

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Definitions		Series	
$f(n) = O(g(n))$	iff \exists positive c, n_0 such that $0 \leq f(n) \leq cg(n) \forall n \geq n_0$.	$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}.$	
$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$	iff \exists positive c, n_0 such that $f(n) \geq cg(n) \geq 0 \forall n \geq n_0$.	In general:	
$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$	iff $f(n) = O(g(n))$ and $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$.	$\sum_{i=1}^n i^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \left[(n+1)^{m+1} - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n ((i+1)^{m+1} - i^{m+1} - (m+1)i^m) \right]$	
$f(n) = o(g(n))$	iff $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/g(n) = 0$.	$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m+1}{k} B_k n^{m+1-k}.$	
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$	iff $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists n_0$ such that $ a_n - a < \epsilon, \forall n \geq n_0$.	Geometric series:	
$\sup S$	least $b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $b \geq s, \forall s \in S$.	$\sum_{i=0}^n c^i = \frac{c^{n+1} - 1}{c - 1}, \quad c \neq 1, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i = \frac{1}{1-c}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c^i = \frac{c}{1-c}, \quad c < 1,$	
$\inf S$	greatest $b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $b \leq s, \forall s \in S$.	$\sum_{i=0}^n ic^i = \frac{nc^{n+2} - (n+1)c^{n+1} + c}{(c-1)^2}, \quad c \neq 1, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} ic^i = \frac{c}{(1-c)^2}, \quad c < 1.$	
$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf \{a_i \mid i \geq n, i \in \mathbb{N}\}.$	Harmonic series:	
$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup \{a_i \mid i \geq n, i \in \mathbb{N}\}.$	$H_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n iH_i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}H_n - \frac{n(n-1)}{4}.$	
$\binom{n}{k}$	Combinations: Size k sub-sets of a size n set.	$\sum_{i=1}^n H_i = (n+1)H_n - n, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{i}{m} H_i = \binom{n+1}{m+1} \left(H_{n+1} - \frac{1}{m+1} \right).$	
$\left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right]$	Stirling numbers (1st kind): Arrangements of an n element set into k cycles.	1. $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}, \quad 2. \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n, \quad 3. \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k},$	
$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	Stirling numbers (2nd kind): Partitions of an n element set into k non-empty sets.	4. $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1}, \quad 5. \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1},$	
$\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle$	1st order Eulerian numbers: Permutations $\pi_1 \pi_2 \dots \pi_n$ on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ with k ascents.	6. $\binom{n}{m} \binom{m}{k} = \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{m-k}, \quad 7. \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r+k}{k} = \binom{r+n+1}{n},$	
$\langle \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \rangle$	2nd order Eulerian numbers.	8. $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{k}{m} = \binom{n+1}{m+1}, \quad 9. \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r}{k} \binom{s}{n-k} = \binom{r+s}{n},$	
C_n	Catalan Numbers: Binary trees with $n+1$ vertices.	10. $\binom{n}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{k-n-1}{k}, \quad 11. \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = 1,$	
14. $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] = (n-1)!, \quad 15. \left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right] = (n-1)!H_{n-1}, \quad 16. \left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n \end{smallmatrix} \right] = 1, \quad 17. \left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right] \geq \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\},$		12. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = 2^{n-1} - 1, \quad 13. \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = k \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\},$	
18. $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right] = (n-1) \left[\begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right] + \left[\begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right], \quad 19. \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] = \binom{n}{2}, \quad 20. \sum_{k=0}^n \left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right] = n!, \quad 21. C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n},$		22. $\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n-1 \end{smallmatrix} \rangle = 1, \quad 23. \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n-1-k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle, \quad 24. \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle = (k+1) \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle + (n-k) \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{smallmatrix} \rangle,$	
25. $\langle \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k=0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad 26. \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \rangle = 2^n - n - 1, \quad 27. \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix} \rangle = 3^n - (n+1)2^n + \binom{n+1}{2},$		28. $x^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \binom{x+k}{n}, \quad 29. \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{n+1}{k} (m+1-k)^n (-1)^k, \quad 30. m! \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \binom{k}{n-m},$	
31. $\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \binom{n-k}{m} (-1)^{n-k-m} k!, \quad 32. \langle \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \rangle = 1, \quad 33. \langle \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \rangle = 0 \text{ for } n \neq 0,$		34. $\langle \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \rangle = (k+1) \langle \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \rangle + (2n-1-k) \langle \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \rangle, \quad 35. \sum_{k=0}^n \langle \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \rangle = \frac{(2n)^n}{2^n},$	
36. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ x-n \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \langle \langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \rangle \binom{x+n-1-k}{2n}, \quad 37. \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n+1 \\ m+1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \sum_k \binom{n}{k} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} k \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} k \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right\} (m+1)^{n-k},$			