Team Contest Reference
Ballmer Peak

Universität zu Lübeck

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1 Mathematische Algorithmen

1.1 Primzahlen

Für Primzahlen gilt immer (aber nicht nur für Primzahlen)

$$a^p \equiv a \mod p \quad \text{bzw.} \quad a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \mod p.$$

Ein paar Primzahlen für den Hausgebrauch: $1000003, 2147483647(2^{31}), 4294967291(2^{32})$

1.1.1 Sieb des Eratosthenes

```
static boolean[] sieve(int until) {
  boolean[] a = new boolean[until + 1];
  Arrays.fill(a, true);
  for (int i = 2; i < Math.sqrt(a.length); i++) {
    if (a[i]) {
      for (int j = i * i; j < a.length; j += i) a[j] = false;
    }
  }
  return a; // a[i] == true, iff. i is prime. a[0] is ignored
}
```

1.1.2 Primzahlentest

```
static boolean isPrim(int p) {
  if (p < 2 || p > 2 && p % 2 == 0) return false;
  for (int i = 3; i <= Math.sqrt(p); i += 2)
    if (p % i == 0) return false;
  return true;
}
```

1.2 Binomial Koeffizient

```
static int[][] mem = new int[MAX_N][(MAX_N + 1) / 2];
static int binoCo(int n, int k) {
  if (k < 0 || k > n) return 0;
  if (2 * k > n) binoCo(n, n - k);
  if (mem[n][k] > 0) return mem[n][k];
  int ret = 1;
  for (int i = 1; i <= k; i++) {
    ret *= n - k + i;
    ret /= i;
    mem[n][i] = ret;
  }
  return ret;
}
```

1.3 Modulare Arithmetik

Bedeutung der größten gemeinsamen Teiler:

$$d = \mathrm{ggT}(a,b) = as + bt$$

Verwendung zu Berechnung des inversen Elements b zu a bezüglich einer Restklassengruppe n (a und n müssen teilerfremd sein):

$$ab \equiv 1 \mod n \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad s \equiv b \mod n \quad \text{für } 1 = \mathrm{ggT}(a,n)$$

1.3.1 Erweiterter Euklidischer Algorithmus

```
static int[] eea(int a, int b) {
  int[] dst = new int[3];
  if (b == 0) {
    dst[0] = a;
    dst[1] = 1;
    return dst; // a, 1, 0
  }
  dst = eea(b, a % b);
  int tmp = dst[2];
  dst[2] = dst[1] - ((a / b) * dst[2]);
  dst[1] = tmp;
  return dst;
}
```

Zur Berechnung des Inversen von n im Restklassenring p gilt: $d = \mathrm{eea}(p,n)$.

1.4 Matrixmultiplikation

Strassen-Algorithmus: $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{AB} \qquad \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \in R^{2^n \times 2^n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{C}_{1,1} &= \mathbf{A}_{1,1}\mathbf{B}_{1,1} + \mathbf{A}_{1,2}\mathbf{B}_{2,1} \\
\mathbf{C}_{1,2} &= \mathbf{A}_{1,1}\mathbf{B}_{1,2} + \mathbf{A}_{1,2}\mathbf{B}_{2,2} \\
\mathbf{C}_{2,1} &= \mathbf{A}_{2,1}\mathbf{B}_{1,1} + \mathbf{A}_{2,2}\mathbf{B}_{2,1} \\
\mathbf{C}_{2,2} &= \mathbf{A}_{2,1}\mathbf{B}_{1,2} + \mathbf{A}_{2,2}\mathbf{B}_{2,2}
\end{aligned}$$

2 Datenstukturen

2.1 Fenwick Tree (Binary Indexed Tree)

```
class FenwickTree {
  private int[] values;
  private int n;
  public FenwickTree(int n) {
    this.n = n;
    values = new int[n];
  }
  public int get(int i) { //get value of i
    int x = values[0];
    while (i > 0) {
      x += values[i];
      i -= i & -i; }
    return x;
  }
  public void add(int i, int x) { // add x to interval [i,n]
    if (i == 0) values[0] += x;
    else {
      while (i < n) {
        values[i] += x;
        i += i & -i; }
    }
  }
}
```

3 Graphenalgorithmen

3.1 Topologische Sortierung

```
static List<Integer> topoSort(Map<Integer, List<Integer>> edges,
    Map<Integer, List<Integer>> revedges) {
  Queue<Integer> q = new LinkedList<Integer>();
  List<Integer> ret = new LinkedList<Integer>();
  Map<Integer, Integer> indeg = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();
  for (int v : revedges.keySet()) {
    indeg.put(v, revedges.get(v).size());
    if (revedges.get(v).size() == 0)
      q.add(v);
  }
  while (!q.isEmpty()) {
    int tmp = q.poll();
    ret.add(tmp);
    for (int dest : edges.get(tmp)) {
      indeg.put(dest, indeg.get(dest) - 1);
      if (indeg.get(dest) == 0)
        q.add(dest);
    }
  }
  return ret;
}
```

3.2 Minimum Spanning Tree

3.2.1 Prim's Algorithm

```
#define WHITE 0
#define BLACK 1
#define INF INT_MAX

int baum( int **matrix, int N){
  int i, sum = 0;

  int color[N];
  int dist[N];

    // markiere alle Knoten ausser 0 als unbesucht
  color[0] = BLACK;
  for( i=1; i<N; i++){
    color[i] = WHITE;
    dist[i] = INF;
  }
```

```

    // berechne den Rand
  for( i=1; i<N; i++){
        if( dist[i] > matrix[i][nextIndex]){
            dist[i] = matrix[i][nextIndex];
        }
    }

  while( 1){
    int nextDist = INF, nextIndex = -1;

    /* Den naechsten Knoten waehlen */
    for(i=0; i<N; i++){
      if( color[i] != WHITE) continue;

      if( dist[i] < nextDist){
        nextDist = dist[i];
        nextIndex = i;
      }
    }

    /* Abbruchbedingung*/
    if( nextIndex == -1) break;

    /* Knoten in MST aufnehmen */
    color[nextIndex] = RED;
    sum += nextDist;

    /* naechste kuerzeste Distanzen berechnen */
    for( i=0; i<N; i++){
            if( i == nextIndex || color[i] == BLACK ) continue;

            if( dist[i] > matrix[i][nextIndex]){
                dist[i] = matrix[i][nextIndex];
            }
    }
  }

  return sum;
}
```

3.2.2 Union and Find: Kruskal's Algorithm

Amortized time per operation is $O(\alpha(n))$.

```
// Only the tree root is stored. The edges must be stored separately.
// Path compression and union by rank

int *par = (int *) malloc(n * sizeof(int));
int *rank = (int *) malloc(n * sizeof(int));

// Create new forest of n vertices
void init(int n, int *par, int *rank) {
  int i;
  for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    par[i] = i; // every vertex is its on root
    rank[i] = 0;
  }
}

// Union two trees which contain x and y respectively, returns new root
int union(int n, int *par, int *rank, int x, int y) {
  y = find(n, par, y);
  x = find(n, par, x);
  if (rank[x] > rank[y]) return par[y] = x;
  if (rank[x] < rank[y]) return par[x] = y;
  rank[x]++; // rank[x] == rank[y]
  return par[y] = x;
}

// Find the tree root of x
int find(int n, int *par, int x) {
  // if parent is not a tree root
  if (par[x] != par[par[x]]) par[x] = find(n, par, par[x]);
  return par[x];
}
```

3.3 Maximaler Fluss (Ford-Fulkerson)

```
/* die folgende Zeile anpassen! */

#define N_MAX 30*30+30

/* hier drunter nichts anfassen! */
/* ----------------------------- */
#define SIZE_MAX (N_MAX+2)
#define SIZE (N+2)
#define QUELLE (N)
#define SENKE (N+1)
extern int capacity[SIZE_MAX][SIZE_MAX];
extern int N;

int maxFlow();
void reset();
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "flow.h"

#define NONE -1
#define INF INT_MAX/2

int N;
int capacity[SIZE_MAX][SIZE_MAX];
int flow[SIZE_MAX][SIZE_MAX];
int queue[SIZE_MAX], *head, *tail;
int state[SIZE_MAX];
int pred[SIZE_MAX];

enum { UNVISITED, WAITING, PROCESSED };

void enqueue( int x){
    *tail++ = x;
    state[x] = WAITING;
}

int dequeue(){
    int x = *head++;
    state[x] = PROCESSED;
    return x;
}

void reset(){
    int i, j;
    for(i=0; i<SIZE;i++){
        memset( capacity[i], 0, sizeof(int)*SIZE );
    }
}

int bfs( int start, int target){
    int u, v;
    for( u=0; u< SIZE; u++){
        state[u] = UNVISITED;
    }
    head = tail = queue;
    pred[start] = NONE;

    enqueue(start);

    while( head < tail){
        u = dequeue();

        for( v= 0; v< SIZE; v++){
            if( state[v] == UNVISITED &&
                capacity[u][v] - flow[u][v] > 0){

                enqueue(v);
                pred[v] = u;
            }
        }
    }

```

```
    return state[target] == PROCESSED;
}

int maxFlow(){
    int max_flow = 0;
    int u;

    int i, j;
    for(i=0; i<SIZE;i++){
        memset( flow[i], 0, sizeof(int)*SIZE );
    }

    while( bfs( QUELLE, SENKE)){
        int increment = INF, temp;

        for( u= SENKE; pred[u] != NONE; u = pred[u]){
            temp = capacity[pred[u]][u] - flow[pred[u]][u];
            if( temp < increment){
                increment = temp;
            }
        }

        for( u= SENKE; pred[u] != NONE; u = pred[u]){
            flow[pred[u]][u] += increment;
            flow[u][pred[u]] -= increment;
        }

        max_flow += increment;
    }

    return max_flow;
}
```

```
/**
 * Ford Fulkersen
 * @param s source
 * @param d destination
 * @param c capacity
 * @param f flow, init with 0
 * @return
 */
static int ff(int s, int d, int[][] c, int[][] f) {
  List<Integer> path = dfs(s, d, c, f, new boolean[c.length]); // find path
  if (path.size() < 2) {
    int flow = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < f[s].length; i++) { // leaving flow of source
      flow += f[s][i];
    }
    return flow;
  }
  int cap = Integer.MAX_VALUE; // capacity of current path
  for (int i = 0; i < path.size() - 1; i++) {
    int a = path.get(i), b = path.get(i + 1);
    cap = Math.min(cap, c[a][b] - f[a][b]);
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < path.size() - 1; i++) { //update flow
    int a = path.get(i), b = path.get(i + 1);
    f[a][b] += cap;
    f[b][a] -= cap;
  }
  return ff(s, d, c, f); // tail recursion
}

/**
 * depth first search in flow network
 * @param s source
 * @param d destination
 * @param c capacity
 * @param f flow
 * @param v visited, init with false
 * @return
 */
static List<Integer> dfs(int s, int d, int[][] c, int[][] f, boolean[] v) {
  v[s] = true;
  if (s == d) { // destination found
    LinkedList<Integer> path = new LinkedList<Integer>();
    path.add(d);
```

```
    return path;
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < c[s].length; i++) {
    if (!v[i] && c[s][i] - f[s][i] > 0) {
      List<Integer> path = dfs(i, d, c, f, v);
      if (path.size() > 0) {
        ((LinkedList<Integer>) path).addFirst(s);
        return path;
      }
    }
  }
  return ((List<Integer>) Collections.EMPTY_LIST);
}
```

