



$T(n)$  is  $O(f(n))$   
 $f(n)$  is  $O(T(n))$

Merge Sort is  $O(n^2)$   
 is not  $\Theta(n^2)$

```
In [14]: def subset_sum(lst, target):
          print(f"{lst} {target}")
          if target < 0:
              return False
          if target == 0:
              return True
          if lst == []:
              return False
          return subset_sum(lst[1:], target-lst[0]) or \
                 subset_sum(lst[1:], target)
```

$SS(n)$  - worst-case subset-sum  
 on list of length  $n$

$$SS(n) \leq SS(n-1) + SS(n-1) + O(1)$$

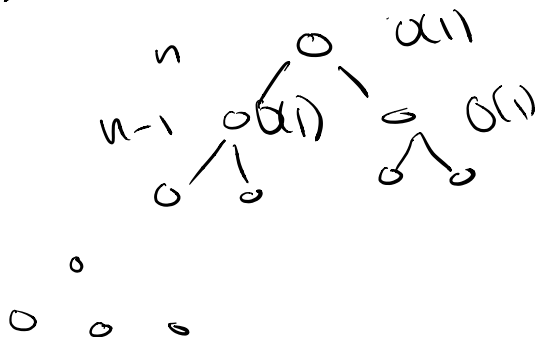
$$SS(n-1) \leq 2 SS(n-2) + O(1)$$

$$SS(0) = O(1)$$

$$SS'(n) = 2 SS'(n-1) + O(1) \rightarrow \Theta(2^n)$$

$$SS'(0) = O(1)$$

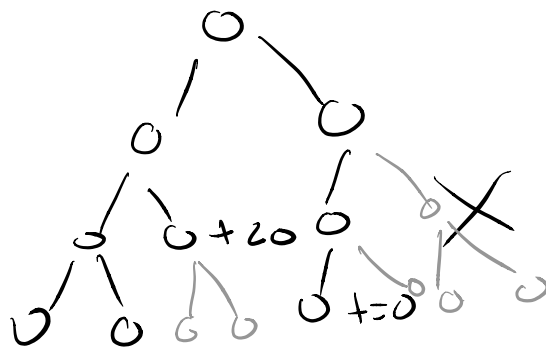
$$SS(n) \text{ is } O(SS'(n))$$



$2^n$  leaves

n a binary tree  
 # of leaves is  $\Theta$  (# of nodes)

SS(n) is  $O(2^n)$



$T(\text{subset-sum}(S, \text{sum}(S)+1)) = \Theta(2^n)$

$SS(n) \geq \text{subset-sum}(S, \text{sum}(S)+1)$

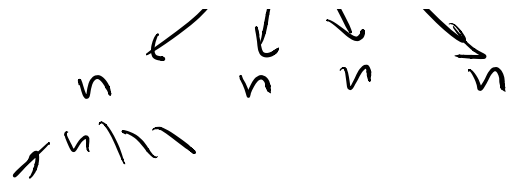
$SS(n) \geq \Theta(2^n)$   
 $SS(n) \text{ is } \Omega(2^n) [2^n \text{ is } O(SS(n))]$

```
def nqueens(n, qsofar):
    col = len(qsofar)
    if col == n:
        return True
    count = 0
    for row in range(n):
        if queen_safe(row, qsofar):
            print(f"Placing new queen {qsofar} {row}")
            if nqueens(n, qsofar + [row]):
                return True
    return False
```

$NQ(n) \rightarrow$  runtime of nqueens(n, [3])

$\frac{n}{/ / / \setminus}$  n calls

$\frac{\Sigma}{n}$



$n^2$   
 $n^3$

$O(n^n)$

$n^n$

Text segmentation

"this is a hard course" (no spaces)

this | is | a | hard | course |

this | is a hard course |

i | s a hard course | X

is | a hard course |

a | hard course |

l | ha | r d e | course |

re | course | X

hard | course |

segment (string, n)

for i = 1 to len(string) - n:

if is word (string (n .. n+i))

if segment (string, n+i)

return True

return False