ALGORITHMS AND DATA STRUCTURES II

Lecture 1
Algorithms and their Complexity

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Course webpage:
http://hi-srv2.u-aizu.ac.jp

1/34

Course Overview

- **Schedule:**
  - 6/14 – L1, 7/05 – MidTerm, 7/26 – L12,
  - 6/18 – L2, 7/09 – L7, 7/30 – L13,
  - 6/21 – L3, 7/12 – L8, 8/XX – Final
  - 6/25 – L4, 7/16 – L9,
  - 6/28 – L5 7/19 – L10,
  - 7/02 – L6, 7/23 – L11,
- **Exams:**
  - MidTerm – Lectures 1 to 6.
  - Final – Lectures 7 to 12.

2/34

Course Overview

- **Grading**
  - Exercises – 40%
  - MidTerm Exam– 30%
  - Final Exam – 30%
- **Exercises**
  - Text problems.
  - Programming tasks.

3/34

Course Management

- Using **Moodle** system.
  - http://hi-srv2.u-aizu.ac.jp
- Need an account.
- Exercises downloaded from **Moodle.**
- Answers uploaded to **Moodle.**
- Grades, comments – from **Moodle.**

4/34

Today's Outline

- **Algorithms:**
  - Definition.
  - Basic concepts.
- **Function growth.**
  - Upper bound.
  - Lower bound.
  - Tight bound.
- **Algorithm complexity**.
- **Merge sort algorithm**.

5/34

Algorithms

- To solve any problem by a computer, we need an algorithm.
- Given an algorithm for the problem, we want to know the efficiency the algorithm.
- We are most interested in how much time and how much memory ***space*** the algorithm takes to solve the problem.

6/34

Algorithms

- What is an algorithm?

  An algorithm is a well-defined computational **procedure** that transforms inputs into outputs, achieving the desired input-output relationship.

Algorithms

- The **computation time** of an algorithm depends on the number of computational steps of the algorithm and the computer used.
- To evaluate the efficiency of algorithms, it is ideal to use an **unique computer** to measure their computation time.

Algorithms

- The computation time of an algorithm for a problem **depends** on the size of the problem.
- Important! How the computation time of the algorithm grows when the size of the problem increases.

Algorithms

- The size of a problem is denoted by an integer ***n***, which is a measure of the quantity of input data.
  - The size of a matrix multiplication problem might be the **largest dimension** of the matrices.
  - The size of a sorting problem might be the **number of data** to be sorted.
  - The size of a graph problem might be the **number of vertices** or edges.

Algorithms Complexity

- The computation time needed by an algorithm expressed as a function of the size of a problem is called **time complexity** of the algorithm.
- Analogous definition can be made for **space complexity.**

Algorithms Complexity

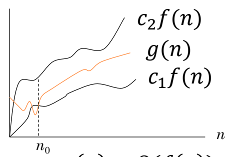
- Given an algorithm for a problem of size ***n***, it is important to find the time complexity and how the time complexity grows when ***n*** increases.
- It is the growth rate of the **time complexity** (space complexity) of an algorithm which ultimately determines the **size** of problems that can be solved by the algorithm.

Growth of Functions

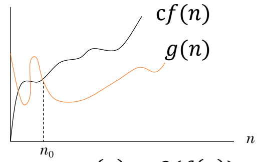
- **Upper bound.** $g(n) = O(f(n))$ if there exist constants $c > 0$ and $n_0 \geq 0$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$ we have $g(n) \leq cf(n)$.
- **Lower bound.** $g(n) = \Omega(f(n))$ if there exist constants $c > 0$ and $n_0 \geq 0$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$ we have $g(n) \geq cf(n)$.
- **Tight bound.** $g(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ if $g(n)$ is both $O(f(n))$ and $\Omega(f(n))$.
- Example: $g(n) = 32n^2 + 17n + 32$.
  - $g(n)$ is $O(n^2), O(n^3), \Omega(n^2), \Omega(n)$, and $\Theta(n^2)$.
  - $g(n)$ is not $O(n), \Omega(n^3), \Theta(n)$, or $\Theta(n^3)$.

