

Recall: Informal Defn.

$$f(n) = \mathcal{O}(g(n)) \text{ if}$$

$$f(n) = \text{const.} \cdot g(n) + h(n)$$

← lower order terms

where $\frac{h(n)}{g(n)} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

Equivalently

$$\frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \rightarrow \text{const.} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

← Positive real no.

Ex. $2n^2 + 3n + 5 = \mathcal{O}(n^2)$

Ex. $10 \cdot n^{7/3} + n^{5/2} + 1 = \mathcal{O}(n^{5/2})$

Ex. $an^2 + bn + c = \mathcal{O}(n^2)$

The Asymptotic Run Times of The Sorting Algorithms.

	<u>Best</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Worst</u>
<u>Selection</u>	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
<u>Bubble</u>	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
<u>Insertion</u>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$

consider 4 algorithms A, B, C, D
(solving the same problem) with worst
case costs

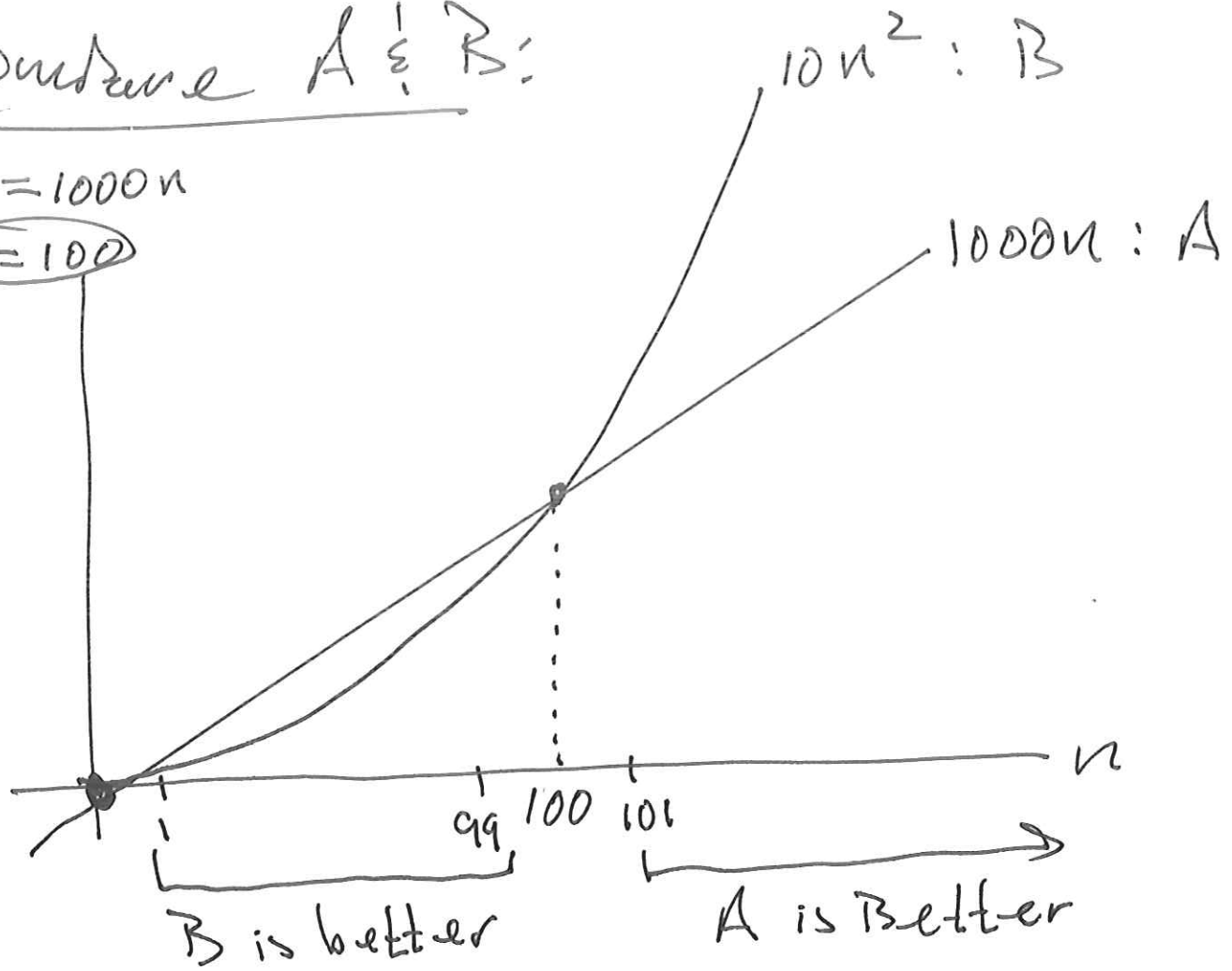
	<u># Basic ops</u>	<u>Asymp. Run Time</u>
A:	$1000n$	$\Theta(n)$
B:	$10n^2$	$\Theta(n^2)$
C:	n^2	$\Theta(n^2)$
D:	$n^2 + 100n + 1000$	$\Theta(n^2)$

