

1 start

for (i=0; i<n; i++) - n + 1

{

 for (j=0; j<n; j++) - n(n+1)

{

 stmt ;

y

- n × n

O(n²)

=====

end

2 start

for (i=0; i<n; i++)

{

 for (j=0; j<i; j++)

{

 stmt ;

y

end

$$f(n) = \frac{n^2+n}{2}$$

O(n²)

(3)

1 start

$$p=0;$$

$$\text{for } (i=1; p \leq n; i++)$$

{

$$p = p + i;$$

y

end

assume $p > n$

$$\therefore p = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{k(k+1)}{2} > n$$

2

$$k^2 > n$$

$$k > \sqrt{n}$$

$$\underline{\underline{O(\sqrt{n})}}$$

(4)

1 start

$$\text{for } (i=1; i \leq n, i=i*2)$$

{

stmt;

y

end

i will run till

 2^k timesassume $i \geq n$

$$\therefore i = 2^k$$

$$2^k \geq n$$

$$2^k = n$$

$$k = \log_2 n$$

$$\underline{\underline{O(\log_2 n)}}$$

⑤

! start

for($i=n$; $i \geq 1$; $i = i/2$)

S

 stmt;
g

end

assume $i < 1$

$$\frac{n}{2^k} < 1$$

$$\frac{n}{2^k} = 1$$

$$n = 2^k$$

$$k = \log_2 n$$

⑥

! start

for($i=0$; $i+i < n$; $i++$)

P

 stmt;
g

end

$$i+i < n$$

$$i^2 > -n$$

$$i^2 = n$$

$$i = \sqrt{n}$$

$$O(\sqrt{n})$$

! start

for($i=0$; $i < n$; $i++$)

{

 stmt;

- n

}

for($j=0$; $j < n$; $j++$)

{

 stmt;

- n

}

end

$2n$

$O(n)$

! start

$p=0$

for($i=1$; $i < n$; $i = i * 2$)

{

$p++$; - $p = \log n$

}

for($j=1$; $j < p$; $j = j * 2$)

{

 stmt; - $\log p$

}

$O(\log \log n)$

(9)

1. start

for($i=0; i < n; i++$) $-n$

for($j=1; j < n; j=j*2$) $-n \times \log n$

 start; $-n \times \log n$

y

$2n \log n + n$

$O(n \log n)$

• for($i=0; i < n; i++$) $-O(n)$

• for($i=0; i < n; i=i+2$) $-n/2 - O(n)$

• for($i=n; i>=1; i--$) $-O(n)$

• for($i=1; i < n; i=i*2$) $-O(\log_2 n)$

• for($i=1; i < n; i=i*3$) $-O(\log_3 n)$

→ Analysis of if and while

- start

$i = 0 \rightarrow 1$
 $\text{while } (i < n) - n + 1$

{

start ; - n

i++ ; - n

}

end

$f(n) \underset{n}{\sim} 3n + 2$
 $O(n)$

- start

$a = 1$

while ($a < b$)

{

start ;

$a = a + 2$

}

end

terminate

$a \geq b$

$\because a = 2^k$

$2^k \geq b$

$2^k = b$

$k = \log_2 b$

$O(\log n)$

- start

$i = n$

while ($i > 1$)

{

start ;

$i = i / 2$

}

$O(\log_2 n)$