

14 de noviembre de 2015

[illegible]

- HvB/L
- ^A
- T
- _E
- X2
- _ε

Torpedo oficial

Algunas series notables

En lo que sigue, $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1-az} &= \sum_{k \geq 0} a^k z^k & \frac{1-z^{m+1}}{1-z} &= \sum_{0 \leq k \leq m} z^k & (1+z)^\alpha &= \sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{\alpha}{k} z^k & \frac{z}{(1-z)^2} &= \sum_{n \geq 0} n z^n & \frac{z+z^2}{(1-z)^3} &= \sum_{n \geq 0} n^2 z^n \\ \binom{\alpha}{n} &= \frac{\alpha^{\underline{n}}}{n!} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} & \binom{n}{k} &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \\ \binom{-n}{k} &= (-1)^k \binom{n+k-1}{n-1} & \binom{1/2}{k} &= \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k 2^{2k-1}} \binom{2n-2}{k-1} \quad (k \geq 1) & \binom{-1/2}{k} &= \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k}} \binom{2k}{k} \end{aligned}$$

Secuencias notables

Sumas de potencias:

$$\sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad \sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

Números de Fibonacci:

$$\begin{aligned} F_0 &= 0 \quad F_1 = 1 \quad F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n \quad F_n = \frac{\tau^n - (1-\tau)^n}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \tau = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1,61803 \\ \sum_{n \geq 0} F_n z^n &= \frac{z}{1-z-z^2} \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} F_{n+1} z^n = \frac{1}{1-z-z^2} \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} F_{n+2} z^n = \frac{1+z}{1-z-z^2} \end{aligned}$$

Conjuntos: Cuentan número de conjuntos de k elementos elegidos entre n

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n}{0} &= 1 \quad \binom{0}{k} = [k=0] \quad \binom{n+1}{k+1} = \binom{n}{k+1} + \binom{n}{k} \quad \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \\ \sum_{k,n} \binom{n}{k} x^k y^n &= \frac{1}{1-(1+x)y} \quad \sum_n \binom{n}{k} z^n = \frac{z^k}{(1-z)^{k+1}} \quad \sum_n \binom{n+k}{k} z^n = \frac{1}{(1-z)^{k+1}} \end{aligned}$$

Método simbólico

Teorema (Método simbólico, OGF; objetos no rotulados). Sean \mathcal{A} y \mathcal{B} clases de objetos, con funciones generatrices ordinarias respectivamente $A(z)$ y $B(z)$. Entonces funciones generatrices ordinarias enumeran:

1. $\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$: $A(z) + B(z)$
2. $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$: $A(z) \cdot B(z)$
3. \mathcal{A}^\bullet : $zA'(z)$
4. $\mathcal{A} \circ \mathcal{B}$: $A(B(z))$
5. $\text{SEQ}(\mathcal{A})$: $1/(1-A(z))$
6. $\text{SET}(\mathcal{A})$: $\prod_{n \geq 0} (1+z^n)^{a_n} = \exp(\sum_{k \geq 1} (-1)^{k+1} A(z^k)/k)$
7. $\text{MSET}(\mathcal{A})$: $\prod_{n \geq 1} (1-z^n)^{-a_n} = \exp(\sum_{k \geq 1} A(z^k)/k)$
8. $\text{CYC}(\mathcal{A})$: $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\phi(n)}{n} \ln \frac{1}{1-A(z^n)}$

Teorema (Método simbólico, EGF; objetos rotulados). Sean \mathcal{A} y \mathcal{B} clases de objetos, con funciones generatrices exponenciales $\hat{A}(z)$ y $\hat{B}(z)$, respectivamente. Entonces funciones generatrices exponenciales enumeran:

1. $\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$: $\hat{A}(z) + \hat{B}(z)$
2. $\mathcal{A} \star \mathcal{B}$: $\hat{A}(z) \cdot \hat{B}(z)$
3. \mathcal{A}^\bullet : $z\hat{A}'(z)$
4. $\mathcal{A} \circ \mathcal{B}$: $\hat{A}(\hat{B}(z))$
5. $\text{SEQ}(\mathcal{A})$: $1/(1-\hat{A}(z))$
6. $\text{MSET}(\mathcal{A})$: $\exp(\hat{A}(z))$
7. $\text{CYC}(\mathcal{A})$: $-\ln(1-\hat{A}(z))$
8. $\mathcal{A}^\square \star \mathcal{B}$: $\int_0^z \hat{A}'(u) \cdot \hat{B}(u) du$

Dividir y Conquistar

La recurrencia $T(n) = aT(n/b) + cn^e$ tiene solución:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(n^e) & a < b^e \\ O(n^e \log n) & a = b^e \\ O(n^{\log_b a}) & a > b^e \end{cases}$$