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Theoretical Guide

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1 Series

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

Geometric Series:

$$a_n = a_1 * c^{n-1} \quad \sum_{i=0}^n c^i = \frac{c^{n+1} - 1}{c - 1}, \quad c \neq 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i = \frac{1}{1-c}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c^i = \frac{c}{1-c}, \quad |c| < 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i c^i = \frac{n c^{n+2} - (n+1) c^{n+1} + c}{(c-1)^2}, \quad c \neq 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i c^i = \frac{c}{(1-c)^2}, \quad |c| < 1$$

2 Identities

2.1 Combinatorics

$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$	$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$
$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$	$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{m-k}$
$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1}$	$\binom{n}{m} \binom{m}{k} = \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{m-k}$
$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r+k}{k} = \binom{r+n+1}{n}$	$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{k}{k} = \binom{n+1}{m+1}$
$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r}{k} \binom{s}{n-k} = \binom{r+s}{n}$	

2.2 Newton's Binomial

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$$

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$$

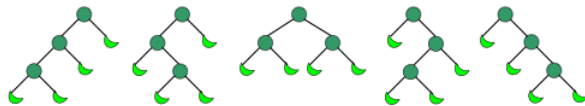
2.3 Catalan Numbers

1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796, 58786, 208012, 742900, 2674440, 9694845, 35357670, 129644790, 477638700, 1767263190, 6564120420, 24466267020, 91482563640, 343059613650, 1289904147324, 4861946401452, 18367353072152, 69533550916004, 263747951750360, 1002242216651368.

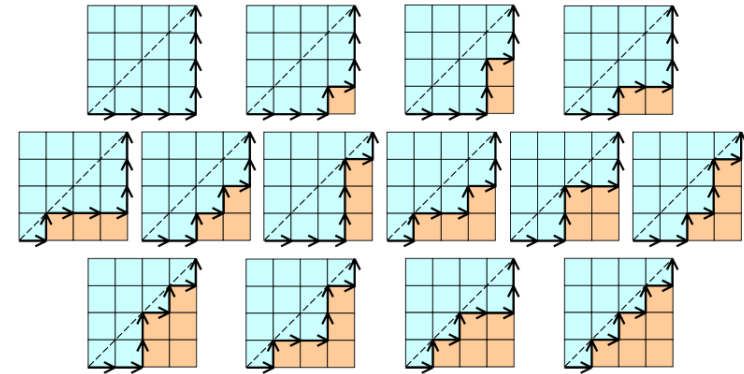
$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!} = \prod_{k=2}^n \frac{n+k}{k}, \quad n \geq 0$$

Applications:

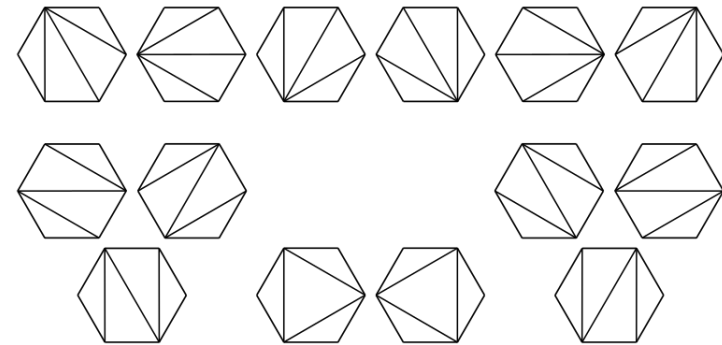
- C_n is the number of Dyck words of length $2n$. A Dyck word is a string consisting of n Xs and n Ys such that no initial segment of the string has more Ys than Xs. For example, the following are the Dyck words of length 6.
 XXXYYY XYXXYY XYXYXY XXYYXY XXYXYY
- Re-interpreting the symbol X as an open parenthesis and Y as a close parenthesis, C_n counts the number of expressions containing n pairs of parentheses which are correctly matched.
 ((())) ()() ()() () () ...
- Successive applications of a binary operator can be represented in terms of a full binary tree. (A rooted binary tree is full if every vertex has either two children or no children.) It follows that C_n is the number of full binary trees with $n+1$ leaves:



