Hardson 12 (7) Ch#17 Each insert costs O(i) we have n inserts
hence, for eachablinerts we get O(n).

Each complex operation would cost O(2n)because it doubles in size $O(n) \pm O(2n) = O(n)$ 0000 which is 0(1) (b) Normal: 0(1) Complex: 0(E) Each insert costs you \$3 \$1 cost of insertion \$2 cost of future copying. So, its always \$3 per operation which is & (10