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# Tutorial-1

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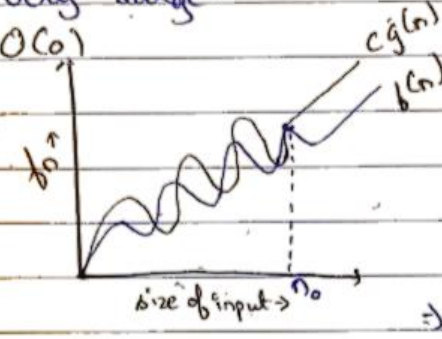
Unit 1 Asymptotic Notations

↳ Tending to infinity

They help you find the complexity an algorith when input is very large.

i) Big O(o)




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

iff $f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)$

$\forall n \geq n_0$

for some constant $c > 0$

$\Rightarrow g(n)$ is 'tight' upper bound of $f(n)$

ii) Big Omega ($\Omega$)

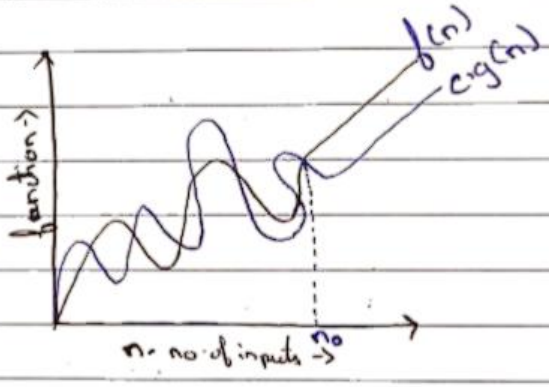
$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$

$g(n)$ is 'tight' lower bound of $f(n)$

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

iff $f(n) \geq c g(n)$

$\forall n \geq n_0$ for some constant $c > 0$




iii) Theta ($\Theta$)

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

$g(n)$ is both 'tight' upper & lower bound of $f(n)$

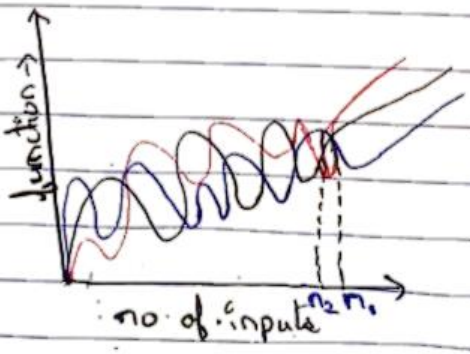
$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$

iff

$c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)$

$\forall n \geq \max(n_1, n_2)$

for some constant $c_1 > 0$ & $c_2 > 0$



4) Small o(O)

$f(n) = o(g(n))$

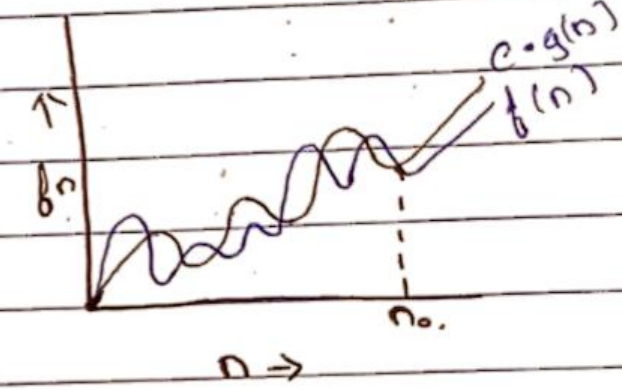
$g(n)$ is upper bound of for $f(n)$

$f(n) = o(g(n))$

when $f(n) < c \cdot g(n)$

$\forall n > n_0$

$\& \forall c > 0$




5) small omega (ω)