3.4 Floyd-Warshall

```
static int n;
static int[][] path = new int[n][n];
static int[][] next = new int[n][n];
static void floyd(int[][] ad) {
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    path[i] = Arrays.copyOf(ad[i], n);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
      for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
        if (path[i][k] + path[k][j] < path[i][j]) {
          path[i][j] = path[i][k] + path[k][j];
          next[i][j] = k;
        }
  // there is a negative circle iff. there is a i such that path[i][i] < 0
}
```

3.5 Dijkstra

```
HashMap<Integer, List<Edge>> graph = new HashMap<Integer, List<Edge>>();
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) graph.put(i, new ArrayList<Edge>());
int dist[] = new int[n];
Arrays.fill(dist, Integer.MAX_VALUE);
int shortest = dijkstra(source, dest, graph, dist);

static int dijkstra(int s, int d, HashMap<Integer, List<Edge>> graph, final int[] dist) {
  dist[s] = 0;
  TreeSet<Integer> queue = new TreeSet<Integer>(
      new Comparator<Integer>() {
        public int compare(Integer o1, Integer o2) {
          if (dist[o1] == dist[o2]) return o1.compareTo(o2);
          return ((Integer) o1).compareTo(o2);
      } });
  queue.add(s);
  while (queue.size() > 0) { // || queue.first() != d) {
    int c = queue.pollFirst();
    for (Edge e : graph.get(c)) {
      if (dist[e.to] > dist[c] + e.val) {
        queue.remove(e.to);
        dist[e.to] = dist[c] + e.val;
        queue.add(e.to);
  } } }
  return dist[d];
}

class Edge {
  int from, to, val;
  public Edge(int from, int to, int val) {
    this.from = from;
    this.to = to;
    this.val = val;
} }
```

3.6 Bellmann-Ford

Single source all paths, negative weights.

```
// returns true iff negative-weight cycle reachable
private static boolean bellmannford(Node start, int n, List<Edge> edges) {
  start.dist = 0; // others: dist = Integer.MAX_VALUE
  while (n-- > 0) { // number of nodes --> for all vertices
```

```
    for (Edge edge : edges) { // --> for all edges
      if (edge.from.dist < Integer.MAX_VALUE
          && edge.from.dist + edge.w < edge.to.dist)
        edge.to.dist = edge.from.dist + edge.w; // update predecessor
  } }
  for (Edge edge : edges) {
    if (edge.from.dist < Integer.MAX_VALUE
        && edge.from.dist + edge.w < edge.to.dist)
      return true;
  }
  return false;
}
class Node {}
class Edge {
  Node from, to;
  int w;
  public Edge(Node from, Node to, int w) {
    this.from = from; this.to = to; this.w = w;
  }
}
```

3.7 Starke Zusammenhangskomponenten (Kosaraju)

```
#define POS(X,Y) ((X)+size*(Y))
#define M(X,Y) (M[POS((X),(Y))])

int *top;
int *color;

void Kosaraju( int *M, int size);
void DFS( int *M, int u, int size);
void RDFS( int *M, int u, int size, int colorN);

void Kosaraju( int *M, int size){
  int i;
  int *stack = malloc( size * sizeof(int));
  top = stack;

  for(i=0;i<size;i++)
    color[i] = 0;

  for(i=0;i<size;i++){
    if(color[i] != 0) continue;

    DFS(M,i,size);
  }

  for(i=0;i<size;i++)
    color[i] = 0;

  int colorN = 1;

  while( top > stack ){
    int v = *(--top);
    if( color[v] != 0 ) continue;
    RDFS( M, v, size, colorN++);
  }

  free( stack);
}

void DFS( int *M, int u, int size){
  int v;
  color[u] = 1;
  for(v=0;v<size;v++){
    if( M(u,v) && color[v] == 0){
      DFS( M, v, size);
    }
  }

  *top++ = u;
}

void RDFS( int *M, int u, int size, int colorN){
  int v;
```

```
  color[u] = colorN;
  for(v=0;v<size;v++){
    if( M(v,u) && color[v] == 0){
      RDFS( M, v, size, colorN);
    }
  }
}
```

4 Geometrische Algorithmen

4.1 Rotate a Point

```
static P rotate(P origin, P p, double ccw) {
  double x = (p.x - origin.x) * Math.cos(ccw) - (p.y - origin.y) Math.sin(ccw);
  double y = (p.x - origin.x) * Math.sin(ccw) + (p.y - origin.y) Math.cos(ccw);
  return new P(x, y);
}
```

4.2 Graham Scan (Convex Hull)

```
class P {
  double x, y;

  P(double x, double y) {
    this.x = x;
    this.y = y;
  }
  // polar coordinates (not used in graham scan)
  double r() { return Math.sqrt(x * x + y * y); }
  double d() { return Math.atan2(y, x); }
}

// turn is counter-clockwise if > 0; collinear if = 0; clockwise else
static double ccw(P p1, P p2, P p3) {
  return (p2.x - p1.x) * (p3.y - p1.y) - (p2.y - p1.y) * (p3.x - p1.x);
}

static List<P> graham(List<P> l) {
  if (l.size() < 3)
    return l;
  P temp = l.get(0);
  for (P p : l)
    if (temp.y > p.y || temp.y == p.y && temp.x > p.x)
      temp = p;
  final P start = temp; // min y (then leftmost)

  Collections.sort(l, new Comparator<P>() {
    public int compare(P o1, P o2) {
      if (new Double(Math.atan2(o1.y - start.y, o1.x - start.x)) // same angle
          .compareTo(Math.atan2(o2.y - start.y, o2.x - start.x)) == 0)
        return new Double((o1.x - start.x) * (o1.x - start.x)
            + (o1.y - start.y) * (o1.y - start.y))
            .compareTo((o2.x - start.x) * (o2.x - start.x)
            + (o2.y - start.y) * (o2.y - start.y)); // use distance
      return new Double(Math.atan2(o1.y - start.y, o1.x - start.x))
          .compareTo(Math.atan2(o2.y - start.y, o2.x - start.x));
    }
  });
  Stack<P> s = new Stack<P>();
  s.add(start);
  s.add(l.get(1));
  for (int i = 2; i < l.size(); i++) {
    while (s.size() >= 2
        && ccw(s.get(s.size() - 2), s.get(s.size() - 1), l.get(i)) <= 0)
      s.pop();
    s.push(l.get(i));
  }
  return s;
}
```

4.3 Maximum Distance in a Point Set

```
List<P> hull = graham(list);
maxDist(hull);
```

```java

static double dist(P p1, P p2) {
  return Math.sqrt((p1.x - p2.x) * (p1.x - p2.x)
      + (p1.y - p2.y) * (p1.y - p2.y));
}

static double maxDist(List<P> hull) {
  double max = 0, tmp = 0;
  int j = 0, n = hull.size();
  for (P p : hull) {
    for( P q : hull){
      if( p == q ) continue;
      tmp = dist(p, q);
      max = Math.max(max, tmp);
    }
  }
  return max;
}
```

4.4 Area of a Polygon

```java
// area of a polygon, e.g. area(graham(list))
static double area(List<P> l) {
  double sum = 0;
  // points must be in ccw order, otherwise negative area returned
  for (int i = 0; i < l.size(); i++) {
    sum += l.get(i).x * l.get((i + 1) % l.size()).y;
    sum -= l.get(i).y * l.get((i + 1) % l.size()).x;
  }
  return sum / 2;
}
```

4.5 Punkt in Polygon

```java
/**
 * -1: A liegt links von BC (ausser unterer Endpunkt)
 * 0: A auf BC
 * +1: sonst
 */
public static int KreuzProdTest(double ax, double ay, double bx, double by,
    double cx, double cy) {
  if (ay == by && by == cy) {
    if ((bx <= ax && ax <= cx) || (cx <= ax && ax <= bx)) return 0;
    else return +1;
  }
  if (by > cy) {
    double tmpx = bx, tmpy = by;
    bx = cx;
    by = cy;
    cx = tmpx;
    cy = tmpy;
  }
  if (ay == by && ax == bx) return 0;
  if (ay <= by || ay > cy) return +1;
  double delta = (bx - ax) * (cy - ay) - (by - ay) * (cx - ax);
  if (delta > 0) return -1;
  else if (delta < 0) return +1;
  else return 0;
}

/**
 * Input: P[i] (x[i],y[i]); P[0]:=P[n]
 * -1: Q ausserhalb Polygon
 * 0: Q auf Polygon
 * +1: Q innerhalb des Polygons
 */
public static int PunktInPoly(double[] x, double[] y, double qx, double qy) {
  int t = -1;
  for (int i = 0; i < x.length - 1; i++)
    t = t * KreuzProdTest(qx, qy, x[i], y[i], x[i + 1], y[i + 1]);
  return t;
}
```

5 Verschiedenes

5.1 Potenzmenge

```java
static <T> Iterator<List<T>> powerSet(final List<T> l) {
  return new Iterator<List<T>>() {
    int i; // careful: i becomes 2^l.size()
    public boolean hasNext() {
      return i < (1 << l.size());
    }
    public List<T> next() {
      Vector<T> temp = new Vector<T>();
      for (int j = 0; j < l.size(); j++)
        if (((i >>> j) & 1) == 1)
          temp.add(l.get(j));
      i++;
      return temp;
    }
    public void remove() {}
    };
  }
```

