

## Quiz- Standard 12

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Due Date ..... TODO  
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### 1 Instructions

- The solutions **should be typed**, using proper mathematical notation. We cannot accept hand-written solutions. Here's a short intro to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.
- You should submit your work through the **class Canvas page** only. Please submit one PDF file, compiled using this L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X template.
- You may not need a full page for your solutions; pagebreaks are there to help Gradescope automatically find where each problem is. Even if you do not attempt every problem, please submit this document with no fewer pages than the blank template (or Gradescope has issues with it).
- You **may not collaborate with other students. Copying from any source is an Honor Code violation. Furthermore, all submissions must be in your own words and reflect your understanding of the material.** If there is any confusion about this policy, it is your responsibility to clarify before the due date.
- Posting to **any** service including, but not limited to Chegg, Discord, Reddit, StackExchange, etc., for help on an assignment is a violation of the Honor Code.
- You **must** virtually sign the Honor Code (see Section 2). Failure to do so will result in your assignment not being graded.

## 2 Honor Code (Make Sure to Virtually Sign)

### Problem 1.

- My submission is in my own words and reflects my understanding of the material.
- I have not collaborated with any other person.
- I have not posted to external services including, but not limited to Chegg, Discord, Reddit, StackExchange, etc.
- I have neither copied nor provided others solutions they can copy.

*Agreed (John Blackburn).*

□

### 3 Standard 12- Calculus I

**Problem 2.** Let  $f(n) = n^2$  and  $g(n) = 3n^2 + 4n \log(n)$ . Determine the relationship that **best** applies:  $f(n) \in o(g(n))$ ,  $f(n) \in O(g(n))$ ,  $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$ ,  $f(n) \in \omega(g(n))$ , or  $f(n) \in \Omega(g(n))$ . Prove your answer. Note that you are expected to spell out **all Calculus details** at the level of Calculus I-II.

- Note that  $f(n) \in o(g(n))$  means that  $f(n) \in O(g(n))$ , but that  $f(n) \notin \Theta(g(n))$ .
- Note that  $f(n) \in \omega(g(n))$  means that  $f(n) \in \Omega(g(n))$ , but that  $f(n) \notin \Theta(g(n))$ .

*Proof.* My answer is that  $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$  Work below:

I decided to bound the limit of  $f(n)$  over  $g(n)$  and after using L'hopitals rule twice I got the limit to be bounded to a constant, denoting  $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$ . My limit work is below:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{3n^2 + 4n \log(n)}$$

This limit results in  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  therefore I applied L'hopitals rule and got:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{6n + 4 \ln(n) + 4}$$

This is still an undefined limit so I do L'hop one more time and get:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{6 + 4/n}$$

and after plugging in  $\infty$  for  $n$  the limit bounds to  $\frac{1}{3}$  and since it comes to a constant I can determine that  $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$ . □