

# 2 Lecture - CS502

## Important Subjective

1. **What is the purpose of using asymptotic notation in algorithm analysis?**

Answer: The purpose of using asymptotic notation is to describe the growth rate of a function and simplify the analysis of algorithms by ignoring constant factors and lower order terms.

**What does Big O notation represent?**

Answer: Big O notation represents the upper bound of a function or the worst-case running time of an algorithm.

**What does Omega notation represent?**

Answer: Omega notation represents the lower bound of a function or the best-case running time of an algorithm.

**What does Theta notation represent?**

Answer: Theta notation represents both the upper and lower bounds of a function or the tightest possible bounds on the running time of an algorithm.

**What is the difference between worst-case and average-case running time?**

Answer: Worst-case running time represents the maximum time required for an algorithm to complete, while average-case running time represents the expected time required for an algorithm to complete.

**Which notation is used to describe the growth rate of an algorithm that has constant running time?**

Answer: Theta notation is used to describe the growth rate of an algorithm that has constant running time.

**Which notation is used to describe the best-case running time of an algorithm?**

Answer: Omega notation is used to describe the best-case running time of an algorithm.

**Which notation is used to describe the tightest possible bounds on the running time of an algorithm?**

Answer: Theta notation is used to describe the tightest possible bounds on the running time of an algorithm.

**What is the relationship between  $f(n)$  and  $g(n)$  if  $f(n)$  is  $O(g(n))$ ?**

Answer: If  $f(n)$  is  $O(g(n))$ , it means that  $f(n)$  grows no faster than  $g(n)$  as  $n$  approaches infinity.

**What is the relationship between  $f(n)$  and  $g(n)$  if  $f(n)$  is  $\Omega(g(n))$ ?**

Answer: If  $f(n)$  is  $\Omega(g(n))$ , it means that  $f(n)$  grows at least as fast as  $g(n)$  as  $n$  approaches infinity.