

# Orders of Growth

## Ten Orders of Growth

Let's assume that your computer can perform 10,000 operations (e.g., data structure manipulations, database inserts, etc.) per second. Given algorithms that require  $\lg n$ ,  $n^{1/2}$ ,  $n$ ,  $n^2$ ,  $n^3$ ,  $n^4$ ,  $n^6$ ,  $2^n$ , and  $n!$  operations to perform a given task on  $n$  items, here's how long it would take to process 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 items.

	$n$			
	10	50	100	1,000
$\lg n$	0.0003 sec	0.0006 sec	0.0007 sec	0.0010 sec
$n^{1/2}$	0.0003 sec	0.0007 sec	0.0010 sec	0.0032 sec
$n$	0.0010 sec	0.0050 sec	0.0100 sec	0.1000 sec
$n \lg n$	0.0033 sec	0.0282 sec	0.0664 sec	0.9966 sec
$n^2$	0.0100 sec	0.2500 sec	1.0000 sec	100.00 sec
$n^3$	0.1000 sec	12.500 sec	100.00 sec	1.1574 day
$n^4$	1.0000 sec	10.427 min	2.7778 hrs	3.1710 yrs
$n^6$	1.6667 min	18.102 day	3.1710 yrs	3171.0 cen
$2^n$	0.1024 sec	35.702 cen	$4 \times 10^{16}$ cen	$1 \times 10^{166}$ cen
$n!$	362.88 sec	$1 \times 10^{51}$ cen	$3 \times 10^{144}$ cen	$1 \times 10^{2554}$ cen

Table 1: Time required to process  $n$  items at a speed of 10,000 operations/sec using eight different algorithms.

Note: The units above are seconds (sec), minutes (min), hours (hrs), days (day), and centuries (cen)!

## The Explosive Growth of $2^n$

$n$						
15	20	25	30	35	40	45
3.28 sec	1.75 min	55.9 min	1.24 days	39.8 days	3.48 yrs	1.12 cen

Table 2: Time required to process  $n$  items at a speed of 10,000 operations/sec using a  $2^n$  algorithm.

## The Explosive Growth of $n!$

<i>n</i>						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.11 hrs	13.3 hrs	7.20 days	101 days	4.15 yrs	66.3 yrs	11.3 cen

Table 3: Time required to process  $n$  items at a speed of 10,000 operations/sec using an  $n!$  algorithm.