

Math Basics / Foundations: Identify Efficiency

1. $\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1$

$\Rightarrow (n-1-1+1) = n-1$ [Upperbound - Lowerbound + 1]
 Σ - Summation

2. $\sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} 1$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} = (n-1-i-1+1) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} n-1-i$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} n-1 - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} i$

$\Rightarrow n-1 \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} i \rightarrow \text{Sum of } n \text{ natural numbers} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$= (n-1) [n-2-0+1] - \frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2}$

$= (n-1)(n-1) - \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}$

$= \frac{2(n-1)(n-1) - (n-1)(n-2)}{2}$

$= \frac{(n-1)}{2} [2n-2-n+2] = \frac{n-1}{2} (n)$

$= \frac{n^2 - n}{2} \approx \frac{n^2}{2} \approx n^2$

3. $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 1$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} n-1-0+1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} n$

$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} n \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} n(n-1-0+1) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} n^2$

$= n^2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 1 = \{n^2(n-1-0+1)\} \Rightarrow n^3$

4. Important Summation Formula's:

$$i) \sum_{i=1}^n i = 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \approx \frac{n^2}{2}$$

$$ii) \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \approx \frac{n^3}{3}$$

$$iii) \sum_{i=1}^n i^k = 1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k = \frac{1}{k+1} n^{k+1}$$

$$iv) \sum_{i=0}^n a^i = 1 + a + \dots + a^n = \frac{a^{n+1} - 1}{a - 1} \quad a \neq 1$$

$$v) \sum_{i=0}^n 2^i = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

$$vi) \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot 2^i = 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 2^2 + \dots + n \times 2^n \\ = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2$$

$$vii) \sum_{i=1}^n \lg i = n \lg n$$

$$viii) \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \ln n + \gamma$$

$\gamma = 0.5772$, Euler's constant n^{th}
Harmonic number.

Orders of Growth:

$O(n)$ Indicates in the average case as we keep increasing the input, the time taken increases in the linear order.

