)$	1
null	$O(\log(\log(n)))$	1.1461
Logarithmic	$O(\log n)$	14
Linear	$O(n)$	10000
Linearithmic	$O(n \log n)$	132877
Quadratic	$O(n^2)$	100000000
Cubic	$O(n^3)$	1000000000000
Polynomial	$O(n^k)$	null
Exponential	$O(2^n)$	Very large number
Factorial	$O(n!)$	Very large number
Double Exponential	$O(2^{2^n})$	Very large number

Common Time Complexities

- Legend:
  - V = Number of vertices
  - E = Number of edges

Algorithm	Best Case	Average Case	Worst Case
Binary Search	$O(1)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
Sequential Search	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Quick Sort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n^2)$
Merge Sort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$
Insertion Sort	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$

Algorithm	Best Case	Average Case	Worst Case
Bubble Sort	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
Heap Sort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$
Selection Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
Height of Complete Binary Tree	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
Insert in Heap	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
Construct Heap	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Delete from Heap	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
Huffman Coding	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$
Prims (Matrix)	$O((V + E) \log V)$	$O((V + E) \log V)$	$O((V + E) \log V)$
Prims (Heap)	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
Kruskal	$O(E \log V)$	$O(E \log V)$	$O(E \log V)$
BFS	$O(V + E)$	$O(V + E)$	$O(V + E)$
DFS	$O(V + E)$	$O(V + E)$	$O(V + E)$
Floyd Warshall	$O(V^3)$	$O(V^3)$	$O(V^3)$
Dijkstra	$O((V + E) \log V)$	$O((V + E) \log V)$	$O((V + E) \log V)$

- Example 1: $f_1 = n^2 \ \log n$ vs $f_2 = n \log n^{10}$
  - Method 1: Put a large value of n. Let $n = 10^9$
    - $10^9 \ x \ 10^9 \ x \ \log_{10} 10^9$ vs $10^9 \ (\log_{10} 10^9)^{10}$
    - $10^9 \ x \ 9$ vs 9^{10}
    - $10^9 \ x \ 9$ vs $9 \ x \ 9^9$
    - 10^9 vs 9^9
    - So, $f_1 > f_2$
  - Method 2: Simplify the equations.

        - $n\ x\ n \log n$ vs $n\ \ \log n\ x\ \ \log n^9$
        - n vs $(\log n)^9$
        - $\log n$ vs $\log(\log n)^9$
        - $\log n$ vs $9\ x\ \ \log(\log n)$
        - $\log n$ vs $\log(\log n)$ # 9 is constant, can be neglected
        - So, $f_1 > f_2$
- Example 2: $f_1(n) = 2^n$, $f_2(n) = n^{3/2}$, $f_3(n) = n\ \ \log_2 n$, $f_4(n) = n^{\log_2 n}$
    - (1): $f_2 < f_3 < f_4 < f_1$

    - (2): $f_2 < f_1 < f_3 < f_4$

    - (3): $f_1 < f_2 < f_3 < f_4$

    - **(4)**: $f_3 < f_2 < f_4 < f_1$

    - Method 1: Put a large value of n. Let $n = 256$

        - First of all, $2^n = 2^{256}$ will be largest, since it increases `exponentially`. This leaves us with options (2) & (3).
        - $f_1 = 2^{256}$
        - $f_2 = 256^{3/2} = 2^{8x3/2} = 2^{12}$
        - $f_3 = 256\ x \log_2 256 = 2^8\ x\ \ \log_2 2^8 = 2^8\ x\ 8 = 2^8$
        - $f_4 = 256\ x\ 256^{\log_2 256}$=$2^8\ x\ 2^{8x8}$=$2^{24}$
        - So, $f_3 < f_2 < f_4 < f_1$
    - Method 2: Simply the equations

        - $f_1 = 2^n$
        - $f_2 = n^{3/2} = n\ x\ n^{1/2} = n\sqrt{n}$
        - $f_3 = n\ log_2 n$
        - In f_2 & f_3, we can remove `n` as it is common between both. So, $f_3 < f_2$.
        - $f_4 = n^{\log_2 n} = n^k$, which is greater than f_2.
        - So, $f_3 < f_2 < f_4 < f_1$

Recurrence Relation

- Example:

```
val start = 0
val end = arr.length-1
function binarySearch(start, end, arr[], target) {
    while(start<=end) {
        val mid = i+j/2
        if(arr[mid] == target) {
            return mid
        } else if(arr[mid] < target) {
            binarySearch(mid+1,end,arr,target)
        } else { // if (arr[mid] > target)
            binarySearch(start,mid-1,arr,target)
        }
    }
}
```

