Complexity classes

- 1) constant complexity O(1)
- 2) Logarithmic Complexity O(logn) Binary Search
- linear complexity -> O(n) > linear Search
- Quadratic complexity + O(n2)
- 5) Cubic complexity -1 (n3)
- Polynomial complexity O(n°)
- Exponential complexity $\rightarrow 0(c^n) \rightarrow c>1$

$$\frac{O(2^n)}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S(n) = O(g(n))} = \int \frac{1-20(M(Q's)) \times (M(Q's))}{2}$$

Increaina

Complexity

Preferrable

Exponential

S2 1

8)
$$\frac{n!}{2^n} < \frac{n^n}{n}$$

$$\frac{O(2^n)}{f(n)} = O(g(n))$$

$$\frac{1-20(M(Q's))}{(fundamentals)}$$

$$\frac{S(n)}{2^n} < \frac{S(n)}{n}$$

$$\frac{2^{n} < \underline{m!} < u_{0}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{1}{2^{n}} > \frac{1}{2^{n}} = \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n}}$$

$$\frac{2^{n} < \underline{m!} < u_{0}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{1}{2^{n}} = \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n}} = \frac$$

- $\longrightarrow (\log n)^{\log n} >$ (10gn) logn(log(logn)) > logn(logn) < m3 (logn)3
- 11) logn > $\frac{2^n}{2}$ $\langle (2 \times 1.5)^n \rangle$ 109 n → 2nx (1.5)