Function Growth

For each of the following pairs of functions, graph them below on the same axis. Your graphs do not have to be precise, but they should accurately reflect relative scale and have proper x-intercepts. In the limit as the input of the functions goes to infinity, which of the two functions dominates the other?

(a) \( f(x) = 500, g(x) = \frac{x}{10} \)
(b) \( f(x) = x^4, g(x) = x^2 \)
(c) \( f(x) = \ln x, g(x) = 3^x \)
Big-O Manipulation

Recall that the definition of Big-O is:

\[ f \in \mathcal{O}(g) \iff \exists c, x_0. \forall x \geq x_0. |f(x)| \leq |cg(x)|. \]

That is, \( f \in \mathcal{O}(g) \) if there exists (\( \exists \)) two constants \( c \) and \( x_0 \) such that for all (\( \forall \)) \( x \)s greater than or equal to \( x_0 \), \( |f(x)| \leq |cg(x)| \). Or to put it another way, \( f \) dominates \( g \) times a constant \( c \) after some initial value \( x_0 \). For each of the following pairs of functions, determine if \( f \in \mathcal{O}(g) \) or \( g \in \mathcal{O}(f) \). Give an appropriate \( c \) and \( x_0 \) where one function dominates the other from \( x_0 \) onward.

(a) \( f(n) = n + 5, g(n) = n^2 \)
(b) \( f(n) = n!, g(n) = 1000 \)
(c) \( f(n) = n^2, g(n) = \log n \)

MCSS Yet Again

Take the mathematical models you developed for compute1, compute2, and compute3 in the previous lab and give the tightest Big-O bound possible for each model.
Loopy Analysis

Let’s put it all together now! For each function below, (a) count the exact number of array accesses each method performs as a function of the input array length $n$ and (b) give the tightest Big-O bound possible for that function.

```java
class LoopyAnalysis {
    public static int sum1(int[] arr) {
        return arr[0] + arr[1];
    }

    public static int sum2(int[] arr) {
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            sum = sum + arr[i] + arr[i];
        }
        return sum;
    }

    public static int sum3(int[] arr) {
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < arr.length; j++) {
                sum = sum + arr[i];
            }
        }
    }

    public static int sum4(int[] arr) {
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            for (int j = i; j < arr.length; j++) {
                sum = sum + arr[i];
            }
        }
    }
}
```
(Additional space for work.)