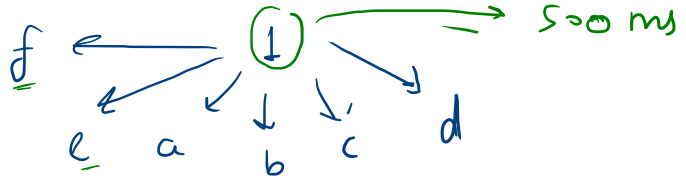
Time & Space Complexity

↳ why?



PC → slow

`int a = 10;` → 5ms

↘ 50 ms

time

↳ login → fixed steps

× [algo forge

↳ login / signup

0 1

3 pubs

loops

k = 5 ms

k = 50 ms

```
{
    int a = 5;
    int b = 6;
    int n = 10;

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

O(1) → constant

O(1)

O(1)

n = 1000000

$10^5 + 6$

$10^7 + 6$

$10^7, 10^8$

$10^7 + 3 \sim 10^7$

n times

total = nk + 6k

10k + 6k → 16k

n = 10

10000k + 6k → 10006

100k + 6k → 106k

1000k + 6k → 1006k

0.6

✓ We don't measure constant operations.

marks = 30

marks = 95

```
if(marks > 90){
    print("Excellent");
} else if(marks > 80){
    print("Good");
} else if(marks > 60){
    print("Above Average");
} else if(marks > 40){
    print("Avergae");
} else {
    print("Try Again");
}
```

→ 2 op creation

best case
↳ 2 op

ave → 4 op

worst case → 6 operations

world → O(N) ↳ 1 sec

mac ↳ 0.5 sec

Big O

O notation
↳ worst case

θ notation
↳ average case

Ω notation
↳ best case

worst case ⟸ { O(N), O(1), O(log N) }

θ(n)

Ω(n²)

```
int a = 5;
int b = 6;

int n = 3;

for(int i=1; i<=n*n*n; i++){
    b = a+1;
    a = b;
};

for(int i=1; i<=n*n; i++){
    a = b+1;
    a = b;
    b = 4;
}

for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
    a = a + b;
}
```

$O(1)$ → constant

$O(1)$

$O(1)$

$O(N^3)$

$N = 10$

$N = 10^3$

$2N^3$

$3N^2$

N

total-time

$2N^3 + 3N^2 + N + k$

$O(2N^3) \simeq O(N^3)$

what, how, why

Ques

N = 5 , 25

n = 5

```
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
    for(int j=1; j<=n; j++){
        int a = i*j;
    }
}
```

i = 1 2 i<=5

5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 → 25

O(N²)

N + N + N + N + N → 5N

j = 1 2 3 4 5

N + N + N + N + N + N → 6N

i = 1 2 3 4 5

↳ j = 0(1, 5) (N)

↳ j = 0(1, 5) N

↳ j = 0(1, 1 N

N

N

N + N + N + N → N times

O (N²)

Ques 2

n = 5

```
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){

    for(int j=1; j<=i; j++){
        int a = i*j;
    }

}
```

$1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+\cdots+n$ → $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$1+2+3+4+5+\cdots+n$ → $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

n = 5 → $1+2+3+4+5$

n = 6 → $1+2+3+4+5+6$ = 21

n = 8 → $1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8$

$\left(\frac{n^2}{2}+\frac{n}{2}\right)$ → $O\left(\frac{n^2}{2}\right) \simeq O(N^2)$

$\log_2^N$

$N \to 1$ ↳ divide by x ↳ $\log_x^N$ ⟷ $1 \to N$ ↳ multiply by x ↳ $\log_x^N$

Ques 3

$N = 256$

256 ↳ 128 ↳ 64 ↳ 32 ↳ 16 ↳ 8 ↳ 4 ↳ 2 ↳ 1

```
int a = 0, i = N;
while (i > 0) {
    a += i;
    i /= 2;
}
```

$O(\log N)$ ⟵

$i = 256$ ↳ $i = 128$ ↳ $i = 64$

$N \quad \frac{N}{2} \quad \frac{N}{4} \quad \frac{N}{8} \quad \frac{N}{16} \quad \frac{N}{32} \quad \frac{N}{64} \quad \frac{N}{128} \quad \frac{N}{256} \quad \cdots\cdots \quad 1$ (x)

↳ $\frac{N}{2^0} \quad \frac{N}{2^1} \quad \frac{N}{2^2} \quad \frac{N}{2^3} \quad \frac{N}{2^4} \quad \frac{N}{2^5} \quad \frac{N}{2^6} \quad \cdots\cdots \quad \frac{N}{2^x}$

$\frac{N}{2^x} = 1$

$2^x = N$

$\ln 2^x = \ln N$

$\to x \ln 2 = \ln N$

$x \log_2^2 = \log_2^N$

$x \times 1 = \log_2^N$

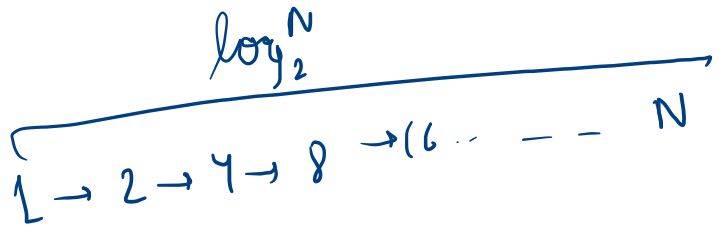
$= x = \log_2^N$

$\ln a^b \to b \ln a$

$\ln \to \log_2^x$

$\log_a^a \Rightarrow 1$

Ques




```
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
    i *= k;
}
```

↳ $O\left(\log_k^N\right)$

Ques

$\frac{n}{2} \times \log N$

```
int i, j, k = 0;
for (i = n / 2; i <= n; i++) {

    for (j = 2; j <= n; j = j * 2) {
        k = k + n / 2;
    }

}
```

$\frac{n}{2}$ ← for (i = n / 2; i <= n; i++) {

for (j = 2; j <= n; j = j * 2) { → $\log_2 N$

$\frac{N \log N}{2} \simeq O(N \log N)$

Ques

```
fun(int n){
    int k = 0;
    for (int i = n; i > 0; i = i / 2)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
        {
            ++k;
        }
    }
    print(k);
}
```

$i = n \quad i = \frac{n}{2} \quad i = \frac{n}{4}$

$n = 64\ 32\ 16\ 8\ 4\ 2\ 1$

$N + \frac{N}{2} + \frac{N}{4} + \frac{N}{8} + \frac{N}{16} + \frac{N}{32} + \frac{N}{64}$

GP

$a = 1$

$r = 1/2$

$\left\{ \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} \right\}$

$64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1$

$N + \frac{N}{2} + \frac{N}{4} + \frac{N}{8} + \frac{N}{16} + \frac{N}{32} \leftarrow \text{---- 1}$

$O(2N) = O(N)$

$N\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \cdots\right)$

$N\,(1 + 0.5 + 0.25 + 0.125 + 0.0625 + 0.03125 + \cdots)$

$\simeq 2N$

Space Complexity

input space

+ { extra space

time - allowed ⇒ 1s

time - limit
↳ 1s

$1s \sim 10^8$

$N = 10^5$
↳ NlogN O(N)

$N = 10^6 - 10^7 \to 10^8$
↳ O(N)

2^8

$N = 9(1 - 10^4)$
↳ $O(N^2)$

$N = 10^9 - 10^{10} \to 10^{12-15}$
↳ O(1) → O(logN)

80% 90%

100-200%

fun?

↳ 50%

80%

10^8%