

$f(n)$ é "super" $g(n)$ se $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$

Esprimere O | nome

$O(1)$

costante

$O(\log \log n)$

loglog

$O(\log n)$

logaritmo

$O(\sqrt{n}), \text{e}^n$

sublineare

$O(n)$

lineare

$O(n \log n)$

n log n

$O(n^2)$

quadratico

$O(n^3)$

cubico

$O(n^k) (k \geq 1)$

polinomiale

$O(e^n) (e \geq 1)$

esponentiale

$n!$

settoriale

$$3\log^3 m^2 = O(n)$$

$$7\log^2 m^3 = O(\sqrt[3]{m})$$

$$616 m \log^5 m^{10} = O(m^{5/4})$$

$$\sqrt{m} = O(n)$$

$$\sqrt[2]{m} \log m = O(n) \Rightarrow \sqrt[4]{m} = O(n/\log m)$$

$$m^{10} = O(2^n)$$

$$m^{10} = O(2^n/n^2) \Rightarrow m^{10} \cdot m^7 = m^{17} = O(2^n)$$

$$7^m = O(n!)$$