Algorithms and Data Structures for Mathematicians

Lecture 1: An Introduction

Peter Kostolányi kostolanyi at fmph and so on Room M-258

28 September 2017

Computational problems:

• Mappings $F : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{O}$

- Mappings $F : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{O}$
- \blacktriangleright ${\mathbb I}$ is the set of inputs, ${\mathbb O}$ is the set of outputs

- Mappings $F : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{O}$
- I is the set of inputs, O is the set of outputs
- **Example 1**: Given n in \mathbb{N} , find out if n is prime

- Mappings $F : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{O}$
- I is the set of inputs, \mathbb{O} is the set of outputs
- **Example 1**: Given n in \mathbb{N} , find out if n is prime
- ▶ Example 2: Given *n* in \mathbb{N} and a_1, \ldots, a_n from a totally ordered set (S, \preceq) , find a permutation φ : $\{1, \ldots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \ldots, n\}$ such that $a_{\varphi(1)} \preceq \ldots \preceq a_{\varphi(n)}$ (sorting)

Computational problems:

- Mappings $F : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{O}$
- I is the set of inputs, \mathbb{O} is the set of outputs
- **Example 1**: Given n in \mathbb{N} , find out if n is prime
- ▶ Example 2: Given *n* in \mathbb{N} and a_1, \ldots, a_n from a totally ordered set (S, \preceq) , find a permutation φ : $\{1, \ldots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \ldots, n\}$ such that $a_{\varphi(1)} \preceq \ldots \preceq a_{\varphi(n)}$ (sorting)

Computational problems:

- Mappings $F : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{O}$
- I is the set of inputs, \mathbb{O} is the set of outputs
- **Example 1**: Given n in \mathbb{N} , find out if n is prime
- ▶ Example 2: Given *n* in \mathbb{N} and a_1, \ldots, a_n from a totally ordered set (S, \preceq) , find a permutation φ : $\{1, \ldots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \ldots, n\}$ such that $a_{\varphi(1)} \preceq \ldots \preceq a_{\varphi(n)}$ (sorting)

Algorithms:

 Well defined and always halting sequences of elementary operations solving a given computational problem

Computational problems:

- Mappings $F : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{O}$
- I is the set of inputs, \mathbb{O} is the set of outputs
- **Example 1**: Given n in \mathbb{N} , find out if n is prime
- ▶ Example 2: Given *n* in \mathbb{N} and a_1, \ldots, a_n from a totally ordered set (S, \preceq) , find a permutation φ : $\{1, \ldots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \ldots, n\}$ such that $a_{\varphi(1)} \preceq \ldots \preceq a_{\varphi(n)}$ (sorting)

- Well defined and always halting sequences of elementary operations solving a given computational problem
- Each I in I is transformed to F(I) in \mathbb{O}

Computational problems:

- Mappings $F : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{O}$
- I is the set of inputs, \mathbb{O} is the set of outputs
- **Example 1**: Given n in \mathbb{N} , find out if n is prime
- ▶ Example 2: Given *n* in \mathbb{N} and a_1, \ldots, a_n from a totally ordered set (S, \preceq) , find a permutation φ : $\{1, \ldots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \ldots, n\}$ such that $a_{\varphi(1)} \preceq \ldots \preceq a_{\varphi(n)}$ (sorting)

- Well defined and always halting sequences of elementary operations solving a given computational problem
- Each I in I is transformed to F(I) in \mathbb{O}
- Might or might not be implemented on a computer

Computational problems:

- Mappings $F : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{O}$
- I is the set of inputs, \mathbb{O} is the set of outputs
- **Example 1**: Given n in \mathbb{N} , find out if n is prime
- ▶ Example 2: Given *n* in \mathbb{N} and a_1, \ldots, a_n from a totally ordered set (S, \preceq) , find a permutation φ : $\{1, \ldots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \ldots, n\}$ such that $a_{\varphi(1)} \preceq \ldots \preceq a_{\varphi(n)}$ (sorting)

- Well defined and always halting sequences of elementary operations solving a given computational problem
- Each I in \mathbb{I} is transformed to F(I) in \mathbb{O}
- Might or might not be implemented on a computer
- ▶ We shall be particularly interested in efficient algorithms

Data Structures:

Data Structures:

▶ Representations of data in memory (e.g., arrays, linked lists, ...)

