

1a) $2^2 = 4$
 $i = 2^{2^{k-1}}$
 $\log 2^{2^{k-1}} = \log n \rightarrow \Theta(\log \log n)$

b) $\Theta(\sqrt{n} \log n)$
 $= \Theta(n^{3/5})$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\Theta(1) + \Theta\left(\sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \Theta(1)\right) \right)$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \Theta(1) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \Theta(1)$
 $\sum_{i=1}^n c = cn$

$n + \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta(i^3) = n + \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta(i^3)$

$n + \sum_{i=1}^{\sqrt{n}} \Theta(c \sqrt{n})$

$n + \sqrt{n} \sum_{i=1}^{\sqrt{n}} \Theta(c^3) \rightarrow n + \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n}^3 = \Theta(n + n^{7/2}) = \Theta(n^{7/2})$

c) $\Theta(n^2 \log n)$

Assume the worst case for $A[k]$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \Theta(i^p) = \Theta(n^{p+1})$

first nested for loop $\rightarrow n^2$

$\Theta(n^2 \log n)$ worst case

d)

Initial: $\Theta(n)$

If statement \rightarrow true every k times

initial size 10, resize: $3/2$

$10, 10 \cdot \frac{3}{2}, 10 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2, \dots, 10 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k$

$\text{Sum} = \frac{a(1-r^{n+1})}{1-r}$

$\Theta\left(10 \cdot \frac{n}{10}\right) = \Theta(n)$

2a)

As long as the linked lists aren't empty, we are alternating the nodes of both into one linked list.

$1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$

1st $1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$

2nd $5 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$

3rd $2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$

4th $6 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$

5th $3 \rightarrow 4$

b) just returns in2 because in1 is null
 \downarrow
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