

Question 1:

```
All Times are in Seconds:  
[5e-09, 5e-08, 5e-07, 5e-06, 5e-05]  
[1e-08, 1e-07, 1e-06, 1e-05, 0.0001]  
  
[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.054 seconds
```

Code:

```
numsToSort = [100, 1000, 10000, 100000, 1000000]  
aSpeed, bSpeed = 20 * 10**9, 10 * 10**9  
aTime, bTime = [], []  
  
for num in numsToSort:  
    aTime.append(num / aSpeed)  
    bTime.append(num / bSpeed)  
  
print('All Times are in Seconds: ')  
print(aTime)  
print(bTime)
```

Question 2:

```
23

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.055 seconds

|
```



Code:

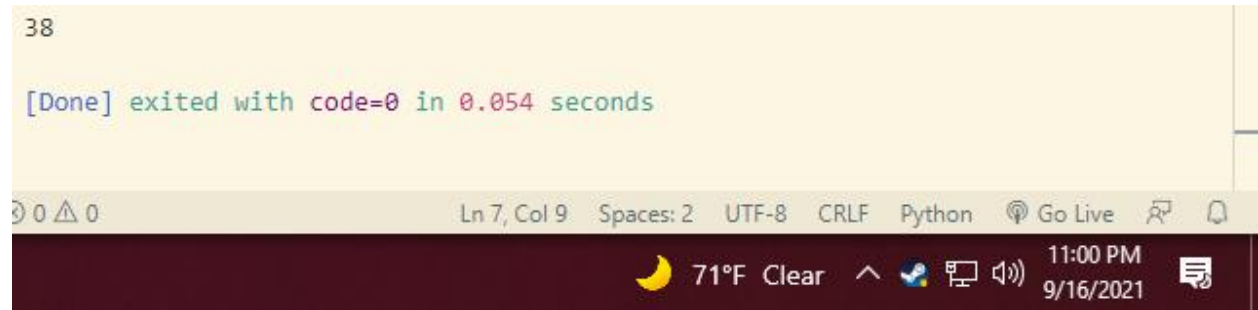
```
import math
n = 2 #math.log2(1) == 0, so we start at 2
while (5 * math.pow(n, 2)) <= (25 * n * math.log2(n)):
    n += 1
print(n)
```

The answer is: for $2 \leq n < 23$, insertion sort will beat merge sort.

Question 3:

```
38

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.054 seconds
```



Code:

```
import math
n = 2 #math.log2(1) == 0, so we start at 2
insertion = lambda n: 7 * n**2
merge = lambda n: 50 * n * math.log2(n)

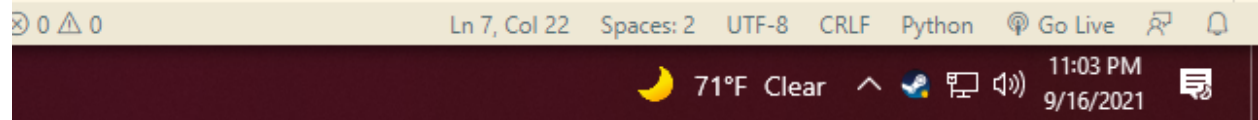
while insertion(n) <= merge(n):
    n += 1
print(n)
```

The answer is: for $2 \leq n < 38$, insertion sort will be faster.

Question 4:

17

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.063 seconds



Code:

```
import math
n = 0
insertion = lambda n: 50 * n**2
merge = lambda n: 3 * n**3

while insertion(n) >= merge(n):
    n += 1
print(n)
```

For $0 \leq n < 17$, $50n^2$ will run slower than 3^n .

