c	Constant
$\log n$	Logaritmik
$\log^2 n$	Logaritmik kare
n	Lineer
$n \log n$	
n^2	Kuadratik
n^3	kübik
2^n	Exponential

Bazı Eşitsizlikler

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i = 0+1+2+\cdots+2^{n-1} = 2^n - 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} i = 1+2+3\cdots = \frac{n*(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n^2}{2}$$

→ Bir algoritma 8 elemanlı problemi 1 sn çözüyorsa

16 elemanlı aynı problemi kaç saniyede çözer?

$O(1) \longrightarrow T(n) = 1$ sn

$O(\log_2 n) \longrightarrow T(n) = (1 \cdot \log_2 16) / \log_2 8 = 4/3$ saniye

$O(n) \longrightarrow T(n) = (1 \cdot 16) / 8 = 2$ saniye

$O(n \log_2 n) \longrightarrow T(n) = (1 \times 16 \times \log_2 16) / (1 \times 8 \times \log_2 8) = 8/3$ saniye

$O(n^2) \longrightarrow T(n) = (1 \times 16^2) / 8^2 = 4$ saniye

$O(n^3) \longrightarrow T(n) = (1 \times 16^3) / 8^3 = 8$ saniye

$O(2^n) \longrightarrow T(n) = (2^{16}) / (2^8) = 2^8 = 256$ saniye