SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

19ITB201 – DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

II YEAR IV SEM

UNIT-I-Introduction

TOPIC: Mathematical Analysis for Non Recursive Algorithm

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MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS FOR NON RECURSIVE ALGORITHM

Subject :Design and Analysis of Algorithm

Unit :I

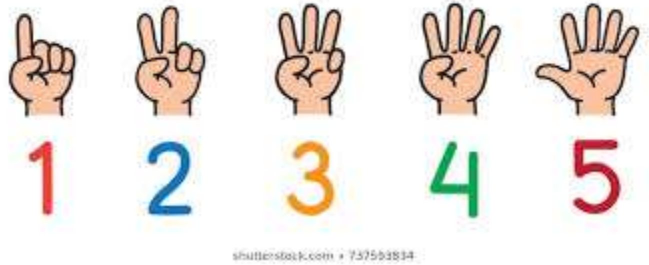
Fundamentals of the Analysis of Algorithm Efficiency

- Analysis Framework
- Asymptotic Notations and its properties
- Mathematical analysis for Recursive algorithms.
- Mathematical analysis for Non recursive algorithms.

Mathematical analysis for Non recursive algorithms.

Counting

- We just count the **number of basic operations**.
- Loops will become **series sums**
- So we'll need some **series formulas**



Example: Maximum Element

Algorithm MaxElement($A[0...n-1]$)
maxval ← $A[0]$
for i ← 1 **to** n-1 **do**
if $A[i] > maxval$ **then** *maxval* ← $A[i]$
return *maxval*

What is the problem size? n

Most frequent operation? Comparison in the for loop

Depends on worst case or best case? No, has to go through the entire array

$C(n)$ = number of comparisons

$C(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1 = n-1 \in \boldsymbol{\Theta(n)}$

Mathematical Analysis For Non Recursive Algorithms

General Plan for Analyzing the Time Efficiency of Non recursive Algorithms

- Decide on a parameter (or parameters) indicating **an input's size.**
- Identify the algorithm's **basic operation**. (As a rule, it is located in th e inner- most loop.)
- Check whether the **number of times the basic operation is executed** depends only on the size of an input. If it also depends on some additional property, the **worst-case, average-case, and, if necessary, best-case efficiencies** have to be investigated separately.
- **Set up a sum** expressing the number of times the algorithm's basic operation is executed.4
- Using **standard formulas** and rules of sum manipulation, either find a closed- form formula for the count or, at the very least, establish its order of growth.

Series Rules and Formulas

- Multiplication of a Series: $\sum_{i=l}^{u} ca_i = c\sum_{i=l}^{u} a_i$
- Sum of two sequences: $\sum_{i=l}^{u} (a_i + b_i) = \sum_{i=l}^{u} a_i + \sum_{i=l}^{u} b_i$
- Sum of constant sequences: $\sum_{i=l}^{u} 1 = u - l + 1$
- Sum of linear sequences: $\sum_{i=0}^{n} i = n(n+1)/2$ = length of sequence times the average of the first and last el ements

Example: Uniqueness

Consider the ***element uniqueness problem***: check whether all the elements in a given array of *n* elements are distinct. This problem can be solved by the following straightforward algorithm.

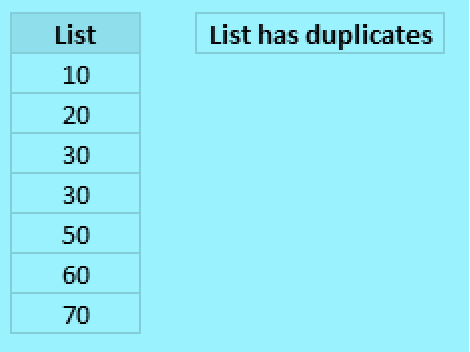
Algorithm *UniqueElements*(*A*[0...*n*-1])

for *i* ← 0 **to** *n*-2 **do**

for *j* ← *i*+1 **to** *n*-1 **do**

if *A*[*i*] = *A*[*j*] **return false**

return true



Uniqueness

1. Problem size? ***n***

2. Basic operation? **if-test**

3. Worst and best case are different. Best case is when the first two elements are equal the n **Θ(*n*)**

Worst case is if array elements are unique then all sequences of the for loops are executed