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

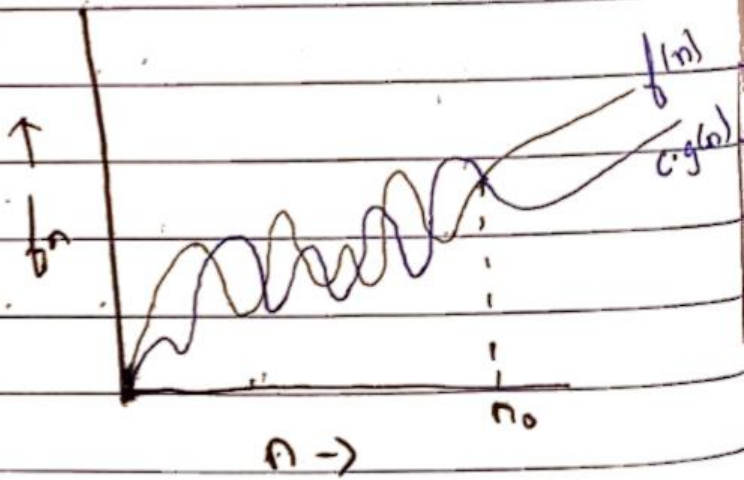
$g(n)$ is lower bound of for $f(n)$

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

when $f(n) > c \cdot g(n)$

$\forall n > n_0$

$\& \forall c > 0$



Ques-2 What should be time complexity of

```
for(i=1 to n) { i = i*2 }
```

```
for(i=1 to n)      // i = 1, 2, 4, 8 ..... n
  { i=i*2 }        // O(1)
```

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{?} 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \cdots n$

GP kth value $\Rightarrow T_k = ar^{k-1}$

$\Rightarrow 1 \times 2^{k-1}$

$\Rightarrow n = 2^{k-1}$

$\Rightarrow 2n = 2^k$

$\Rightarrow \log 2n = k \log 2$

$\Rightarrow \log_2 + \log n = k \log 2$

$\Rightarrow \log n + 1 = k$

$\Rightarrow O(k) = O(1 + \log n)$

$= O(\log n)$

Q-3 $T(n) = \{3T(n-1)$ if $n > 0$, otherwise $1\}$

$T(n) = 3T(n-1)$ — (1)

put $n = n-1$

$T(n-1) = 3T(n-2)$ — (2)

from 1 & 2

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 3(3T(n-2))$

$= 9T(n-2)$ — (3)

putting $n = n-2$ in (1)

$T(n) = 3(T(n-3)$ - (3)

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 27(T(n-3))$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 3^k (T(n-k)$

putting $n-k = 0$

$\Rightarrow n = k$.

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 3^n [T(0)]$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 3^n T(0)$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 3^n \times 1$ $[T(0) = 1]$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(3^n)$

4) $T(n) = \{ 2T(n-1)-1$ if $n>0$ , otherwise $1 \}$

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

Let $n = n-1$

$\Rightarrow T(n-1) = 2T(n-2) - 1$ - (2)

$\Rightarrow$ from (1) & (2)

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2[2T(n-2)-1] - 1$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 4T(n-2) - 2 - 1$ - (3)

Let $n = n-2$

$\Rightarrow T(n-2) = 2T(n-3) - 1$ - (4)

from (3) & (4)

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 4[2T(n-3)-1] - 2 - 1$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 8T(n-3) - 4 - 2 - 1$

Nafeera

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2^k T(n-k) - 2^{k-1} - 2^{k-2} \cdots$ 1

$\Rightarrow$ GP $= 2^{k-1} + 2^{k-2} + 2^{k-3} + \cdots$ 1

$a = 2^{k-1}$

$r = 1/2$

$\Rightarrow S_k = \dfrac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$

$= \dfrac{2^{k-1}\left(1-(1/2)^n\right)}{1-\frac{1}{2}}$

$= 2^k \left(1-(1/2)^k\right)$

$= 2^k - 1$

Let $n-k = 0$

$\Rightarrow n = k.$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2^n T(n-n) - (2^n - 1)$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2^n \cdot 1 - (2^n - 1)$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2^n - (2^n - 1)$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = O(1)$

Ans

es-5 what should be time complexity of

```
int i=1, s=1;
while (s<=n)
{ i++; s=s+i;
   printf("#");
}
```

i = 1 2 3 4 5 6 - - - - -

s = 1 + 3 + 6 + 10 + 15 + 21 - - - - - n - (1)

~~Also let~~

s becomes

Sum of s = 1 + 3 + 6 + 10 + - - - + $T_n$ - (1)

also s = 1 + 3 + 6 + 10 + - - $T_{n-1}$ + $T_n$ - (2)

from (1) - (2)

0 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + - - - - n - $T_n$

$\Rightarrow T_k$ = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + - - - k

$\Rightarrow T_k = \frac{1}{2} k(k+1)$

~~$T_{(n)}$~~

$\Rightarrow$ for k iterations.

