Algorithms and Data Structures

A8. Runtime Analysis: Asymptotic Notation

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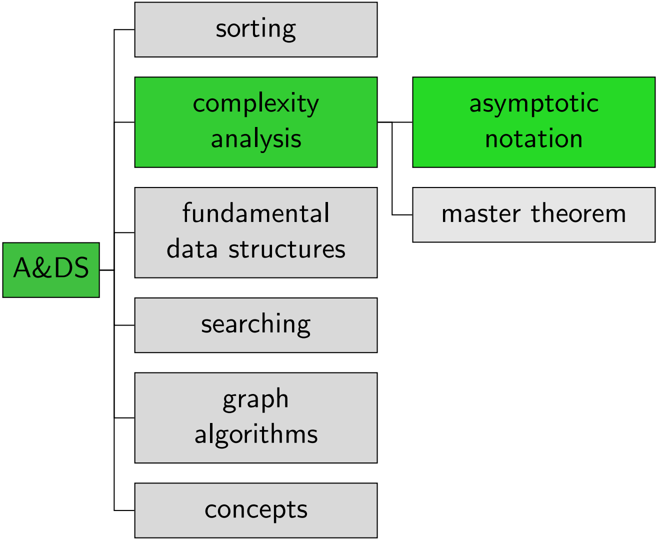
March 13, 2024

A8.1 Asymptotic Notation

Content of the Course



Result for Merge Sort

"The running time of merge sort grows asymptotically as fast as $n \log_2 n$."

Theorem

Bottom-up merge sort has linearithmic running time, i.e. there are constants $c, c', n_0 > 0$, such that for all $n \geq n_0$: $cn \log_2 n \leq T(n) \leq c' n \log_2 n$.

- When determining the bounds, we ignored lower-order terms (constant and n) or let them disappear.
- We were not interested in the exact values of the constants but were satisfied if there exist some suitable constants.
- The running time for small n is not that important.

Previous Results

Theorem

The merge step has linear running time, i.e., there are constants $c, c', n_0 > 0$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$: $cn \leq T(n) \leq c'n$.

Theorem

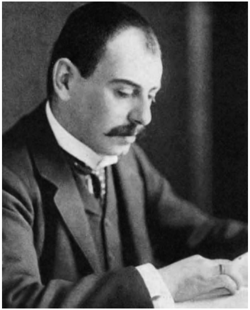
Merge sort has linearithmic running time, i.e. there are constants $c, c', n_0 > 0$, such that for all $n \geq n_0$: $cn \log_2 n \leq T(n) \leq c'n \log_2 n$.

Theorem

Selection sort has quadratic running time, i.e., there are constants $c > 0, c' > 0, n_0 > 0$ such that for $n \geq n_0$: $cn^2 \leq T(n) \leq c'n^2$.

Can't we write this more compactly?

Asymptotic Notation/Landau-Bachmann Notation



Edmund Landau

- German mathematician (1877–1938)
- analytic number theory
- no friend of applied mathematics

Neutral term: Asymptotic notation
German: Landau notation
Internationally: Bachmann–Landau notation also after Paul Gustav Heinrich Bachmann (German mathematician)

Symbol Theta

Definition

For a function $g : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}$, we denote by $\Theta(g)$ the set of all functions $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}$ that grow asymptotically as fast as g:

$$\Theta(g) = \{f \mid \exists c > 0 \; \exists c' > 0 \; \exists n_0 > 0 \; \forall n \geq n_0 : c \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c' \cdot g(n)\}$$

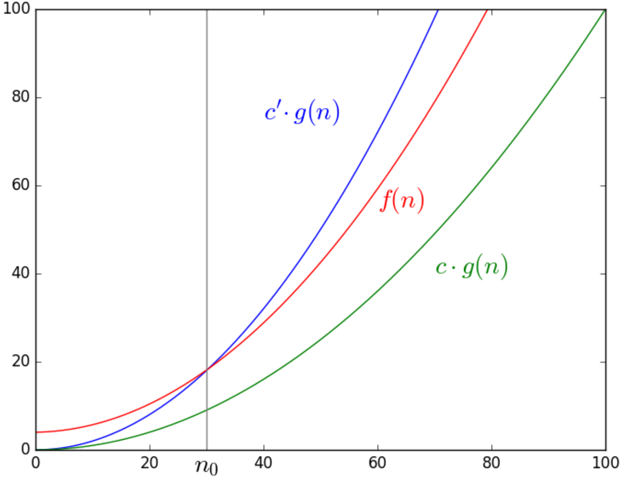
"The running time of merge sort is in $\Theta(n \log_2 n)$."
"$f \in \Theta(n^2)$ with $f(n) = 3n^2 + 5n + 39$"

or by convention (abusing notation/terminology) also

"The running time of merge sort is $\Theta(n \log_2 n)$."
"$3n^2 + 5n + 39 = \Theta(n^2)$"

Symbol Theta: Illustration

$$f \in \Theta(g)$$



Jupyter Notebook (with Exercises)

Jupyter notebook: `asymptotic_notation.ipynb`

More Symbols for Asymptotic Growth

- "f grows no faster than g."

$$O(g) = \{f \mid \exists c > 0 \ \exists n_0 > 0 \ \forall n \geq n_0 : f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)\}$$

- O for "Ordnung" (order) of the function.
- "f grows at least as fast as g."

$$\Omega(g) = \{f \mid \exists c > 0 \ \exists n_0 > 0 \ \forall n \geq n_0 : c \cdot g(n) \leq f(n)\}$$

- $\Theta(g) = O(g) \cap \Omega(g)$
- $f \in \Omega(g)$ if and only if $g \in O(f)$.
- In computer science, we are often only interested in an upper bound on the growth of the running time: O instead of Θ

Pronunciation: Θ: Theta, Ω: Omega, O: Oh

Less Frequently needed Symbols

- "f grows slower than g."

$$o(g) = \{f \mid \forall c > 0 \ \exists n_0 > 0 \ \forall n \geq n_0 : f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)\}$$

- "f grows faster than g."