5.2 Longest Common Subsequence

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>


int lcs( char *a, char *b){
    int len = strlen( a);
    int lenb =strlen(b);

    int *zeile = malloc( (len+1) * sizeof(int)), *temp,
        *neue = malloc( (len+1) * sizeof(int)), i, j;

    for(i=0; i<len+1; i++){
        zeile[i] = neue[i] = 0;
    }

    for(j=0; j<lenb; j++){
        for(i=0; i<len; i++){
            if( a[i] == b[j]){
                neue[i+1] = zeile[i] + 1;
            } else {
                neue[i+1] = neue[i] > zeile[i+1] ? neue[i] : zeile[i+1];
            }
        }
        temp = zeile;
        zeile = neue;
        neue = temp;
    }

    int res = zeile[len];
    free( zeile);
    free( neue);
    return res;
}
```

5.3 Longest Increasing Subsequence

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int lis( int *list, int n){
    int *sorted = malloc( n*sizeof(int)), sorted_n;
    int i, *lower, *upper, *mid, *pos;

    if( n == 0) return 0;

    sorted[0] = list[0];
    sorted_n = 1;

    for( i=1; i<n; i++){
        /* binaere Suche */
```

```
            lower = list;
            upper = list + sorted_n;
            mid = list + sorted_n / 2;


            while( lower < upper-1){
                if( list[i] < *mid){
                    upper = mid;
                } else {
                    lower = mid;
                }

                mid = lower + (upper-lower) / 2;
            }

    if( mid == list + sorted_n -1 && *mid < list[i]){
                *mid = list[i];
                sorted_n++;
            }

            if( list[i] < *mid){
                *mid = list[i];
            }
        }

        free( sorted);

        return sorted_n;
}
```

6 Eine kleine C-Referenz

C Reference Card (ANSI)

Program Structure/Functions

type fnc(*type*$_1$,...)	function declarations
type name	external variable declarations
`main() {`	main routine
declarations	local variable declarations
statements	
`}`	
type fnc(*arg*$_1$,...) `{`	function definition
declarations	local variable declarations
statements	
`return` *value*;	
`}`	
`/* */`	comments
`main(int argc, char *argv[])`	main with args
`exit(`*arg*`)`	terminate execution

C Preprocessor

include library file	`#include` <*filename*>
include user file	`#include "`*filename*`"`
replacement text	`#define` *name text*
replacement macro	`#define` *name*(*var*) *text*
Example. `#define max(A,B) ((A)>(B) ? (A) : (B))`	
undefine	`#undef` *name*
quoted string in replace	`#`
concatenate args and rescan	`##`
conditional execution	`#if, #else, #elif, #endif`
is *name* defined, not defined?	`#ifdef, #ifndef`
name defined?	`defined(`*name*`)`
line continuation char	`\`

Data Types/Declarations

character (1 byte)	`char`
integer	`int`
float (single precision)	`float`
float (double precision)	`double`
short (16 bit integer)	`short`
long (32 bit integer)	`long`
positive and negative	`signed`
only positive	`unsigned`
pointer to `int`, `float`,...	`*int, *float`,...
enumeration constant	`enum`
constant (unchanging) value	`const`
declare external variable	`extern`
register variable	`register`
local to source file	`static`
no value	`void`
structure	`struct`
create name by data type	`typedef` *typename*
size of an object (type is `size_t`)	`sizeof` *object*
size of a data type (type is `size_t`)	`sizeof(`*type name*`)`

Initialization

initialize variable	*type name*=*value*
initialize array	*type name*`[]={`*value*$_1$,...`}`
initialize char string	`char` *name*`[]="`*string*`"`

1

Constants

long (suffix)	`L` or `l`
float (suffix)	`F` or `f`
exponential form	`e`
octal (prefix zero)	`0`
hexadecimal (prefix zero-ex)	`0x` or `0X`
character constant (char, octal, hex)	`'a'`, `'\`*ooo*`'`, `'\x`*hh*`'`
newline, cr, tab, backspace	`\n, \r, \t, \b`
special characters	`\\, \?, \', \"`
string constant (ends with `'\0'`)	`"abc...de"`

Pointers, Arrays & Structures

declare pointer to *type*	*type* `*`*name*
declare function returning pointer to *type*	*type* `*f()`
declare pointer to function returning *type*	*type* `(*pf)()`
generic pointer type	`void *`
null pointer	`NULL`
object pointed to by *pointer*	`*`*pointer*
address of object *name*	`&`*name*
array	*name*`[`*dim*`]`
multi-dim array	*name*`[`*dim*$_1$`][`*dim*$_2$`]`...

Structures

`struct` *tag* `{`	structure template
declarations	declaration of members
`};`	

create structure	`struct` *tag name*
member of structure from template	*name*`.`*member*
member of pointed to structure	*pointer* `->` *member*
Example. `(*p).x` and `p->x` are the same	
single value, multiple type structure	`union`
bit field with *b* bits	*member* `:` *b*

Operators (grouped by precedence)

<table>
<tr><td>structure member operator
structure pointer</td><td>name.member
pointer->member</td></tr>
<tr><td>increment, decrement
plus, minus, logical not, bitwise not
indirection via pointer, address of object
cast expression to type
size of an object</td><td>++, --
+, -, !, ~
*pointer, &name
(type) expr
sizeof</td></tr>
<tr><td>multiply, divide, modulus (remainder)</td><td>*, /, %</td></tr>
<tr><td>add, subtract</td><td>+, -</td></tr>
<tr><td>left, right shift [bit ops]</td><td><<, >></td></tr>
<tr><td>comparisons</td><td>>, >=, <, <=</td></tr>
<tr><td>comparisons</td><td>==, !=</td></tr>
<tr><td>bitwise and</td><td>&</td></tr>
<tr><td>bitwise exclusive or</td><td>^</td></tr>
<tr><td>bitwise or (incl)</td><td>|</td></tr>
<tr><td>logical and</td><td>&&</td></tr>
<tr><td>logical or</td><td>||</td></tr>
<tr><td>conditional expression</td><td>expr₁ ? expr₂ : expr₃</td></tr>
<tr><td>assignment operators</td><td>+=, -=, *=, ...</td></tr>
<tr><td>expression evaluation separator</td><td>,</td></tr>
</table>

Unary operators, conditional expression and assignment operators group right to left; all others group left to right.

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Flow of Control

statement terminator	`;`
block delimeters	`{ }`
exit from `switch`, `while`, `do`, `for`	`break`
next iteration of `while`, `do`, `for`	`continue`
go to	`goto` *label*
label	*label*`:`
return value from function	`return` *expr*

Flow Constructions

`if` statement	`if (`*expr*`)` *statement* `else if (`*expr*`)` *statement* `else` *statement*
`while` statement	`while (`*expr*`)` *statement*
`for` statement	`for (`*expr*$_1$`;` *expr*$_2$`;` *expr*$_3$`)` *statement*
`do` statement	`do` *statement* `while(`*expr*`);`

`switch` statement	`switch (`*expr*`) {`
	`case` *const*$_1$`:` *statement*$_1$ `break;`
	`case` *const*$_2$`:` *statement*$_2$ `break;`
	`default:` *statement*
	`}`

ANSI Standard Libraries

<assert.h>	<ctype.h>	<errno.h>	<float.h>	<limits.h>
<locale.h>	<math.h>	<setjmp.h>	<signal.h>	<stdarg.h>
<stddef.h>	<stdio.h>	<stdlib.h>	<string.h>	<time.h>

Character Class Tests <ctype.h>

alphanumeric?	`isalnum(c)`
alphabetic?	`isalpha(c)`
control character?	`iscntrl(c)`
decimal digit?	`isdigit(c)`
printing character (not incl space)?	`isgraph(c)`
lower case letter?	`islower(c)`
printing character (incl space)?	`isprint(c)`
printing char except space, letter, digit?	`ispunct(c)`
space, formfeed, newline, cr, tab, vtab?	`isspace(c)`
upper case letter?	`isupper(c)`
hexadecimal digit?	`isxdigit(c)`
convert to lower case?	`tolower(c)`
convert to upper case?	`toupper(c)`

String Operations <string.h>

`s,t` are strings, `cs,ct` are constant strings

length of `s`	`strlen(s)`
copy `ct` to `s`	`strcpy(s,ct)`
up to `n` chars	`strncpy(s,ct,n)`
concatenate `ct` after `s`	`strcat(s,ct)`
up to `n` chars	`strncat(s,ct,n)`
compare `cs` to `ct`	`strcmp(cs,ct)`
only first `n` chars	`strncmp(cs,ct,n)`
pointer to first `c` in `cs`	`strchr(cs,c)`
pointer to last `c` in `cs`	`strrchr(cs,c)`
copy `n` chars from `ct` to `s`	`memcpy(s,ct,n)`
copy `n` chars from `ct` to `s` (may overlap)	`memmove(s,ct,n)`
compare `n` chars of `cs` with `ct`	`memcmp(cs,ct,n)`
pointer to first `c` in first `n` chars of `cs`	`memchr(cs,c,n)`
put `c` into first `n` chars of `cs`	`memset(s,c,n)`

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C Reference Card (ANSI)

Input/Output <stdio.h>

Standard I/O

standard input stream	`stdin`
standard output stream	`stdout`
standard error stream	`stderr`
end of file	`EOF`
get a character	`getchar()`
print a character	`putchar(chr)`
print formatted data	`printf("format",arg1,...)`
print to string `s`	`sprintf(s,"format",arg1,...)`
read formatted data	`scanf("format",&name1,...)`
read from string `s`	`sscanf(s,"format",&name1,...)`
read line to string `s` (< `max` chars)	`gets(s,max)`
print string `s`	`puts(s)`

File I/O

declare file pointer	`FILE *fp`
pointer to named file	`fopen("name","mode")`
modes: `r` (read), `w` (write), `a` (append)	
get a character	`getc(fp)`
write a character	`putc(chr,fp)`
write to file	`fprintf(fp,"format",arg1,...)`
read from file	`fscanf(fp,"format",arg1,...)`
close file	`fclose(fp)`
non-zero if error	`ferror(fp)`
non-zero if EOF	`feof(fp)`
read line to string `s` (< `max` chars)	`fgets(s,max,fp)`
write string `s`	`fputs(s,fp)`

Codes for Formatted I/O: `"%-+ 0w.pmc"`

`-`	left justify
`+`	print with sign
space	print space if no sign
`0`	pad with leading zeros
w	min field width
p	precision
m	conversion character: `h` short, `l` long, `L` long double
c	conversion character:

`d,i`	integer	`u`	unsigned
`c`	single char	`s`	char string
`f`	double	`e,E`	exponential
`o`	octal	`x,X`	hexadecimal
`p`	pointer	`n`	number of chars written

`g,G` same as `f` or `e,E` depending on exponent

Variable Argument Lists <stdarg.h>

declaration of pointer to arguments	`va_list name;`
initialization of argument pointer	`va_start(name,lastarg)`
lastarg is last named parameter of the function	
access next unamed arg, update pointer	`va_arg(name,type)`
call before exiting function	`va_end(name)`

