



Ω -notation (lower bounds)

O -notation is an *upper-bound* notation. It makes no sense to say $f(n)$ is at least $O(n^2)$.

$$\Omega(g(n)) = \{ f(n) : \text{there exist constants } c > 0, n_0 > 0 \text{ such that } 0 \leq cg(n) \leq f(n) \text{ for all } n \geq n_0 \}$$

EXAMPLE: $\sqrt{n} = \Omega(\lg n)$ ($c = 1, n_0 = 16$)