



Name: Prudhvi Reddy Araga

Login ID: praraga

1. $F(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ implies $g(n) = O(f(n))$

Answer: True

By definition

$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ which implies $0 \leq c \cdot g(n) \leq f(n)$

$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ which implies $0 \leq g(n) \leq c \cdot f(n)$

Let us assume that $f(n) = 100n^2$, $g(n) = n^2$

$f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n)$

$100 \cdot n^2 \geq c \cdot n^2$

Let us assume that constant $c = 50$

Based on the above notations the equations is true.

Using the master theorem in Chapter 4, we can get $T(n) = \Theta(\log n)$.