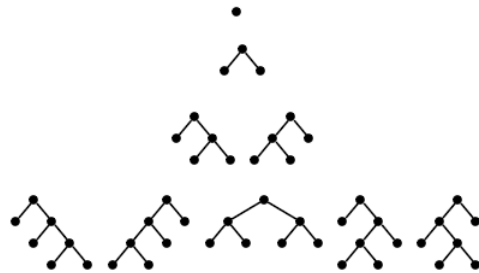
- C_n is the number of monotonic lattice paths along the edges of a grid with $n \times n$ square cells, which do not pass above the diagonal. A monotonic path is one which starts in the lower left corner, finishes in the upper right corner, and consists entirely of edges pointing rightwards or upwards. Counting such paths is equivalent to counting Dyck words: X stands for “move right” and Y stands for “move up”. The following diagrams show the case $n = 4$:



- C_n is the number of different ways a convex polygon with $n+2$ sides can be cut into triangles by connecting vertices with straight lines (a form of Polygon triangulation). The following hexagons illustrate the case $n = 4$:



- C_n is the number of rooted binary trees with n internal nodes ($n+1$ leaves or external nodes). Illustrated in following Figure are the trees corresponding to $n = 0, 1, 2$ and 3. There are 1, 1, 2, and 5 respectively. Here, we consider as binary trees those in which each node has zero or two children, and the internal nodes are those that have children.



Binary Trees

- C_n is the number of different ways $n + 1$ factors can be completely parenthesized (or the number of ways of associating n applications of a binary operator). For $n = 3$, for example, we have the following five different parenthesizations of four factors:

$((ab)c)d$ $(a(bc))d$ $(ab)(cd)$ $a((bc)d)$ $a(b(cd))$

3 Number Theory

Maximal Prime Gaps:

For numbers until 10^9 the maximal gap is 400.

For numbers until 10^{18} the maximal gap is 1500.

Number of prime numbers in intervals:

There is aprox. $8 * 10^4$ primes between 1 e 10^6 .

There is aprox. $6 * 10^5$ primes between 1 e 10^7 .

There is aprox. $5 * 10^6$ primes between 1 e 10^8 .

There is aprox. $5 * 10^7$ primes between 1 e 10^9 .

Primes less than 1000:

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37
 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71 73 79 83 89
 97 101 103 107 109 113 127 131 137 139 149 151
 157 163 167 173 179 181 191 193 197 199 211 223
 227 229 233 239 241 251 257 263 269 271 277 281
 283 293 307 311 313 317 331 337 347 349 353 359
 367 373 379 383 389 397 401 409 419 421 431 433

439 443 449 457 461 463 467 479 487 491 499 503
 509 521 523 541 547 557 563 569 571 577 587 593
 599 601 607 613 617 619 631 641 643 647 653 659
 661 673 677 683 691 701 709 719 727 733 739 743
 751 757 761 769 773 787 797 809 811 821 823 827
 829 839 853 857 859 863 877 881 883 887 907 911
 919 929 937 941 947 953 967 971 977 983 991 997

Other primes:

The largest prime smaller than 10 is 7.

The largest prime smaller than 10^2 is 97.

The largest prime smaller than 10^3 is 997.

The largest prime smaller than 10^4 is 9973.

The largest prime smaller than 10^5 is 99991.

The largest prime smaller than 10^6 is 999983.

The largest prime smaller than 10^7 is 9999991.

The largest prime smaller than 10^8 is 99999989.

The largest prime smaller than 10^9 is 999999937.

The largest prime smaller than 10^{10} is 9999999967.

The largest prime smaller than 10^{11} is 99999999977.

The largest prime smaller than 10^{12} is 99999999989.

The largest prime smaller than 10^{13} is 999999999971.

The largest prime smaller than 10^{14} is 9999999999973.

The largest prime smaller than 10^{15} is 9999999999989.

The largest prime smaller than 10^{16} is 99999999999937.

The largest prime smaller than 10^{17} is 99999999999997.

The largest prime smaller than 10^{18} is 999999999999989.

Random Primes

1000000009 1000000021 1000000033 1000000087 1000000093
 1000000097 1000000103 1000000123 1000000181 1000000207
 1000000223 1000000241 1000000271 1000000289 1000000297
 1000000321 1000000349 1000000363 1000000403 1000000409
 2000003273 2000003281 2000003293 2000003303 2000003333
 2000003351 2000003353 2000003359

Metodo de Newton

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

- O numero de casas decimais corretas, em media, dobra a cada iteracao. (Em caso de duvida, default=30).

