Handout 3.3

ALGORITHM 1 Matrix Multiplication.

procedure *matrix multiplication*(**A**, **B**: matrices)
for $i := 1$ **to** m
    for $j := 1$ **to** n
        $c_{ij} := 0$
        for $q := 1$ **to** k
            $c_{ij} := c_{ij} + a_{iq}b_{qj}$
return **C** {**C** $= [c_{ij}]$ is the product of **A** and **B**}

ALGORITHM 2 The Boolean Product of Zero-One Matrices.

procedure *Boolean product of Zero-One Matrices* (**A**, **B**: zero–one matrices)
for $i := 1$ **to** m
    for $j := 1$ **to** n
        $c_{ij} := 0$
        for $q := 1$ **to** k
            $c_{ij} := c_{ij} \vee (a_{iq} \wedge b_{qj})$
return **C** {**C** $= [c_{ij}]$ is the Boolean product of **A** and **B**}

ALGORITHM 3 Brute-Force Algorithm for Closest Pair of Points.

procedure *closest-pair*$((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$: pairs of real numbers)
$min = \infty$
for $i := 2$ **to** n
    for $j := 1$ **to** $i - 1$
        if $(x_j - x_i)^2 + (y_j - y_i)^2 < min$ **then**
            $min := (x_j - x_i)^2 + (y_j - y_i)^2$
            closest pair $:= ((x_i, y_i), (x_j, y_j))$
return *closest pair*

TABLE 1 **Commonly Used Terminology for the Complexity of Algorithms.**

Complexity	*Terminology*
$\Theta(1)$	Constant complexity
$\Theta(\log n)$	Logarithmic complexity
$\Theta(n)$	Linear complexity
$\Theta(n \log n)$	Linearithmic complexity
$\Theta(n^b)$	Polynomial complexity
$\Theta(b^n)$, where $b > 1$	Exponential complexity
$\Theta(n!)$	Factorial complexity

TABLE 2 **The Computer Time Used by Algorithms.**

Problem Size	*Bit Operations Used*					
n	$\log n$	n	$n \log n$	n^2	2^n	$n!$
10	3×10^{-11} s	10^{-10} s	3×10^{-10} s	10^{-9} s	10^{-8} s	3×10^{-7} s
10^2	7×10^{-11} s	10^{-9} s	7×10^{-9} s	10^{-7} s	4×10^{11} yr	*
10^3	1.0×10^{-10} s	10^{-8} s	1×10^{-7} s	10^{-5} s	*	*
10^4	1.3×10^{-10} s	10^{-7} s	1×10^{-6} s	10^{-3} s	*	*
10^5	1.7×10^{-10} s	10^{-6} s	2×10^{-5} s	0.1 s	*	*
10^6	2×10^{-10} s	10^{-5} s	2×10^{-4} s	0.17 min	*	*