

# COMPUTER SCIENCE CHEAT SHEET

## Greek Alphabet

|          |            |         |           |           |         |          |            |         |
|----------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|------------|---------|
| $A$      | $\alpha$   | Alpha   | $I$       | $\iota$   | Iota    | $P$      | $\rho$     | Rho     |
| $B$      | $\beta$    | Beta    | $K$       | $\kappa$  | Kappa   | $\Sigma$ | $\sigma$   | Sigma   |
| $\Gamma$ | $\gamma$   | Gamma   | $\Lambda$ | $\lambda$ | Lambda  | $T$      | $\tau$     | Tau     |
| $\Delta$ | $\delta$   | Delta   | $M$       | $\mu$     | mu      | $Y$      | $\upsilon$ | Upsilon |
| $E$      | $\epsilon$ | Epsilon | $N$       | $\nu$     | nu      | $\Phi$   | $\phi$     | Phi     |
| $Z$      | $\zeta$    | Zeta    | $\Xi$     | $\xi$     | Xi      | $X$      | $\chi$     | Chi     |
| $H$      | $\eta$     | Eta     | $O$       | $o$       | Omicron | $\Psi$   | $\psi$     | Psi     |
| $\Theta$ | $\theta$   | Theta   | $\Pi$     | $\pi$     | Pi      | $\Omega$ | $\omega$   | Omega   |

## e

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$
$$\frac{1}{e} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$
$$e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$
$$e = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

## Inequalities

$$\binom{n}{k}^k \leq \binom{n}{k} < \left(\frac{en}{k}\right)^k$$
$$\forall x > 0 \qquad \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < e < \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{x+1}$$
$$\forall x > 1 \qquad \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < \frac{1}{e} < \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1}$$
$$1 + x \leq e^x$$
$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

## Abstract Algebra

### Field

- A set  $F$  with two binary operations  $+$  and  $\cdot$  ia a *field* if:
- $+$  and  $\cdot$  are commutative
  - $+$  and  $\cdot$  are associative
  - $+$  and  $\cdot$  have identities, 0 and 1 respectively,  $0 \neq 1$
  - every element  $a \in F$  has inverse for  $+$ , written  $-a$
  - every element  $a \in F$  has inverse for  $\cdot$ , written  $a^{-1}$
  - $\forall a, b, c \in F, \ a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$

### Vector Space

- A set  $V$  over a field  $F$  with a binary operation  $+$  is a vector space if:
- $+$  is commutative
  - $+$  is associative
  - $+$  has identity  $\vec{0}$
  - every  $\vec{x} \in V$  has inverse for  $+$ , written  $-\vec{x}$
  - $\alpha(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \alpha\vec{x} + \alpha\vec{y}$
  - $(\alpha + \beta)\vec{x} = \alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{x}$
  - $(\alpha\beta)\vec{x} = (\alpha)(\beta\vec{x})$
  - $1\vec{x} = \vec{x}$

## Linear Algebra

## Probability

## Complexity