13/34

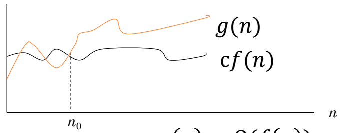
Growth of Functions



$g(n) = \Theta(f(n))$



$g(n) = O(f(n))$



$g(n) = \Omega(f(n))$

14/34

Growth of Functions

- **Upper bound** says that if constant factors are ignored $f(n)$ is at least as large as $g(n)$.
- $g(n) = O(f(n))$means that the growth rate of $g(n)$ is smaller than or equal to the growth rate of $f(n)$.
- $O(\ldots)$ is read ``order ..." or ``Big-Oh ...."

15/34

Growth of Functions

- **Lower bound** $g(n) = \Omega(f(n))$ (read “omega”) means that the growth rate of $g(n)$ is *greater than or equal to* the growth rate of $f(n)$.
- **Tight bound** $g(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ means that for all n right of n_0, the value of $g(n)$ lies at or above $c_1f(n)$ and at or below $c_2f(n)$.

16/34

Growth of Functions

- Prove $g(n) = an^2 + bn + c = \Theta(n^2)$
  - a, b, c are constants and $a > 0$.
  - Find c_1, and c_2 (and n_0) such that $c_1n^2 \leq g(n) \leq c_2n^2$ for all $n \geq n_0$.
  - It turns out: $c_1 = a/4$, $c_2 = 7a/4$ and $n_0 = 2\max(|b|/a, \sqrt{|c|/a})$
  - Here we also can see that lower terms and constant coefficient can be ignored.
  - How about $g(n) = an^3 + bn^2 + cn + d$?

17/34

Growth of Functions

- **Properties:**

If $g_1(n)$ is $O(f_1(n))$, $g_2(n)$ is $O(f_2(n))$ then

- $g_1(n) + g_2(n)$ is $O(\max(f_1(n), f_2(n)))$
- $g_1(n)g_2(n)$ is $O(f_1(n)f_2(n))$
- $ag_1(n)$ is $O(f_1(n))$ for any constant a.

18/34

Growth of Functions

- Bounds for some functions.
  - Polynomials.

    $a_0 + a_1 n + \cdots + a_d n^d$ is $O(n^d)$ if $a_d > 0$.
  - Logarithms.

    $O(\log_a n) = O(\log_b n) = O(n)$ for $a, b > 0$.
  - Exponentials.

    For every $r > 1$ and every $d > 0, n^d = O(r^n)$.
  - Constant.

    $O(c) = O(1)$ for any c.

19/34

Growth of Functions

- Typical growth functions.

Function	Name
c	Constant
$\log n$	Logarithmic
n	Linear
$n \log n$	Loglinear
n^2	Quadratic
n^3	Cubic
2^n	Exponential

20/34

Algorithms

- Running time examples

Table 2.1 The running times (rounded up) of different algorithms on inputs of increasing size, for a processor performing a million high-level instructions per second. In cases where the running time exceeds 10^{25} years, we simply record the algorithm as taking a very long time.

	n	$n \log_2 n$	n^2	n^3	1.5^n	2^n	$n!$
$n = 10$	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	4 sec
$n = 30$	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	18 min	10^{25} years
$n = 50$	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	11 min	36 years	very long
$n = 100$	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	1 sec	12,892 years	10^{17} years	very long
$n = 1{,}000$	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	1 sec	18 min	very long	very long	very long
$n = 10{,}000$	< 1 sec	< 1 sec	2 min	12 days	very long	very long	very long
$n = 100{,}000$	< 1 sec	2 sec	3 hours	32 years	very long	very long	very long
$n = 1{,}000{,}000$	1 sec	20 sec	12 days	31,710 years	very long	very long	very long

21/34

Algorithms

- Statement complexity.
  - ***for/while*** loop:

    ***for i* = 1 to m:**

    S

    if the computation time of ***S*** is $t_i(n)$ for each i then the computation time of the for statement is $\sum_{i=1}^{m} t_i(n)$.

    If $t_i(n) = t(n)$ for all i then the computation time of the loop is $mt(n)$.