Standard Utility Functions <stdlib.h>

absolute value of `int n`	`abs(n)`
absolute value of `long n`	`labs(n)`
quotient and remainder of `ints n,d`	`div(n,d)`
returns structure with `div_t.quot` and `div_t.rem`	
quotient and remainder of `longs n,d`	`ldiv(n,d)`
returns structure with `ldiv_t.quot` and `ldiv_t.rem`	
pseudo-random integer `[0,RAND_MAX]`	`rand()`
set random seed to `n`	`srand(n)`
terminate program execution	`exit(status)`
pass string `s` to system for execution	`system(s)`

Conversions

convert string `s` to double	`atof(s)`
convert string `s` to integer	`atoi(s)`
convert string `s` to long	`atol(s)`
convert prefix of `s` to `double`	`strtod(s,endp)`
convert prefix of `s` (base `b`) to `long`	`strtol(s,endp,b)`
same, but `unsigned long`	`strtoul(s,endp,b)`

Storage Allocation

allocate storage	`malloc(size)`, `calloc(nobj,size)`
change size of object	`realloc(pts,size)`
deallocate space	`free(ptr)`

Array Functions

search `array` for `key`	`bsearch(key,array,n,size,cmp())`
sort `array` ascending order	`qsort(array,n,size,cmp())`

Time and Date Functions <time.h>

processor time used by program	`clock()`
Example. `clock()/CLOCKS_PER_SEC` is time in seconds	
current calendar time	`time()`
$\texttt{time}_2$`-`$\texttt{time}_1$ in seconds (`double`)	`difftime(time2,time1)`
arithmetic types representing times	`clock_t,time_t`
structure type for calendar time comps	`tm`

`tm_sec`	seconds after minute
`tm_min`	minutes after hour
`tm_hour`	hours since midnight
`tm_mday`	day of month
`tm_mon`	months since January
`tm_year`	years since 1900
`tm_wday`	days since Sunday
`tm_yday`	days since January 1
`tm_isdst`	Daylight Savings Time flag

convert local time to calendar time	`mktime(tp)`
convert time in `tp` to string	`asctime(tp)`
convert calendar time in `tp` to local time	`ctime(tp)`
convert calendar time to GMT	`gmtime(tp)`
convert calendar time to local time	`localtime(tp)`
format date and time info	`strftime(s,smax,"format",tp)`
`tp` is a pointer to a structure of type `tm`	

Mathematical Functions <math.h>

Arguments and returned values are `double`

trig functions	`sin(x)`, `cos(x)`, `tan(x)`
inverse trig functions	`asin(x)`, `acos(x)`, `atan(x)`
arctan(y/x)	`atan2(y,x)`
hyperbolic trig functions	`sinh(x)`, `cosh(x)`, `tanh(x)`
exponentials & logs	`exp(x)`, `log(x)`, `log10(x)`
exponentials & logs (2 power)	`ldexp(x,n)`, `frexp(x,*e)`
division & remainder	`modf(x,*ip)`, `fmod(x,y)`
powers	`pow(x,y)`, `sqrt(x)`
rounding	`ceil(x)`, `floor(x)`, `fabs(x)`

Integer Type Limits <limits.h>

The numbers given in parentheses are typical values for the constants on a 32-bit Unix system.

`CHAR_BIT`	bits in `char`	(8)
`CHAR_MAX`	max value of `char`	(127 or 255)
`CHAR_MIN`	min value of `char`	(−128 or 0)
`INT_MAX`	max value of `int`	(+32,767)
`INT_MIN`	min value of `int`	(−32,768)
`LONG_MAX`	max value of `long`	(+2,147,483,647)
`LONG_MIN`	min value of `long`	(−2,147,483,648)
`SCHAR_MAX`	max value of `signed char`	(+127)
`SCHAR_MIN`	min value of `signed char`	(−128)
`SHRT_MAX`	max value of `short`	(+32,767)
`SHRT_MIN`	min value of `short`	(−32,768)
`UCHAR_MAX`	max value of `unsigned char`	(255)
`UINT_MAX`	max value of `unsigned int`	(65,535)
`ULONG_MAX`	max value of `unsigned long`	(4,294,967,295)
`USHRT_MAX`	max value of `unsigned short`	(65,536)

Float Type Limits <float.h>

`FLT_RADIX`	radix of exponent rep	(2)
`FLT_ROUNDS`	floating point rounding mode	
`FLT_DIG`	decimal digits of precision	(6)
`FLT_EPSILON`	smallest x so $1.0 + x \neq 1.0$	(10^{-5})
`FLT_MANT_DIG`	number of digits in mantissa	
`FLT_MAX`	maximum floating point number	(10^{37})
`FLT_MAX_EXP`	maximum exponent	
`FLT_MIN`	minimum floating point number	(10^{-37})
`FLT_MIN_EXP`	minimum exponent	
`DBL_DIG`	decimal digits of precision	(10)
`DBL_EPSILON`	smallest x so $1.0 + x \neq 1.0$	(10^{-9})
`DBL_MANT_DIG`	number of digits in mantissa	
`DBL_MAX`	max `double` floating point number	(10^{37})
`DBL_MAX_EXP`	maximum exponent	
`DBL_MIN`	min `double` floating point number	(10^{-37})
`DBL_MIN_EXP`	minimum exponent	

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Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Definitions

$f(n) = O(g(n))$	iff $\exists$ positive c, n_0 such that $0 \le f(n) \le cg(n)\ \forall n \ge n_0$.
$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$	iff $\exists$ positive c, n_0 such that $f(n) \ge cg(n) \ge 0\ \forall n \ge n_0$.
$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$	iff $f(n) = O(g(n))$ and $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$.
$f(n) = o(g(n))$	iff $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(n)/g(n) = 0$.
$\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = a$	iff $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists n_0$ such that $\lvert a_n - a\rvert < \epsilon$, $\forall n \ge n_0$.
$\sup S$	least $b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $b \ge s$, $\forall s \in S$.
$\inf S$	greatest $b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $b \le s$, $\forall s \in S$.
$\liminf\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n$	$\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} \inf\{a_i \mid i \ge n, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$.
$\limsup\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n$	$\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} \sup\{a_i \mid i \ge n, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$.
$\binom{n}{k}$	Combinations: Size k subsets of a size n set.
$\left[{n \atop k}\right]$	Stirling numbers (1st kind): Arrangements of an n element set into k cycles.
$\left\{{n \atop k}\right\}$	Stirling numbers (2nd kind): Partitions of an n element set into k non-empty sets.
$\left\langle{n \atop k}\right\rangle$	1st order Eulerian numbers: Permutations $\pi_1\pi_2\ldots\pi_n$ on $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ with k ascents.
$\left\langle\!\left\langle{n \atop k}\right\rangle\!\right\rangle$	2nd order Eulerian numbers.
C_n	Catalan Numbers: Binary trees with $n+1$ vertices.

Series

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

In general:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^m = \frac{1}{m+1}\left[(n+1)^{m+1} - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left((i+1)^{m+1} - i^{m+1} - (m+1)i^m\right)\right]$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^m = \frac{1}{m+1}\sum_{k=0}^{m}\binom{m+1}{k}B_k n^{m+1-k}.$$

Geometric series:

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

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} ic^i = \frac{nc^{n+2} - (n+1)c^{n+1} + c}{(c-1)^2}, \quad c \ne 1, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} ic^i = \frac{c}{(1-c)^2}, \quad |c| < 1.$$

Harmonic series:

$$H_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{1}{i}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} iH_i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}H_n - \frac{n(n-1)}{4}.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} H_i = (n+1)H_n - n, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n}\binom{i}{m}H_i = \binom{n+1}{m+1}\left(H_{n+1} - \frac{1}{m+1}\right).$$

1. $\displaystyle \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$, **2.** $\displaystyle \sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k} = 2^n$, **3.** $\displaystyle \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$,

4. $\displaystyle \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n}{k}\binom{n-1}{k-1}$, **5.** $\displaystyle \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1}$,

6. $\displaystyle \binom{n}{m}\binom{m}{k} = \binom{n}{k}\binom{n-k}{m-k}$, **7.** $\displaystyle \sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{r+k}{k} = \binom{r+n+1}{n}$,

8. $\displaystyle \sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{k}{m} = \binom{n+1}{m+1}$, **9.** $\displaystyle \sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{r}{k}\binom{s}{n-k} = \binom{r+s}{n}$,

10. $\displaystyle \binom{n}{k} = (-1)^k\binom{k-n-1}{k}$, **11.** $\displaystyle \left\{{n \atop 1}\right\} = \left\{{n \atop n}\right\} = 1$,

12. $\displaystyle \left\{{n \atop 2}\right\} = 2^{n-1} - 1$, **13.** $\displaystyle \left\{{n \atop k}\right\} = k\left\{{n-1 \atop k}\right\} + \left\{{n-1 \atop k-1}\right\}$,

14. $\displaystyle \left[{n \atop 1}\right] = (n-1)!$, **15.** $\displaystyle \left[{n \atop 2}\right] = (n-1)!H_{n-1}$, **16.** $\displaystyle \left[{n \atop n}\right] = 1$, **17.** $\displaystyle \left[{n \atop k}\right] \ge \left\{{n \atop k}\right\}$,

18. $\displaystyle \left[{n \atop k}\right] = (n-1)\left[{n-1 \atop k}\right] + \left[{n-1 \atop k-1}\right]$, **19.** $\displaystyle \left\{{n \atop n-1}\right\} = \left[{n \atop n-1}\right] = \binom{n}{2}$, **20.** $\displaystyle \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left[{n \atop k}\right] = n!$, **21.** $\displaystyle C_n = \frac{1}{n+1}\binom{2n}{n}$,

22. $\displaystyle \left\langle{n \atop 0}\right\rangle = \left\langle{n \atop n-1}\right\rangle = 1$, **23.** $\displaystyle \left\langle{n \atop k}\right\rangle = \left\langle{n \atop n-1-k}\right\rangle$, **24.** $\displaystyle \left\langle{n \atop k}\right\rangle = (k+1)\left\langle{n-1 \atop k}\right\rangle + (n-k)\left\langle{n-1 \atop k-1}\right\rangle$,

25. $\displaystyle \left\langle{0 \atop k}\right\rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ **26.** $\displaystyle \left\langle{n \atop 1}\right\rangle = 2^n - n - 1$, **27.** $\displaystyle \left\langle{n \atop 2}\right\rangle = 3^n - (n+1)2^n + \binom{n+1}{2}$,

28. $\displaystyle x^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left\langle{n \atop k}\right\rangle\binom{x+k}{n}$, **29.** $\displaystyle \left\langle{n \atop m}\right\rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{m}\binom{n+1}{k}(m+1-k)^n(-1)^k$, **30.** $\displaystyle m!\left\{{n \atop m}\right\} = \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left\langle{n \atop k}\right\rangle\binom{k}{n-m}$,

31. $\displaystyle \left\langle{n \atop m}\right\rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left\{{n \atop k}\right\}\binom{n-k}{m}(-1)^{n-k-m}k!$, **32.** $\displaystyle \left\langle\!\left\langle{n \atop 0}\right\rangle\!\right\rangle = 1$, **33.** $\displaystyle \left\langle\!\left\langle{n \atop n}\right\rangle\!\right\rangle = 0 \quad \text{for } n \ne 0$,

34. $\displaystyle \left\langle\!\left\langle{n \atop k}\right\rangle\!\right\rangle = (k+1)\left\langle\!\left\langle{n-1 \atop k}\right\rangle\!\right\rangle + (2n-1-k)\left\langle\!\left\langle{n-1 \atop k-1}\right\rangle\!\right\rangle$, **35.** $\displaystyle \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left\langle\!\left\langle{n \atop k}\right\rangle\!\right\rangle = \frac{(2n)^{\underline{n}}}{2^n}$,

36. $\displaystyle \left\{{x \atop x-n}\right\} = \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left\langle\!\left\langle{n \atop k}\right\rangle\!\right\rangle\binom{x+n-1-k}{2n}$, **37.** $\displaystyle \left\{{n+1 \atop m+1}\right\} = \sum_{k}\binom{n}{k}\left\{{k \atop m}\right\} = \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left\{{k \atop m}\right\}(m+1)^{n-k}$,

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Identities Cont.