Data Structures:

- ▶ Representations of data in memory (e.g., arrays, linked lists, ...)
- Aim: to access and/or modify data efficiently

Data Structures:

- ▶ Representations of data in memory (e.g., arrays, linked lists, ...)
- Aim: to access and/or modify data efficiently

Data Structures:

- ▶ Representations of data in memory (e.g., arrays, linked lists, ...)
- Aim: to access and/or modify data efficiently

Design and analysis of algorithms (and data structures):

Can make programming efficient, but is not programming

Data Structures:

- ▶ Representations of data in memory (e.g., arrays, linked lists, ...)
- Aim: to access and/or modify data efficiently

- Can make programming efficient, but is not programming
- Uses some elementary mathematics, but is not mathematics

Data Structures:

- ▶ Representations of data in memory (e.g., arrays, linked lists, ...)
- Aim: to access and/or modify data efficiently

- Can make programming efficient, but is not programming
- Uses some elementary mathematics, but is not mathematics
- ► A truly mathematical approach: computation theory

Data Structures:

- ▶ Representations of data in memory (e.g., arrays, linked lists, ...)
- Aim: to access and/or modify data efficiently

- Can make programming efficient, but is not programming
- Uses some elementary mathematics, but is not mathematics
- ► A truly mathematical approach: computation theory
 - 2-MPG-218 Complexity theory (this summer)

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

http://www.dcs.fmph.uniba.sk/~kostolanyi/ads/

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

http://www.dcs.fmph.uniba.sk/~kostolanyi/ads/ Lectures in the second half of the semester:

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

http://www.dcs.fmph.uniba.sk/~kostolanyi/ads/

Lectures in the second half of the semester:

Dana Pardubská (Room M-250)

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

http://www.dcs.fmph.uniba.sk/~kostolanyi/ads/

Lectures in the second half of the semester:

- Dana Pardubská (Room M-250)
- pardubska@dcs.fmph.uniba.sk

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

http://www.dcs.fmph.uniba.sk/~kostolanyi/ads/

Lectures in the second half of the semester:

- Dana Pardubská (Room M-250)
- pardubska@dcs.fmph.uniba.sk

Lectures interleaved with exercises when needed

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

http://www.dcs.fmph.uniba.sk/~kostolanyi/ads/

Lectures in the second half of the semester:

- Dana Pardubská (Room M-250)
- pardubska@dcs.fmph.uniba.sk

Lectures interleaved with exercises when needed

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

http://www.dcs.fmph.uniba.sk/~kostolanyi/ads/

Lectures in the second half of the semester:

- Dana Pardubská (Room M-250)
- pardubska@dcs.fmph.uniba.sk

Lectures interleaved with exercises when needed

Grading:

100 points in total

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

http://www.dcs.fmph.uniba.sk/~kostolanyi/ads/

Lectures in the second half of the semester:

- Dana Pardubská (Room M-250)
- pardubska@dcs.fmph.uniba.sk

Lectures interleaved with exercises when needed

- 100 points in total
- Mid-term exam: 40 points

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

http://www.dcs.fmph.uniba.sk/~kostolanyi/ads/

Lectures in the second half of the semester:

- Dana Pardubská (Room M-250)
- pardubska@dcs.fmph.uniba.sk

Lectures interleaved with exercises when needed

- 100 points in total
- Mid-term exam: 40 points
- ► Final examination: 60 points

Web page for the first half of the semester (or so):

http://www.dcs.fmph.uniba.sk/~kostolanyi/ads/

Lectures in the second half of the semester:

- Dana Pardubská (Room M-250)
- pardubska@dcs.fmph.uniba.sk

Lectures interleaved with exercises when needed

- 100 points in total
- Mid-term exam: 40 points
- ► Final examination: 60 points
- ► A: 90+, B: 80 89, C: 70 79, D: 60 69, E: 50 59, FX: 0 49

Principal Sources:

 Cormen, T. H., Leiserson, C. E., Rivest, R. L., Stein, C.: Introduction to Algorithms, 3rd edition. Cambridge : MIT Press, 2009.

- Cormen, T. H., Leiserson, C. E., Rivest, R. L., Stein, C.: Introduction to Algorithms, 3rd edition. Cambridge : MIT Press, 2009.
- Aho, A. V., Hopcroft, J. E., Ullman, J. D.: The Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms. Reading : Addison-Wesley, 1974.

- Cormen, T. H., Leiserson, C. E., Rivest, R. L., Stein, C.: Introduction to Algorithms, 3rd edition. Cambridge : MIT Press, 2009.
- Aho, A. V., Hopcroft, J. E., Ullman, J. D.: The Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms. Reading : Addison-Wesley, 1974.
- A Book Including Implementations (in Java):

- Cormen, T. H., Leiserson, C. E., Rivest, R. L., Stein, C.: Introduction to Algorithms, 3rd edition. Cambridge : MIT Press, 2009.
- Aho, A. V., Hopcroft, J. E., Ullman, J. D.: The Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms. Reading : Addison-Wesley, 1974.
- A Book Including Implementations (in Java):
 - Sedgewick, R., Wayne, K.: *Algorithms*, 4th edition. Upper Saddle River : Addison-Wesley, 2011.

