1. $\Theta(n * m) = \Theta(n * \lfloor n/2 \rfloor) = \Theta((n^2)/2) = \Theta(n^2)$
Since m is related to n, we can substitute m for n; both floor(n/2) and (n/2) is linear so floor function is removed; constant 1/2 is ignored.

2. $\Theta(n) * \Theta(m) = \Theta(n * m)$
m is not related to n; we have to iterate through the entire m*n vector to set them to zero

3. $\Theta(n) + \Theta(m) = \Theta(n + m)$
we take $\Theta(n)$ time to set the first element of all sub-vectors to zero; additionally, we need $\Theta(m)$ time to set one sub-vector to all zero. Therefore, we use addition here.