al.a

(ogin = log_n × log_n

(g21 = 2/3/2 M

: logen has a higher order of growth

Q1. b

 $n! = n \times (n-1) \times \dots \times l$

(n-2)! = (n-2) x . - - - x1 n x (n-1) x (n-2)! : (n-2)! has a lower order of growth

$$N + (N-1) + (N-2) + ... + (N-N)$$

$$= N \times N - (1+2+3+...+N)$$

$$= N^2 - \frac{N(1+N)}{2} = \frac{N^2-N}{2} \in O(N^2)$$