Compare C & D: The lower order terms $100n$, 1000 are negligible compared to n^2 for large n .

compare B & C: we can equalize these by running B on a faster machine,

Compare A & B:

$10n^2 = 1000n$
 $n = 100$



Ex.A: $12n\sqrt{n}$ Basic ops $\Theta(n^{3/2})$ B: $3n^2$ Basic ops $\Theta(n^2)$

Find Crossover PT.

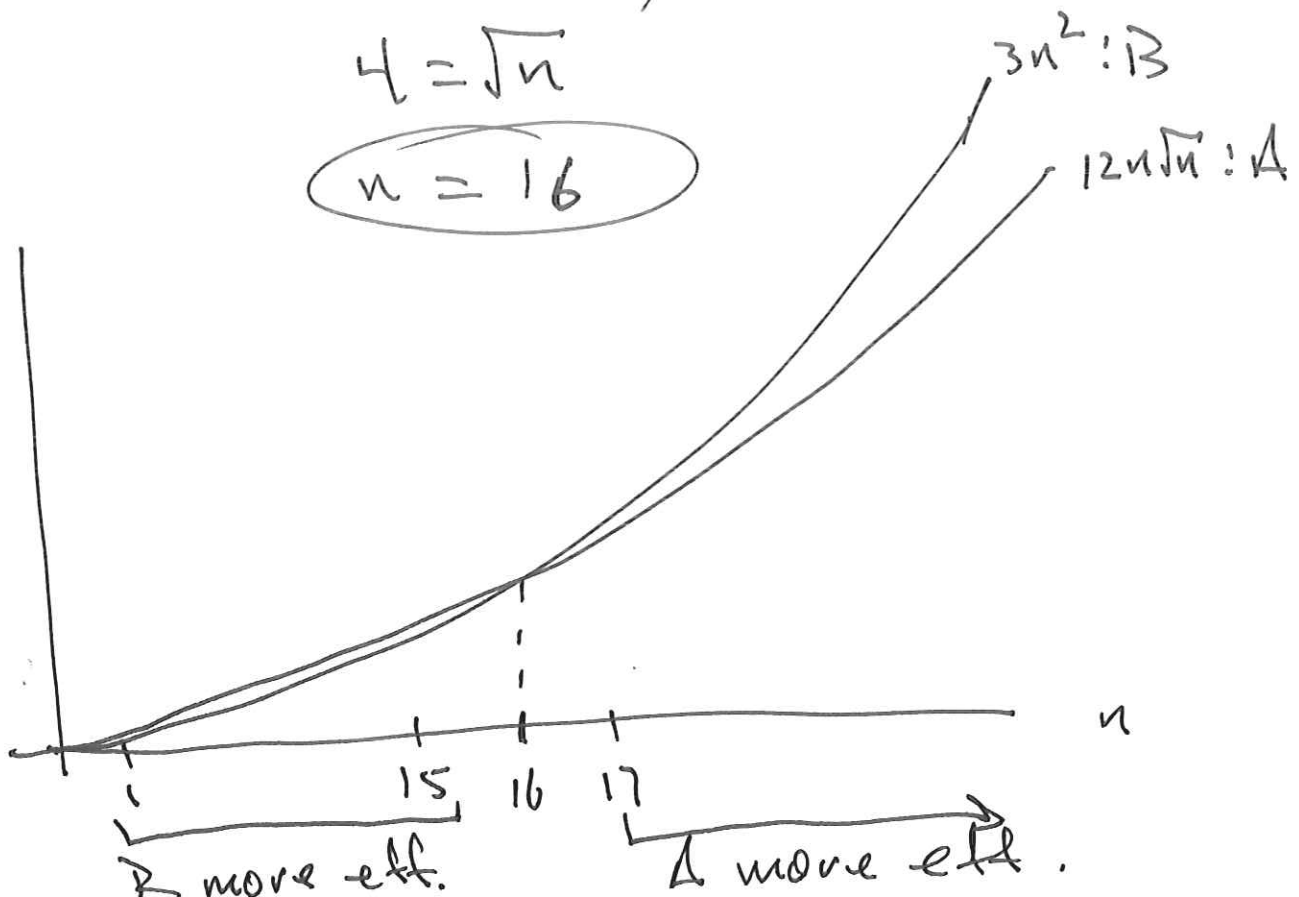
$$12n\sqrt{n} = 3n^2$$

