

ITMO UNIVERSITY

How to Win Coding Competitions: Secrets of Champions

Week 2: Computational complexity. Linear data structures Lecture 1: Big O notation. Computational complexity

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f is bounded *above* and *below* by g asymptotically





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 Ω and Ω



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 $f(x) = \Theta(g(x)) \Leftrightarrow egin{cases} f(x) = O(g(x)) \ f(x) = \Omega(g(x)) \end{cases}$

O and Ω









Let
$$f_1(x) = O(g_1(x))$$
 and $f_2(x) = O(g_2(x))$.

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Examples





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Examples

 $\blacktriangleright \log_2 x = O(x)$





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- ► $\log_2 x = O(x)$
- $3 \times x^2 5 \times x + 7 = \Theta(x^2)$





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Examples

- ► $\log_2 x = O(x)$
- $3 \times x^2 5 \times x + 7 = \Theta(x^2)$
- $\bullet x \times (\ln x + \ln \ln x) \times \ln \ln x = O(x \times \ln x \times \ln \ln x)$



```
Consider a program

j = 1

for i = 1 to n

j = j \times i
```



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Asymptotical complexity of this program is O(n).



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More complicated case
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  for i = 1 to n
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    print j
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for i = 1 to n

for j = 1 to i

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This cycle performs \frac{n \times (n+1)}{2} iterations. Every iteration takes constant amount of

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More complicated case j = 1for i = 1 to n for j = 1 to i print j This cycle performs $\frac{n \times (n+1)}{2}$ iterations. Every iteration takes constant amount of operations.

Asymptotical complexity of this program is $O(n^2)$. Constant doesn't matter when we are talking about asymptotical complexity.





complexity	n = 10	<i>n</i> = 20	n = 100	$n = 10^4$	$n = 10^{5}$	$n = 10^{8}$
<i>O</i> (<i>n</i> !)	$pprox 3 imes 10^5$	$pprox 2 imes 10^{18}$	$> 10^{20}$	$> 10^{20}$	$> 10^{20}$	$> 10^{20}$
$O(2^{n})$	1024	$pprox 10^{6}$	$> 10^{20}$	$> 10^{20}$	$> 10^{20}$	$> 10^{20}$
$O(n^2)$	100	400	10 ⁴	10 ⁸	10 ¹⁰	10^{16}
$O(n imes \log_2 n)$	pprox 30	pprox 100	pprox 700	$pprox 3 imes 10^5$	$pprox 2 imes 10^{6}$	$pprox 3 imes 10^9$



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You can suppose that average amount of operations per second CPU can perform is $\approx 3 \times 10^8$. That is precise enough to check if yor program will pass Time Limit.



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Thank you for your attention!