



Design and Analysis
of Algorithms I

Introduction

Integer Multiplication

Integer Multiplication

Input : 2 n -digit numbers x and y

Output : product $x*y$

“Primitive Operation” - add or multiply 2 single-digit numbers

The Grade-School Algorithm

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5678 \\
 \times 1234 \\
 \hline
 22712 \\
 17034 \\
 11356 \\
 5678 \\
 \hline
 7006652
 \end{array}$$

Roughly n operations per row up to a constant

每一行是 $\leq 2n$ operations (n 乘法+ n 加法),
一共有 n 行, 所以total operation = constant * n^2

of operations overall $\sim \text{constant} * n^2$

The Algorithm Designer's Mantra

“Perhaps the most important principle for the good algorithm designer is to refuse to be content.”

-Aho, Hopcroft, and Ullman, *The Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms*, 1974

CAN WE DO BETTER ?
[than the “obvious” method]