Topic 8

Introduction to Analysis of Algorithms
Objectives

• To introduce the concept of analysing algorithms with respect to the time taken to have them executed
  • Purpose:
    • To see if an algorithm is feasible
    • To compare different algorithms for solving a problem
  • (There will be much more on this later)
Introduction to Analysis of Algorithms

• One aspect of software quality is the efficient use of *computer resources*:
  • CPU time
  • Memory usage

• We frequently want to analyse algorithms with respect to *execution time*:
  • Called *time complexity* analysis
  • For example, to decide which sorting algorithm will take less time to run
Time Complexity

- Analysis of time taken is based on:
  - Problem size (e.g. number of items to sort)
  - Key operations (e.g. comparison of two values)
- What we want to analyse is the relationship between
  - The size of the problem, \( n \)
  - And the time it takes to solve the problem, \( t(n) \)
    - Note that \( t(n) \) is a function of \( n \), so it depends on the size of the problem
Growth Functions

• This $t(n)$ is called a *growth function*

• What does a growth function look like?
  
  • Example of a growth function for some algorithm:
  
  $$t(n) = 15n^2 + 45n$$

  • See the next slide to see how $t(n)$ changes as $n$ gets bigger!
Example: $15n^2 + 45n$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of items $n$</th>
<th>$15n^2$</th>
<th>$45n$</th>
<th>$15n^2 + 45n$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>154,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>15,045,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,500,000,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>1,500,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>150,000,000,000</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>150,004,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000,000</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,045,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison of Terms in $15n^2 + 45n$

- When $n$ is small, which term is larger?
- But, as $n$ gets larger, note that the $15n^2$ term grows more quickly than the $45n$ term
- Also, the constants 15 and 45 become irrelevant as $n$ increases
- We say that the $n^2$ term is *dominant* in this expression
Big-O Notation

• It is not usually necessary to know the exact growth function

• The key issue is the asymptotic complexity of the function: how it grows as $n$ increases
  • This is determined by the dominant term in the growth function (the term that increases most quickly as $n$ increases)
  • Constants and secondary terms become irrelevant as $n$ increases
Big-O Notation

• The asymptotic complexity of the function is referred to as the order of the algorithm, and is specified by using Big-O notation
  • Example: \( O(n^2) \) means that the time taken by the algorithm grows like the \( n^2 \) function as \( n \) increases
  • \( O(1) \) means constant time, regardless of the size of the problem
Some Growth Functions and Their Asymptotic Complexities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth Function</th>
<th>Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t(n) = 17$</td>
<td>$O(1)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t(n) = 20n - 4$</td>
<td>$O(n)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t(n) = 12n \cdot \log_2 n + 100n$</td>
<td>$O(n\cdot\log_2 n)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t(n) = 3n^2 + 5n - 2$</td>
<td>$O(n^2)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t(n) = 2^n + 18n^2 + 3n$</td>
<td>$O(2^n)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison of Some Typical Growth Functions

- $t(n) = n^3$
- $t(n) = n^2$
- $t(n) = n \log_2 n$
- $t(n) = n$
Exercise: Asymptotic Complexities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth Function</th>
<th>Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t(n) = 5n^2 + 3n$</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t(n) = n^3 + \log_2 n - 4$</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t(n) = \log_2 n * 10n + 5$</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t(n) = 3n^2 + 3n^3 + 3$</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t(n) = 2^n + 18n^{100}$</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Determining Time Complexity

• Algorithms frequently contain sections of code that are executed over and over again, i.e. **loops**

• So, **analysing loop execution** is basic to determining time complexity
Analysing Loop Execution

• A loop executes a certain number of times (say $n$), so the time complexity of the loop is $n$ times the time complexity of the body of the loop

• **Example**: what is the time complexity of the following loop, in Big-O notation?

```java
x = 0;
for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
  x = x + 1;
```
• **Nested loops**: the body of the outer loop includes the inner loop

• **Example**: what is the time complexity of the following loop, in Big-O notation?

```java
for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
    {
        x = x + 1;
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++)
            y = y – 1;
    }
```
More Loop Analysis Examples

x = 0;
for (int i=0; i<n; i=i+2)
    {
        x = x + 1;
    }

x = 0;
for (int i=1; i<n; i=i*2)
    {
        x = x + 1;
    }
More Loop Analysis Examples

```java
x = 0;
for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
    for (int j = i, j < n, j ++)
        {
            x = x + 1;
        }
```
Analysis of Stack Operations

• Stack operations are generally efficient, because they all work on only one end of the collection

• But which is more efficient: the array implementation or the linked list implementation?
Analysis of Stack Operations

• n is the number of items on the stack
• push operation for ArrayStack:
  • O(1) if array is not full (why?)
  • What would it be if the array is full? (worst case)
• push operation for LinkedStack:
  • O(1) (why?)
• pop operation for each?
• peek operation for each?