

Q1 $i=0 ; i < n ; i++ \rightarrow O(n)$
 $j=0 ; j * j < n ; j++ \rightarrow$

$$0 \rightarrow j^2 < n$$

$$j = \sqrt{n}$$

$j=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, \sqrt{n}$ (chota)
 \times terms

$$T.C \Rightarrow O(n\sqrt{n})$$

Q2 $for i=0 ; i < n ; i++ \quad \quad \quad - n$
 $for j=1 ; j < n ; j *= 2 \Rightarrow j = 2j$
 $\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$

$i=0 \quad j=1, 2, 4, \dots$
 $i=1 \quad j= \dots$

$\therefore j=1, 2, 4, \dots, n$
 $1, 2^1, 2^2, \dots, 2^x$

$$\therefore 2^x = n$$

$$\log_2 n = x$$

$$\boxed{\log n = x}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{T.C = n \log n}$$

3 $i=0$ $i < n$ $i++$ \rightarrow n times
 $j=1$ $j^2 < n$ $j=2j$ $j=\sqrt{n}$

$j=1$ 2 4 8 \dots \sqrt{n}
 $j=1$ 2 4 8 \dots y
 X terms

$$y = \sqrt{n}$$

$$y = 1 \cdot 2^{x-1}$$

$$\therefore \log \sqrt{n}$$

$$y = 2^x$$

$$\log y = x$$

$$\therefore T.C = n \log \sqrt{n}$$

or

$$\log_2 n^{1/2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \log_2 n \approx \log n$$

$$\therefore n \log n$$

④ $i = n$; $i > 0$; $i = i/2$

$j = 0$; $j < i$; $j++$

$i = n, \frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{4}, \dots, 1$

$\therefore O(\log n)$

$$n + \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{4} + \dots + 1$$

$$a \frac{(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$\therefore n \left(\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\log_2 n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$2n \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\log_2 n} \right)$$

$$x^{\log_2 y} = y$$

$$\therefore \sum_{2^{\log_2 n}} = n$$

$$2n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\log_2 n}} \right)$$

$$= 2n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$2n - \frac{2n}{n}$$

$$2n - 2$$

$$= O(n)$$

⑤

$$i=1, i < n, i \neq 2$$

$$j=n, j > i, j--$$

$\rightarrow (\log_2 n)$ - term

$$i=1 \rightarrow n-1, n-2, n-3, \dots, 2$$

$$i=2 \rightarrow n-2, n-3, \dots, 3$$

$$i=4 \rightarrow n-3, n-4, \dots, 4$$

\vdots

$$i=n-1, j=n - 1 \text{ term}$$

$$T.C = n-1 + n-2 + n-3 + \dots + 1$$

\Downarrow

$$T.C = O(n \log n)$$