Algorithm: precise, unambiguous, step by step procedure for carrying out some calculation or more generally for solving some problem
Algorithmics: study of algorithms (design & analysis)
Algorithm Properties: Input, Output, Precision, Determinism, Finiteness, Correctness, Generality
Algorithm Creation Process: understand, design, analyse (possibly back to design), implement
Analysis: correctness, termination, simplicity, generality, time, space
Logarithms: $b^e = x$ iff $\log_b x = e$; $\log xy = \log x + \log y,\ x, y > 0$; $\log \frac{x}{y} = \log x - \log y,\ x, y > 0$; $\log_b x^y = y \log_b x$; $\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}, a > 0, a \neq 1$; $\log_b x > \log_b y, b > 1, x > y > 0$
Series: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \Theta(n^2)$; $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \Theta(n^3)$; $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} i\right)^2 = \Theta(n^4)$; $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^k \approx \frac{n^{k+1}}{k+1} = \Theta(n^{k+1})$; $\sum_{i=0}^{n} a^i = \frac{a^{n+1}-1}{a-1} = \Theta(a^n)$; $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i2^i = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2 = \Theta(n2^n)$; $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i} \approx \ln n + 0.57 = \Theta(\lg n)$; $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lg i = \Theta(n \lg n)$; $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i \lg i = \Theta(n^2 \lg n)$
Theorem: mathematical statement that has been proved true
Lemma: 'small' theorem, usually used in proof of a more important mathematical statement
Corollary: mathematical statement which easily follows from a theorem
Proof: logical argument that a mathematical statement is true
Proof by Construction: mathematical statement about the existence of an object can be proved by constructing the object
Proof by Contradiction: assume that a mathematical statement is false and show that the assumption leads to a contradiction
Polynomial Degree: highest power
Intervals: closed ($[a, b] = x | a \leq x \leq b$), open ($(a, b) = x | a < x < b$), half-open (either side)
Subsequence: consists of only certain terms in the same order as the full sequence
Substring: assume string index start from 1, then for $t[i, j]$ if $i < j$ then substring is from i to j inclusive, if $i = j$ then substring is only i, else then empty string
Boolean Expression: containing boolean variables, operators, parentheses
Normal Forms: conjunctive (clause linked with $\wedge$, inside has $\vee$), disjunctive (opposite)
Upper Bound: u such that $x \leq u$ for all $x \in X$, X: all reals
Lower Bound: l such that $x \geq l$ for all $x \in X$
Supremum: least upper bound
Infimum: greatest lower bound
Graph: consists of set of vertices and edges, edge is unordered (unless directed) pair of vertices, simple if without loops or multiple edges
Degree: number of edges incident on the vertex
Path: alternating sequence of vertices and edges, starting and ending with vertices, simple has no repeated vertices
Diameter: maximum distance between any two vertices
Cycle: path starting and ending at the same vertex with actual length, simple if without repeated vertices
Hamiltonian Cycle: cycle that contains each vertex exactly once
Euler Cycle: cycle with no repeated edges that contains all edges and vertices, exists iff connected and degree of every vertex is even
Complement: of simple graph, denoted as $\bar{G}$, same vertices, edge in $\bar{G}$ iff not in G
Tree: connected and acyclic; connected and has $n-1$ edges, acyclic and has $n-1$ edges, level of vertex is simple path length from root, height is max length
Homogeneous Recurrence: characteristic equation ($a_0 t_n + a_1 t_{n-1} + \cdots + a_k t_{n-k} = 0$) linear, homogeneous (combination of $t_i = 0$), constant coefficients, guess $t_n = x^n$, unknown x, so $a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_k x^{n-k} = 0$, factor out x^{n-k}, so $p(x) = a_0 x^k + a_1 x^{k-1} + \cdots + a^k x^0 = 0$, so the general solution is $\sum_{i=1}^{k} c_i r_i^n$, where r is the roots of the equation (if distinct)
Homogeneous Recurrence Example: $T(n) = 2T(n-1), T(1) = 1, T(n) - 2T(n-1) = 0, T(n) = x^n, T(n-1) = x^{n-1}$, solve $x^n - 2x^{n-1} = 0, x = 2, T(n) = c_1 2^n, T(1) = 1 = c_1 2^1, c_1 = 0.5$