Metodo dos Quadrados Minimos

Queremos estimar valores de determinada variável y . Para isso, consideramos os valores de outra variavel x que acreditamos ter poder de explicação sobre y conforme a fórmula:

$$y = \alpha + \beta x + \epsilon$$

- α : Parametro do modelo chamado de constante (porque não depende de x).
- β : Parametro do modelo chamado de coeficiente da variavel x .
- ϵ : Erro - representa a variação de y que nao eh explicada pelo modelo.

Temos tambem uma base de dados com n valores observados de y e x . Ao fazer a estimativa de α , β , e ϵ , mudamos a notação de algumas variáveis:

$\alpha \rightarrow a$.

$\beta \rightarrow b$.

$\epsilon \rightarrow e$.

Desse modo, ao estimar o modelo usando a base de dados, estamos estimando, na verdade:

$$y_i = a + bx_i + e_i$$

onde i indica cada uma das n observacoes da base de dados e e passa a ser chamado de residuo, ao inves de erro. O metodo dos minimos quadrados minimiza a soma dos quadrado dos residuos, ou seja, minimiza $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2$. Minimizando $S(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - a - bx_i)^2$ temos que:

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i(x_i - \bar{x})} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

onde \bar{y} eh a media amostral de y e \bar{x} eh a media amostral de x .

Funcao de Ackermann-Peter

$$A(m, n) = \begin{cases} n + 1 & \text{se } m = 0 \\ A(m - 1, 1) & \text{se } m > 0 \text{ e } n = 0. \\ A(m - 1, A(m, n - 1)) & \text{se } m > 0 \text{ e } n > 0. \end{cases}$$

- $A(4, 2)$ tem 19729 digitos.

m \ n	0	1	2
0	1	2	3
1	2	3	4
2	3	5	7
3	5	13	29
4	$13 = 2^2 - 3$	$65533 = 2^{**}3 - 3$	$2^{65536} - 3 = 2^{**}4 - 3$

m \ n	3	4	n
0	4	5	$n + 1$
1	5	6	$n + 2 = 2 + (n + 3) - 3$
2	9	11	$2n + 3 = 2(n + 3) - 3$
3	61	125	$2^{n+3} - 3$
4	$2^{2^{65536}} - 3 = 2^{**}5 - 3$	$2^{**}6 - 3$	$2^{**}(n+2) - 3$

Obs.: $2^{**}n = 2^{2^{\dots 2}}$, elevado a 2, elevado a 2... n vezes.

Ex.: $2^{**}1 = 2^2$; $2^{**}2 = 2^{2^2}$

Numeros de Mersenne

$$\mathcal{M}(n) = 2^n - 1$$

onde n eh um inteiro nao-negativo. Os numeros da forma $\mathcal{M}(n)$ sao conhecidos como numeros de Mersenne.

Um numero eh chamado de perfeito se eh igual a metade da soma de todos os seus divisores positivos. Por exemplo, os divisores de 6 sao 1, 2, 3 e 6. Somando estes numeros obtemos:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 6 = 12 = 2 * 6$$

Logo 6 eh perfeito. Em comparacao, nenhum primo eh perfeito. Todos os perfeitos pares sao da forma $2^{n-1}2(2^n - 1)$ com $2^n - 1$ primo. Assim, para achar os perfeitos pares basta achar os primos de Mersenne. Ninguem sabe se existem ou nao numeros perfeitos impares.

- Se n eh um inteiro composto, entao $\mathcal{M}(n)$ eh composto.

Teoremas de Fermat

Seja P um numero primo e a um numero inteiro, entao:

$$a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$$

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

Lema: Seja p um numero primo e a e b inteiros. Entao:

$$(a + b)^p = a^p + b^p \pmod{p}$$

Lema: Seja p um numero primo e a inteiro. Entao, O inverso de $a \pmod{p}$ eh a^{p-2} :

$$\text{inv}(a) \equiv a^{p-2} \pmod{p}$$

4 Geometry

Conversao - angulos:

De radiano para grau:

$$\text{grau} = \text{radiano} * (180/\text{PI})$$

De grau para radiano:

$$\text{radiano} = \text{grau} * (\text{PI}/180)$$

Teorema de Herao

A area de um triângulo pode ser dada por: $A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ em que s representa o semi-perimetro do triângulo e a , b e c são os comprimentos de seus tres lados.

