A) **Use the aggregate method**

Assuming the initial space is 1, after filling it up, the space should double to 2, then to 4 and so on. Each time the resizing happens, it takes O(n) for it to create a new array when double the space and insert back the elements. The insertions themselves do O(1), but every resize takes O(n). So the aggregate method should take O(n) runtime.

B) **Use the accounting method**

Assuming the cost of inserting should be 1 for each element to insert when resizing happens. The total insertions should be n which would cost O(n) for all the insertions that happen for all elements. So the accounting method should take O(n) runtime as well.