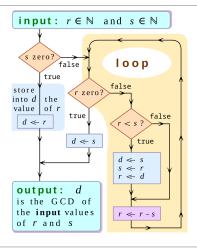
$\label{lem:what is...complexity theory?} What is...complexity theory?$ 

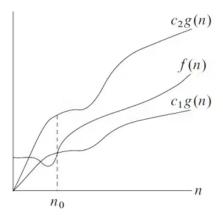
Or: Subfields of mathematics 19

# Algorithms rule the world



- ► Algorithm = a finite sequence of mathematical instructions
- ▶ These are perfect for a computer; so they are everywhere
- ► Crucial question How difficult is it to use algorithm XYZ?

### Landau-Bachmann notation



- ▶ Above Landau-Bachmann notation:  $\Theta$  (both),  $\Omega$  (bottom), O (top)
- ▶ Task Find, say,  $f(n) \in O(\text{nice function})$  for f(n) = function for algorithm
- **Example** f(n) = time complexity, space complexity etc. of the fixed algorithm

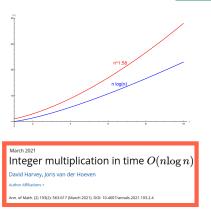
## **Example: multiplication algorithms**

$$xy = (a \times 10^{1/2} + b)(x \times 10^{1/2} + b)$$
 $xy = (a \times 10^{1/2} + b)(x \times 10^{1/2} + b)$ 
 $xy = (a \times 10^{1/2} + b)(x \times 10^{1/2} + b)$ 

- ▶ Standard integer multiplication is in  $O(n^2)$ , with n = number of digits
- ► Karatsuba integer multiplication is in  $O(n^{\log_2 3 \approx 1.58})$
- ► This is great and implemented in many programming languages

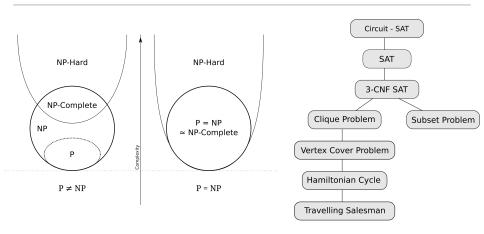
## Enter, the theorem

Actually, integer multiplication is in  $O(n \log n)$ 



- ► It is even conjectured that this is optimal
- ► Catch This is not practical due to overhead
- ► Complexity theory answers similar questions!

#### A more theoretic framework



- ► Complexity theory also studies complexity classes
- **Example** NP complete problems  $\approx$  "all potential algorithm are exponential"
- ► Example (right) Several problems that are NP complete ≈ "just difficult"

# Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.