- Binary Search only works on sorted arrays.
- Steps, example: $\{10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70\}$:
  i. Here, we're first finding the middle index of the array.
  ii. We're checking if the middle element is same as the target. If `true` , we're returning the element.
  iii. If the middle element is less than the target, the target will be on the right half of the array, ie amongst $\{50, 60, 70\}$.
  iv. If the middle element is greater than the target, the target will be on the left half of the array, ie amongst $\{10, 20, 30\}$.
  v. In essence, we're dividing our problem into half with each iteration, from $n \to n/2 \to n/4$ and so on. We're only solving one half at a time. This is called recurrence relation.
- Relation: $T(n/2) + c$
- We solve recurrence relations using:
  i. Back Substitution Method

Back Substitution Method

- Example 0:

> Recurrence Relation: $T(n) = \{T(n/2) + c\}\ if\ n > 1$
> Termination condition: $T(n) = 1\ if\ n = 1$

- Step 1: Substitute `n` with `n/2` , because the function is decreasing from $T(n)$

to $T(n/2)$

- $T(n) = T(n/2) + c$
- $T(n/2) = T((n/2)/2) + c$ = $T(n/4) + c$ # Substitute `n` by `n/2`
- $T((n/2)/2)$ ie $T(n/4) = T((n/4)/2) + c$ = $T(n/8) + c$

◦ Step 2: Substitute `T(n/2)`, etc. with their RHS

- $T(n) = [T(n/2)] + c = [T(n/4) + c] + c = T(n/4) + 2c = T(n/2^2) + 2c$ # Substitute `T(n/2)` with `T(n/4)+c`
- $T(n) = [T(n/4)] + 2c = [T(n/8) + c] + 2c = T(n/8) + 3c = T(n/2^3) + 3c$
- We see a pattern here. 2^k & kc are increasing by 1, with each iteration.
- So, after `k` iterations, $T(n) = T(n/2^k) + kc$

◦ Step 3: Try to get $n/2^k = 1$, so that the equation can be terminated

- Equation: $T(n) = T(n/2^k) + kc$. If we take $n = 2^k$,
- $T(n/n) + kc = T(1) + kc = 1 + kc$

◦ Step 4: Write `k` in terms of `n`

- We've taken $n = 2^k$
- $\log n = \log 2^k$
- $\log n = k \log 2$
- $\log n = k$ ie $k = \log n$

◦ Substitute the value of `k` in the equation, to find the time complexity.

- $1 + kc$ = $1 + \log n.c$ = $\log n$. Time Complexity: $O(\log n)$

- Example 1:

> Recurrence Relation: $T(n) = \{n * T(n-1)\}\ if\ n > 1$
> Termination condition: $T(n) = 1\ if\ n = 1$

◦ Step 1: Substitute `n` with `n-1`, because the function is decreasing from $T(n)$ to $T(n-1)$

- $T(n) = \{n * T(n-1)\}$
- $T(n-1) = (n-1) * T((n-1)-1) = (n-1) * T(n-2)$
- $T(n-2) = (n-2) * T((n-2)-1) = (n-2) * T(n-3)$

◦ Step 2: Substitute `T(n-1)`, etc. with their RHS

- $T(n) = n * [(n-1) * T(n-2)]$ # Substitute $T(n-1)$ with $(n-1) * T(n-2)$
- $T(n) = n * (n-1) * [(n-2) * T(n-3)] = n * (n-1) * (n-$

$2) * T(n-3)$

- We see a pattern here.
- So, after `k` iterations, $n*(n-1)*(n-2)*(n-3)...*T(n-k)$

- Step 3: Try to get $(n-k)=1$, so that the equation can be terminated
  - Equation: $n*(n-1)*(n-2)*(n-3)...*T(n-k)$. If we take $k=(n-1)$,
  - $T(n-(n-1)) = T(n-n+1) = T(1) = 1$
  - So, $T(n) = n*(n-1)*(n-2)*(n-3)*...*3*2*1$
- Step 4: Simplify the equation
  - $T(n) = n*(n-1)*(n-2)*(n-3)*...*3*2*1$
  - $n*n(n-1/n)*n(n-2/n)*n(n-3/n)*...*n(3/n)*n(2/n)*n(1/n)$
  - $n^n*(n-1/n)*(n-2/n)*(n-3/n)*...*(3/n)*(2/n)*(1/n)$
  - So, n^n is the most significant term. Time complexity: $O(n!)$, or Factorial.

Time & Space Complexity (VVI)

The Algorithms themselves