CS61B Lecture #15: Complexity
What Are the Questions?

• Cost is a principal concern throughout engineering:
  “An engineer is someone who can do for a dime what any fool can do for a dollar.”

• Cost can mean
  - Operational cost (for programs, time to run, space requirements).
  - Development costs: How much engineering time? When delivered?
  - Costs of failure: How robust? How safe?

• Is this program fast enough? Depends on:
  - For what purpose;
  - What input data.

• How much space (memory, disk space)?
  - Again depends on what input data.

• How will it scale, as input gets big?
Enlightening Example

Problem: Scan a text corpus (say $10^7$ bytes or so), and find and print the 20 most frequently used words, together with counts of how often they occur.

- Solution 1 (Knuth): Heavy-Duty data structures
  - Hash Trie implementation, randomized placement, pointers galore, several pages long.

- Solution 2 (Doug McIlroy): UNIX shell script:

  ```bash
  tr -c -s '[:alpha:]' '[\n*]' < FILE | \
  sort | \
  uniq -c | \
  sort -n -r -k 1,1 | \
  sed 20q
  ```

- Which is better?
  - #1 is much faster,
  - but #2 took 5 minutes to write and processes 20MB in 1 minute.
  - I pick #2.

- In most cases, anything will do: Keep It Simple.
Cost Measures (Time)

- Wall-clock or execution time
  - You can do this at home:
    
    ```
    time java FindPrimes 1000
    ```
  - Advantages: easy to measure, meaning is obvious.
  - Appropriate where time is critical (real-time systems, e.g.).
  - Disadvantages: applies only to specific data set, compiler, machine, etc.

- Number of times certain statements are executed:
  - Advantages: more general (not sensitive to speed of machine).
  - Disadvantages: doesn't tell you actual time, still applies only to specific data sets.

- Symbolic execution times:
  - That is, formulas for execution times as functions of input size.
  - Advantages: applies to all inputs, makes scaling clear.
  - Disadvantage: practical formula must be approximate, may tell very little about actual time.
Asymptotic Cost

- Symbolic execution time lets us see shape of the cost function.
- Since we are approximating anyway, pointless to be precise about certain things:
  - Behavior on small inputs:
    * Can always pre-calculate some results.
    * Times for small inputs not usually important.
  - Constant factors (as in “off by factor of 2”):
    * Just changing machines causes constant-factor change.
- How to abstract away from (i.e., ignore) these things?
Handy Tool: Order Notation

- Idea: Don’t try to produce specific functions that specify size, but rather families of similar functions.
- Say something like “$f$ is bounded by $g$ if it is in $g$’s family.”
- For any function $g(x)$, the functions $2g(x)$, $1000g(x)$, or for any $K > 0$, $K \cdot g(x)$, all have the same “shape”. So put all of them into $g$’s family.
- Any function $h(x)$ such that $h(x) = K \cdot g(x)$ for $x > M$ (for some constant $M$) has $g$’s shape “except for small values.” So put all of these in $g$’s family.
- If we want upper limits, throw in all functions that are everywhere $\leq$ some member of $g$’s family. Call this family $O(g)$ or $O(g(n))$.
- Or, if we want lower limits, throw in all functions that are everywhere $\geq$ some member of $g$’s family. Call this family $\Omega(g)$.
- Finally, define $\Theta(g) = O(g) \cap \Omega(g)$—the set of functions bracketed by members of $g$’s family.
Big Oh

• Goal: Specify bounding from above.

\[ M = 1 \]

\[ f(x) \leq 2g(x) \text{ as long as } x > 1, \]

\[ \text{So } f(x) \text{ is in } g\text{'s upper-bound family, written} \]

\[ f(x) \in O(g(x)), \]

\[ \ldots \text{even though } f(x) > g(x) \text{ everywhere.} \]
Big Omega

- Goal: Specify bounding from below:

\[ M = 1 \]

- Here, \( f'(x) \geq \frac{1}{2}g(x) \) as long as \( x > 1 \).
- So \( f'(x) \) is in \( g \)'s lower-bound family, written

\[ f'(x) \in \Omega(g(x)) \]

