## CSC212 - Tutorial 4

## Question 1.

List the most common algorithm analysis functions and discuss their meaning and properties. Sort these functions based on their growth.

## Question 2.

Some algorithms were analyzed to have the following number of primitive operations:

1. $13+\mathrm{n}^{2}+4$
2. $n^{3}+n \log n+7$
3. $300 n+2 n^{2}+300 n$
4. $12 n / 2$

What's the Big-Oh of these algorithms? How do they compare against each other?

## Question 3.

Find the total number of primitive operations and the Big-Oh notation for the following methods:

|  | Code | S/E | Freq. | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | void method1(int n$)$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | \{ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | int sum $=0 ;$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | for $($ int $\mathrm{i}=0 ; \mathrm{i}<=10 ; \mathrm{i}=\mathrm{i}+2)\{$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | sum $=$ sum $+\mathrm{i} ;$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | \} |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | System.out.println(sum); |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | \} |  |  |  |
|  | Total Operations |  |  |  |
|  | Big-Oh |  |  |  |


|  | Code | S/E | Freq. | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | void method2(int n$)$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | \{ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | for (int $\mathrm{i}=1 ; \mathrm{i}<=\mathrm{n} ; \mathrm{i}=\mathrm{i}+1)\{$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | for(int $\mathrm{j}=1 ; \mathrm{j}<=\mathrm{n} ; \mathrm{j}=\mathrm{j}+1)\{$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | System.out.print("‘t" $\left.+\mathrm{i}^{*} \mathrm{j}\right) ;$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | $\}$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | System.out.println(); |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | $\}$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | $\}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Total Operations |  |  |  |
|  | Big-Oh |  |  |  |


|  | Code | S/E | Freq. | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | void method3(int n$)$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | $\{$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | for(int $\mathrm{i}=1 ; \mathrm{i}<=\mathrm{n} ; \mathrm{i}=\mathrm{i}+1)\{$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | for(int $\mathrm{j}=\mathrm{i} ; \mathrm{j}<=\mathrm{n} ; \mathrm{j}=\mathrm{j}+1)\{$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | System.out.print("\} \mathrm { t } ^ { \prime \prime } + \mathrm { i } ^ { * } \mathrm { j } ) ; $&{ } &{ } &{ } \\ {\hline \mathbf{6}} &{\text { \} }} &{ } &{ } &{ } \\ {\hline \mathbf{7}} &{\text { System.out.println(); }} &{ } &{ } &{ } \\ {\hline} &{\text { i--; }} &{ } &{ } &{ } \\ {\hline \mathbf{8}} &{\}} &{ } &{ } &{ } \\ {\hline \mathbf{9}} &{\}} &{ } &{ } &{ } \\ {\hline} &{\text { Total Operations }} &{ } &{ } \\ {\hline} &{\text { Big-Oh }} &{ } &{ } &{ } \\ {\hline}$ |  |  |  |

## Question 4.

What is the best case/worst case Big-Oh analysis for all standard ADT List operations using the following implementations: Array, Linked list, Doubly linked list?

