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### 0.1 Big $O$ and little- $o$ notation

#### 0.1.1 Big $O$ notation

In big  $O$  notation we are interested in the size of a function as it gets larger. We ignore constant multiples.

$$cx \in O(x)$$

And addition of constants.

$$cx + b \in O(x)$$

If there are two terms and one is larger, we keep the largest.

$$x + x^2 \in O(x^2)$$

More generally we write:

$$f(x) \in O(g(x))$$

#### 0.1.2 Little- $o$ notation