- … even though \( f(x) \) < \( g(x) \) everywhere.
- In this case, also have \( f'(x) \in O(g(x)) \) and \( f(x) \in \Omega(g(x)) \), so

\[ f(x), f'(x) \in \Theta(g(x)) \]
Why It Matters

- Computer scientists often talk as if constant factors didn’t matter at all, only the difference of \( \Theta(N) \) vs. \( \Theta(N^2) \).
- In reality they do, but at some point, constants always get swamped.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( n )</th>
<th>( 16 \lg n )</th>
<th>( \sqrt{n} )</th>
<th>( n )</th>
<th>( n \lg n )</th>
<th>( n^2 )</th>
<th>( n^3 )</th>
<th>( 2^n )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td>65,636</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>32,768</td>
<td>4.2 \times 10^9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td>262,144</td>
<td>1.8 \times 10^{19}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>16,384</td>
<td>2.1 \times 10^9</td>
<td>3.4 \times 10^{38}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>10,240</td>
<td>1.0 \times 10^6</td>
<td>1.1 \times 10^9</td>
<td>1.8 \times 10^{308}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
<td>\vdots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2^{20}</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>( 1.0 \times 10^6 )</td>
<td>( 2.1 \times 10^7 )</td>
<td>( 1.1 \times 10^{12} )</td>
<td>( 1.2 \times 10^{18} )</td>
<td>( 6.7 \times 10^{315,652} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some Intuition on Meaning of Growth

- How big a problem can you solve in a given time?
- In the following table, left column shows time in microseconds to solve a given problem as a function of problem size $N$.
- Entries show the size of problem that can be solved in a second, hour, month (31 days), and century, for various relationships between time required and problem size.
- $N = \text{problem size}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (µsec) for problem size $N$</th>
<th>1 second</th>
<th>Max $N$ Possible in 1 hour</th>
<th>1 month</th>
<th>1 century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\lg N$</td>
<td>$10^{300000}$</td>
<td>$10^{10000000000}$</td>
<td>$10^{8\cdot10^{11}}$</td>
<td>$10^{9\cdot10^{14}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N$</td>
<td>$10^6$</td>
<td>$3.6 \cdot 10^9$</td>
<td>$2.7 \cdot 10^{12}$</td>
<td>$3.2 \cdot 10^{15}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N \lg N$</td>
<td>63000</td>
<td>$1.3 \cdot 10^8$</td>
<td>$7.4 \cdot 10^{10}$</td>
<td>$6.9 \cdot 10^{13}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N^2$</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>$1.6 \cdot 10^6$</td>
<td>$5.6 \cdot 10^7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N^3$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>14000</td>
<td>150000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2^N$</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using the Notation

• Can use this order notation for any kind of real-valued function.

• We will use them to describe cost functions. Example:

```java
/** Find position of X in list L, or -1 if not found. */
int find(List L, Object X) {
    int c;
    for (c = 0; L != null; L = L.next, c += 1)
        if (X.equals(L.head)) return c;
    return -1;
}
```

• Choose representative operation: number of `.equals` tests.

• If $N$ is length of $L$, then loop does at most $N$ tests: worst-case time is $N$ tests.

• In fact, total # of instructions executed is roughly proportional to $N$ in the worst case, so can also say worst-case time is $O(N)$, regardless of units used to measure.

• Use $N > M$ provision (in defn. of $O(\cdot)$) to handle empty list.
Be Careful

- It's also true that the worst-case time is $O(N^2)$, since $N \in O(N^2)$ also: Big-Oh bounds are loose.

- The worst-case time is $\Omega(N)$, since $N \in \Omega(N)$, but that does not mean that the loop always takes time $N$, or even $K \cdot N$ for some $K$.

- Instead, we are just saying something about the function that maps $N$ into the largest possible time required to process an array of length $N$.

- To say as much as possible about our worst-case time, we should try to give a $\Theta$ bound: in this case, we can: $\Theta(N)$.

