

# Asymptotic Notation

## Lecture 2

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# Topic: Problem of the Day

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## Problem of the Day

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The *knapsack problem* is as follows: given a set of integers  $S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ , and a given target number  $T$ , find a subset of  $S$  which adds up exactly to  $T$ . For example, within  $S = \{1, 2, 5, 9, 10\}$  there is a subset which adds up to  $T = 22$  but not  $T = 23$ .

Find counterexamples to each of the following algorithms for the knapsack problem. That is, give an  $S$  and  $T$  such that the subset is selected using the algorithm does not leave the knapsack completely full, even though such a solution exists.

## Solution

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- Put the elements of  $S$  in the knapsack in left to right order if they fit, i.e. the first-fit algorithm?
- Put the elements of  $S$  in the knapsack from smallest to largest, i.e. the best-fit algorithm?
- Put the elements of  $S$  in the knapsack from largest to smallest?

**Questions?**

# Topic: Algorithmic Time Complexity

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# The RAM Model of Computation

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Algorithms are an important and durable part of computer science because they can be studied in a machine/language independent way.

This is because we use the **RAM model of computation** for all our analysis.

- Each “simple” operation (+, -, =, if, call) takes 1 step.
- Loops and subroutine calls are *not* simple operations. They depend upon the size of the data and the contents of a subroutine. “Sort” is not a single step operation.

- Each memory access takes exactly 1 step.

We measure the run time of an algorithm by counting the number of steps.

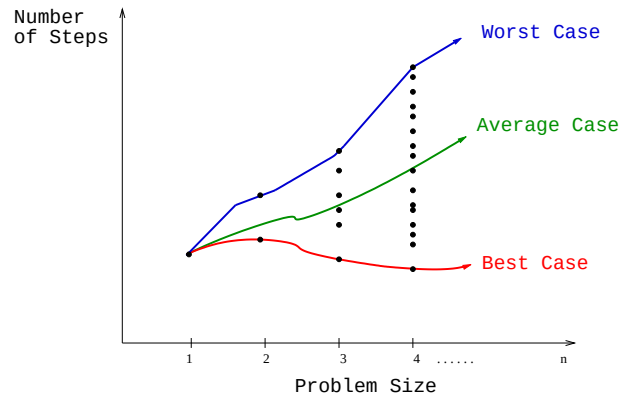
This model is useful and accurate in the same sense as the flat-earth model (which *is* useful)!



# Worst-Case Complexity

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The *worst case complexity* of an algorithm is the function defined by the maximum number of steps taken on any instance of size  $n$ .



# Best-Case and Average-Case Complexity

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The *best case complexity* of an algorithm is the function defined by the **minimum** number of steps taken on any instance of size  $n$ .

The *average-case complexity* of the algorithm is the function defined by an **average** number of steps taken on any instance of size  $n$ .

Each of these complexities defines a numerical function: time vs. size!

# Our Position on Complexity Analysis

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What would the reasoning be on buying a lottery ticket on the basis of best, worst, and average-case complexity?

Generally speaking, we will use the worst-case complexity as our preferred measure of algorithm efficiency.

Worst-case analysis is generally easy to do, and “usually” reflects the average case. **Assume I am asking for worst-case analysis unless otherwise specified!**

Randomized algorithms are of growing importance, and require an average-case type analysis to show off their merits.

**Questions?**

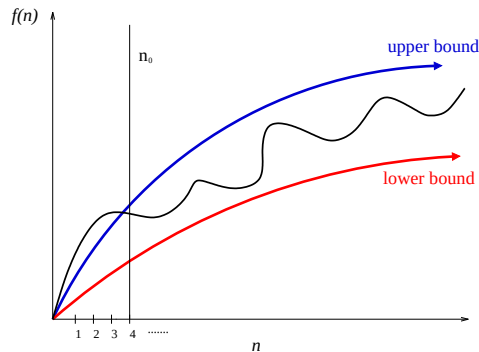
# Topic: The Big Oh Notation

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# Exact Analysis is Hard!

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Best, worst, and average case are difficult to deal with because the *precise* function details are very complicated:



It is easier to talk about *upper and lower bounds* of the function. Asymptotic notation ( $O$ ,  $\Theta$ ,  $\Omega$ ) are as well as we can practically deal with complexity functions.