38. $\begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ m+1 \end{bmatrix} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \binom{k}{m} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ m \end{bmatrix} n^{\underline{n-k}} = n! \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ m \end{bmatrix},$ **39.** $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ x-n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left\langle\!\!\left\langle {n \atop k} \right\rangle\!\!\right\rangle \binom{x+k}{2n},$

40. $\left\{ {n \atop m} \right\} = \sum_k \binom{n}{k} \left\{ {k+1 \atop m+1} \right\} (-1)^{n-k},$ **41.** $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ k+1 \end{bmatrix} \binom{k}{m} (-1)^{m-k},$

42. $\left\{ {m+n+1 \atop m} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} k \left\{ {n+k \atop k} \right\},$ **43.** $\begin{bmatrix} m+n+1 \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} k(n+k) \begin{bmatrix} n+k \\ k \end{bmatrix},$

44. $\binom{n}{m} = \sum_k \left\{ {n+1 \atop k+1} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ m \end{bmatrix} (-1)^{m-k},$ **45.** $(n-m)! \binom{n}{m} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ k+1 \end{bmatrix} \left\{ {k \atop m} \right\} (-1)^{m-k}, \quad \text{for } n \ge m,$

46. $\left\{ {n \atop n-m} \right\} = \sum_k \binom{m-n}{m+k} \binom{m+n}{n+k} \begin{bmatrix} m+k \\ k \end{bmatrix},$ **47.** $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ n-m \end{bmatrix} = \sum_k \binom{m-n}{m+k} \binom{m+n}{n+k} \left\{ {m+k \atop k} \right\},$

48. $\left\{ {n \atop \ell+m} \right\} \binom{\ell+m}{\ell} = \sum_k \left\{ {k \atop \ell} \right\} \left\{ {n-k \atop m} \right\} \binom{n}{k},$ **49.** $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ \ell+m \end{bmatrix} \binom{\ell+m}{\ell} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} k \\ \ell \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n-k \\ m \end{bmatrix} \binom{n}{k}.$

Trees

Every tree with n vertices has $n-1$ edges.

Kraft inequality: If the depths of the leaves of a binary tree are $d_1, \ldots, d_n$:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} 2^{-d_i} \le 1,$$
and equality holds only if every internal node has 2 sons.

Recurrences

Master method:
$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n), \quad a \ge 1, b > 1$$

If $\exists \epsilon > 0$ such that $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$ then
$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}).$$

If $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$ then
$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log_2 n).$$

If $\exists \epsilon > 0$ such that $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$, and $\exists c < 1$ such that $af(n/b) \le cf(n)$ for large n, then
$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n)).$$

Substitution (example): Consider the following recurrence
$$T_{i+1} = 2^{2^i} \cdot T_i^2, \quad T_1 = 2.$$

Note that T_i is always a power of two. Let $t_i = \log_2 T_i$. Then we have
$$t_{i+1} = 2^i + 2t_i, \quad t_1 = 1.$$

Let $u_i = t_i/2^i$. Dividing both sides of the previous equation by 2^{i+1} we get
$$\frac{t_{i+1}}{2^{i+1}} = \frac{2^i}{2^{i+1}} + \frac{t_i}{2^i}.$$

Substituting we find
$$u_{i+1} = \tfrac{1}{2} + u_i, \qquad u_1 = \tfrac{1}{2},$$

which is simply $u_i = i/2$. So we find that T_i has the closed form $T_i = 2^{i2^{i-1}}$. Summing factors (example): Consider the following recurrence
$$T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n, \quad T(1) = 1.$$

Rewrite so that all terms involving T are on the left side
$$T(n) - 3T(n/2) = n.$$

Now expand the recurrence, and choose a factor which makes the left side "telescope"

$$\begin{aligned} 1\big(T(n) - 3T(n/2) &= n\big) \\ 3\big(T(n/2) - 3T(n/4) &= n/2\big) \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad &\vdots \\ 3^{\log_2 n - 1}\big(T(2) - 3T(1) &= 2\big) \end{aligned}$$

Let $m = \log_2 n$. Summing the left side we get $T(n) - 3^m T(1) = T(n) - 3^m = T(n) - n^k$ where $k = \log_2 3 \approx 1.58496$. Summing the right side we get
$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{n}{2^i} 3^i = n \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left(\tfrac{3}{2}\right)^i.$$

Let $c = \frac{3}{2}$. Then we have
$$\begin{aligned} n \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} c^i &= n \left(\frac{c^m - 1}{c - 1} \right) \\ &= 2n(c^{\log_2 n} - 1) \\ &= 2n(c^{(k-1)\log_c n} - 1) \\ &= 2n^k - 2n, \end{aligned}$$

and so $T(n) = 3n^k - 2n$. Full history recurrences can often be changed to limited history ones (example): Consider
$$T_i = 1 + \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} T_j, \quad T_0 = 1.$$

Note that
$$T_{i+1} = 1 + \sum_{j=0}^{i} T_j.$$

Subtracting we find
$$\begin{aligned} T_{i+1} - T_i &= 1 + \sum_{j=0}^{i} T_j - 1 - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} T_j \\ &= T_i. \end{aligned}$$

And so $T_{i+1} = 2T_i = 2^{i+1}$.

Generating functions:

1. Multiply both sides of the equation by x^i.
2. Sum both sides over all i for which the equation is valid.
3. Choose a generating function $G(x)$. Usually $G(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i g_i$.
3. Rewrite the equation in terms of the generating function $G(x)$.
4. Solve for $G(x)$.
5. The coefficient of x^i in $G(x)$ is g_i.

Example:
$$g_{i+1} = 2g_i + 1, \quad g_0 = 0.$$

Multiply and sum:
$$\sum_{i \ge 0} g_{i+1} x^i = \sum_{i \ge 0} 2g_i x^i + \sum_{i \ge 0} x^i.$$

We choose $G(x) = \sum_{i \ge 0} x^i g_i$. Rewrite in terms of $G(x)$:
$$\frac{G(x) - g_0}{x} = 2G(x) + \sum_{i \ge 0} x^i.$$

Simplify:
$$\frac{G(x)}{x} = 2G(x) + \frac{1}{1-x}.$$

Solve for $G(x)$:
$$G(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)(1-2x)}.$$

Expand this using partial fractions:
$$\begin{aligned} G(x) &= x \left(\frac{2}{1-2x} - \frac{1}{1-x} \right) \\ &= x \left(2 \sum_{i \ge 0} 2^i x^i - \sum_{i \ge 0} x^i \right) \\ &= \sum_{i \ge 0} (2^{i+1} - 1) x^{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

So $g_i = 2^i - 1$.

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

$\pi \approx 3.14159$, $e \approx 2.71828$, $\gamma \approx 0.57721$, $\phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61803$, $\hat{\phi} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx -.61803$

i	2^i	p_i
1	2	2
2	4	3
3	8	5
4	16	7
5	32	11
6	64	13
7	128	17
8	256	19
9	512	23
10	1,024	29
11	2,048	31
12	4,096	37
13	8,192	41
14	16,384	43
15	32,768	47
16	65,536	53
17	131,072	59
18	262,144	61
19	524,288	67
20	1,048,576	71
21	2,097,152	73
22	4,194,304	79
23	8,388,608	83
24	16,777,216	89
25	33,554,432	97
26	67,108,864	101
27	134,217,728	103
28	268,435,456	107
29	536,870,912	109
30	1,073,741,824	113
31	2,147,483,648	127
32	4,294,967,296	131

Pascal's Triangle

1
1 1
1 2 1
1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1
1 5 10 10 5 1
1 6 15 20 15 6 1
1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1
1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1
1 9 36 84 126 126 84 36 9 1
1 10 45 120 210 252 210 120 45 10 1

General

Bernoulli Numbers ($B_i = 0$, odd $i \neq 1$):

$$B_0 = 1,\ B_1 = -\tfrac{1}{2},\ B_2 = \tfrac{1}{6},\ B_4 = -\tfrac{1}{30},\ B_6 = \tfrac{1}{42},\ B_8 = -\tfrac{1}{30},\ B_{10} = \tfrac{5}{66}.$$

Change of base, quadratic formula:

$$\log_b x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a b}, \qquad \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$

Euler's number e:

$$e = 1 + \tfrac{1}{2} + \tfrac{1}{6} + \tfrac{1}{24} + \tfrac{1}{120} + \cdots$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = e^x.$$

$$\left(1 + \tfrac{1}{n}\right)^n < e < \left(1 + \tfrac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}.$$

$$\left(1 + \tfrac{1}{n}\right)^n = e - \frac{e}{2n} + \frac{11e}{24n^2} - O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right).$$

Harmonic numbers:

$$1,\ \tfrac{3}{2},\ \tfrac{11}{6},\ \tfrac{25}{12},\ \tfrac{137}{60},\ \tfrac{49}{20},\ \tfrac{363}{140},\ \tfrac{761}{280},\ \tfrac{7129}{2520},\ \ldots$$

$$\ln n < H_n < \ln n + 1,$$

$$H_n = \ln n + \gamma + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

Factorial, Stirling's approximation:

1, 2, 6, 24, 120, 720, 5040, 40320, 362880, ...