- Cormen, T. H., Leiserson, C. E., Rivest, R. L., Stein, C.: Introduction to Algorithms, 3rd edition. Cambridge : MIT Press, 2009.
- Aho, A. V., Hopcroft, J. E., Ullman, J. D.: The Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms. Reading : Addison-Wesley, 1974.
- A Book Including Implementations (in Java):
 - Sedgewick, R., Wayne, K.: *Algorithms*, 4th edition. Upper Saddle River : Addison-Wesley, 2011.
- A More Gentle Introduction:
Suggested Textbooks

Principal Sources:

- Cormen, T. H., Leiserson, C. E., Rivest, R. L., Stein, C.: Introduction to Algorithms, 3rd edition. Cambridge : MIT Press, 2009.
- Aho, A. V., Hopcroft, J. E., Ullman, J. D.: The Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms. Reading : Addison-Wesley, 1974.
- A Book Including Implementations (in Java):
 - Sedgewick, R., Wayne, K.: *Algorithms*, 4th edition. Upper Saddle River : Addison-Wesley, 2011.
- A More Gentle Introduction:
 - Cormen, T. H.: *Algorithms Unlocked*. Cambridge : MIT Press, 2013.

• Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set

- ▶ Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set
- Assume that $\perp \prec x$ for all x in S

- ▶ Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set
- Assume that $\bot \prec x$ for all x in S
- Given n elements of S, we want to find the greatest one

- ▶ Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set
- Assume that $\bot \prec x$ for all x in S
- Given n elements of S, we want to find the greatest one

- ▶ Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set
- Assume that $\bot \prec x$ for all x in S
- Given *n* elements of *S*, we want to find the greatest one

```
\begin{array}{l} \max \leftarrow \bot;\\ \text{for } i \leftarrow 1 \text{ to } n \text{ do}\\ & | \quad \text{if } a[i] \succeq \max \text{ then}\\ & | \quad \max \leftarrow a[i];\\ & | \quad \text{end}\\ \text{end}\\ \text{return } \max; \end{array}
```

- ▶ Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set
- Assume that $\bot \prec x$ for all x in S
- Given *n* elements of *S*, we want to find the greatest one

```
max \leftarrow \bot;
for i \leftarrow 1 to n do
| if a[i] \succeq max then
| max \leftarrow a[i];
end
end
return max;
```

```
How fast is the above algorithm?
```

```
Algorithm:

Input : Integer n \ge 0, array a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle of elements of (S, \preceq)

Output: \max\{a[i] \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}

max \leftarrow \perp;

for i \leftarrow 1 to n do

\mid if a[i] \succeq \max then

\mid \max \leftarrow a[i];

end

end

return max;
```

```
Algorithm:

Input : Integer n \ge 0, array a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle of elements of (S, \preceq)

Output: \max\{a[i] \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}

max \leftarrow \perp;

for i \leftarrow 1 to n do

\mid if a[i] \succeq \max then

\mid \max \leftarrow a[i];

end

end

return max;
```

How many elementary operations on an input of a given size?

```
Algorithm:

Input : Integer n \ge 0, array a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle of elements of (S, \preceq)

Output: \max\{a[i] \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}

max \leftarrow \perp;

for i \leftarrow 1 to n do

\mid if a[i] \succeq \max then

\mid \max \leftarrow a[i];

end

end

return max;
```

- How many elementary operations on an input of a given size?
- ► Size of the input can be measured by *n*

```
Algorithm:

Input : Integer n \ge 0, array a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle of elements of (S, \preceq)

Output: \max\{a[i] \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}

max \leftarrow \perp;

for i \leftarrow 1 to n do

\mid if a[i] \succeq \max then

\mid \max \leftarrow a[i];

end

end
```

- How many elementary operations on an input of a given size?
- Size of the input can be measured by n
- Elementary operations: perhaps $x \leftarrow y$ and if $y \succeq x$ then $x \leftarrow y$...

```
Algorithm:

Input : Integer n \ge 0, array a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle of elements of (S, \preceq)

Output: \max\{a[i] \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}

max \leftarrow \perp;

for i \leftarrow 1 to n do

\mid if a[i] \succeq \max then

\mid \max \leftarrow a[i];

end

end
```

- How many elementary operations on an input of a given size?
- Size of the input can be measured by n
- Elementary operations: perhaps $x \leftarrow y$ and if $y \succeq x$ then $x \leftarrow y$...
- Exactly n + 1 elementary operations on each input of size n

Algorithm:

end

Algorithm:

```
\begin{array}{ll} \text{Input} & : \text{Integer } n \geq 0, \text{ array } a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle \text{ of elements of } (S, \preceq) \\ \text{Output: } \max\{a[i] \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\} \\ \max \leftarrow \bot; \\ \text{for } i \leftarrow 1 \text{ to } n \text{ do} \\ & \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{if } a[i] \succeq \max \text{ then} \\ & \left| \begin{array}{c} \max \leftarrow a[i]; \\ & \text{end} \end{array} \right| \\ \end{array} \right| \\ \end{array}
```

return max;

• What about elementary "operations" $x \leftarrow y$ and $x \preceq y$?

