2. 0 ((n(n2+logn. · (3n+3n2)))

O(n(n2 + 3n \* logn + 3n2) O(n (4n2 + 3nlogn)

0 (4n3 1 3n2 logn)

Simplifying we keep the biggest degree and take out constants so this is simplified to  $O(n^3)$ 

1. The Big-Oh estimate of this code is O (n log n) this is because in the first loop we are looping through n times and then the inner loop divides n by reach time so that operation is on average logn so it simplifies to O(nlogn)

3. If we assigne that a full larray tree has it nodes of each level of be.

The total of nodes, N= 20, 21 + 20 + ... +24 Whench is the keight

-If we assume h = 2 than N = 1+2 ty

Then We can see that the last term of 18 the to of Leaves and It 2 are the non leaves

- If we do the same for h=3, N=1+2+4+8 Then 8 is the number of least and 1+2+4 is the # of non

These two examples that the non leaves are lone less than the number of leaves. To gether it's 2N-1, so both take time O(N) which has to Simplify to OCM).

4. Algorithm: Wildland (String one, String two)
I if both strings are null If ( one . length > 1 & one . char Atlo) == '\*') { While (1+ 1 < one, length & one : charAt (i+1) = '\*') One = one . substring (i); If ( one length > 1 & one charAt(0) = 1 \* 2 two length = 0) return fate; if (one. length > 0 & first. charAt(0) = 'x') return Wildlard (one substring(1), two) 11 Wildcard ( one, two, Sobstang (1)); return false; Algorithm. Non-wildcard (String one, String two, int ind),

1. If (Ind 1 = One length & ind2!= two length) intind2, return false If (Ind2 = two, length) reform the if lone. charAt (ind I) = two. charAt (ind L) return Non-wildcard (one, two, ind 1+1, ind 2+1); return folse

5. Algorithm: find section (A, i, j 8) 1. int c = 0; int bcount = 0; while (i != j & c != B.length) IF (A[i] = B[c]) bount +t; ebe beount = 0; C++; If (i= j & bcount = J-i) return true; return false;