22/34

Algorithms

- Statement complexity.
  - ***if/else*** statement:

    if (condition):

    $\boldsymbol{S_1}$

    else:

    $\boldsymbol{S_2}$,

  let $t_1(n)$ and $t_2(n)$ be the computation times of $\boldsymbol{S_1}$ and $\boldsymbol{S_2}$, respectively. The computation time of the **if** statement is $\max\{t_1(n), t_2(n)\}$.

23/34

Algorithms

- Statement complexity.
  - **Consecutive** statements:

    …

    $\boldsymbol{S_1}$

    $\boldsymbol{S_2}$

    …

  Let $t_1(n)$ and $t_2(n)$ be the computation times of two consecutive statements, respectively. The total computation time of the two statements is $t_1(n) + t_2(n)$.

24/34

Algorithms

- Linear Time: $O(n)$
  - Running time is at most a constant factor times the size of the input.

```
max = a1
for i = 2 to n {
   if (ai > max)
      max = ai
}
```

  - Computing the maximum. Compute maximum of n numbers $a_1, \ldots, a_n$.

25/34

Algorithms

- Quadratic Time: $O(n^2)$
  - Closest pair of points. Given a list of n points in the plane $(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the pair that is closest.
  - $O(n^2)$ solution. Try all pairs of points.

```
min = (x1 - x2)2 + (y1 - y2)2
for i = 1 to n {
   for j = i+1 to n {
      d = (xi - xj)2 + (yi - yj)2
      if (d < min)
         min = d
   }
}
```

26/34

Algorithms

- Polynomial Time: $O(n^k)$
- Independent set of size k. Given a graph, are there k nodes such that no two are joined by an edge?
- $O(n^k)$ solution. Enumerate all subsets of k nodes.

```
foreach subset S of k nodes {
   check whether S in an independent set
   if (S is an independent set)
      report S is an independent set
   }
}
```

  - Checking whether S is an independent set is $O(k^2)$.
  - Number of k element subsets is $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k(k-1)\cdots(2)(1)} \leq \frac{n^k}{k!}$
  - Total complexity is $O\left(\frac{k^2 n^k}{k!}\right) = O(n^k)$.

27/34

Algorithms

- Exponential Time
  - Given a graph, which is the largest independent set?
  - $O(n^2 2^n)$ solution. Enumerate all subsets.

```
S* = ϕ
foreach subset S of nodes {
   check whether S in an independent set
   if (S is largest independent set seen so far)
      update S* = S
   }
}
```

28/34

Merge-Sort Algorithm

- **Step 1:** divide the n-element sequence into two sub-problems of $n/2$ elements each.
- **Step 2**: sort the two subsequences recursively using merge sort. If the length of a sequence is *1*, do nothing since it is already in order.
- **Step 3**: merge the two sorted subsequences to produce the sorted answer.

29/34

Merge-Sort Algorithm

- Pseudo-code

def *merge_sort*(***A***):
  middle = **len**(***A***) / *2*
  left = *merge_sort* (***A***[*1:middle*])
  right = *merge_sort* (***A***[*middle+1:end*])
  return *merge* (*left, right*)

30/34

Merge-Sort Algorithm

- Pseudo-code

```
def merge (A,B):
    result = <empty>
        while len(A) > 0 or len(B) > 0:
            if len(A) > 0 and len(B) > 0:
                if A[1] <= B[1]:
                    append result with A[1], delete A[1]
                else:
                    append result with B[1], delete B[1]
            else if len(A) > 0:
                append result with A[1], delete A[1]
            else if len(B) > 0:
                append result with B[1], delete B[1]
    return result
```


Merge-Sort Algorithm

- Animated example

6 5 3 1 8 7 2 4

Merge-Sort Algorithm

- **Time complexity**

- There are two recursive calls, each of them sorts a sequence of $n/2$, and the statements after the two recursive calls take $O(n)$ time.
- Let $t(n)$ be the time complexity of the algorithm, then

$$\boldsymbol{t(n) = 2t(n/2) + cn}$$

and $t(2) = O(1)$, where c is a constant. Solving the equation, $\boldsymbol{t(n) = O(n \log n)}$.

That's All for Today!