$$4\cancel{n}\sqrt{n} = \cancel{n} \cdot n$$

$$4\cancel{\sqrt{n}} = n = \cancel{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \sqrt{n}$$

$$4 = \sqrt{n}$$

$$n = 16$$



Binary Search

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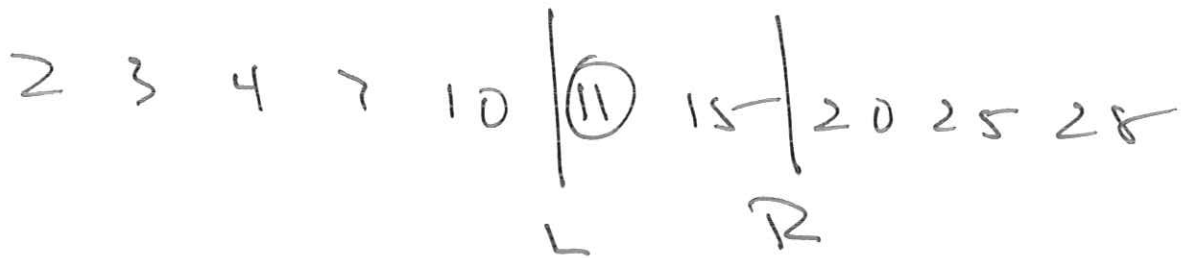
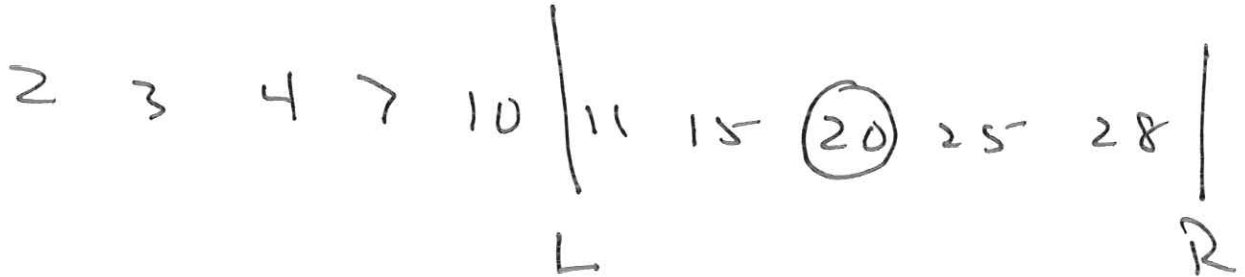
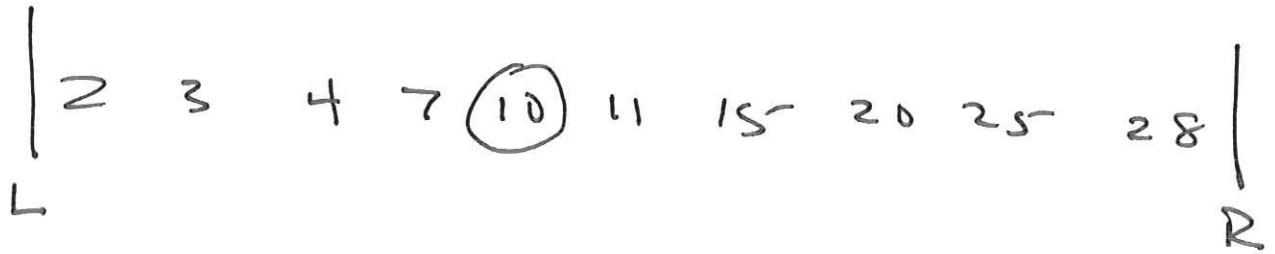
As before

