

reading: just browse number rep: understand  
main theorem

CSC165 fall 2017

begin algorithm analysis

Danny Heap

[csc16517f@cs.toronto.edu](mailto:csc16517f@cs.toronto.edu)

BA4270 (behind elevators)

Web page:

[http://www.teach.cs.toronto.edu/~heap/165/F17/  
416-978-5899](http://www.teach.cs.toronto.edu/~heap/165/F17/416-978-5899)

Using Course notes: more Induction

# Outline

notes



time resource — really care

How much time does this take?

measure versus  
"wall clock"

```
def f(list_):  
    for i in list_:  
        print(i)
```

available

depends (linearly) on  
depend on processor  
depend on language  
Size of each i

$\text{len}(\text{list}_) = n$

depends on print function  
independent of  $n$   
Ram



# assumptions, assumptions...

- ▶ “steps” — independent of input size  
 $x > y$      $x * y$      $\text{len}(s)$   
 $a = 15$     constant — often 1
- ▶ ignore constant factors  
Comparison up to constant factor
- ▶ ignore “noise” for small input → near size 0

We care about growth rate of time consumption

# formalizing assumptions

express run time as function  
 $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$

- ▶  $f$  absolutely dominates  $g$

Let  $f, g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, f(n) \geq g(n)$

- ▶  $f$  dominates  $g$  up to a constant factor

Let  $f, g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+, \exists c \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, cf(n) \geq g(n)$   
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} f(n) = 10n \\ g(n) = 157n \end{array} \right\} c = 15.7$

- ▶  $f$  eventually dominates  $g$  up to a constant factor

Let  $f, g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+, \exists c \in \mathbb{R}^+, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow cf(n) \geq g(n)$

What should domain and range of  $f, g$  be?

$f(n) = 10n + 13,000,000$   
 $g(n) = 157n + 13,000,000$



# big-Oh, big-Omega, big-Theta

... and you're started on the Greek alphabet...  $\theta \theta \theta \cdot O$  - not  $\theta$  !!!

"g is big-Oh",  $g \in O(f) : g \in \{h: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \mid \exists c, n_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow h(n) \leq c f(n)\}$

"g is big Omega of f"

$g \in \Omega(f) : g \in \{h: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \mid \exists c, n_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow h(n) \geq c f(n)\}$

"g is big-Theta of f"

$g \in \Theta(f) : g \in \{h: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \mid \exists c_1, c_2, n_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow h(n) \geq c_1 f(n) \wedge h(n) \leq c_2 f(n)\}$



# big-Oh hierarchy

$\log_a n$  versus  $\log_b n$  (logarithmic)

$n^a$  versus  $n^b$  (polynomial)

$a^n$  versus  $b^n$  (exponential)

$\log_a n$  versus  $n^a$

$n^a$  versus  $b^n$

explore!

$$\begin{aligned} 10^{\log x} &= x = 2^{\lg x} \\ \Rightarrow \log_{10} x &= \log_{10} 2 \cdot \lg x \\ \frac{\log_{10} x}{\log_{10} 2} &= \lg x \end{aligned}$$

