

$$1. 13 + 37 + 4 = O(n)$$

$$54 \leq c \cdot n$$

Wahr für $c \geq 54$

$$2. 2n^3 + 4n^2 + 8n + 3 = \Omega(n^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n^3 + 4n^2 + 8n + 3 \geq c \cdot n^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 + \frac{4}{n} + \frac{8}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^3} \geq c$$

geht gegen 2

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \geq c \Leftrightarrow \text{Wahr für } c \leq 2$$

$$3. 6^{-5} \cdot n^{1.25} = \Theta(\sqrt{n})$$

$$6^{-5} \cdot n^{\frac{5}{4}} = c \cdot n^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6^{-5} \cdot \frac{n^{\frac{5}{4}}}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} = c \Leftrightarrow 6^{-5} \cdot n^{\left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{2}{4}\right)} = c$$

$$6^{-5} \cdot \frac{n^{\frac{3}{4}}}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6^{-5} \cdot n^{\frac{1}{4}} = c$$

$$6^{-5} \cdot \frac{(n^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (6^{-5} \cdot n^{\frac{3}{4}}) = c$$

$$6^{-5} \cdot \left(\frac{n^2}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = c$$

Aussage ist falsch

$$6^{-5} \cdot n^{\frac{1}{4}} = c$$

$$4. 4^{n+1} = O(4^n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4^{n+1}}{4^n} = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4^{n+1-n} = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 = c \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (4) \leq c$$

Aussage ist wahr

$$5. 4^{2n} = O(4^n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4^{2n} = c \cdot 4^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4^n = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (4^n) \leq c \text{ Falsch}$$

$$6. 2 \log(n!) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \log(n!)}{\log(n)} = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\log(n!^2)}{\log(n)} = c$$

$$\log(n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{(n!)^2} = n^c$$

$$6. 2 \log(n!) = \Theta(n \log(n)) \quad 7. 2^n = O(n!) \quad 8. n! = O(n^n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2 \log(n!)}{n \log(n)} \right) = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) \leq c$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n!}{n^n} \right) \leq c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2^n)}{\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n} \leq c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^n)} \leq c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \log(\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n) \cdot \log(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n))}$$

\Rightarrow Aussage ist falsch

Geht gegen 0 \Rightarrow Wahr

$$6. 2 \log(n!) = \Theta(n \log(n))$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2 \log(\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n)}{n \log(n)} \right) = c \Leftrightarrow 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\log(\sqrt{2\pi n}) + \log\left(\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n\right)}{n \log(n)} \right) = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi n) + n \log\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)}{n \log(n)} \right) = c \Leftrightarrow 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi n) + n \log(n) - n \log(e)}{n \log(n)} \right) = c$$

$$7. 2^n = O(n!)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) \leq c \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n} \right) \leq c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n} \right) \leq c \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \cdot \left(\frac{2e}{n}\right)^n \right) \leq c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \cdot \left(\frac{2e}{n}\right)^n \right) \leq c$$

Geht gegen 0 \Rightarrow Wahr

$$8. n! = O(n^n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n!}{n^n} \right) \leq c \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n}{n^n} \right) \leq c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \right) \leq c \Leftrightarrow \left(\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \right) \leq c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot \frac{1}{e^n} \right) \leq c$$

$\frac{1}{e^n}$ wächst schneller, also auch Wahr

$$6. 2 \log(n!) = \Theta(n \log(n)) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2 \log(n!)}{n \log(n)} \right) = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\log(\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n)}{n \log(n)} \right) = c \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\log(\sqrt{2\pi n}) + \log\left(\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n\right)}{n \log(n)} \right) = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi n) + n \log\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)}{n \log(n)} \right) = c \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log \pi + \frac{1}{2} \log(n) + n \log(n) - n \log(e)}{n \log(n)} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} \log(n) + n \log(n) - n}{n \log(n)} \right)$$

$n \log(n)$ oben & unten gleich, $\frac{1}{2} \log(n) - n$ $n > \frac{1}{2} \log(n)$ somit geht

gegen 0 also ist die Aussage Wahr