

Big-O Summary Table		
Relative Speed	Big-O	Example Functions
Fastest:	$O(1)$	<b>100</b>
	$O(\log(n))$	<b>log(n)</b> + 2
	$O(n)$	2 <b>n</b> + log(n)
	$O(n \log(n))$	10 <b>nlog(n)</b> + 7
	$O(n^c)$	<b>n^2</b> + n + 2
	$O(c^n)$	n + <b>3^n</b> + 84
Slowest:	$O(n!)$	2 + 2^n + <b>n!</b>

Note: c in this table represents a constant value

Tips for Solving Big-O	
Tip	Example
Slowest Big-O Wins	$n + n^2 + \log(n)$ is $O(n^2)$ . See table above
Remove Constants	$2n^2$ becomes $n^2$
Log Bases Don't Matter	In big O $\log_2(n)$ and $\log_{20}(n)$ are both $O(\log(n))$
In a tie the biggest c in $c^n$ wins	$3^n + 4^n$ is $O(4^n)$ ; $4^n + 10^n$ is $O(10^n)$ etc.