Central Angle

Let ϕ_1 , λ_1 and ϕ_2 , λ_2 be the geographical latitude and longitude of two points 1 and 2, and $\Delta\phi$, $\Delta\lambda$ their absolute differences; then $\Delta\sigma$, the central angle between them, is given by the spherical law of cosines:

$\Delta\sigma = \arccos(\sin\phi_1 \sin\phi_2 + \cos\phi_1 \cos\phi_2 \cos\Delta\lambda)$. The distance d , i.e. the arc-length, for a sphere of radius r and $\Delta\sigma$ given in $d = r\Delta\sigma$.

Condicao de Existencia de Poligonos

- Generalizacao da desigualdade triangular

- Given a collection of positive numbers r_1, \dots, r_n , there exists a polygon in R^2 with the side-lengths r_1, \dots, r_n if and only if for every i , $r_i < 1/2 * (r_1 + \dots + r_n)$

Lei dos Cossenos $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

Lei dos Senos $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

5 Probability

Expectation

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i$$

Bayes Theorem

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

5.1 Distributions

5.1.1 Binomial

$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad E[X] = n * p$$

- Calcula a probabilidade de ter K sucessos em n tentativas.

5.1.2 Geometric

- X eh o numero de fracassos em uma sequencia de ensaios independentes de Bernoulli ate que o primeiro sucesso seja observado.

$$P(X = k) = (1-p)^k p$$

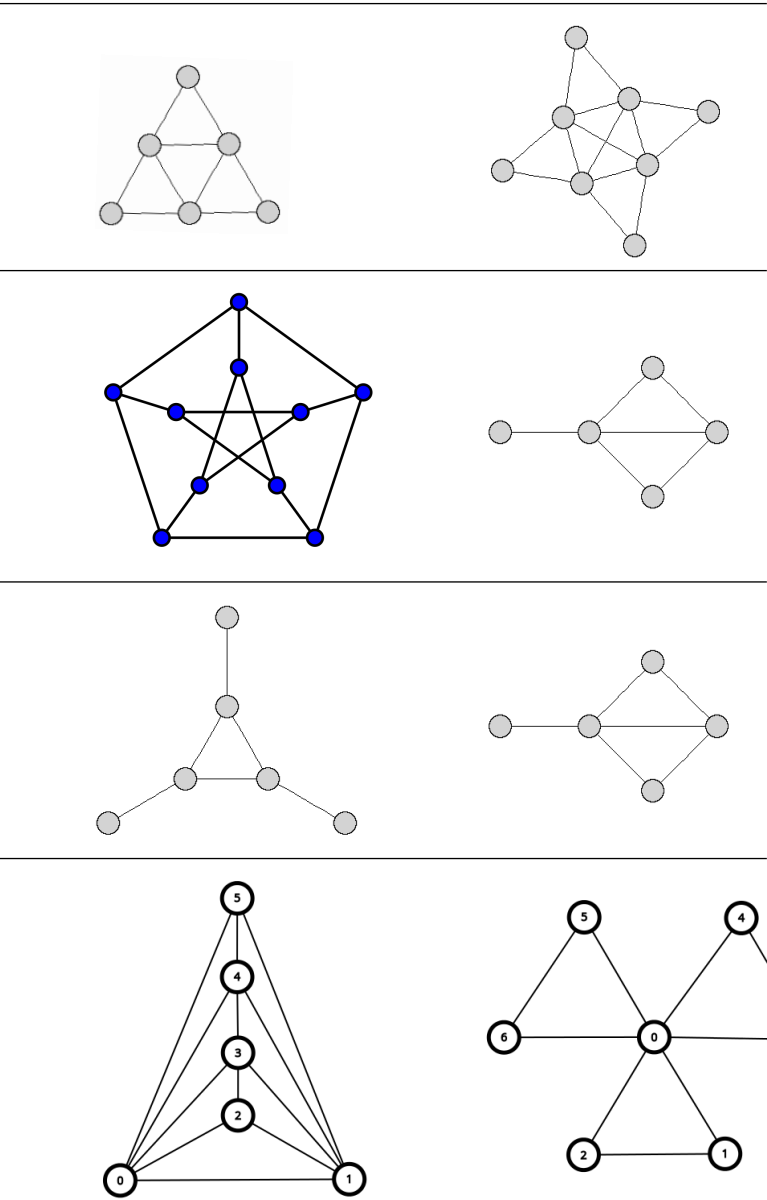
- Ou, se pensar que X eh o numero de tentativas ate o primeiro acerto...