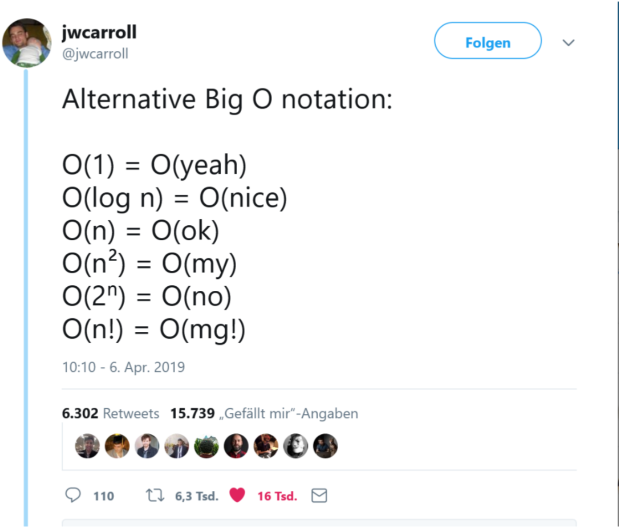
$$\omega(g) = \{f \mid \forall c > 0 \ \exists n_0 > 0 \ \forall n \geq n_0 : c \cdot g(n) \leq f(n)\}$$

Pronunciation: ω: little-omega

Some Relevant Classes of Functions

In increasing order (except for the general n^k):

g	growth
1	constant
$\log n$	logarithmic
n	linear
$n \log n$	linearithmic
n^2	quadratic
n^3	cubic
n^k	polynomial (constant k)
2^n	exponential


jwcarroll
@jwcarroll
Folgen
Alternative Big O notation:
O(1) = O(yeah)
O(log n) = O(nice)
O(n) = O(ok)
O(n²) = O(my)
O(2ⁿ) = O(no)
O(n!) = O(mg!)
10:10 - 6. Apr. 2019
6.302 Retweets 15.739 „Gefällt mir"-Angaben
110
6,3 Tsd.
16 Tsd.

A8.2 Rules

Examples for Θ

- In the analysis, only the highest-order term (= fastest-growing summand) of a function is relevant.
- Examples:
  - $f_1(n) = 5n^2 + 3n - 9 \in \Theta(n^2)$
  - $f_2(n) = 3n \log_2 n + 2n^2 \in \Theta(n^2)$
  - $f_3(n) = 9n \log_2 n + n + 17 \in \Theta(n \log n)$
  - $f_4(n) = 8 \in \Theta(1)$

Examples for Big-O

- In the analysis, only the highest-order term (= fastest-growing summand) of a function is relevant.
- Examples:
  - $f_1(n) = 8n^2 - 3n - 9 \ \in O(n^2)$
  - $f_2(n) = n^3 - 3n \log_2 n \ \in O(n^3)$
  - $f_3(n) = 3n \log_2 n + 1000n + 10^{200} \ \in O(n \log n)$
- Why is this the case?

Connections

It holds that:

- $O(1) \subset O(\log n) \subset O(n) \subset O(n \log n) \subset O(n^k) \subset O(2^n)$ (for $k \geq 2$)
- $O(n^{k_1}) \subset O(n^{k_2})$ for $k_1 < k_2$
  e.g. $O(n^2) \subset O(n^3)$

Calculation Rules

- Product
  $f_1 \in O(g_1)$ and $f_2 \in O(g_2) \Rightarrow f_1 f_2 \in O(g_1 g_2)$
- Sum
  $f_1 \in O(g_1)$ and $f_2 \in O(g_2) \Rightarrow f_1 + f_2 \in O(g_1 + g_2)$
- Multiplication with a constant
  $k > 0$ and $f \in O(g) \Rightarrow kf \in O(g)$
  $k > 0 \Rightarrow O(kg) = O(g)$

Reason for Sufficiency of Highest-order Term

Example: $5n^3 + 2n \in O(n^3)$

- Due to rule for multiplication with a constant:
  - $5n^3 \in O(n^3)$
  - $2n \in O(n)$
- Because of $2n \in O(n)$ and $O(n) \subset O(n^3)$:
  - $2n \in O(n^3)$
- Sum rule:
  - $5n^3 + 2n \in O(n^3 + n^3)$
- Multiplication with a constant (for a class):
  - $5n^3 + 2n \in O(n^3)$

A8.3 Summary

Summary

- With asymptotic notation, we refer to classes of functions that grow no faster/no slower/... than a function g.
  - $O(g)$: Growth no faster than g.
  - $\Theta(g)$: Growth asymptotically as fast as g.