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n}\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \left(1 + \Theta\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right).$$

Ackermann's function and inverse:

$$a(i,j) = \begin{cases} 2^j & i = 1 \\ a(i-1, 2) & j = 1 \\ a(i-1, a(i, j-1)) & i, j \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha(i) = \min\{j \mid a(j,j) \geq i\}.$$

Binomial distribution:

$$\Pr[X = k] = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}, \qquad q = 1 - p,$$

$$\mathrm{E}[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = np.$$

Poisson distribution:

$$\Pr[X = k] = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^k}{k!}, \quad \mathrm{E}[X] = \lambda.$$

Normal (Gaussian) distribution:

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}, \quad \mathrm{E}[X] = \mu.$$

The "coupon collector": We are given a random coupon each day, and there are n different types of coupons. The distribution of coupons is uniform. The expected number of days to pass before we to collect all n types is

$$nH_n.$$

Probability

Continuous distributions: If

$$\Pr[a < X < b] = \int_a^b p(x)\,dx,$$

then p is the probability density function of X. If

$$\Pr[X < a] = P(a),$$

then P is the distribution function of X. If P and p both exist then

$$P(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{a} p(x)\,dx.$$

Expectation: If X is discrete

$$\mathrm{E}[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x) \Pr[X = x].$$

If X continuous then

$$\mathrm{E}[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)p(x)\,dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)\,dP(x).$$

Variance, standard deviation:

$$\mathrm{VAR}[X] = \mathrm{E}[X^2] - \mathrm{E}[X]^2,$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\mathrm{VAR}[X]}.$$

For events A and B:

$$\Pr[A \vee B] = \Pr[A] + \Pr[B] - \Pr[A \wedge B]$$

$$\Pr[A \wedge B] = \Pr[A] \cdot \Pr[B],$$

iff A and B are independent.

$$\Pr[A|B] = \frac{\Pr[A \wedge B]}{\Pr[B]}$$

For random variables X and Y:

$$\mathrm{E}[X \cdot Y] = \mathrm{E}[X] \cdot \mathrm{E}[Y],$$

if X and Y are independent.

$$\mathrm{E}[X + Y] = \mathrm{E}[X] + \mathrm{E}[Y],$$

$$\mathrm{E}[cX] = c\,\mathrm{E}[X].$$

Bayes' theorem:

$$\Pr[A_i|B] = \frac{\Pr[B|A_i]\Pr[A_i]}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \Pr[A_j]\Pr[B|A_j]}.$$

Inclusion-exclusion:

$$\Pr\left[\bigvee_{i=1}^{n} X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Pr[X_i] + \sum_{k=2}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{i_i < \cdots < i_k} \Pr\left[\bigwedge_{j=1}^{k} X_{i_j}\right].$$

Moment inequalities:

$$\Pr\left[|X| \geq \lambda\,\mathrm{E}[X]\right] \leq \frac{1}{\lambda},$$

$$\Pr\left[\left|X - \mathrm{E}[X]\right| \geq \lambda \cdot \sigma\right] \leq \frac{1}{\lambda^2}.$$

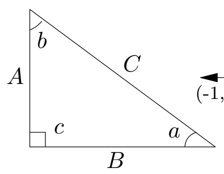
Geometric distribution:

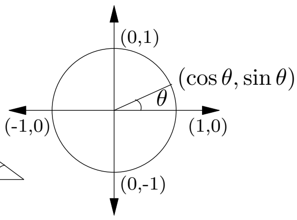
$$\Pr[X = k] = pq^{k-1}, \qquad q = 1 - p,$$

$$\mathrm{E}[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kpq^{k-1} = \frac{1}{p}.$$

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Trigonometry





Pythagorean theorem:
$$C^2 = A^2 + B^2.$$

Definitions:
$$\sin a = A/C, \quad \cos a = B/C,$$
$$\csc a = C/A, \quad \sec a = C/B,$$
$$\tan a = \frac{\sin a}{\cos a} = \frac{A}{B}, \quad \cot a = \frac{\cos a}{\sin a} = \frac{B}{A}.$$

Area, radius of inscribed circle:
$$\tfrac{1}{2}AB, \qquad \frac{AB}{A+B+C}.$$

Identities:
$$\sin x = \frac{1}{\csc x}, \qquad \cos x = \frac{1}{\sec x},$$
$$\tan x = \frac{1}{\cot x}, \qquad \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1,$$
$$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x, \qquad 1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x,$$
$$\sin x = \cos\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right), \qquad \sin x = \sin(\pi - x),$$
$$\cos x = -\cos(\pi - x), \qquad \tan x = \cot\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right),$$
$$\cot x = -\cot(\pi - x), \qquad \csc x = \cot\tfrac{x}{2} - \cot x,$$
$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y,$$
$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y,$$
$$\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y},$$
$$\cot(x \pm y) = \frac{\cot x \cot y \mp 1}{\cot x \pm \cot y},$$
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x, \qquad \sin 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x},$$
$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x, \qquad \cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1,$$
$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x, \qquad \cos 2x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x},$$
$$\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}, \qquad \cot 2x = \frac{\cot^2 x - 1}{2\cot x},$$
$$\sin(x+y)\sin(x-y) = \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y,$$
$$\cos(x+y)\cos(x-y) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y.$$

Euler's equation:
$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x, \qquad e^{i\pi} = -1.$$

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Matrices

Multiplication:
$$C = A \cdot B, \quad c_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{i,k} b_{k,j}.$$

Determinants: $\det A \neq 0$ iff A is non-singular.
$$\det A \cdot B = \det A \cdot \det B,$$
$$\det A = \sum_{\pi} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \operatorname{sign}(\pi) a_{i,\pi(i)}.$$

2×2 and 3×3 determinant:
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc,$$
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = g\begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{vmatrix} - h\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{vmatrix} + i\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{array}{l} aei + bfg + cdh \\ \quad - ceg - fha - ibd. \end{array}$$

Permanents:
$$\operatorname{perm} A = \sum_{\pi} \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{i,\pi(i)}.$$

Hyperbolic Functions

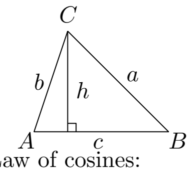
Definitions:
$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \qquad \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2},$$
$$\tanh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}, \qquad \operatorname{csch} x = \frac{1}{\sinh x},$$
$$\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x}, \qquad \coth x = \frac{1}{\tanh x}.$$

Identities:
$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1, \qquad \tanh^2 x + \operatorname{sech}^2 x = 1,$$
$$\coth^2 x - \operatorname{csch}^2 x = 1, \qquad \sinh(-x) = -\sinh x,$$
$$\cosh(-x) = \cosh x, \qquad \tanh(-x) = -\tanh x,$$
$$\sinh(x+y) = \sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y,$$
$$\cosh(x+y) = \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y,$$
$$\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x,$$
$$\cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x,$$
$$\cosh x + \sinh x = e^x, \qquad \cosh x - \sinh x = e^{-x},$$
$$(\cosh x + \sinh x)^n = \cosh nx + \sinh nx, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z},$$
$$2\sinh^2 \tfrac{x}{2} = \cosh x - 1, \qquad 2\cosh^2 \tfrac{x}{2} = \cosh x + 1.$$

θ	$\sin\theta$	$\cos\theta$	$\tan\theta$
0	0	1	0
$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1
$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	0	∞

. . . in mathematics you don't understand things, you just get used to them.
– J. von Neumann

More Trig.



Law of cosines:
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C.$$

Area:
$$A = \tfrac{1}{2}hc,$$
$$= \tfrac{1}{2}ab\sin C,$$
$$= \frac{c^2 \sin A \sin B}{2\sin C}.$$

Heron's formula:
$$A = \sqrt{s \cdot s_a \cdot s_b \cdot s_c},$$
$$s = \tfrac{1}{2}(a + b + c),$$
$$s_a = s - a,$$
$$s_b = s - b,$$
$$s_c = s - c.$$

More identities:
$$\sin\tfrac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}},$$
$$\cos\tfrac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}},$$
$$\tan\tfrac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}},$$
$$= \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x},$$
$$= \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x},$$
$$\cot\tfrac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}},$$
$$= \frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x},$$
$$= \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x},$$
$$\sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i},$$
$$\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2},$$
$$\tan x = -i\frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}},$$
$$= -i\frac{e^{2ix} - 1}{e^{2ix} + 1},$$
$$\sin x = \frac{\sinh ix}{i},$$
$$\cos x = \cosh ix,$$
$$\tan x = \frac{\tanh ix}{i}.$$

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Number Theory

The Chinese remainder theorem: There exists a number C such that:

$$C \equiv r_1 \bmod m_1$$
$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$$
$$C \equiv r_n \bmod m_n$$

if m_i and m_j are relatively prime for $i \neq j$.

Euler's function: $\phi(x)$ is the number of positive integers less than x relatively prime to x. If $\prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{e_i}$ is the prime factorization of x then

$$\phi(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{e_i - 1}(p_i - 1).$$

Euler's theorem: If a and b are relatively prime then

$$1 \equiv a^{\phi(b)} \bmod b.$$

Fermat's theorem:

$$1 \equiv a^{p-1} \bmod p.$$

The Euclidean algorithm: if $a > b$ are integers then

$$\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(a \bmod b, b).$$

If $\prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{e_i}$ is the prime factorization of x then

$$S(x) = \sum_{d \mid x} d = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i^{e_i+1} - 1}{p_i - 1}.$$

Perfect Numbers: x is an even perfect number iff $x = 2^{n-1}(2^n - 1)$ and $2^n - 1$ is prime.

Wilson's theorem: n is a prime iff

$$(n-1)! \equiv -1 \bmod n.$$

Möbius inversion:

$$\mu(i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = 1. \\ 0 & \text{if } i \text{ is not square-free.} \\ (-1)^r & \text{if } i \text{ is the product of} \\ & r \text{ distinct primes.} \end{cases}$$

If

$$G(a) = \sum_{d \mid a} F(d),$$

then

$$F(a) = \sum_{d \mid a} \mu(d) G\left(\frac{a}{d}\right).$$

Prime numbers:

$$p_n = n \ln n + n \ln\ln n - n + n \frac{\ln\ln n}{\ln n} + O\left(\frac{n}{\ln n}\right),$$

$$\pi(n) = \frac{n}{\ln n} + \frac{n}{(\ln n)^2} + \frac{2!n}{(\ln n)^3} + O\left(\frac{n}{(\ln n)^4}\right).$$

Graph Theory

Definitions:

Loop	An edge connecting a vertex to itself.
Directed	Each edge has a direction.
Simple	Graph with no loops or multi-edges.
Walk	A sequence $v_0 e_1 v_1 \ldots e_\ell v_\ell$.
Trail	A walk with distinct edges.
Path	A trail with distinct vertices.
Connected	A graph where there exists a path between any two vertices.
Component	A maximal connected subgraph.
Tree	A connected acyclic graph.
Free tree	A tree with no root.
DAG	Directed acyclic graph.
Eulerian	Graph with a trail visiting each edge exactly once.
Hamiltonian	Graph with a cycle visiting each vertex exactly once.
Cut	A set of edges whose removal increases the number of components.
Cut-set	A minimal cut.
Cut edge	A size 1 cut.
k-Connected	A graph connected with the removal of any $k-1$ vertices.
k-Tough	$\forall S \subseteq V, S \neq \emptyset$ we have $k \cdot c(G - S) \leq \lvert S \rvert$.
k-Regular	A graph where all vertices have degree k.
k-Factor	A k-regular spanning subgraph.
Matching	A set of edges, no two of which are adjacent.
Clique	A set of vertices, all of which are adjacent.
Ind. set	A set of vertices, none of which are adjacent.
Vertex cover	A set of vertices which cover all edges.
Planar graph	A graph which can be embeded in the plane.
Plane graph	An embedding of a planar graph.

$$\sum_{v \in V} \deg(v) = 2m.$$

If G is planar then $n - m + f = 2$, so

$$f \leq 2n - 4, \quad m \leq 3n - 6.$$

Any planar graph has a vertex with degree ≤ 5.