Algorithm:

Input : Integer $n \ge 0$, array $a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle$ of elements of (S, \preceq) **Output**: max $\{a[i] \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}$

```
\begin{array}{c} \max \leftarrow \bot; \\ \text{for } i \leftarrow 1 \text{ to } n \text{ do} \\ \mid if a[i] \succeq \max \text{ then} \\ \mid \max \leftarrow a[i]; \\ \text{ end} \end{array}
```

end

- What about elementary "operations" $x \leftarrow y$ and $x \preceq y$?
- Worst case: 2n + 1 operations on input of size n

Algorithm:

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Input} & : \text{Integer } n \geq 0, \text{ array } a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle \text{ of elements of } (S, \preceq) \\ \textbf{Output} : \max\{a[i] \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\} \end{array}$

end

- What about elementary "operations" $x \leftarrow y$ and $x \preceq y$?
- Worst case: 2n + 1 operations on input of size n
- Best case: n + 2 operations on input of size n

Algorithm:

```
\begin{array}{l} \max \leftarrow \bot; \\ \textbf{for } i \leftarrow 1 \textbf{ to } n \textbf{ do} \\ & | \begin{array}{c} \textbf{if } a[i] \succeq \max \textbf{ then} \\ & | \begin{array}{c} \max \leftarrow a[i]; \\ \textbf{end} \end{array} \end{array}
```

end

- What about elementary "operations" $x \leftarrow y$ and $x \preceq y$?
- Worst case: 2n + 1 operations on input of size n
- Best case: n + 2 operations on input of size n
- Or 3n + 1 and 2n + 2???

Algorithm:

```
\begin{array}{l} \max \leftarrow \bot; \\ \textbf{for } i \leftarrow 1 \textbf{ to } n \textbf{ do} \\ & | \begin{array}{c} \textbf{if } a[i] \succeq \max \textbf{ then} \\ & | \begin{array}{c} \max \leftarrow a[i]; \\ \textbf{end} \end{array} \end{array}
```

end

- What about elementary "operations" $x \leftarrow y$ and $x \preceq y$?
- Worst case: 2n + 1 operations on input of size n
- Best case: n + 2 operations on input of size n
- Or 3n + 1 and 2n + 2???
- ▶ Does not really matter, in each case the number is linear in *n*

Algorithm:

```
\begin{array}{l} \max \leftarrow \bot; \\ \textbf{for } i \leftarrow 1 \textbf{ to } n \textbf{ do} \\ & | \begin{array}{c} \textbf{if } a[i] \succeq \max \textbf{ then} \\ & | \begin{array}{c} \max \leftarrow a[i]; \\ \textbf{end} \end{array} \end{array}
```

end

- What about elementary "operations" $x \leftarrow y$ and $x \preceq y$?
- Worst case: 2n + 1 operations on input of size n
- Best case: n + 2 operations on input of size n
- Or 3n + 1 and 2n + 2???
- Does not really matter, in each case the number is linear in n
- Time complexity can only be given with respect to some underlying model (e.g., set of elementary operations)

Need not be the same for all inputs of size n

Need not be the same for all inputs of size n

Worst-case complexity

Need not be the same for all inputs of size n

- Worst-case complexity
- Expected complexity (w.r.t. some probability distribution of inputs)

Need not be the same for all inputs of size n

- Worst-case complexity
- Expected complexity (w.r.t. some probability distribution of inputs)
- Best-case complexity

Need not be the same for all inputs of size n

- Worst-case complexity
- Expected complexity (w.r.t. some probability distribution of inputs)
- Best-case complexity

We have seen that there is an algorithm for finding a maximum in linear worst-case time

Need not be the same for all inputs of size n

- Worst-case complexity
- Expected complexity (w.r.t. some probability distribution of inputs)
- Best-case complexity

We have seen that there is an algorithm for finding a maximum in linear worst-case time

There definitely is an algorithm that is slower in worst case

Need not be the same for all inputs of size n

- Worst-case complexity
- Expected complexity (w.r.t. some probability distribution of inputs)
- Best-case complexity

We have seen that there is an algorithm for finding a maximum in linear worst-case time

- There definitely is an algorithm that is slower in worst case
- And there also might be a substantially faster algorithm...

