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

Answer: True

By definition

$$f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) \text{ which implies } O \leq c \cdot g(n) \leq f(n)$$

$$g(n) = O(f(n)) \text{ which implies } O \leq g(n) \leq c \cdot f(n)$$

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

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

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

Consider the constant $c = 50$

$$100n^2 \geq 50n^2$$

$$2 \geq 1$$

$g(n) = O(f(n))$ which is equal to

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

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

$$50 \cdot 100 \cdot n^2 \geq n^2$$

$$5000 \geq 1$$

Based on the above equations $F(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ implies $g(n) = O(f(n))$ is true.

2. $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^4$

Let us assume that $n = n/2$

$$T(n/2) = 2T(n/4) + (n/2)^4$$

$$T(n/2) = 2T(n/4) + n^4/16$$