# **Complexity Analysis**

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#### Which one is most efficient approach?

#### Approach 3

#### Approach 4

```
1 def gcd(m: int, n: int):
2     common_factors = 1
3     for f in range(2, min(m, n)+1):
4         if m % f == 0 and n % f == 0:
5         common_factors = f
6
7     return common_factors
```

#### Asymptotic analysis

- Estimation of CPU time and main memory space required to complete the execution of the algorithm
  - Time complexity:
    - Frequency count/Sum of frequency
  - Space complexity:
    - Extra space consumption for the execution of the algorithm
    - Not the input size

#### Asymptotic analysis: Time complexity

```
def gcd(m: int, n: int):
   factors_m = []------ 1
   factors n = []-----→ 1
   for i in range(1, m+1):----- \rightarrow m
      if m % i == 0:----- m
          factors_m.append(i)----\rightarrow m
   for i in range(1, n+1):----- \rightarrow n
                                          TC = 4m + 3n + 2(mn) + 4
      if n \% i == 0:----- \rightarrow n
                                          TC = \Theta(mn)
          factors_n.append(i)-----\rightarrow n
   common factors = []-----→ 1
   for f in factors_m:-----→ m
      if f in factors_n:----→ mxn
          common factors.append(f)----\rightarrow mxn
   return common factors [-1]----- 1
```

#### Asymptotic analysis: Space complexity

```
def gcd(m: int, n: int):
   factors_m = []-----→ m
   factors_n = []-----→ n
   for i in range(1, m+1):----- \rightarrow 1
       if m \% i == 0:
          factors_m.append(i)
   for i in range(1, n+1):
                                               SC = 2m + n + 1
       if n \% i == 0:
                                               SC = \Theta(m)
          factors_n.append(i)
   common factors = []-----→ m
   for f in factors_m:
       if f in factors n:
          common_factors.append(f)
   return common_factors[-1]
```

## Time complexity: $\Theta(n)$

```
for (i=1; i<=n; i=i+5)
    printf("Text")</pre>
```

Exit when: 
$$i = \frac{1+(k \times 5)}{= n}$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 k <= (n-1)/5

TC: Θ(n)

$$2. i=1+5$$

3. 
$$i=1+(2x5)$$

4. 
$$i=1+(3x5)$$

5. 
$$i=1+(4x5)$$

7. 
$$i=1+(k \times 5)$$

# Time complexity: $\Theta(n)$

```
for (i=1; i<=n; i=i*2)
    printf("Text");</pre>
```

```
for (i=1; i<=n; i=i*2)
    printf("Text");

for (i=n; i>=1; i=i/2)
    printf("Text");
```

Exit when:  $i = 2^k \le n$ 

$$\rightarrow$$
 k = log n

TC: Θ(log n)

3. 
$$i=2^2$$

4. 
$$i = 2^3$$

5. 
$$i = 2^4$$

7. 
$$i = 2^k$$

```
for (i=2; i<=n; i=i²)
    printf("Text");

for (i=n; i>=1; i=i¹/²)
    printf("Text");
```

Exit when:  $i = 2^{(2^k)} <= n$ 

$$\rightarrow$$
 2<sup>k</sup> = log n

$$\rightarrow$$
 k = log log n

TC: Θ(log log n)

2. 
$$i=2^2$$

3. 
$$i=2^{2^2}$$

4. 
$$i=2^{2^3}$$

5. 
$$i=2^{2^4}$$

7. 
$$i=2^{2^k}$$

```
def fact(n: int) -> int:
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * fact(n-1)
```

#### Space complexity

- 1. fact(5)
- 2. fact(4)
- 3. fact(3)
- 4. fact(2)
- 5. fact(1)

Maximum recursion depth (STACK)

(a)

```
def fact(n: int) -> int:
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * fact(n-1)

- T(n) = T(n-1) + C, n>1
- T(n) = 1, n<=1</pre>
```

```
def fact(n: int) -> int:
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * fact(n-1)

- T(n) = T(n-1) + C, n>1
- T(n) = 1, n<=1</pre>
```

T(n) = T(n-1)+C  
= [T(n-2)+C]+C  
= [T(n-3)+C]+C+C  
= [T(n-4)+C]+C+C+C  
...  
= T(n-k) + k.C  
= T(n-(n-1)) + (n-1) C  
= T(1) + (n-1)C  
= 1+ C (n-1) → 
$$\Theta$$
(n)

```
T(n) = T(n-1) + C
def fact(n: int) -> int:
                                          = [T(n-2)+C]+C
     if n == 0 or n == 1:
                                          = [T(n-3)+C]+C+C
           return 1
                                          = [T(n-4)+C]+C+C+C
     else:
           return n * fact(n-1)
                                                           # function calls
                                          = T(n-k) + k.
                                          = T(n-(n-1)) + (n-1)
-T(n) = T(n-1) + C, n>1
                                          = T(1) + (n-1)C
-T(n) = 1, n < = 1
                                          = 1 + C (n-1) \rightarrow \Theta(n)
```

```
    def rec(n):
    if n <=1:</li>
    return 1
    return n + rec(n-1) + rec(n-1)
```

```
def rec(n):
    if n <=1:
        return 1
        return n + rec(n-1) + rec(n-1)

-T(n) = 2T(n-1) + C, n>1
-T(n) = 1, n<=1</pre>
```

$$T(n-1) = 2T(n-2)+C$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1)+C$$

$$= 2[2T(n-2)+C]+C$$

$$= 2^{2}T(n-2)+2C+C$$

$$= 2^{2}[2T(n-3)+C]+2C+C$$

$$= 2^{3}T(n-3)+2^{2}C+2C+C$$

$$= 2^{k}T(n-k) + (2^{k}+...+2^{2}+2+1)C$$

$$= 2^{n-1}T(n-(n-1)) + (2^{n-1}+...+2^{2}+2+1)C$$

=  $2^{n-1}T(1) + (2^{n-1} + ... + 2^2 + 2 + 1)C \rightarrow \Theta(2^n)$ 

$$(n-k) = 1$$
  
k =  $(n-1)$ 

```
def rec(n):
    if n <=1:
        return 1
    for i in range(n):
        //code//
    return n + rec(n-1)</pre>
```

```
def rec(n):
    if n <=1:
        return 1
    for i in range(n):
        //code//
    return n + rec(n-1)</pre>
```

```
- T(n) = 1, n<=1
- T(n) = T(n-1)+n, n > 1
```

#### T(n-1) = T(n-2)+(n-1)

```
T(n) = T(n-1) + n
= T(n-2) + (n-1) + n
= T(n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1) + n
\vdots
= T(n-k) + (n-(k-1)) + (n-(k-2)) + ... + (n-2) + (n-1) + n
= T(n-(n-1)) + (n-((n-1)-1)) + (n-((n-1)-2)) + ... + (n-2) + (n-1) + n
= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + ... + n
= n(n+1)/2 \rightarrow \Theta(n^2)
```