

big-Oh hierarchy  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$   $\mathcal{O}(f) = \{g : g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+, \exists c, n_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow g(n) \leq c f(n)\}$

$\log_a n$  versus  $\log_b n$  (logarithmic)  $\rightarrow a, b > 1$

## $n^a$ versus $n^b$ (polynomial)

## $a^n$ versus $b^n$ (exponential)

$\log_a n$  versus  $n^a$

## $n^a$ versus $b^n$

explore!

Special case

$T \in O(\log_a n)$   
 $\notin \Omega(\log_a n)$ .

assume  $b > a > 0$   $n^a \notin \Sigma(n^b)$   
 $n^a \in O(n^b)$  but

$1 < a < b$ .  $a^n \in O(b^n)$  but  $a^n \notin \Omega(b^n)$  e.g. if  $b = 1.01^n$  then  $b^n = a^n \cdot \underbrace{\dots}_{n}$

$n^a \in O(b^n)$  but  $b^n \notin O(n^a)$

$$a, b > 1$$

but  $b^n \notin O(n^a)$

negation of big-O:  $\forall c, h_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq h_0, \wedge g(n) > c f(n)$



# properties

- reflexivity  $f \in O(f) \dots c_1 h_0 = 1, 1$

- transitivity of big-Oh  $\exists n_1, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \dots g \in O(f) \wedge f \in O(h) \Rightarrow g \in O(h)$   
discuss  $\exists n_1, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \dots n \geq n_1, g(n) \leq c_1 f(n)$  | want  $c_3 = c_1 \cdot c_2$   
 $\exists n_2, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \dots n \geq n_2, f(n) \leq c_2 h(n)$  |  $g(n) \leq c_3 h(n)$   
 $n_3 = n_1 + n_2$

- not symmetry (anti-symmetry...)  $\cancel{f(n) \in O(g)}$  does NOT imply  $f \in O(g)$   
it does imply  $f \in \Omega(g)$

# products and sums

$$a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad af(n) = a \times f(n)$$

- $af$   $f \in O(g) \Rightarrow af \in O(g)$   
discuss  $n_0, c \in \mathbb{R}^+$  ...  $n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow f(n) \leq c g(n)$   
↓ set  $c_1 = ac$  ...  $af(n) \leq c_1 g(n)$

- $f \cdot g$   $f \in O(h_1), g \in O(h_2)$   
 $f \cdot g \in O(h_1 h_2)$

- $f + g$   $(f+g)(n)$  means  $f(n) + g(n)$   
 $g \in O(f) \wedge f \in O(h) \Rightarrow f+g \in O(h)$   
Notice some assumptions  
discussion by trans  $g \in O(h)$  so  $n_0, c_0, h_1, c_1$  exist  
 $\forall n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow g(n) \leq c_1 h(n)$   
 $f(n) \leq c_2 h(n)$