Question 5:

```
16

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.056 seconds
```



Code:

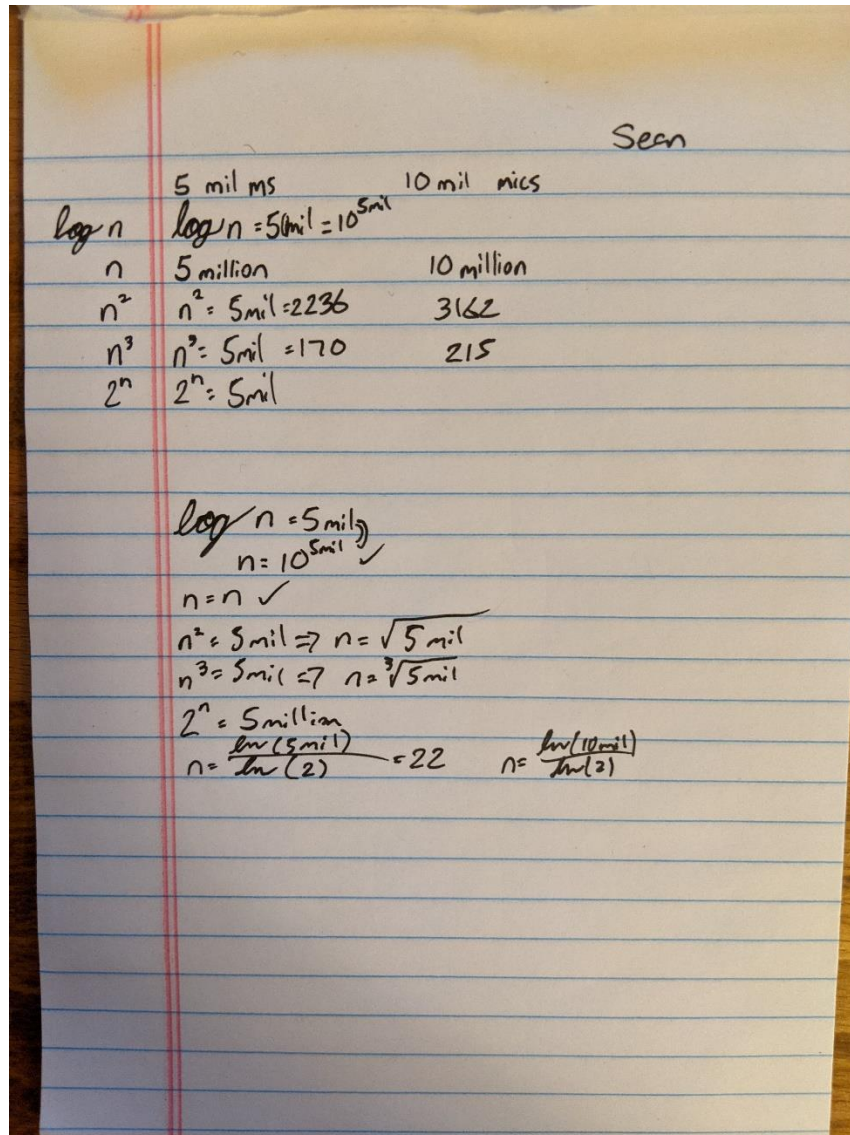
```
n = 1
insertion = lambda n: 10 * n**3
merge = lambda n: 2**n

while insertion(n) >= merge(n):
    n += 1
print(n)
```

Technically, 0 is the smallest value that will cause $10n^3$ to run faster, but after that, it's 16.

Question 6:

	5 seconds	10 seconds
$\log n$	$10^{5,000,000}$	$10^{10,000,000}$
n	5,000,000	10,000,000
n^2	2236	3162
n^3	170	215
2^n	22	23



Question 7:

```
log(n): 6.907755278982137
n^1: 1000
n^2: 1000000
n^3: 1000000000
2^n: 1.07e+301
```

```
[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.051 seconds
```



Code:

```
import math
n = 1000
print(f'log(n): {math.log(n)}')
for i in range(1, 4):
    print(f'n^{i}: {n**i}')
print(f'2^n: {"{:.2e}".format(2**n)}')
```