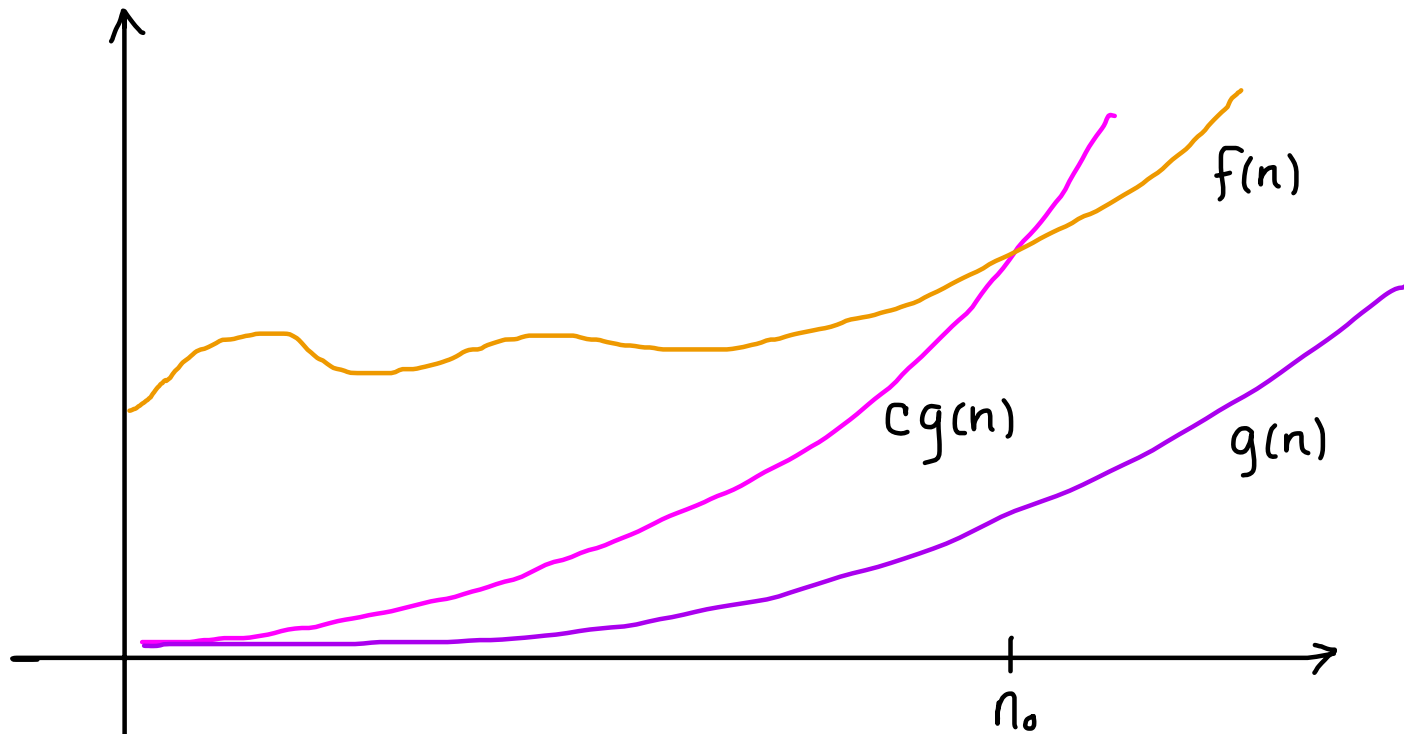


BIG O



This diagram demonstrates:

- (a) f is $O(g)$
- (b) g is $O(f)$
- (c) both

BIG O

We say that "f is big O of g" and write

$$f = O(g) \text{ or } f \in O(g)$$

if there is a natural number n_0 and a positive real number c such that

$$|f(n)| \leq c |g(n)|$$

for $n \geq n_0$.

First examples: ① $f(n) = n^2$, $g(n) = 7n^2$

② $f(n) = 4n + 2$, $g(n) = n$

③ $f(n) = n^2$, $g(n) = n^2 + 2n + 1$

④ $f(n) = n$, $g(n) = \sqrt{n}$

LIMIT THEOREM

THEOREM: Let f, g be functions $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$

(a) If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/g(n) = 0$, then $f < g$

(b) If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/g(n) = \infty$, then $g < f$

(c) If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/g(n) = L \neq 0$, then $f \asymp g$

MORE EXAMPLES

① Compare $n!$ & n^n

② Compare $n!$ & 2^n

COMBINING FUNCTIONS

Theorem: Let f, g be functions $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

(a) If $f \in \mathcal{O}(F)$, then $f + F \in \mathcal{O}(F)$

(b) If $f \in \mathcal{O}(F)$ and $g \in \mathcal{O}(G)$ then $fg \in \mathcal{O}(FG)$.

POLYNOMIALS

Theorem: Let $f(n) = a_d n^d + \dots a_1 n + a_0$ be a degree d polynomial ($a_d \neq 0$). Then $f(n) \asymp n^d$.

MORE COMPARISONS

Theorem: (a) If $k < l$, then $n^k < n^l$
(b) If $k > 1$, then $\log_k n < n$
(c) If $k > 0$, then $n^k < 2^k$

HIERARCHY

$$1 < \log n < n < n^k < k^n < n! < n^n$$

$$\text{const} < \log < \text{linear} < \text{poly} < \text{exp} < \text{fact} < \text{tower}$$

MORE DETAILED HIERARCHY

$$1 < \log n < \sqrt{n} < n/\log n < n < n \log n < n^{3/2}$$

$$< n^2 < n^3 < \dots$$

$$< 2^n < 3^n < \dots$$

$$< n!$$

$$< n^n < n^{n^n} < \dots$$

COMPARING DIFFERENT ORDERS

	10	50	100	300	1000
$5n$	50	250	500	1500	5,000
$n \log n$	33	282	665	2469	9966
n^2	100	2500	10,000	90,000	1,000,000
n^3	1,000	125,000	1 mil	27 mil	1 bil
2^n	10^{24}	16 digits	31 dig.	91 dig.	302 dig.
$n!$	3.6 mil	65 dig.	161 dig.	623 dig.	unimaginable
n^n	10 bil.	85 dig.	201 dig.	744 dig.	unimaginable

msecs
Since
big bang:
 $\sim 10^{24}$

protons in
the known
universe:
 $\sim 10^{126}$

COMPARING DIFFERENT ORDERS

How long would it take at 1 step per μsec ?

	10	20	50	100	300
n^2	$1/10,000$ Sec.	$1/2500$ Sec.	$1/400$ Sec	$1/100$ Sec.	$9/100$ Sec.
n^5	$1/10$ Sec.	3.2 sec	5.2 min	2.8 hr	28.1 days
2^n	$1/1,000$ Sec	1 sec	35.7 yr	400 trillion cent.	75 digit # of centuries
n^n	2.8 hr	3.3 trillion yr	70 digit # of centuries	185 digit # of centuries	728 digit # of centuries.