

# Order of Growth

Wednesday, June 28, 2017 5:52 PM

1.4.6. a)

```
int sum = 0;
for (int n = N; n > 0; n /= 2)
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        sum++;
```

A

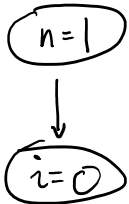
B

$\lg(N) + 1$

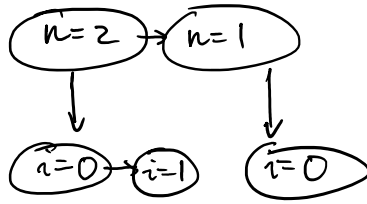
C

$N + N/2 + N/4 + \dots$

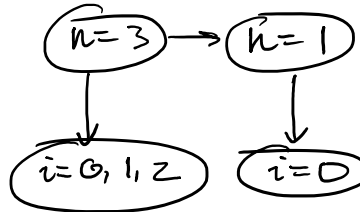
$N=1$



$N=2$



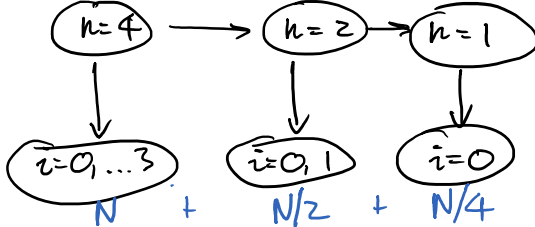
$N=3$



} B

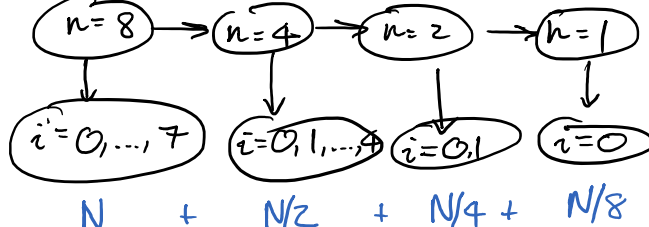
} C

$N=4$



$N + N/2 + N/4$

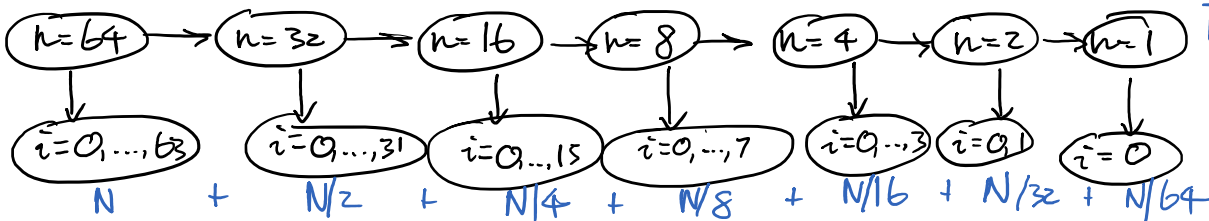
$N=8$



$N + N/2 + N/4 + N/8$

} B executes  $4 = \lg(8) + 1$  times

$N=64$



$N + N/2 + N/4 + N/8 + N/16 + N/32 + N/64$

} B executes  $7 = \lg(64) + 1$  times

This code fragment has linear order of growth  
 $N + N/2 + N/4 + N/8 + \dots$

b)

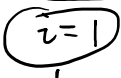
```
int sum = 0;
for (int i = 1; i < N; i *= 2)
    for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)
        sum++;
```