Uniqueness

4. The sum:

$\boldsymbol{C_{worst}(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2}\sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} 1}$

5. Solove

$C_{worst}(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2}[(n-1) - (i+1) + 1]$

$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-2}[n-1- i] = \sum_{k=n-1}^{1} k$ where $k = n - i - 1$

$\boldsymbol{C_{worst}(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k = (n-1)(n-1+1)/2 = n(n-1)/2 \ \varepsilon\ \Theta(n^2)}$

Note for a unique array there is minimal of $n(n-1)/2$ comparisons. Is this neces sary, is there a better algorithm?

Yes we could pre-sort.

Example: Binary Length

The following algorithm finds the number of binary digits in the binary representa tion of a positive decimal integer.

Algorithm *Binary*(*n*)

count ← 1

while *n* > 1 do

count++

n ← floor(*n*/2)

return *count*

Decimal	Binary
0	0000
1	0001
2	0010
3	0011
4	0100
5	0101
6	0110
7	0111
8	1000
9	1001
10	1010
11	1011
12	1100
13	1101
14	1110
15	1111

Binary Length

1. Problem size? **integer, *n***
2. Basic operation? **comparison in the while loop**
3. Worst and best case are the same.
4. The sum:

How many times is the while loop executed?

approximately lg(*n*), exactly lg(*n*) + 1 because it must fail once

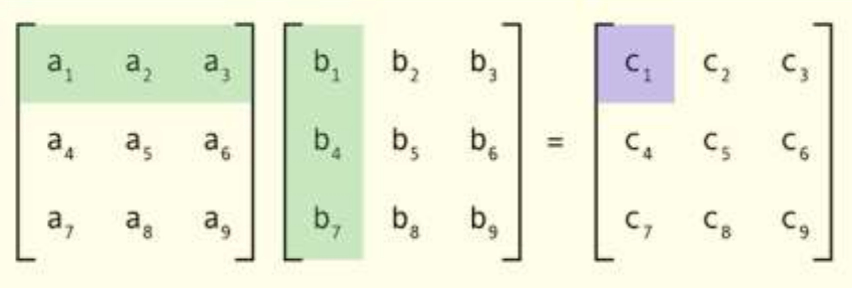
$$\boldsymbol{C(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lg(n)+1} 1}$$

5. Solve

$$\boldsymbol{C(n) = \lg(n) + 1 - 1 + 1 \in \Theta(\lg(n))}$$

Example -Matrix multiplication

Given two *n n* matrices *A* and *B*, find the time efficiency of the definition-based algorithm for computing their product *C AB*. By definition, *C* is an *n n* matrix whose elements are computed as the scalar (dot) products of the rows of matrix *A* and the col umns of matrix *B*:



ALGORITHM *MatrixMultiplication*($A[0..n-1, 0..n-1]$, $B[0..n-1, 0..n-1]$)

//Multiplies two square matrices of order n by the definition-based algorith m

//Input: Two $n \times n$ matrices A and B

//Output: Matrix $C = AB$

```
for i ← 0 to n − 1 do
for j ← 0 to n − 1 do
C[i, j ] ← 0.0
for k ← 0 to n − 1 do
C[i, j ] ← C[i, j ] + A[i, k] ∗ B[k, j ]
return C
```

Example -Matrix multiplication

and the total number of multiplications *M(n)* is expressed by the following triple sum:

. . .

M(n)=$(x + a)^n = \sum (n) \sum (n) \sum (n)$

$T(n) \approx cmM(n) = n^3,$

Assessment

Write the missing steps to analyze non recursive algorithms

1. input’s size
2. ---------------------
3. number of times the basic operation is executed
4. ---------------------
5. ---------------------


Thank you!