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11.  $n^2 + n! = \Theta(n^n)$  False

n<sup>n</sup> is always bigger than n<sup>2</sup> and n!. You can not find a constant to meet the requirement of big-Omega.

- 12.  $100n^2 + n = \Theta(n^2)$  True when constant is 101,  $100n^2 + n = O(n^2)$ when constant is 99,  $100n^2 + n = \Omega(n^2)$
- 13.  $n + (n)^{\circ}0.5 = \Theta(n)$  True when constant is 1,  $n + (n)^{\circ}0.5 = \Omega(n)$ when constant is 2,  $n + (n)^{\circ}0.5 = O(n)$
- 14.  $n*(1/n) + \log 8 = \Theta(1)$  True when constant is  $1, n*(1/n) + \log 8 = \Omega(1)$  when constant is  $100, n*(1/n) + \log 8 = O(1)$
- 15.  $n + logn^n = \Theta(nlogn)$  True when constant is 1,  $n + logn^n = \Omega(nlogn)$  when constant is 2,  $n + logn^n = O(nlogn)$