Need not be the same for all inputs of size n

- Worst-case complexity
- Expected complexity (w.r.t. some probability distribution of inputs)
- Best-case complexity

We have seen that there is an algorithm for finding a maximum in linear worst-case time $% \left({{{\mathbf{x}}_{i}}} \right)$

- There definitely is an algorithm that is slower in worst case
- And there also might be a substantially faster algorithm...
- ...But there is no such algorithm (proof?)

Need not be the same for all inputs of size n

- Worst-case complexity
- Expected complexity (w.r.t. some probability distribution of inputs)
- Best-case complexity

We have seen that there is an algorithm for finding a maximum in linear worst-case time

- There definitely is an algorithm that is slower in worst case
- And there also might be a substantially faster algorithm...
- ...But there is no such algorithm (proof?)

▶ Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set

- Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set
- Given n elements of S, we wish to sort them in increasing order

- ▶ Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set
- Given n elements of S, we wish to sort them in increasing order

▶ Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set

• Given n elements of S, we wish to sort them in increasing order

Algorithm:

Input : Integer $n \ge 0$, array $a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle$ of elements of (S, \preceq) **Behaviour**: Sorts *a* in increasing order

```
for i \leftarrow 2 to n do

\begin{vmatrix} \text{key} \leftarrow a[i]; \\ j \leftarrow i; \\ \text{while } j \ge 2 \text{ and } a[j-1] \succ \text{key do} \\ & | A[j] \leftarrow A[j-1]; \\ & j \leftarrow j-1; \\ \text{end} \\ & A[j] \leftarrow \text{key} \\ \text{end} \\ \end{vmatrix}
```

▶ Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set

• Given n elements of S, we wish to sort them in increasing order

Algorithm:

Input : Integer $n \ge 0$, array $a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle$ of elements of (S, \preceq) **Behaviour**: Sorts *a* in increasing order

Worst-case time complexity?

▶ Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set

• Given n elements of S, we wish to sort them in increasing order

Algorithm:

Input : Integer $n \ge 0$, array $a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle$ of elements of (S, \preceq) **Behaviour**: Sorts *a* in increasing order

```
for i \leftarrow 2 to n do

\begin{vmatrix} \text{key} \leftarrow a[i]; \\ j \leftarrow i; \\ \text{while } j \ge 2 \text{ and } a[j-1] \succ \text{key do} \\ & | A[j] \leftarrow A[j-1]; \\ j \leftarrow j-1; \\ \text{end} \\ & A[j] \leftarrow \text{key} \\ \text{end} \\ \end{vmatrix}
```

- Worst-case time complexity?
- It will get much more complicated later

• Let (S, \preceq) be a totally ordered set

• Given n elements of S, we wish to sort them in increasing order

Algorithm:

Input : Integer $n \ge 0$, array $a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle$ of elements of (S, \preceq) **Behaviour**: Sorts *a* in increasing order

```
for i \leftarrow 2 to n do

\begin{vmatrix} \text{key} \leftarrow a[i]; \\ j \leftarrow i; \\ \text{while } j \ge 2 \text{ and } a[j-1] \succ \text{key do} \\ & | A[j] \leftarrow A[j-1]; \\ j \leftarrow j-1; \\ \text{end} \\ & A[j] \leftarrow \text{key} \\ \text{end} \\ \end{vmatrix}
```

- Worst-case time complexity?
- It will get much more complicated later
- Seems that we need some techniques that would help us forget about unimportant details...

Motivation for Asymptotic Analysis

Consider the following two pieces of information:
Consider the following two pieces of information:

The time complexity of an algorithm is

$$T(n) = 3n \left(1 + \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor + 9n \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil\right) + \frac{1}{6}n \left(2n^2 + 9n + 7\right) + 11 \lceil \log n \rceil (n+1)^2 - 2 \lceil \log n \rceil + 42$$

Consider the following two pieces of information:

The time complexity of an algorithm is

$$T(n) = 3n \left(1 + \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor + 9n \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil\right) + \frac{1}{6}n \left(2n^2 + 9n + 7\right) + 11 \lceil \log n \rceil (n+1)^2 - 2 \lceil \log n \rceil + 42$$

 \blacktriangleright The time complexity of an algorithm grows "similarly" to n^3 as n tends to ∞

Consider the following two pieces of information:

▶ The time complexity of an algorithm is

$$T(n) = 3n \left(1 + \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor + 9n \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil\right) + \frac{1}{6}n \left(2n^2 + 9n + 7\right) + 11 \lceil \log n \rceil (n+1)^2 - 2 \lceil \log n \rceil + 42$$

 \blacktriangleright The time complexity of an algorithm grows "similarly" to n^3 as n tends to ∞

Which one is more useful?

