

1.

$$1 = n^{1/\lg n} < \lg(\lg * (n)) < \lg^* n = \lg^*(\lg(n)) < 2^{\lg^*} < \ln(\ln(n)) < \sqrt{\lg(n)} < \ln(n) < 2^{\sqrt{2\lg(n)}} < (\sqrt{2})^{\lg(n)} < 2^{\lg(n)} = n < n\lg(n) < n^2 = 4^{\lg(n)} < n^3 < (\lg(n))! < (\lg(n))^{\lg(n)} = n^{\lg(\lg(n))} < (3/2)^n < 2^n < n2^n < e^n < n! < (n+1)! < 2^{2n} < 2^{2^{n+1}}$$

2.  $\log_b(x) < \sqrt[k]{x} < x^c < a^x$

3.

a.  $n = O(n^2) \quad k = 1$

$$\frac{n}{n^2} \leq \frac{Cn^2}{n^2} = 1$$

$$n \leq n^2, \text{ meaning } n = O(n^2)$$

b.  $n^2 = O(n^2)$

$$\frac{n^2}{n^2} \leq \frac{Cn^2}{n^2}, C = 1$$

$$\frac{n^2}{n^2} = \frac{n^2}{n^2}$$

c.  $3n^2 + 5n = O(n^2)$

$$\frac{3n^2 + 5n}{n^2} \leq \frac{3n^2 + 5n^2}{n^2}, C = 8$$

$$|3n^2 + 5n| \leq 8 * |n^2|$$

4.

a. Assume  $n \geq 1, c = 2$

$$n \geq 1 \text{ which becomes } n^2 > n$$

$$\ln(n^2) \geq \ln(n)$$

$$2\ln(n) \geq \ln(n)$$

$$2\ln(n) - \ln(1) \geq \ln(n) - \ln(1)$$

$$\text{With Given Information, } \sum_{k=2}^n 1/k \leq 2\ln(n)$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=2}^n 1/k \right| \leq |2\ln(n)|$$

b. Assume  $n \geq 1, c = 2$

$$n - 1 \geq 0$$

$$(n-1)^2 \geq 0^2$$

$$(n-1)(n-1) \geq 0$$

$$(n^2 - 2n + 1) \geq 0$$

$$(n^2 - 2n + 1) \geq 4n$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 2n + 1}{4} \geq n$$

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2 \geq n$$

$$\ln\left(\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2\right) \geq \ln(n)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \geq 1/2 \ln(n)$$

$$\ln(n+1) - \ln(2) \geq 1/2 \ln(n)$$

$$\text{With Given Information, } \sum_{k=2}^n 1/k \geq 1/2 \ln(n)$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=2}^n 1/k \right| \geq \left| .5 \ln(n) \right|$$

5. See hw1.py for code. I ran my fib function between the numbers 1-1000 and I started to notice it ran slow around where  $i = 33$ . My times jumped from .76 to 1.17, it steadily increases from here, getting numbers like 60.74 where  $i = 41$

6.

- a. Proof using best case,  $n = 2$

$$f(2; a, b) = f(2-1; a, b) + f(2-2; a, b)$$

$$f(2-1; a, b) + f(2-2; a, b) = f(1; a, b) + f(0; a, b)$$

$$= b + a$$

- b.  $\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T(i) + T(0)$ , where  $T(i) = b+a$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (a + b) + T(0)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (a + b) + 1$$

$$(a + b - 1) + 1$$

$$= a + b$$

7. See hw1.py for code. I found that it runs much faster at the same values. It rarely took more than 0.0 time to compute.