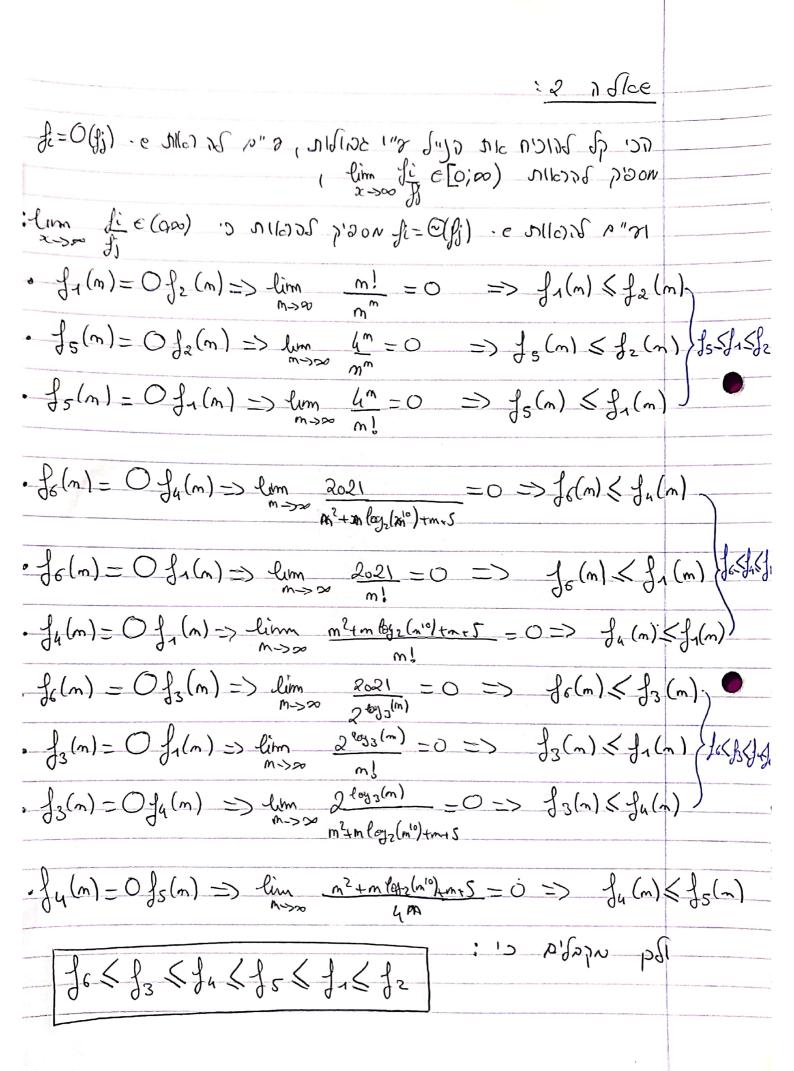


100 (2) Seiti	
i(x) = f(x), g(x)	
-b(x) - O(i(x))	
$-h(x) = O(\lambda(x))$	
(x) < 2i(x) : '5 $(x) = 1 - 1 = 2$ $(x) < 2i(x)$ '5 $(x) = 1 - 1 = 2$	
(a) +g(z) <2. f(x), g(x) : 758 2)86 25 5/61	
$O(x) + g(x) \leq 2 \cdot f(x) \cdot g(x)$	
C. ga (16/10 (2) (2) (2) f(x) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	
2 - f(x) - g(x) < f(x) + g(x) - 1 > 1 = 2 $2 - f(x) - g(x) = g(x) < f(x) - 1 > 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 = 2 $ $g(x) - (2 - f(x) - 1) < f(x) - 1 =$	_
2. f(x). g(x) - g(x) < f(x)	
$g(x) - (2 \cdot f(x) - 1) < f(x)$	
g(x). C (J(x) '3 1/21) por 2. J(x)-1>1 '3 0 0711 /Me sole	
f(sc) < g(x) 12 17 1200	
16NG18 101 51000 : 3 512R	
f''' in a coly $f(x)''$ f'' $f(x)$ and $f(x)$	
$f(x-k) \neq O(f(x))$; e po	
$f(x-3) \neq O(\frac{4}{x}) \qquad \text{2MGS}$	
$\lim_{\infty} \frac{1}{2} = -\infty$; 27927 ; 26 /26	
$\frac{1}{2^{2}-3} = -\infty$ $\frac{1}{2} = -\infty$	
24) cnsign of fox-b) + O(f(x) ') p'Spyn S/ci	



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: 3 nolce
  Public state int for (int m) \mathcal{E}

if (m \le 2) return \mathcal{L};

for (int i = m ; i) = m/8; i = m/2) <math>\mathcal{E} //O(a)
                                                               for (int j=m; j>2; j=j/2) { // O(log(in))
System. out. pr. Hen (i);
                                                    return joo (m/2); // (log m)
(m/2/ of 7/37 steps), O(1) 18 er Syso 98 21/7) fe peloso 76/02 por 20/02 por
                                          O(log(m)). (log(m)) - O(log?(m))
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           1,90019
                                                                       T(m)= > O(1) m=1
T(m/2) + O(log m)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            1300 V (10015 10,796;
                                                              T(n) = T(n/2) + O(eog m)
                                                                                            = T(m/4)+O( log m)+O(log (m))
                                                                                            = T(m(8) + O(log(m) + O(log(m)) + O(log(m))
                                                                                         = T(m/2^{m}) \rightarrow O(\log(m))
\int do(m) = O(\log^{2}(m))
\int do(m) = O(\log^{2}(m))
```

Public static roid food (int m) { int x=0; for (int i= m; i>= 3; i) for (int j=1; j <= kalle, log(i); j++) for (int t=0; t <= m; t+=j) oct+;	
System. out. pr. ht-ln(x);	
(. ollege Jos 1/0) 3/0) . ollege Jos 1/0) 3/0) 3/0) .	
1	-
$= m, (1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\dots+\frac{1}{2})$	
Co 1545) 1 (WIL Cop or Source of (W) 21 (2)	
$m \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\log(n)} \frac{1}{k} = \log(\log(n)) \cdot m$	
करी एर्प्टि वर पुरुष कथारे स्वर्गाएं बिटार त्या एर्पित परिष्ट	
$\int \cos 2(m) = O(\log(\log(m)), m^2$	
	and for region 4 harding harmonic management can account your 2 to 2 t