

SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science

Course Name: 23ITB201 Data structures and Algorithms

II Year / III semester

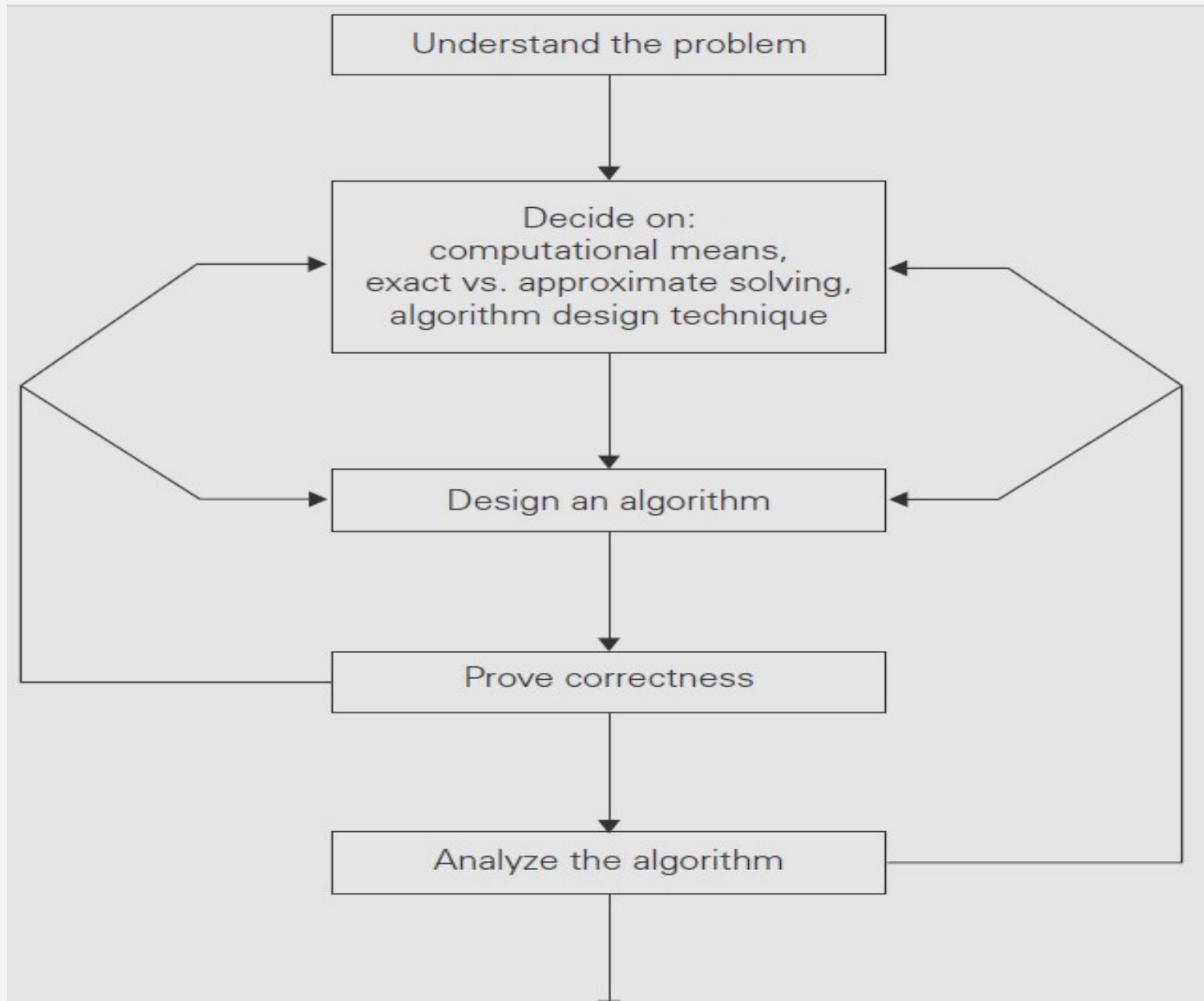
Unit I – Introduction to algorithm analysis

Topic: Algorithm analysis

Introduction to algorithm analysis

PROBLEM SOLVING

Algorithm design and analysis process



Understanding the Problem:

The first step in designing of algorithm.

Read the problem's description carefully to understand the problem statement.

Ask questions for clarifying the doubts about the problem.

Identify the problem types and use existing algorithm to find solution.

Constraints (e.g., time complexity, space complexity) to the problem and range of the input get fixed.

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on making is done on the following:

Understanding the Capabilities of the Computational Device

Choosing between Exact and Approximate Problem Solving

*Algorithm used to solve the **problem exactly** and produce correct solution is called an exact algorithm.*

*When a **problem is so complex and not able to get exact solution**, then an algorithm called an approximation algorithm.*

Algorithm Design Techniques

Algorithm design technique is a general approach to solving problems.

