nt values are assigned for each question.	Database 1 / 12 0/
	Points earned: / 42, = %
	rmine whether the following assertions are true or false. If tants. If false, explain the contradiction. (3 pts. each)
a. $n(n+1)/2 \in O(n^3)$	
b. $n(n+1)/2 \in O(n^2)$	
c. $n(n+1)/2 \in \Theta(n^3)$	
d. $n(n+1)/2 \in \Omega(n^3)$	
$O(n^2)$ , $O(2^n)$ , $O(1)$ , $O(n \lg n)$ , $O(n)$ , $O(n)$	classes in <b>increasing</b> order of magnitude. $n!$ ), $O(n^3)$ , $O(\lg n)$ , $O(n^n)$ , $O(n^2 \lg n)$ (1 pt. each)
Determine the largest size $n$ of a problem takes $f(n)$ milliseconds. (1 pt. each)  a. $f(n) = n$ , $t = 1$ second	that can be solved in time $t$ , assuming that the algorithm
b. $f(n) = n \lg n, t = 1 \text{ hour } $	
c. $f(n) = n^2$ , $t = 1$ hour	
d. $f(n) = n^3$ , $t = 1$ day	
e. $f(n) = n!$ , $t = 1$ minute	
algorithm runs in $8n^2$ seconds, while the	orting algorithms and that for all inputs of size $n$ the first second algorithm runs in $48n\ lg\ n$ seconds. For which m beat the second algorithm?
	b. $n(n+1)/2 \in O(n^2)$ c. $n(n+1)/2 \in O(n^3)$ d. $n(n+1)/2 \in O(n^3)$ Write the following asymptotic efficiency $O(n^2)$ , $O(2^n)$ , $O(1)$ , $O(n \lg n)$ , $O(n)$ , $O(n \lg n)$ , $O(n \lg n)$ , $O(n)$ , $O(n \lg n)$ , $O(n \lg $

5. Give the complexity of the following methods. Choose the most appropriate notation from among O,  $\Theta$ , and  $\Omega$ . (3 pts. each)

```
int function1(int n) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = n / 2; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j *= 2) {</pre>
             count++;
    }
    return count;
}
Answer: _____
int function2(int n) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i * i <= n; i++) {</pre>
        count++;
    return count;
}
Answer: _____
int function3(int n) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {</pre>
             for (int k = 1; k <= n; k++) {</pre>
                 count++;
             }
        }
    return count;
}
Answer: _____
int function4(int n) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {</pre>
             count++;
             break;
        }
    return count;
Answer: _____
```