

2 Ordering Running Times

1. When the input size is doubled:
 1. n^2 - slows by a factor of 4
 2. n^3 - slows by a factor of 8
 3. $100n^2$ - slows by a factor of 4
 4. $n \log n$ - slows by a factor of approximately 2 (as n approaches infinity, the decrease in processing speed approaches a factor of 2)
 5. 2^n - as n approaches infinity, the decrease in speed rapidly approaches a factor infinity
2. When the input size is increased by 1
 1. n^2 - slows by a factor of slightly more than 1 (as n approaches infinity, the decrease in speed approaches a factor of 1)
 2. n^3 - slows by a factor of slightly more than 1 (as n approaches infinity, the decrease in speed approaches a factor of 1)
 3. $100n^2$ - slows by a factor of slightly more than 1 (as n approaches infinity, the decrease in speed approaches a factor of 1)
 4. $n \log n$ - slows by a factor of slightly more than 1 (as n approaches infinity, the decrease in processing speed approaches a factor of 1)
 5. 2^n - for each slows by a factor of 2

3 Really Understanding Order-of-Growth

1. n^2 - the largest input size n is 6,000,000
2. n^3 - the largest input size n is approximately 33,019
3. $100n^2$ - the largest input size n is 600,000
4. $n \log n$ - the largest input size n is approximately 2,889,100,000,000
5. 2^n - the largest input size n is approximately 45
6. $2^{(2^n)}$ - the largest input size n is approximately 5