$$P(X = k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p$$

Expectation: $E[X] = 1/p$

6 Graphs

6.1 Random Graphs



6.2 Graph Classes

6.2.1 Chordals

6.2.2 Line Graphs

6.2.3 Interval Graphs

6.2.4 Cactus

6.2.5 Perfect Graphs

6.2.6 Permutation Graphs

6.3 Theorems

7 Strings

Dec	Hex	Oct	Chr	Dec	Hex	Oct	HTML	Chr	Dec	Hex	Oct	HTML	Chr	Dec	Hex	Oct	HTML	Chr
0	0	000	NULL	32	20	040	 	Space	64	40	100	@	@	96	60	140	`	`
1	1	001	Start of Header	33	21	041	!	!	65	41	101	A	A	97	61	141	a	a
2	2	002	Start of Text	34	22	042	"	"	66	42	102	B	B	98	62	142	b	b
3	3	003	End of Text	35	23	043	#	#	67	43	103	C	C	99	63	143	c	c
4	4	004	End of Transmission	36	24	044	$	\$	68	44	104	D	D	100	64	144	d	d
5	5	005	Enquiry	37	25	045	%	%	69	45	105	E	E	101	65	145	e	e
6	6	006	Acknowledgment	38	26	046	&	&	70	46	106	F	F	102	66	146	f	f
7	7	007	Bell	39	27	047	'	'	71	47	107	G	G	103	67	147	g	g
8	8	010	Backspace	40	28	050	((72	48	110	H	H	104	68	150	h	h
9	9	011	Horizontal Tab	41	29	051))	73	49	111	I	I	105	69	151	i	i
10	A	012	Line feed	42	2A	052	*	*	74	4A	112	J	J	106	6A	152	j	j
11	B	013	Vertical Tab	43	2B	053	+	+	75	4B	113	K	K	107	6B	153	k	k
12	C	014	Form feed	44	2C	054	,	,	76	4C	114	L	L	108	6C	154	l	l
13	D	015	Carriage return	45	2D	055	-	-	77	4D	115	M	M	109	6D	155	m	m
14	E	016	Shift Out	46	2E	056	.	.	78	4E	116	N	N	110	6E	156	n	n
15	F	017	Shift In	47	2F	057	/	/	79	4F	117	O	O	111	6F	157	o	o
16	10	020	Data Link Escape	48	30	060	0	0	80	50	120	P	P	112	70	160	p	p
17	11	021	Device Control 1	49	31	061	1	1	81	51	121	Q	Q	113	71	161	q	q
18	12	022	Device Control 2	50	32	062	2	2	82	52	122	R	R	114	72	162	r	r
19	13	023	Device Control 3	51	33	063	3	3	83	53	123	S	S	115	73	163	s	s
20	14	024	Device Control 4	52	34	064	4	4	84	54	124	T	T	116	74	164	t	t
21	15	025	Negative Ack.	53	35	065	5	5	85	55	125	U	U	117	75	165	u	u
22	16	026	Synchronous idle	54	36	066	6	6	86	56	126	V	V	118	76	166	v	v
23	17	027	End of Trans. Block	55	37	067	7	7	87	57	127	W	W	119	77	167	w	w
24	18	030	Cancel	56	38	070	8	8	88	58	130	X	X	120	78	170	x	x
25	19	031	End of Medium	57	39	071	9	9	89	59	131	Y	Y	121	79	171	y	y
26	1A	032	Substitute	58	3A	072	:	:	90	5A	132	Z	Z	122	7A	172	z	z
27	1B	033	Escape	59	3B	073	;	;	91	5B	133	[[123	7B	173	{	{
28	1C	034	File Separator	60	3C	074	<	<	92	5C	134	\	\	124	7C	174	|	
29	1D	035	Group Separator	61	3D	075	=	=	93	5D	135]]	125	7D	175	}	}
30	1E	036	Record Separator	62	3E	076	>	>	94	5E	136	^	^	126	7E	176	~	~
31	1F	037	Unit Separator	63	3F	077	?	?	95	5F	137	_	_	127	7F	177		Del