Consider the following two pieces of information:

▶ The time complexity of an algorithm is

$$T(n) = 3n \left(1 + \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor + 9n \left\lceil \sqrt{n} \right\rceil\right) + \frac{1}{6}n \left(2n^2 + 9n + 7\right) + 11 \left\lceil \log n \right\rceil (n+1)^2 - 2 \left\lceil \log n \right\rceil + 42$$

 \blacktriangleright The time complexity of an algorithm grows "similarly" to n^3 as n tends to ∞

Which one is more useful?

Exact time complexity is not only hard to compute, but may also be hard to comprehend:

Consider the following two pieces of information:

The time complexity of an algorithm is

$$T(n) = 3n \left(1 + \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor + 9n \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil\right) + \frac{1}{6}n \left(2n^2 + 9n + 7\right) + 11 \lceil \log n \rceil (n+1)^2 - 2 \lceil \log n \rceil + 42$$

 \blacktriangleright The time complexity of an algorithm grows "similarly" to n^3 as n tends to ∞

Which one is more useful?

Exact time complexity is not only hard to compute, but may also be hard to comprehend:

Solution: asymptotic analysis

Consider the following two pieces of information:

▶ The time complexity of an algorithm is

$$T(n) = 3n \left(1 + \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor + 9n \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil\right) + \frac{1}{6}n \left(2n^2 + 9n + 7\right) + 11 \lceil \log n \rceil (n+1)^2 - 2 \lceil \log n \rceil + 42$$

 \blacktriangleright The time complexity of an algorithm grows "similarly" to n^3 as n tends to ∞

Which one is more useful?

Exact time complexity is not only hard to compute, but may also be hard to comprehend:

- Solution: asymptotic analysis
- ▶ We shall be primarily interested in time complexity for large inputs

Consider the following two pieces of information:

The time complexity of an algorithm is

$$T(n) = 3n \left(1 + \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor + 9n \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil\right) + \frac{1}{6}n \left(2n^2 + 9n + 7\right) + 11 \lceil \log n \rceil (n+1)^2 - 2 \lceil \log n \rceil + 42$$

 \blacktriangleright The time complexity of an algorithm grows "similarly" to n^3 as n tends to ∞

Which one is more useful?

Exact time complexity is not only hard to compute, but may also be hard to comprehend:

- Solution: asymptotic analysis
- ▶ We shall be primarily interested in time complexity for large inputs
- That is, when $n \to \infty$

How Large is This Number? (Think of Money)

4280851899489560848691

And How Large is This Number? (Think of Money)

 \blacktriangleright Number of digits \rightsquigarrow error up to 10×

- \blacktriangleright Number of digits \rightsquigarrow error up to 10×
- ▶ Number of slides \rightsquigarrow error 10^6 makes little difference

- \blacktriangleright Number of digits \rightsquigarrow error up to 10×
- \blacktriangleright Number of slides \rightsquigarrow error 10^6 makes little difference
- Each constant factor c > 0 seems to be a reasonable error for large enough n

- Number of digits \rightsquigarrow error up to $10 \times$
- ▶ Number of slides \rightsquigarrow error 10^6 makes little difference
- Each constant factor c > 0 seems to be a reasonable error for large enough n
- ▶ We shall say that $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ grows "similarly" to $g : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ if there is such constant factor *c*

Definition

Let $f, g: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be functions. Then we shall write:

Definition

Let $f, g: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be functions. Then we shall write: (i) f(n) = O(g(n)) if $\exists c > 0 \ \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \ \forall n \ge n_0 : f(n) \le c \cdot g(n)$.

Definition

Let $f, g: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be functions. Then we shall write: (i) f(n) = O(g(n)) if $\exists c > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \ge n_0 : f(n) \le c \cdot g(n)$. (ii) $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ if g(n) = O(f(n)).

Definition

Let $f, g: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be functions. Then we shall write: (i) f(n) = O(g(n)) if $\exists c > 0 \ \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \ \forall n \ge n_0 : f(n) \le c \cdot g(n)$. (ii) $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ if g(n) = O(f(n)). (iii) $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ if f(n) = O(g(n)) and g(n) = O(f(n)).

Definition

Let $f, g: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be functions. Then we shall write: (i) f(n) = O(g(n)) if $\exists c > 0 \ \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \ \forall n \ge n_0 : f(n) \le c \cdot g(n)$. (ii) $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ if g(n) = O(f(n)). (iii) $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ if f(n) = O(g(n)) and g(n) = O(f(n)). Some stronger notation:

Definition

Let $f, g: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be functions. Then we shall write: (i) f(n) = O(g(n)) if $\exists c > 0 \ \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \ \forall n \ge n_0 : f(n) \le c \cdot g(n)$. (ii) $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ if g(n) = O(f(n)). (iii) $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ if f(n) = O(g(n)) and g(n) = O(f(n)). Some stronger notation: (iv) f(n) = o(g(n)) if $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$.

