

TIME COMPLEXITY SOLUTIONS

Solution:

a. Option A -> Time complexity = O(n*logn)

In the loop, j keeps doubling till it is less than or equal to n. Several times, we can double a number till it is less than n would be log(n).

Let's take the examples here.

for
$$n = 16$$
, $j = 2$, 4, 8, 16

So, j would run for O(log n) steps.

i runs for n/2 steps.

So, total steps = O(n/2 * log (n)) = O(n*logn)

b. Option C -> Time complexity = O(logkn)

Because loops for the kn-1 times, so after taking log it becomes logkn.

c. Option B. -> false

The Big-O notation provides an asymptotic comparison in the running time of algorithms. For n < n0, algorithm A might run faster than algorithm B, for instance.

- d. Time complexity $O(\sqrt{n})$ Space complexity - O(1)
- e. Time complexity $O(n^2)$

Space complexity - O(1)