1) Prove that if $f_2(n) = \mathbb{Q}(g_2(n))$ and $f_2(n) = \mathbb{Q}(g_2(n))$ then

If $n) + f(n) = \mathbb{Q}(g_2(n)) + g_2(n)$?

— if $f_2(n) = \mathbb{Q}(g_2(n)) \longrightarrow f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$ dir, syloger, $O(g_2(n)) \longrightarrow f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$ dir, syloger, $O(g_2(n)) \longrightarrow f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$ dir.

(Sherme 2) $f_2(n) \le C_2 g_2(n) \longrightarrow f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$ dir.

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(Sherme 2) $f_2(n) \le C_2 g_2(n) \longrightarrow f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$ if the first fair for rec) $f_2(n) = O(g_2(n)) \longrightarrow f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$ if the first fair for rec) $f_2(n) = O(g_2(n)) \longrightarrow f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$ if the first fair for rec) $f_2(n) = O(g_2(n)) \longrightarrow f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$ if the first fair for rec) $f_2(n) = O(g_2(n)) \longrightarrow f_2(n)$ if the first fair for rec) $f_2(n) = O(g_2(n)) \longrightarrow f_2(n)$ is the first fair for reconstant.

- Yukunda kanthadigime hi i inemayi kullunarah asasidaki itude yazılır.

fe(n), f2(n) ≤ c1 x (2 x 91 (n) x 9e(n) n > max(n2n2) yazılır.

Böykæ [f2(n) x f2(n) = 0 (91 (n) x 92(n))] itadesi c= c3 = c4x (2 ve no= max(n2n2) sain

bantlannış olur

- if fr(v)=0 (r(v)) -- fr(v)= 25 (21(v)) fir.

(overne 1) $f_2(n) \geqslant c_1 g_2(n)$ for all $n \geqslant n_2$ ifades i fair for real post "c1" ve "n1" various if $f_2(n) = \emptyset$ ($g_2(n)$) $\longrightarrow f_2(n) = JZ$ ($g_2(n)$) dir.

(Grana 2) f2(n) > C292(n) for all n>n2 italesi sain bir reel poz. "02" ve nz" vorder.

f(n) x 12(n) = D2 (91(n) x 92(n)) italesini kunthayalim.

\$1(1) x {2(1) > 91(1) x 92(1) x Co 1> 10 icin bir "60" ve "13" var andu?

-Yukarıdı kanıl ladığımız iki önermeyi kullunaral asağıduki ifudu yazılır.

1_(n) × f(n) ≥ C × Ce × ge(n) × ge(n) for all n ≥ max(ne, ne) yezeler.

Boslice (fo(n) x fo(n) = 52 (91(n) x 90(n)) fixedess c=c3 = C18C2 xe no cross (12, no) inin

Yukurida ayrı ayrı fe(n) = fe(n) = O(ge(n) x ge(n)) ve fe(n) x fe(n) = \$\frac{1}{2}(ge(n) x ge(n)) itadelerinin değralığının kanıtladık. Bu iki itadenin bonıtıdı [fe(n) x fe(n) = \$\interior{0}[ge(n) \text{ ge(n)}] itade sini kantlar 2) $f(n) = O(g(n)) =) f(n) (C_1 \cdot g(n)) \quad n > n_0 \text{ is in}$ Her iki farafin k. knowleti alner. $(f(n)^k \leq C_1 \cdot (g(n))^k \quad n > n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always}$ $(f(n)^k \leq C_2 \cdot (g(n))^k \quad n) \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_1 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{ observe always} \quad n_2 \text{ is in}$ $C_1^k = C_2 \text{$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \frac{1}{100} + \log_{10} & \log_$$

3b)
$$f(n) = \log n , g(n) = \log \log (n^2)$$
 $g(n) \in O f(n)$
 $g(n) \in O f(n)$
 $\log \log (n^2) < c(\log n)$
 $\log \log (n^2) < \log n$
 $\log \log (n^2) < 2\log n$
 $\log \log (n^2) < 2\log n$
 $\log \log (n^2) < 2\log n$
 $\log \log (n^2) < \log (n^2)$
 $\log \log ($

3c)
$$f(n) = \frac{n^2}{\log n}$$
, $g(n) = n(\log n)^2$
 $g(n) \in O(f(n)) \Rightarrow n(\log n)^2 < c(n^2/\log n)$ $n > n = 1024$
 $c = 1 \Rightarrow n = 1024$

3d)
$$f(n) = (\log n)^{10}$$
, $g(n) = n^{10-6}$
 $f(n) \in o(g(n)) \Rightarrow (\log n)^{10} < c(n^{10-6})$
 $c=1 \Rightarrow (\log n)^{10^6} < (n^{10^{-6}})$
 $\log(\log n)^{10^6} < \log n^{10^{-6}}$
 $\log(\log n)^{10^6} < \log n^{10^{-6}}$
 $\log(\log n)^{10^6} < \log n^{10^{-6}}$
 $\log(\log n)^{10^{-6}} < \log n^{10^{-6}}$

3f)
$$f(n) = n2^n$$
, $g(n) = 3^n$
 $f(n) \in 0 g(n) \Rightarrow n2^n < (3^n)$
 $log(n,2^n) < log(3^n)$
 $logn + log2^n < log(3^n)$
 $logn + n < n(log3)$
 $logn < n \cdot (log3-1)$
 $logn < n \cdot (log3-1)$

3e) f(n) = nlogn , g(n) = (logn)logn f(n) EO (g(n)) => nlogn < c ((logn) logn) n>no C=1 => n < (logn) logn-1 logn < (logn-1) loglogn 10gn-4 < 10g 10gn Her 20mon 1'den kissik-lin. 1+ 1 / 109 logn 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 09 / 09 / 4 < 10gn V