Definition

Let $f, g: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be functions. Then we shall write: (i) f(n) = O(g(n)) if $\exists c > 0 \ \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \ \forall n \ge n_0 : f(n) \le c \cdot g(n)$. (ii) $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ if g(n) = O(f(n)). (iii) $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ if f(n) = O(g(n)) and g(n) = O(f(n)). Some stronger notation: (iv) f(n) = o(g(n)) if $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$.

(v) $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$ if g(n) = o(f(n)).

Definition

Let $f,g\colon \mathbb{N}\to \mathbb{N}$ be functions. Then we shall write:

(i)
$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$
 if $\exists c > 0 \ \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \ \forall n \ge n_0 : f(n) \le c \cdot g(n)$.
(ii) $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ if $g(n) = O(f(n))$.

(iii) $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ if f(n) = O(g(n)) and g(n) = O(f(n)).

Some stronger notation:

(iv)
$$f(n) = o(g(n))$$
 if $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$.
(v) $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$ if $g(n) = o(f(n))$.
(vi) $f(n) \sim g(n)$ if $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 1$.

Definition

Let $f, g: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be functions. Then we shall write:

(i)
$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$
 if $\exists c > 0 \ \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \ \forall n \ge n_0 : f(n) \le c \cdot g(n)$.
(ii) $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ if $g(n) = O(f(n))$.

(iii) $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ if f(n) = O(g(n)) and g(n) = O(f(n)).

Some stronger notation:

(iv)
$$f(n) = o(g(n))$$
 if $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$.
(v) $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$ if $g(n) = o(f(n))$.
(vi) $f(n) \sim g(n)$ if $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 1$.

Definition

Let $f, g: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be functions. Then we shall write:

(i)
$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$
 if $\exists c > 0 \ \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \ \forall n \ge n_0 : f(n) \le c \cdot g(n)$.
(ii) $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ if $g(n) = O(f(n))$.

(iii) $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ if f(n) = O(g(n)) and g(n) = O(f(n)).

Some stronger notation:

(iv)
$$f(n) = o(g(n))$$
 if $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$.
(v) $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$ if $g(n) = o(f(n))$.
(vi) $f(n) \sim g(n)$ if $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 1$.

Example

Example

► If
$$f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$$
, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$

Example

• If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$

► If
$$f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$$
, then $f(n) = O(n^4)$, but not $f(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

Example

- If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$
- ► If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^4)$, but not $f(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

Example

- If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$
- ► If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^4)$, but not $f(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

•
$$f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + O(x^3)$$
, or so

Example

- If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$
- ► If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^4)$, but not $f(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

- $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + O(x^3)$, or so
- Thus x^3 is negligible compared to x^2 , we have $x^4 = O(x^3)$, etc.

Example

- If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$
- ► If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^4)$, but not $f(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

In calculus, you used to write:

• $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + O(x^3)$, or so

► Thus x^3 is negligible compared to x^2 , we have $x^4 = O(x^3)$, etc. For us:

Example

- If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$
- ► If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^4)$, but not $f(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

In calculus, you used to write:

• $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + O(x^3)$, or so

► Thus x^3 is negligible compared to x^2 , we have $x^4 = O(x^3)$, etc. For us:

• n^2 is negligible compared to n^3 , we have $n^3 = O(n^4)$, etc.

Example

- If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$
- ► If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^4)$, but not $f(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

- $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + O(x^3)$, or so
- ► Thus x^3 is negligible compared to x^2 , we have $x^4 = O(x^3)$, etc. For us:
 - n^2 is negligible compared to n^3 , we have $n^3 = O(n^4)$, etc.
 - Reason: $n \to \infty$ instead of $x \to 0$

Example

- If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$
- ► If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^4)$, but not $f(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

In calculus, you used to write:

- $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + O(x^3)$, or so
- ► Thus x^3 is negligible compared to x^2 , we have $x^4 = O(x^3)$, etc. For us:
 - n^2 is negligible compared to n^3 , we have $n^3 = O(n^4)$, etc.
 - Reason: $n \to \infty$ instead of $x \to 0$

Two important properties of Θ -notation:

Example

- If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$
- ► If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^4)$, but not $f(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

In calculus, you used to write:

- $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + O(x^3)$, or so
- ► Thus x^3 is negligible compared to x^2 , we have $x^4 = O(x^3)$, etc. For us:
 - n^2 is negligible compared to n^3 , we have $n^3 = O(n^4)$, etc.
 - Reason: $n \to \infty$ instead of $x \to 0$

