

**Question**

Show that as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,

(a)  $x + o(x) = O(x)$

(b)  $\{O(x)\}^2 = O(x^2) = o(x^3)$

(c)  $\log(1 + o(1)) = o(1)$

**Answer**

(a) If  $f(x) = O(x)$ , then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + f(x)}{x} = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$$

Therefore  $x + f(x) = O(x)$

or  $x + o(x) = O(x)$ .

(b) First equality:

Suppose  $f(x)$  and  $g(x) = O(x)$ ,  $x \rightarrow \infty$ .

Then there exists  $K_f$  and  $K_g > 0$  such that

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |f(x)| \leq K_f |x| \\ |g(x)| \leq K_g |x| \end{array} \right\} \text{ as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

Thus  $|f(x)g(x)| \leq K_f K_g |x|^2$

or  $|f(x)g(x)| \leq K_h |x|^2$  where  $K_h = K_f K_g$

$$\Rightarrow f(x)g(x) = O(x^2)$$

$$\text{or } [O(x^2)]^2 = O(x^2)$$

Second equality:

Now suppose  $\underbrace{h(x)}_{=f.g} = O(x^2)$   $x \rightarrow \infty$ .

Then there exists  $K_h$  such that  $|h(x)| \leq K_h |x^2|$   $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{Thus } 0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{h(x)}{x^3} \right| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} K_h \frac{|x^2|}{|x^3|} = K_h \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|x|} = 0$$

Therefore  $h(x) = o(x^3)$

or  $O(x^2) = o(x^3)$

Hence  $[O(x)]^2 = O(x^2) = o(x^3)$

(c) Suppose  $f(x) = o(1)$ .

$$\text{Then } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{f(x)}{1} \right| = 0$$

$$\text{Thus } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log(1 + f(x)) = \log 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\log(1 + o(1)) = o(1)}$$