- But again, that still tells us nothing about best-case time, which happens when we find $x$ at the beginning of the loop. Best-case time is $\Theta(1)$.
Effect of Nested Loops

- Nested loops often lead to polynomial bounds:

```java
for (int i = 0; i < A.length; i += 1)
    for (int j = 0; j < A.length; j += 1)
        if (i != j && A[i] == A[j])
            return true;
return false;
```

- Clearly, time is $O(N^2)$, where $N = A.length$. Worst-case time is $\Theta(N^2)$.

- Loop is inefficient though:

```java
for (int i = 0; i < A.length; i += 1)
    for (int j = i+1; j < A.length; j += 1)
        if (A[i] == A[j]) return true;
return false;
```

- Now worst-case time is proportional to

$$N - 1 + N - 2 + \ldots + 1 = N(N - 1)/2 \in \Theta(N^2)$$

(so asymptotic time unchanged by the constant factor).
Recursion and Recurrences: Fast Growth

• Silly example of recursion. In the worst case, both recursive calls happen:

```java
/** True iff X is a substring of S */
boolean occurs(String S, String X) {
    if (S.equals(X)) return true;
    if (S.length() <= X.length()) return false;
    return occurs(S.substring(1), X) || occurs(S.substring(0, S.length()-1), X);
}
```

• Define $C(N)$ to be the worst-case cost of $\text{occurs}(S,X)$ for $S$ of length $N$, $X$ of fixed size $N_0$, measured in # of calls to $\text{occurs}$. Then

$$C(N) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } N \leq N_0, \\
2C(N - 1) + 1 & \text{if } N > N_0 \end{cases}$$

• So $C(N)$ grows exponentially:

$$C(N) = 2C(N - 1) + 1 = 2(2C(N - 2) + 1) + 1 = \ldots = 2^{N-N_0} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 1 + \ldots + 1 = 2^{N-N_0+1} - 1 \in \Theta(2^N)$$
/** True X iff is an element of S[L .. U]. Assumes
 * S in ascending order, 0 <= L <= U-1 < S.length. */

boolean isIn(String X, String[] S, int L, int U) {
    if (L > U) return false;
    int M = (L+U)/2;
    int direct = X.compareTo(S[M]);
    if (direct < 0) return isIn(X, S, L, M-1);
    else if (direct > 0) return isIn(X, S, M+1, U);
    else return true;
}

• Here, worst-case time, \( C(D) \), (as measured by # of string comparisons), depends on size \( D = U - L + 1 \).

• We eliminate \( S[M] \) from consideration each time and look at half the rest. Assume \( D = 2^k - 1 \) for simplicity, so:

\[
C(D) = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } D \leq 0, \\
1 + C((D - 1)/2), & \text{if } D > 0.
\end{cases}
\]

\[
= 1 + 1 + \ldots + 1 + 0
\]

\[
= k = \lceil \log D \rceil \in \Theta(\log D)
\]
Another Typical Pattern: Merge Sort

List sort(List L) {
    if (L.length() < 2) return L;
    Split L into L0 and L1 of about equal size:
    L0 = sort(L0);  L1 = sort(L1);
    return Merge of L0 and L1
}

Merge ("combine into a single ordered list") takes time proportional to size of its result.

• Assuming that size of L is $N = 2^k$, worst-case cost function, $C(N)$, counting just merge time ($\propto$ # items merged):

\[
C(N) = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{if } N < 2; \\
2C(N/2) + N, & \text{if } N \geq 2.
\end{cases}
\]

\[
= 2(2C(N/4) + N/2) + N
\]

\[
= 4C(N/4) + N + N
\]

\[
= 8C(N/8) + N + N + N
\]

\[
= N \cdot 1 + \underbrace{N + N + \ldots + N}_{k=\lg N}
\]

\[
= N + N \lg N \in \Theta(N \lg N)
\]

• In general, $\Theta(N \lg N)$ for arbitrary $N$ (not just $2^k$).