Two important properties of Θ -notation:

▶ If
$$f_1(n) = \Theta(f_2(n))$$
 and $g_1(n) = \Theta(g_2(n))$, then $f_1(n) + g_1(n) = \Theta(f_2(n) + g_2(n))$

Example

- If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^3)$ and $f(n) = \Theta(n^3)$
- ► If $f(n) = 2n^3 + n^2 + 10$, then $f(n) = O(n^4)$, but not $f(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

In calculus, you used to write:

• $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + O(x^3)$, or so

► Thus x^3 is negligible compared to x^2 , we have $x^4 = O(x^3)$, etc. For us:

- n^2 is negligible compared to n^3 , we have $n^3 = O(n^4)$, etc.
- Reason: $n \to \infty$ instead of $x \to 0$

Two important properties of Θ -notation:

▶ If
$$f_1(n) = \Theta(f_2(n))$$
 and $g_1(n) = \Theta(g_2(n))$, then $f_1(n) + g_1(n) = \Theta(f_2(n) + g_2(n))$

▶ If
$$f_1(n) = \Theta(f_2(n))$$
 and $g_1(n) = \Theta(g_2(n))$, then $f_1(n) \cdot g_1(n) = \Theta(f_2(n) \cdot g_2(n))$

Insertion Sort: Worst-Case Time Complexity

Algorithm:
Algorithm:

Algorithm:

Input : Integer $n \ge 0$, array $a = \langle a[1] \dots, a[n] \rangle$ of elements of (S, \preceq) **Behaviour**: Sorts *a* in increasing order

• Let T(n) be the worst-case time complexity of insertion sort

Algorithm:

- Let T(n) be the worst-case time complexity of insertion sort
- The **for** loop executes $\leq n$ times on each input

Algorithm:

- Let T(n) be the worst-case time complexity of insertion sort
- The **for** loop executes $\leq n$ times on each input
- The while loop executes $\leq n$ times for each *i*

Algorithm:

- Let T(n) be the worst-case time complexity of insertion sort
- The **for** loop executes $\leq n$ times on each input
- The while loop executes $\leq n$ times for each *i*
- Hence, $T(n) = O(n^2)$

Algorithm:

```
for i \leftarrow 2 to n do

\begin{vmatrix} \text{key} \leftarrow a[i]; \\ j \leftarrow i; \\ \text{while } j \ge 2 \text{ and } a[j-1] \succ \text{key do} \\ & | A[j] \leftarrow A[j-1]; \\ & j \leftarrow j-1; \\ \text{end} \\ & A[j] \leftarrow \text{key} \\ \text{end} \\ \end{vmatrix}
```

- Let T(n) be the worst-case time complexity of insertion sort
- The **for** loop executes $\leq n$ times on each input
- The **while** loop executes $\leq n$ times for each *i*
- Hence, $T(n) = O(n^2)$
- Considering inputs sorted in decreasing order: $T(n) = \Omega(n^2)$

Algorithm:

```
for i \leftarrow 2 to n do

\begin{vmatrix} \text{key} \leftarrow a[i]; \\ j \leftarrow i; \\ \text{while } j \ge 2 \text{ and } a[j-1] \succ \text{key do} \\ & | A[j] \leftarrow A[j-1]; \\ & j \leftarrow j-1; \\ \text{end} \\ & A[j] \leftarrow \text{key} \\ \text{end} \\ \end{vmatrix}
```

- Let T(n) be the worst-case time complexity of insertion sort
- The **for** loop executes $\leq n$ times on each input
- The **while** loop executes $\leq n$ times for each *i*
- Hence, $T(n) = O(n^2)$
- Considering inputs sorted in decreasing order: $T(n) = \Omega(n^2)$
- ► $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

Algorithm:

Algorithm: Input : Integer $n \ge 0$ Output: n^n $k \leftarrow 1$; for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do $\mid k \leftarrow k \cdot n$; end return k;

• Worst-case time complexity: $\Theta(n)$?

- Worst-case time complexity: $\Theta(n)$?
- $n^n = 2^{n \log n}$ we need at least $n \log n$ bits to store n^n

- Worst-case time complexity: $\Theta(n)$?
- ▶ $n^n = 2^{n \log n}$ we need at least $n \log n$ bits to store n^n
- At least $n \log n$ bit operations, and this is not $\Theta(n)$

- Worst-case time complexity: $\Theta(n)$?
- $n^n = 2^{n \log n}$ we need at least $n \log n$ bits to store n^n
- At least $n \log n$ bit operations, and this is not $\Theta(n)$
- Even worse if we take log n as the size of the input