

reading: just browse number rep: understand
main theorem

CSC165 fall 2017

begin algorithm analysis

Danny Heap

csc16517f@cs.toronto.edu

BA4270 (behind elevators)

Web page:

<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?

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

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

measure versus
"wall clock"

available

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

depends on print function
independent of n
Ram



assumptions, assumptions...

- ▶ “steps”
 - $x > y$
 - $a = 15$
- ▶ 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

sumptions
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 - $f(n) = 10n \quad |c=15.7$

Let $f, g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $cf(n) \geq g(n)$ \Rightarrow $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(n)}{f(n)} = 15$

- ▶ f eventually dominates g up to a constant factor

- ▶ f eventually dominates g up to a constant factor
 $\text{Let } f, g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+, \exists c \in \mathbb{R}^+, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow c f(n) \geq g(n)$

What should domain and range of f, g be?

$$f(n) = 10n + \cancel{13,000,000}$$
$$g(n) = 157n + 13,000,000$$

big-Oh, big-Omega, big-Theta

... and you're started on the Greek alphabet... $\theta \theta \theta \cdot O_{-n} \not= \theta !!!$

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

" 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 "

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



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!

$$\begin{aligned}10^{\log x} &= x = 2^{\log_2 x} \\ \Rightarrow \log_{10} x &= \log_2 \cdot \log_2 x \\ \frac{\log_{10} x}{\log_2} &= \log_2 x\end{aligned}$$