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GAD Rausauffaben Blat 2
 Sulgabe 2.4.)
    a.) (cn) + g(n) & O(4(n)) => f(n) & O(4(n)) 1
                                 5 Ch) E 3(4(h))
    Somit: =1 C, no >0 : Une N = no :
         (ch) + q (h) & (h (n)
     Da Unen: ((n) > 3 und g(n) > 0:
        (cn) & c. h(n) and g(n) & c.h(n)
      (cn) E O(h(n)) and g(h) E O(h(n))
 b.) Widerspruch:
    g(n):= n h(n) = n2
   ((h):= h
     f(n) + g(n) = n2+n2 = 2 n2 E O(n2)
   Aber auch
   f(h) = n = O(n) und g(h) = n = O(n2)
   Somit ist diese Aussage Calsas!
(.) W: derspruch :
  { (h):= h? S(h):= h? h(h):=1
  ((h) -g(h) · h? - n? = 0 E O(n)
  Aber:
    P(n) & O(1)
     5(4) E O (1)
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5.) n e 12 (n (og e n) Wido-spruch: För n-Z gilt h < nlogen Denn (og: h 1st Pin n= 2 >1 and streng monoron steigend Somit n & R (n cog n) $(\frac{h}{2})^{5} \in O(3h^{2})$ $\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{h^{\frac{5}{25}}}{75} = h^{\frac{5}{25}}$ Falsch für n=5 s. (+ $(\frac{n}{2})^5$ 3 n $\left(\frac{5}{7}\right) \approx 57,66$ $3.5^2 = 75$ d.) h 2 + 8 n € O(3 n2) n +8n 4 n +8 == gn' & c. 3n D.ese lassage is Lehr (" E = 3 Somit n' + 8 + & O (3 m) e.) 3.1 n + 3/27 3 = 3.1 n + 3/27. 3/2 = 0.1 n + 3 n = 3.1n Souil G.1n = 377 n & O(h) (ir c=3.1