Notation:

$E(G)$	Edge set
$V(G)$	Vertex set
$c(G)$	Number of components
$G[S]$	Induced subgraph
$\deg(v)$	Degree of v
$\Delta(G)$	Maximum degree
$\delta(G)$	Minimum degree
$\chi(G)$	Chromatic number
$\chi_E(G)$	Edge chromatic number
G^c	Complement graph
K_n	Complete graph
K_{n_1,n_2}	Complete bipartite graph
$\mathrm{r}(k, \ell)$	Ramsey number

Geometry

Projective coordinates: triples (x, y, z), not all x, y and z zero.

$$(x, y, z) = (cx, cy, cz) \quad \forall c \neq 0.$$

Cartesian	Projective
(x, y)	$(x, y, 1)$
$y = mx + b$	$(m, -1, b)$
$x = c$	$(1, 0, -c)$

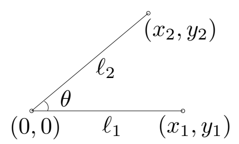
Distance formula, L_p and L_∞ metric:

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2},$$
$$\left[\lvert x_1 - x_0 \rvert^p + \lvert y_1 - y_0 \rvert^p\right]^{1/p},$$
$$\lim_{p \to \infty} \left[\lvert x_1 - x_0 \rvert^p + \lvert y_1 - y_0 \rvert^p\right]^{1/p}.$$

Area of triangle (x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2):

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{abs} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_0 & y_1 - y_0 \\ x_2 - x_0 & y_2 - y_0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Angle formed by three points:



$$\cos\theta = \frac{(x_1, y_1) \cdot (x_2, y_2)}{\ell_1 \ell_2}.$$

Line through two points (x_0, y_0) and (x_1, y_1):

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 1 \\ x_0 & y_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

Area of circle, volume of sphere:

$$A = \pi r^2, \qquad V = \tfrac{4}{3}\pi r^3.$$

If I have seen farther than others, it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants.
– Issac Newton

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π

Wallis' identity:
$$\pi = 2 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdots}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots}$$

Brouncker's continued fraction expansion:
$$\tfrac{\pi}{4} = 1 + \cfrac{1^2}{2 + \cfrac{3^2}{2 + \cfrac{5^2}{2 + \cfrac{7^2}{2 + \cdots}}}}$$

Gregrory's series:
$$\tfrac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \tfrac{1}{3} + \tfrac{1}{5} - \tfrac{1}{7} + \tfrac{1}{9} - \cdots$$

Newton's series:
$$\tfrac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^5} + \cdots$$

Sharp's series:
$$\tfrac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(1 - \frac{1}{3^1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 5} - \frac{1}{3^3 \cdot 7} + \cdots\right)$$

Euler's series:
$$\tfrac{\pi^2}{6} = \tfrac{1}{1^2} + \tfrac{1}{2^2} + \tfrac{1}{3^2} + \tfrac{1}{4^2} + \tfrac{1}{5^2} + \cdots$$
$$\tfrac{\pi^2}{8} = \tfrac{1}{1^2} + \tfrac{1}{3^2} + \tfrac{1}{5^2} + \tfrac{1}{7^2} + \tfrac{1}{9^2} + \cdots$$
$$\tfrac{\pi^2}{12} = \tfrac{1}{1^2} - \tfrac{1}{2^2} + \tfrac{1}{3^2} - \tfrac{1}{4^2} + \tfrac{1}{5^2} - \cdots$$

Partial Fractions

Let $N(x)$ and $D(x)$ be polynomial functions of x. We can break down $N(x)/D(x)$ using partial fraction expansion. First, if the degree of N is greater than or equal to the degree of D, divide N by D, obtaining
$$\frac{N(x)}{D(x)} = Q(x) + \frac{N'(x)}{D(x)},$$
where the degree of N' is less than that of D. Second, factor $D(x)$. Use the following rules: For a non-repeated factor:
$$\frac{N(x)}{(x-a)D(x)} = \frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{N'(x)}{D(x)},$$
where
$$A = \left[\frac{N(x)}{D(x)}\right]_{x=a}.$$
For a repeated factor:
$$\frac{N(x)}{(x-a)^m D(x)} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{A_k}{(x-a)^{m-k}} + \frac{N'(x)}{D(x)},$$
where
$$A_k = \frac{1}{k!}\left[\frac{d^k}{dx^k}\left(\frac{N(x)}{D(x)}\right)\right]_{x=a}.$$

The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable.
– George Bernard Shaw

Calculus

Derivatives:

1. $\frac{d(cu)}{dx} = c\frac{du}{dx}$, 2. $\frac{d(u+v)}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx}$, 3. $\frac{d(uv)}{dx} = u\frac{dv}{dx} + v\frac{du}{dx}$,

4. $\frac{d(u^n)}{dx} = nu^{n-1}\frac{du}{dx}$, 5. $\frac{d(u/v)}{dx} = \frac{v\left(\frac{du}{dx}\right) - u\left(\frac{dv}{dx}\right)}{v^2}$, 6. $\frac{d(e^{cu})}{dx} = ce^{cu}\frac{du}{dx}$,

7. $\frac{d(c^u)}{dx} = (\ln c)c^u\frac{du}{dx}$, 8. $\frac{d(\ln u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{u}\frac{du}{dx}$,

9. $\frac{d(\sin u)}{dx} = \cos u\frac{du}{dx}$, 10. $\frac{d(\cos u)}{dx} = -\sin u\frac{du}{dx}$,

11. $\frac{d(\tan u)}{dx} = \sec^2 u\frac{du}{dx}$, 12. $\frac{d(\cot u)}{dx} = \csc^2 u\frac{du}{dx}$,

13. $\frac{d(\sec u)}{dx} = \tan u \sec u\frac{du}{dx}$, 14. $\frac{d(\csc u)}{dx} = -\cot u \csc u\frac{du}{dx}$,

15. $\frac{d(\arcsin u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}\frac{du}{dx}$, 16. $\frac{d(\arccos u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}\frac{du}{dx}$,

17. $\frac{d(\arctan u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+u^2}\frac{du}{dx}$, 18. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arccot} u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{1+u^2}\frac{du}{dx}$,

19. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arcsec} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{u\sqrt{1-u^2}}\frac{du}{dx}$, 20. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arccsc} u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{u\sqrt{1-u^2}}\frac{du}{dx}$,

21. $\frac{d(\sinh u)}{dx} = \cosh u\frac{du}{dx}$, 22. $\frac{d(\cosh u)}{dx} = \sinh u\frac{du}{dx}$,

23. $\frac{d(\tanh u)}{dx} = \operatorname{sech}^2 u\frac{du}{dx}$, 24. $\frac{d(\coth u)}{dx} = -\operatorname{csch}^2 u\frac{du}{dx}$,

25. $\frac{d(\operatorname{sech} u)}{dx} = -\operatorname{sech} u \tanh u\frac{du}{dx}$, 26. $\frac{d(\operatorname{csch} u)}{dx} = -\operatorname{csch} u \coth u\frac{du}{dx}$,

27. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arcsinh} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}\frac{du}{dx}$, 28. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arccosh} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2-1}}\frac{du}{dx}$,

29. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arctanh} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{1-u^2}\frac{du}{dx}$, 30. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arccoth} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{u^2-1}\frac{du}{dx}$,

31. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arcsech} u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{u\sqrt{1-u^2}}\frac{du}{dx}$, 32. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arccsch} u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{|u|\sqrt{1+u^2}}\frac{du}{dx}$.

Integrals:

1. $\int cu\,dx = c\int u\,dx$, 2. $\int (u+v)\,dx = \int u\,dx + \int v\,dx$,

3. $\int x^n\,dx = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}, \quad n \neq -1$, 4. $\int \frac{1}{x}dx = \ln x$, 5. $\int e^x\,dx = e^x$,

6. $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x$, 7. $\int u\frac{dv}{dx}dx = uv - \int v\frac{du}{dx}dx$,

8. $\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x$, 9. $\int \cos x\,dx = \sin x$,

10. $\int \tan x\,dx = -\ln|\cos x|$, 11. $\int \cot x\,dx = \ln|\cos x|$,

12. $\int \sec x\,dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x|$, 13. $\int \csc x\,dx = \ln|\csc x + \cot x|$,

14. $\int \arcsin\frac{x}{a}dx = \arcsin\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \quad a > 0$,

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Calculus Cont.

