

big-Oh hierarchy

$\log_a n$ 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

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

assume $b > a > 0$

$$n^a \in O(n^b) \text{ but } n^a \notin \Omega(n^b)$$

$$1 < a < b \quad a^n \in O(b^n) \text{ but } a^n \notin \Omega(b^n) \quad \text{eg } b = 1.5 \times a \\ \text{then } b^n = a^n \cdot \underbrace{1.5^n}_{\uparrow}$$

$$a > 1 \quad \log_a n \in O(n^a) \text{ but } n^a \notin O(\log_a n)$$

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

$$a, b > 1$$

negation of big-oh

$$\forall c, n_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0 \wedge g(n) > c f(n)$$

$$g \in O(f) = \{g : \exists c, n_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow g(n) \leq c f(n)\}$$

$$a^{\log_a n} = n = b^{\log_b n} \\ \log_a n = \log_a b \cdot \log_b n$$

$$f(n) = \log_b n, \quad g(n) = \log_a n \\ \text{then choose } c = \frac{\log_a b}{\log_a a} = 1$$



properties

► reflexivity $f \in O(f)$.. $c, n_0 = 1, 1$

► transitivity of big-Oh

discuss $\exists n_1, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \dots n \geq n_1, g(n) \leq c_1 f(n)$ \wedge $f \in O(h)$ $\Rightarrow g \in O(h)$

$\exists n_2, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \dots n \geq n_2, f(n) \leq c_2 h(n)$ | want $c_3 = c_1 \cdot c_2$
 $n_3 = n_1 + n_2$
 $g(n) \leq c_3 h(n)$

► not symmetry (anti-symmetry...)

~~$g(n) \in \Theta(f)$~~ $g \in O(f)$ 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 $n_0, c \in \mathbb{R}^+ \dots n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow f(n) \leq c g(n)$
1 let $c_1 = ac \dots af(n) \leq c_1 g(n)$

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

► $f + g$ $(f+g)(n)$ means $f(n) + g(n)$
 $g \in O(f) \wedge f \in O(h) \Rightarrow f+g \in O(h)$
 $f+g \in \Omega(f)$
Notice same assumptions
discussion by trans $g \in O(h)$ so n_0, c_0, n_1, c_1 exist
 $\forall n \geq n_0 \quad g(n) \leq c_1 h(n)$
 $f(n) \leq c_2 h(n)$