Input: $n \geq 1$

a_1, \dots, a_n } must be sorted
target

Output: the index i for which
 $a_i == \text{target}$ or 0 if no
such i exists.

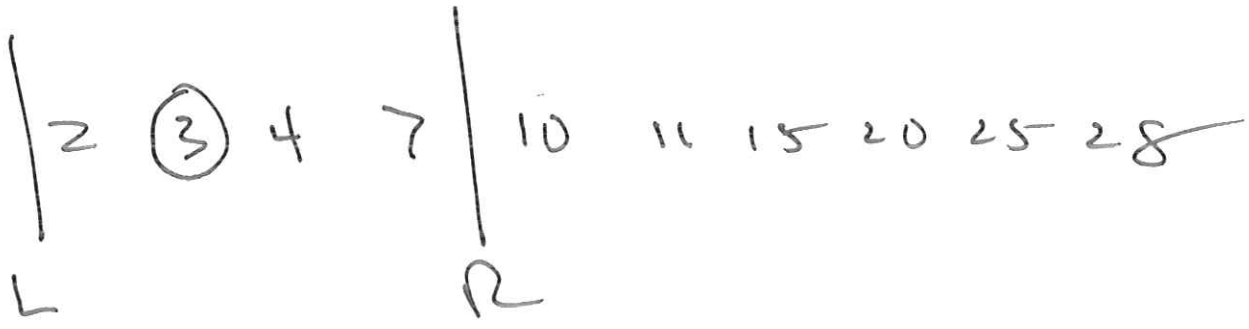
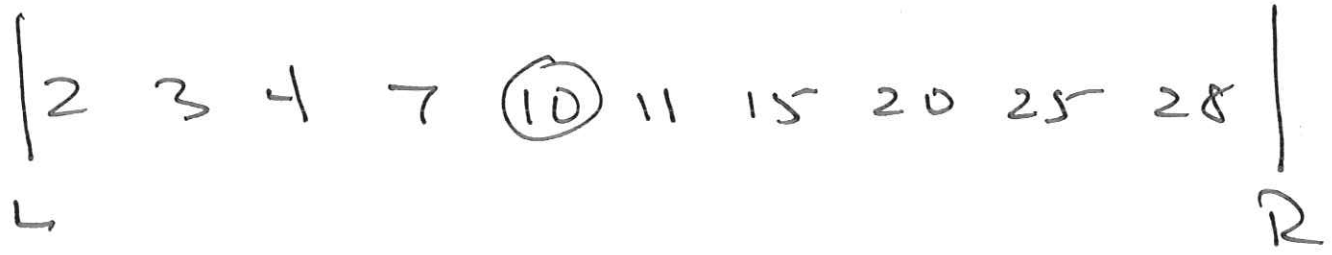
Ex. $n = 10$ target = 11



