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| Question | Answer |
| a. 1/6N+8000N^3+24 | O(N^3) |
| b. 1/6N^3 | O(N^3) |
| c. 1/6N! +200N^4 | O(N!) |
| d. NlogN +1000 | O(NlogN) |
| e. logN +N | O(N) |
| f. ½N(N-1) | O(N^2) |
| g. N^2+220NlogN^2+3N+9000 | O(N^2) |
| h. N!+3^N+2^N+N^3+N^2 | O(N!) |

N! (factorial) because it grows much faster than any polynomial term, such as N^4

N because it grows faster than the logarithmic term logN

NlogN because it grows faster than the constant

polynomial terms N^2 or N^3 grows more faster than like NlogN

½N^2 because it grows faster than the linear term -½N