

1. Asymptotic Comparison

a) $f(n) = n^{1/2}$ $g(n) = n^{2/3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1/2}}{n^{2/3}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{6} - \frac{4}{6}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-\frac{1}{6}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/6}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = O(g(n))$$

b) $f(n) = 330(n + \log n)$ $g(n) = n + (\log n)^2$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{330(n + \log n)}{n + (\log n)^2}$$

$$= 330 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + 2 \log n \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}$$

$$= 330 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{n}}{\frac{n + 2 \log n}{n}}$$

$$= 330 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n + 2 \log n}$$

$$= 330 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n + 2 \log n}$$

$$= 330 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{n(1 + \frac{2 \log n}{n})}$$

$$= 330$$

$$330 \neq 0 \text{ and } 330 \neq \infty$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \log n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{n}}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n^2} = 0$$

c) $f(n) = 330 \log n$ $g(n) = \log(n^3)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{330 \log n}{\log(n^3)} &= 330 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^3} (3n^2)} \\
 &= 330 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{3} \\
 &= 110 \\
 110 \neq 0 \text{ and } 110 \neq \infty \\
 \Rightarrow f(n) &= \Theta(g(n))
 \end{aligned}$$

d) $f(n) = n^{1.01}$ $g(n) = n \log^2 n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1.01}}{n \log^2 n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{0.01}}{\log^2 n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0.01 n^{-0.99}}{2 \log n \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0.01 n^{0.01}}{2 \log n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(0.01)^2 n^{-0.99}}{2 \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(0.01)^2 n^{0.01}}{2} = \infty \\
 \Rightarrow f(n) &= \Omega(g(n))
 \end{aligned}$$

e) $f(n) = \frac{n^2}{\log n}$ $g(n) = n(\log n)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n(\log n)^3} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(\log n)^3} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3(\log n)^2 \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3(\log n)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2(\log n) \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\log n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1/n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \\
 &= \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$$

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f) $f(n) = (\log n)^{\log n}$

$$g(n) = \frac{n}{\log n}$$

n	f(n)	g(n)
2	0.78	2.88
5	2.15	3.11
10	6.82	4.34
50	207.7	12.78
100	1133	21.71
200	6866	32.7

When $n \geq 10$, $f(n)$ grows faster than $g(n)$

\Rightarrow For $n_0 = 10$ and $c = 1$,
 $f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n)$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$$

g) $f(n) = n2^n$ $g(n) = 3^n$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n2^n}{3^n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{e^{n \ln(\frac{3}{2})}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{n \ln(\frac{3}{2})} \cdot \ln(\frac{3}{2})} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \cdot \ln(\frac{3}{2})} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = o(g(n))$$

h) $f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^k$ $g(n) = n^{k+1}$

$$f(n) = 1^k + 2^k + 3^k + \dots + (n-1)^k + n^k$$

each one
of these terms
is $< n^k$

$\Rightarrow f(n)$ is of order n^k
 $g(n)$ is of order n^{k+1}

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{n^{k+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{n^k \times n} = \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = O(g(n))$$