# Names of Bounding Functions

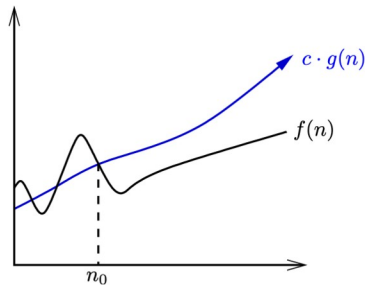
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- $g(n) = O(f(n))$  means  $C \times f(n)$  is an *upper bound* on  $g(n)$ .
- $g(n) = \Omega(f(n))$  means  $C \times f(n)$  is a *lower bound* on  $g(n)$ .
- $g(n) = \Theta(f(n))$  means  $C_1 \times f(n)$  is an upper bound on  $g(n)$  and  $C_2 \times f(n)$  is a lower bound on  $g(n)$ .

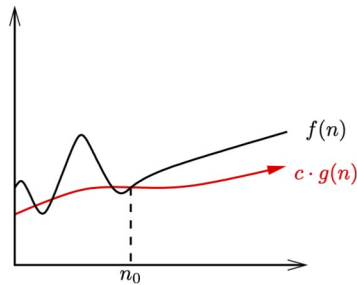
$C$ ,  $C_1$ , and  $C_2$  are all constants independent of  $n$ .

# $O$ , $\Omega$ , and $\Theta$

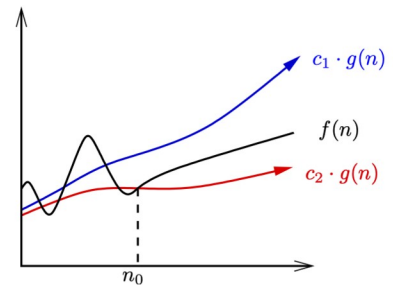
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(a)



(b)



(c)

The definitions imply a constant  $n_0$  *beyond which* they are satisfied. We do not care about small values of  $n$ .



## Formal Definitions

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- $f(n) = O(g(n))$  if there are positive constants  $n_0$  and  $C$  such that to the right of  $n_0$ , the value of  $f(n)$  always lies on or below  $C \cdot g(n)$
- $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$  if there are positive constants  $n_0$  and  $C$  such that to the right of  $n_0$ , the value of  $f(n)$  always lies on or above  $C \cdot g(n)$
- $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$  if there exist positive constants  $n_0$ ,  $C_1$ , and  $C_2$  such that to the right of  $n_0$ , the value of  $f(n)$  always lies between  $C_1 \cdot g(n)$  and  $C_2 \cdot g(n)$  inclusive.

**Questions?**

# Topic: Working with the Big Oh

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## Big Oh Examples

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$3n^2 - 100n + 6 = O(n^2)$  because  $3n^2 > 3n^2 - 100n + 6$

$3n^2 - 100n + 6 = O(n^3)$  because  $.01n^3 > 3n^2 - 100n + 6$

$3n^2 - 100n + 6 \notin O(n)$  because  $c \cdot n < 3n^2$  when  $n > c$

Think of the equality as meaning *in the set of functions*.

## Big Omega Examples

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$3n^2 - 100n + 6 = \Omega(n^2)$  because  $2.99n < 3n^2 - 100n + 6$

$3n^2 - 100n + 6 \neq \Omega(n^3)$  because  $3n^2 - 100n + 6 < n^3$

$3n^2 - 100n + 6 = \Omega(n)$  because  $10^{10}n < 3n^2 - 100n + 6$

## Big Theta Examples

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$3n^2 - 100n + 6 = \Theta(n^2)$  because  $O$  and  $\Omega$

$3n^2 - 100n + 6 \neq \Theta(n^3)$  because  $O$  only

$3n^2 - 100n + 6 \neq \Theta(n)$  because  $\Omega$  only

## Big Oh Addition/Subtraction

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Suppose  $f(n) = O(n^2)$  and  $g(n) = O(n^2)$ .

- What do we know about  $g^0(n) = f(n) + g(n)$ ? Adding the bounding constants shows  $g^0(n) = O(n^2)$ .
- What do we know about  $g^{00}(n) = f(n) - |g(n)|$ ? Since the bounding constants don't necessarily cancel,  $g^{00}(n) = O(n^2)$

We know nothing about the lower bounds on  $g^0$  and  $g^{00}$  because we know nothing about lower bounds on  $f$  and  $g$ .

**Questions?**