1 Definitions

- **big-Oh** 'O'
- **big-Omega** 'Ω'
- **big-Theta** 'Θ'

- **little-Oh** 'o'

1.1 Big-Omega

Defintion: Given funciton $f(n)$ and $g(n)$, we say that
$f(n)$ *is* $\Omega(g(n))$
If there are (strictly) positive constants c and n_o, such that
$f(n) \geq cg(n)$ for all $n \geq n_o$
Note that $c > 0$ and c must be **constant**(cannot depend on n)
Similarly to big-Oh, Big-Omega is: Reflexive, **NOT** symetric, transative.

Reference section

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