return 6

comparisons = 3

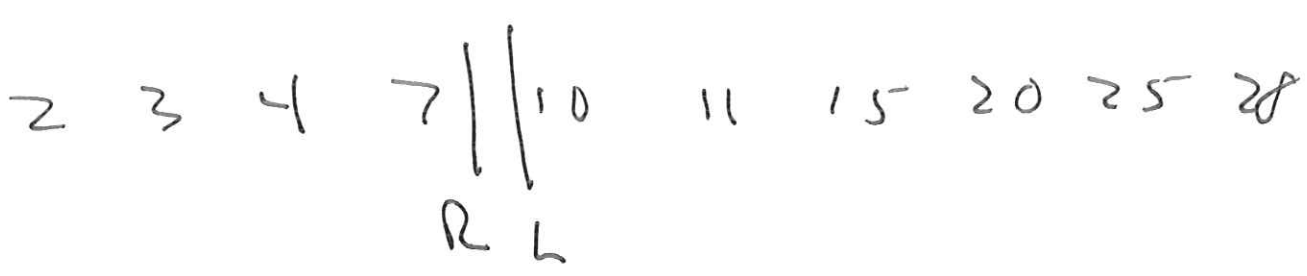
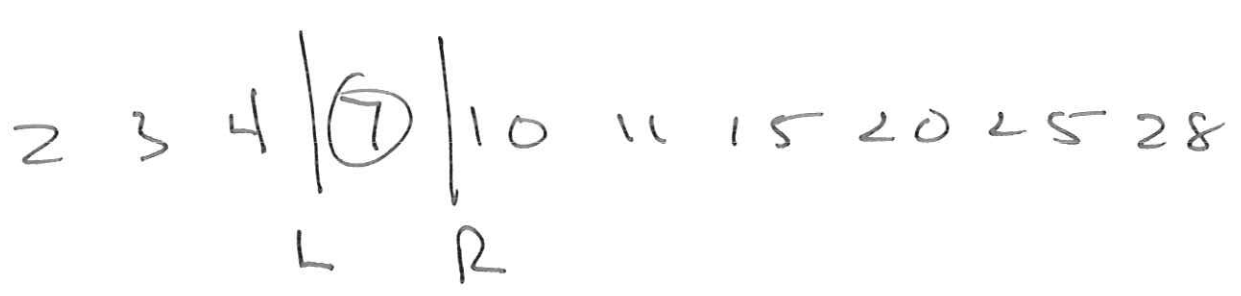
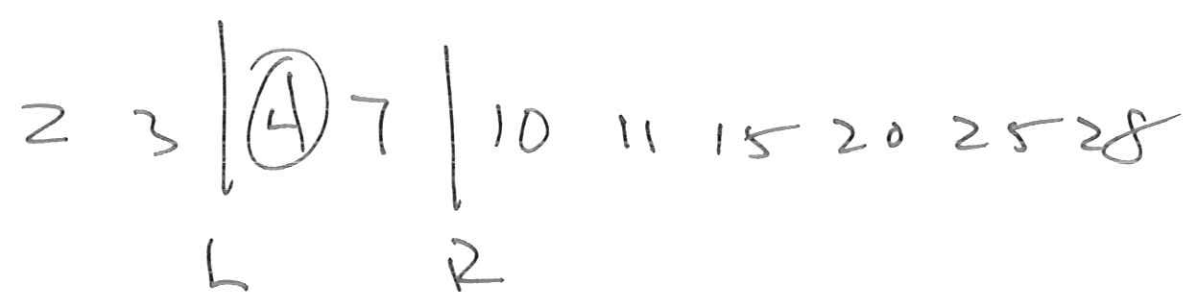
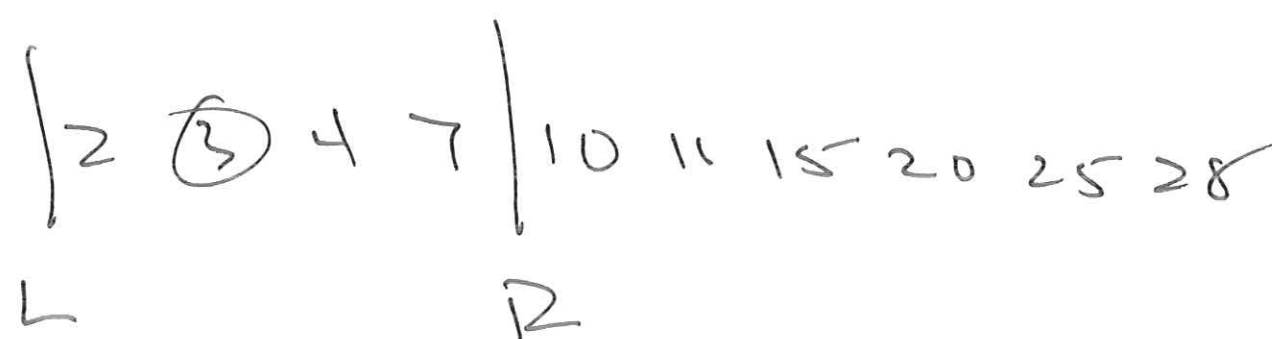
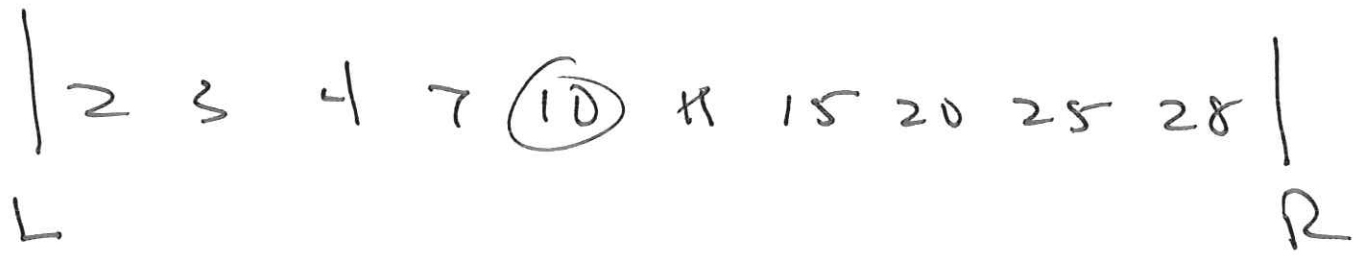
Ex. Same list, target 3



return 2

comp = 2

Ex. Same list, target = 8



return 0
 # comp = 4

if cond₁
[stmt

else

[if cond₂
[stmt

else

[if cond₃
[stmt

else

[stmt

if cond₁

stmt

else if cond₂

stmt

else if cond₃

stmt

else

stmt

Binary Search

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- 1.) $L = 1$
- 2.) $R = n$
- 3.) $found = false$
- 4.) while $L \leq R$ and not found
- 5.) $m = \left\lfloor \frac{L+R}{2} \right\rfloor$
- 6.) if $target == a_m$
- 7.) $found = true$
- 8.) else if $target < a_m$
- 9.) $R = m - 1$
- 10.) else
- 11.) $L = m + 1$
- 12.) if not found
- 13.) $m = 0$
- 14.) Print m
- 15.) stop

Defn

Let x be a real number. The

floor of x is:

$\lfloor x \rfloor =$ greatest integer less than
or equal to x

(i.e. the integer part of x)

The ceiling of x is:

$\lceil x \rceil =$ least integer greater than
or equal to x .