

# Time and Space complexity

## Assignment Questions

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1. Analyze the time complexity of the following Java code and suggest a way to improve it:

```
int sum = 0;
for(int i = 1 ; i < n; i++) {
    for(int j = 1; j <= i ;j++) {
        sum++;
    }
}
```

**Ans :**

The time complexity of the given code is  $O(n^2)$  because there is the nested loop

We can reduce the time complexity by writing the simple formula to calculate the sum of natural number from 1 to  $n-1$

$$\text{Sum} = n(n-1) / 2$$

So the time complexity will be  $O(1)$

2. Find the value of  $T(2)$  for the recurrence relation  $T(n) = 3T(n - 1) + 12n$  given that  $T(0) = 5$

**Ans :**

By using substitution method we solve it

$$T(n) = 3 T(n-1) + 12n \quad \text{--- eq 1}$$

Lets find the value of  $T(n-1)$  by  $n$  to  $n-1$  in the  $T(n)$  equation

$$T(n-1) = 3 T(n-2) + 12(n-1)$$

$$T(n-1) = 3 T(n-2) + 12n - 12$$

Put the equation of  $T(n-1)$  in the eq 1

$$T(n) = 3 (3 T(n-2) + 12n - 12) + 12n$$

$$T(n) = 9 T(n-2) + 36n - 36 + 12n$$

$$T(n) = 9 T(n-2) + 48n - 36 \quad \text{--- eq 2}$$

Put  $n = 2$  in eq 2 for finding  $T(2)$

$$T(2) = 9 T(2-2) + 48 * 2 - 36$$

$$T(2) = 9 T(0) + 48 * 2 - 36$$

$$T(2) = 9 * 5 + 48 * 2 - 36$$

$$T(2) = 105$$

3. Given a recurrence relation, solve it using a substitution method. Relation:

$$T(n) = T(n - 1) + c$$

Ans :

$$\text{Relation : } T(n) = T(n-1) + C \quad \text{--- eq 1}$$

Put  $n = n-1$  for finding  $T(n-1)$

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

Put  $T(n-1)$  in eq 1

$$T(n) = T(n-2) + 2C \quad \text{--- eq 2}$$

$$T(n-2) = T(n-3) + C$$

Put in eq 2

$$T(n) = T(n-3) + 3C \quad \text{--- eq 3}$$

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + KC$$

$$n - k = 1$$

$$k = n-1$$

$$T(1) = 0$$

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

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

$$T(n) = Cn - C$$

Therefore,

$$\text{Time complexity} = O(n)$$

4. Given a recurrence relation:  $T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n^2 \log n$  Find the time complexity of this relation using the master theorem.

Ans :

Comparing with the standard equation of masters theorem

$$T(n) = a T(n/b) + O(n^k \log n^{p+1})$$

By comparing we get

$$a = 16, b = 4, k = 2, p = 1$$

$$b^k = 4^2 = 16$$

$$a = b^k$$

$$T(n) = O(n^{\log_a \text{base } b} \log n^{p+1})$$

$$T(n) = O(n^2 \log n^2)$$

$$\text{Time complexity} = O(n^2 \log n^2)$$

5. Solve the following recurrence relation using recursion tree method  $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n$

**Ans :**

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/2) + n$$

**We get the series of the elements**

$$(n + n + n + \dots K \text{ times})$$

$$n(1 + 1 + 1 + \dots K \text{ times})$$

**The value of k becomes  $\log n$**

**Therefore,**

**The Time complexity is  $O(n \log n)$**

**6.  $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + K$  Solve using Recurrence tree method.**

**Ans :**

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/2) + k$$

**K will be equal to  $\log n$**

$$(K + 2K + 4K)$$

$$T(n) = (K + 2K + 3K + 4K + \dots) + O(n)$$

$$T(n) = K + O(n)$$

**Time complexity =  $O(n)$**