$1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + k <= n$.

$\Rightarrow \frac{k(k+1)}{2} <= n$.

$\Rightarrow \frac{k^2 + k}{2} <= n$

$\Rightarrow O(k^2) <= n$

$\Rightarrow k = O(\sqrt{n})$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = O(\sqrt{n})$

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Ques5 Time complexity of -

```
void fn(int n)
{ int i, count = 0;
  for(i=1 ; i*i <= n ; ++i)
      count++                    // O(1)
}
```

as $i^2 <= n$,

$\Rightarrow i <= \sqrt{n}$.

$i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \cdots, \sqrt{n}$

$\sum_{i=1} 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \cdots + \sqrt{n}$.

$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{\sqrt{n} \times (\sqrt{n} + 1)}{2}$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{n \times \sqrt{n}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = O(n)$.

Ques-7 Time complexity of :-

```
void fn(int n)
{ int i, j, k, count = 0;
  for(i = n/2 ; i <= n ; i++)
      for(j = 1 ; j <= n ; j = j * 2)
          for(k = 1 ; k <= n ; k = k * 2)
              count++ ;
}
```

Watana

for $k = k * 2$

$k = 1, 2, 4, 8, \cdots n$.

$\Rightarrow$ GP $\Rightarrow$ $a = 1$, $r = 2$.

So $n = \frac{a(r^k - 1)}{r - 1}$

$= \frac{1(2^k - 1)}{1}$

$n \Rightarrow 2^k - 1$.

$\Rightarrow \log n = k$

$\Rightarrow$

| i | j | k |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $\log n$ | $\log n * \log n$ |
| 2 | $\log n$ | $\log n * \log n$ |
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ |
| n | $\log n$ | $\log n * \log n$ |

$\Rightarrow O(n * \log n * \log n)$

$\Rightarrow O(n \log^2 n)$

Wafeera

8) Time Complexity of

```
function (int n)
{ int (n==1)
    return ;                          // O(1)
    for (i=1 to n)                    // i = 1, 2, 3, 4 --- n => O(n)
    { for (j=1 to n)                  // j = 1, 2, 3, 4, --- n => O(n^2)
        { print ('*');
        }
    }
    function (n-3);                   T(n/3)
}
```

=> $T(n) = T(n/3) + n^2$

=> $a = 1, \quad b = 3, \quad f(n) = n^2.$

$c = \log_3 1 = 0$

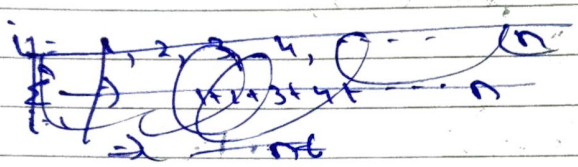
=> $n^0 = 1 \quad > (f(n) = n^2).$

=> $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

Aparna

Ques: Time complexity of -

```
void function (int n)
{ for (i=1 to n)                    // O(n)
  { for (j=1 ; j<=n ; j=j+i)        // O(1)
      print ("*")
  }
}
```



for i=1 ⇒ j = 1, 2, 3, 4 ---- n = n.
for i=2 ⇒ j = 1, 3, 5, ---- n = n/2
for i=3 ⇒ j = 1, 4, 7, ---- n = n/3
⋮
for i=n ⇒ j = 1 ... 1

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=n}^{1} n + \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{3} + \frac{n}{4} + \cdots + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=n}^{1} n\left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots \frac{1}{n}\right]$$

$$\sum_{j=n} n[\log n]$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = [n \log n]$$

$$T(n) = O(n \log n)$$

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Q-10 for functions, $n^k$ & $c^n$, what is the asymptotic relation between these functions? assume that $k >= 1$, & $c > 1$ are constant. Find out the value of $c$ & $n_0$ for which relation holds

As given $n^k$ & $c^n$

relation blw $n^k$ & $c^n$ is

$n^k = O(c^n)$

as $n^k \leq ac^n$

$\forall n \geq n_0$ & some constant $a > 0$

for $n_0 = 1$

$c = 2$

$\Rightarrow 1^k \leq a2^1$

$\Rightarrow n_0 = 1$ & $c = 2$