A

B

C

$N=1$



$N=2$

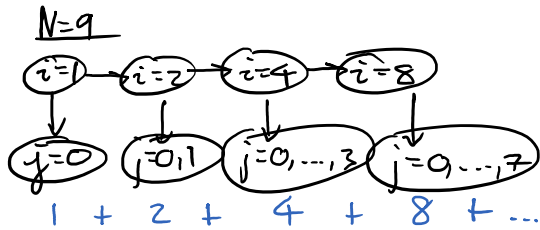
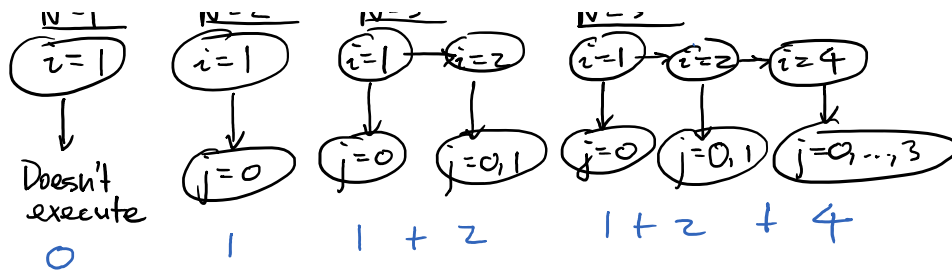


$N=3$



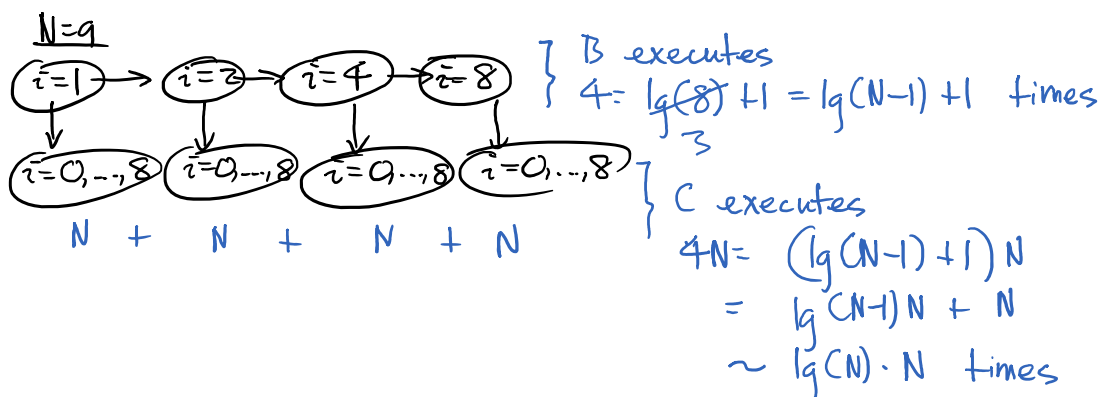
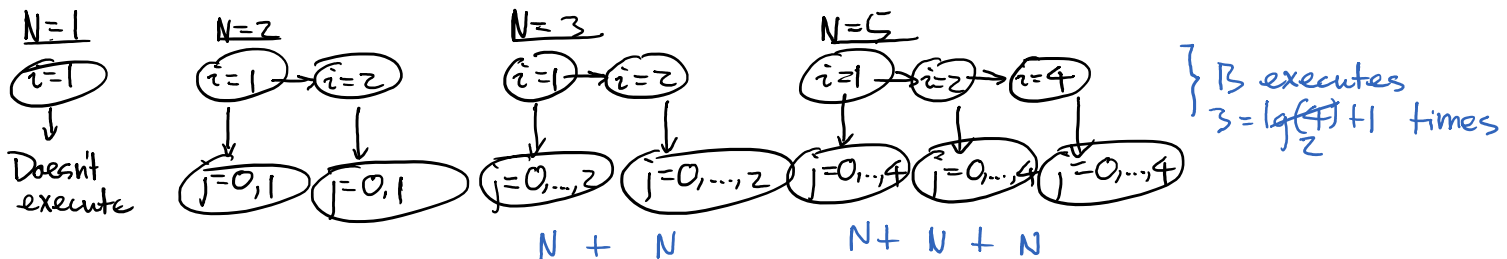
$N=5$





Linear:  $1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots$

c) `int sum = 0;`  
 for (`int i = 1; i < N; i *= 2`)  
 for (`int j = 0; j < N; j++`)  
`sum++;`



Linearithmic:  $\lg(N) \cdot N$