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When we observe Daffy’s graph, we notice that at 30 to 40 it goes slowly with the curve and from 40 to the end it travels rapidly. So, in this graph T= n^2 and the Big O notation will be 0(n^2).

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When we observe Donald’s graph, when N is increasing the time does not change drastically, this gives us hint that T=1. So, in this graph Big O notation will be 0(1).

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When we observe Mickey’s graph, we notice that at 512000 to 1024000 curve almost remains constant but, after there is a slight change. So, in this graph T= N log N and the Big O notation will be o(nlogn).

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When we observe Minnie’s graph, we notice a sudden change from 2000 the curve rapidly increases and at the end reaches maximum point. So, in this graph T= N log N and the Big O notation will be o(nlogn).

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In case of Goofy’s graph, we observe that from 1000 to 32000 there’s not much change seen in curve but, noticeable change is viewed in curve from 64000 to 128000. So, in this graph T= N log N and the Big O notation will be o(nlogn).

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In case of Pluto’s graph, we observe that from starting point to the end point the graph is in one straight line. So, in this graph T= N log N and the Big O notation will be o(nlogn).

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In case of Gyro’s graph, we observe that from 64000 to 128000 there is an increase in the process but at 128000 to 256000 there is a constant slope. So, this graph is T= Logn and the Big O notation 0(logn).

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In the Fact’s graph, it is easily noticeable that once the curve passes from 75000 to 125000 it rapidly increases and reaches to a maximum point in the end. So, in this graph T= N log N and the Big O notation will be o(nlogn).