

### **ITMO UNIVERSITY**

### How to Win Coding Competitions: Secrets of Champions

## Week 2: Computational complexity. Linear data structures Lecture 3: Vector

Pavel Krotkov Saint Petersburg 2016



Let's define operations we need for this data structure.

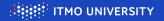




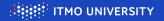
inserting an element to the end of vector



- inserting an element to the end of vector
- removing an element from the end of vector



- inserting an element to the end of vector
- removing an element from the end of vector
- accessing an element by its index



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All other operations can be performed in linear time.



All elements are stored in some array.

▶ 0-th element of vector corresponds to 0-th element of array



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► etc.



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Example

vector of 3 elements

 3
 6
 2



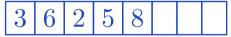
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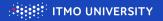
   3
   6
   2
- vector of 5 elements





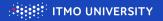
Inserting elements

# Almost always inserting an element is very simple. $3 \ 6 \ 2 \rightarrow 3 \ 6 \ 2 \ 5$



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Special case: vector size is equal to array size.



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$$3 6 2 \longrightarrow 3 6 2 5$$

Special case: vector size is equal to array size.

Let's allocate array of doubled size, copy all elements and insert new element.

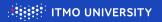
$$3 \ 6 \ 2 \ 5 \longrightarrow 3 \ 6 \ 2 \ 5 \ 8$$



Complexity analysis



- accessing an element always takes O(1) operations
  - just accessing corresponding element of array



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  - just decreasing current size of vector



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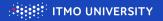
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  - we'll call such operations long insert operations



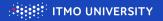
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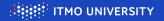
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  - for sizes of vector  $1, 2, \ldots, 2^{\lfloor \log_2 k \rfloor}$



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- ► total time of these insert operations is  $O(1+2+\ldots+2^{\lfloor log_2k \rfloor}) = O(2 \times 2^{\lfloor log_2k \rfloor}) = O(k)$
- that means that *amortized* complexity of every insert operation is O(1)



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- let's decrease size of array if we have less then  $\frac{1}{3}$  of elements in use
- ► it can be proved that even in this case *amortized* complexity of all operations is O(1)



Thank you for your attention!