Ways of Specifying an Algorithm

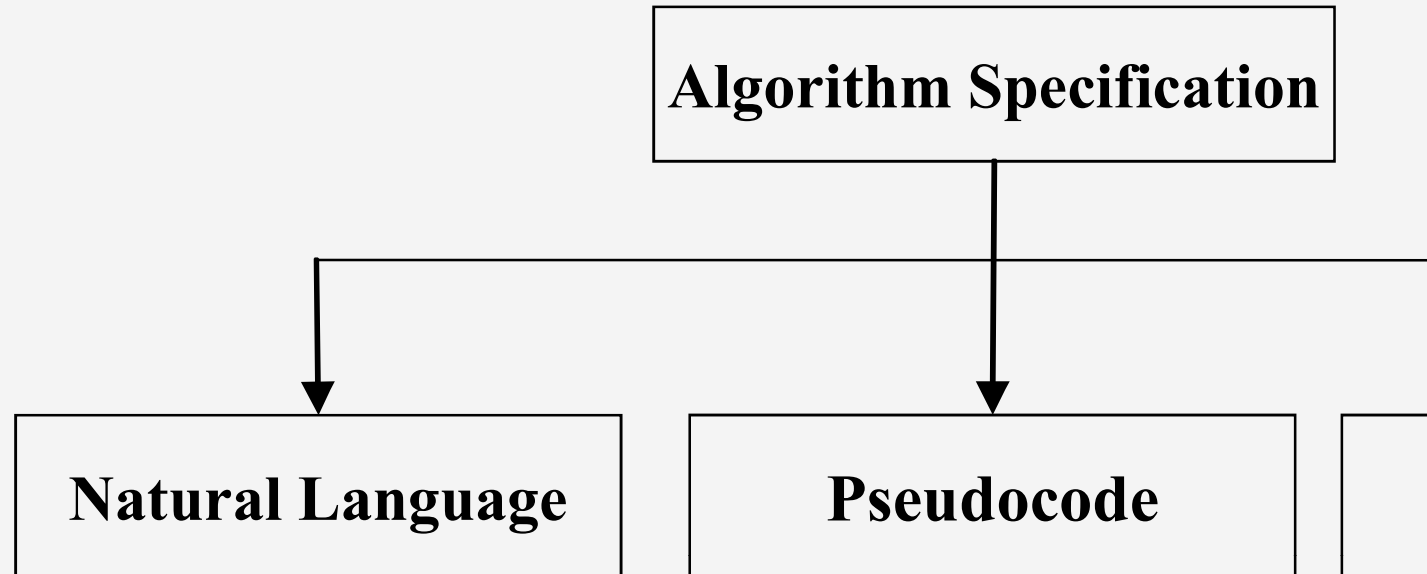
There are three ways to specify an algorithm.

They are:

Natural language

Pseudocode

Flowchart



Proving an Algorithm's Correctness

Once an algorithm has been specified then its **correctness** must be proved. An algorithm must yield a required **result** for every legitimate input in its domain.

For example, the correctness of Euclid's algorithm for computing the greatest common divisor of two numbers depends on the correctness of the equality $\text{gcd}(m, n) = \text{gcd}(n, m \bmod n)$.

A common technique for proving correctness is to use **mathematical induction**. The number of steps produced by the algorithm should not exceed a predefined limit.

Analyzing an Algorithm

For an algorithm the most important is efficiency. There are two kinds of algorithms:

Time efficiency, indicating how fast the algorithm runs, and

Space efficiency, indicating how much extra memory it uses.

Two ways to analyze an algorithm are:

1. Time efficiency of an algorithm

2. Space efficiency of an algorithm

3. Time complexity of an algorithm

4. Space complexity of an algorithm

Designing an Algorithm

It is essential to write an optimized code (efficient code) to reduce the b

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What are the steps involved in algorithm analysis process ?

important problem types are:

processing

blems

orial problems

e problems

a problems

efficiency

Efficiency of an algorithm can be in terms of time and space.

Algorithm efficiency can be analyzed by the following ways.

1. Framework.

2. Asymptotic Notations and its properties.

3. Time complexity analysis for Recursive algorithms.

4. Time complexity analysis for Non-recursive algorithms.

efficiency

framework

Two kinds of efficiencies to analyze the efficiency of any algorithm

Time efficiency, indicating how fast the algorithm runs, and

Space efficiency, indicating how much extra memory it uses.

An analysis framework consists of the following:

1. Defining an Input's Size

2. Measuring Running Time

3. Growth

4. Worst-Case, Best-Case, and Average-Case Efficiencies

efficiency

Choosing an Input's Size

An algorithm's efficiency is defined as a function of some **parameter** measuring the **algorithm's input size**.

In many cases, selecting such a parameter is quite straightforward.

For example, it will be the **size of the list for problems of sorting, searching,**

and so on. A simple approach is to count the number of times each of the algorithm's