15. $\displaystyle\int \arccos\tfrac{x}{a}\,dx = \arccos\tfrac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2-x^2}, \quad a>0,$

16. $\displaystyle\int \arctan\tfrac{x}{a}\,dx = x\arctan\tfrac{x}{a} - \tfrac{a}{2}\ln(a^2+x^2), \quad a>0,$

17. $\displaystyle\int \sin^2(ax)dx = \tfrac{1}{2a}\big(ax - \sin(ax)\cos(ax)\big),$

18. $\displaystyle\int \cos^2(ax)dx = \tfrac{1}{2a}\big(ax + \sin(ax)\cos(ax)\big),$

19. $\displaystyle\int \sec^2 x\,dx = \tan x,$

20. $\displaystyle\int \csc^2 x\,dx = -\cot x,$

21. $\displaystyle\int \sin^n x\,dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1}x\cos x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n}\int \sin^{n-2}x\,dx,$

22. $\displaystyle\int \cos^n x\,dx = \frac{\cos^{n-1}x\sin x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n}\int \cos^{n-2}x\,dx,$

23. $\displaystyle\int \tan^n x\,dx = \frac{\tan^{n-1}x}{n-1} - \int \tan^{n-2}x\,dx, \quad n\neq 1,$

24. $\displaystyle\int \cot^n x\,dx = -\frac{\cot^{n-1}x}{n-1} - \int \cot^{n-2}x\,dx, \quad n\neq 1,$

25. $\displaystyle\int \sec^n x\,dx = \frac{\tan x\sec^{n-1}x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1}\int \sec^{n-2}x\,dx, \quad n\neq 1,$

26. $\displaystyle\int \csc^n x\,dx = -\frac{\cot x\csc^{n-1}x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1}\int \csc^{n-2}x\,dx, \quad n\neq 1,$ **27.** $\displaystyle\int \sinh x\,dx = \cosh x,$ **28.** $\displaystyle\int \cosh x\,dx = \sinh x,$

29. $\displaystyle\int \tanh x\,dx = \ln|\cosh x|,$ **30.** $\displaystyle\int \coth x\,dx = \ln|\sinh x|,$ **31.** $\displaystyle\int \operatorname{sech} x\,dx = \arctan\sinh x,$ **32.** $\displaystyle\int \operatorname{csch} x\,dx = \ln\big|\tanh\tfrac{x}{2}\big|,$

33. $\displaystyle\int \sinh^2 x\,dx = \tfrac{1}{4}\sinh(2x) - \tfrac{1}{2}x,$ **34.** $\displaystyle\int \cosh^2 x\,dx = \tfrac{1}{4}\sinh(2x) + \tfrac{1}{2}x,$ **35.** $\displaystyle\int \operatorname{sech}^2 x\,dx = \tanh x,$

36. $\displaystyle\int \operatorname{arcsinh}\tfrac{x}{a}\,dx = x\operatorname{arcsinh}\tfrac{x}{a} - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}, \quad a>0,$

37. $\displaystyle\int \operatorname{arctanh}\tfrac{x}{a}\,dx = x\operatorname{arctanh}\tfrac{x}{a} + \tfrac{a}{2}\ln|a^2-x^2|,$

38. $\displaystyle\int \operatorname{arccosh}\tfrac{x}{a}\,dx = \begin{cases} x\operatorname{arccosh}\dfrac{x}{a} - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}, & \text{if } \operatorname{arccosh}\tfrac{x}{a} > 0 \text{ and } a>0, \\ x\operatorname{arccosh}\dfrac{x}{a} + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}, & \text{if } \operatorname{arccosh}\tfrac{x}{a} < 0 \text{ and } a>0, \end{cases}$

39. $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \ln\Big(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}\Big), \quad a>0,$

40. $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \tfrac{1}{a}\arctan\tfrac{x}{a}, \quad a>0,$

41. $\displaystyle\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx = \tfrac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \tfrac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\tfrac{x}{a}, \quad a>0,$

42. $\displaystyle\int (a^2-x^2)^{3/2}dx = \tfrac{x}{8}(5a^2-2x^2)\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \tfrac{3a^4}{8}\arcsin\tfrac{x}{a}, \quad a>0,$

43. $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin\tfrac{x}{a}, \quad a>0,$ **44.** $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\ln\left|\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right|,$ **45.** $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{a^2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}},$

46. $\displaystyle\int \sqrt{a^2\pm x^2}\,dx = \tfrac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2\pm x^2} \pm \tfrac{a^2}{2}\ln\left|x + \sqrt{a^2\pm x^2}\right|,$

47. $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \ln\left|x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right|, \quad a>0,$

48. $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{ax^2+bx} = \frac{1}{a}\ln\left|\frac{x}{a+bx}\right|,$

49. $\displaystyle\int x\sqrt{a+bx}\,dx = \frac{2(3bx-2a)(a+bx)^{3/2}}{15b^2},$

50. $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{a+bx} + a\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{a+bx}}dx,$

51. $\displaystyle\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a+bx}}\,dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{a+bx}-\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+bx}+\sqrt{a}}\right|, \quad a>0,$

52. $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{a^2-x^2} - a\ln\left|\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x}\right|,$

53. $\displaystyle\int x\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx = -\tfrac{1}{3}(a^2-x^2)^{3/2},$

54. $\displaystyle\int x^2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx = \tfrac{x}{8}(2x^2-a^2)\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \tfrac{a^4}{8}\arcsin\tfrac{x}{a}, \quad a>0,$

55. $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = -\tfrac{1}{a}\ln\left|\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x}\right|,$

56. $\displaystyle\int \frac{x\,dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = -\sqrt{a^2-x^2},$

57. $\displaystyle\int \frac{x^2\,dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = -\tfrac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \tfrac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\tfrac{x}{a,} \quad a>0,$

58. $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - a\ln\left|\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{x}\right|,$

59. $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - a\arccos\tfrac{a}{|x|}, \quad a>0,$

60. $\displaystyle\int x\sqrt{x^2\pm a^2}\,dx = \tfrac{1}{3}(x^2\pm a^2)^{3/2},$

61. $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \tfrac{1}{a}\ln\left|\frac{x}{a+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\right|,$

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Calculus Cont.

62. $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \tfrac{1}{a}\arccos\tfrac{a}{|x|}, \quad a>0,$

63. $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2\pm a^2}} = \mp\frac{\sqrt{x^2\pm a^2}}{a^2x},$

64. $\displaystyle\int \frac{x\,dx}{\sqrt{x^2\pm a^2}} = \sqrt{x^2\pm a^2},$

65. $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2\pm a^2}}{x^4}\,dx = \mp\frac{(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}}{3a^2x^3},$

66. $$\int \frac{dx}{ax^2+bx+c} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}\ln\left|\dfrac{2ax+b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2ax+b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}\right|, & \text{if } b^2>4ac,\\[2ex] \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}}\arctan\dfrac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}}, & \text{if } b^2<4ac, \end{cases}$$

67. $$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{a}}\ln\left|2ax+b+2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\right|, & \text{if } a>0,\\[2ex] \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{-a}}\arcsin\dfrac{-2ax-b}{\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}, & \text{if } a<0, \end{cases}$$

68. $$\int \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx = \frac{2ax+b}{4a}\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} + \frac{4ax-b^2}{8a}\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}},$$

69. $$\int \frac{x\,dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} = \frac{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}{a} - \frac{b}{2a}\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}},$$

70. $$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{-1}{\sqrt{c}}\ln\left|\dfrac{2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}+bx+2c}{x}\right|, & \text{if } c>0,\\[2ex] \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{-c}}\arcsin\dfrac{bx+2c}{|x|\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}, & \text{if } c<0, \end{cases}$$

71. $$\int x^3\sqrt{x^2+a^2}\,dx = (\tfrac{1}{3}x^2-\tfrac{2}{15}a^2)(x^2+a^2)^{3/2},$$

72. $$\int x^n\sin(ax)\,dx = -\tfrac{1}{a}x^n\cos(ax) + \tfrac{n}{a}\int x^{n-1}\cos(ax)\,dx,$$

73. $$\int x^n\cos(ax)\,dx = \tfrac{1}{a}x^n\sin(ax) - \tfrac{n}{a}\int x^{n-1}\sin(ax)\,dx,$$

74. $$\int x^n e^{ax}\,dx = \frac{x^n e^{ax}}{a} - \tfrac{n}{a}\int x^{n-1}e^{ax}\,dx,$$

75. $$\int x^n\ln(ax)\,dx = x^{n+1}\left(\frac{\ln(ax)}{n+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}\right),$$

76. $$\int x^n(\ln ax)^m\,dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}(\ln ax)^m - \frac{m}{n+1}\int x^n(\ln ax)^{m-1}\,dx.$$

$x^1 =$	$x^{\underline{1}}$	$=$	$x^{\overline{1}}$
$x^2 =$	$x^{\underline{2}}+x^{\underline{1}}$	$=$	$x^{\overline{2}}-x^{\overline{1}}$
$x^3 =$	$x^{\underline{3}}+3x^{\underline{2}}+x^{\underline{1}}$	$=$	$x^{\overline{3}}-3x^{\overline{2}}+x^{\overline{1}}$
$x^4 =$	$x^{\underline{4}}+6x^{\underline{3}}+7x^{\underline{2}}+x^{\underline{1}}$	$=$	$x^{\overline{4}}-6x^{\overline{3}}+7x^{\overline{2}}-x^{\overline{1}}$
$x^5 =$	$x^{\underline{5}}+15x^{\underline{4}}+25x^{\underline{3}}+10x^{\underline{2}}+x^{\underline{1}}$	$=$	$x^{\underline{5}}-15x^{\overline{4}}+25x^{\overline{3}}-10x^{\overline{2}}+x^{\overline{1}}$

$x^{\overline{1}} =$	x^1	$x^{\underline{1}} =$	x^1
$x^{\overline{2}} =$	x^2+x^1	$x^{\underline{2}} =$	x^2-x^1
$x^{\overline{3}} =$	$x^3+3x^2+2x^1$	$x^{\underline{3}} =$	$x^3-3x^2+2x^1$
$x^{\overline{4}} =$	$x^4+6x^3+11x^2+6x^1$	$x^{\underline{4}} =$	$x^4-6x^3+11x^2-6x^1$
$x^{\overline{5}} =$	$x^5+10x^4+35x^3+50x^2+24x^1$	$x^{\underline{5}} =$	$x^5-10x^4+35x^3-50x^2+24x^1$

Finite Calculus

Difference, shift operators:

$$\Delta f(x) = f(x+1) - f(x),$$
$$\mathrm{E}\,f(x) = f(x+1).$$

Fundamental Theorem:

$$f(x) = \Delta F(x) \Leftrightarrow \sum f(x)\delta x = F(x) + C.$$
$$\sum_a^b f(x)\delta x = \sum_{i=a}^{b-1} f(i).$$

Differences:

$\Delta(cu) = c\Delta u, \qquad \Delta(u+v) = \Delta u + \Delta v,$

$\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + \mathrm{E}\,v\Delta u,$

$\Delta(x^{\underline{n}}) = nx^{\underline{n-1}},$

$\Delta(H_x) = x^{\underline{-1}}, \qquad \Delta(2^x) = 2^x,$

$\Delta(c^x) = (c-1)c^x, \qquad \Delta\binom{x}{m} = \binom{x}{m-1}.$

Sums:

$\sum cu\,\delta x = c\sum u\,\delta x,$

$\sum (u+v)\,\delta x = \sum u\,\delta x + \sum v\,\delta x,$

$\sum u\Delta v\,\delta x = uv - \sum \mathrm{E}\,v\Delta u\,\delta x,$

$\sum x^{\underline{n}}\,\delta x = \frac{x^{\underline{n+1}}}{m+1}, \qquad \sum x^{\underline{-1}}\,\delta x = H_x,$

$\sum c^x\,\delta x = \frac{c^x}{c-1}, \qquad \sum\binom{x}{m}\,\delta x = \binom{x}{m+1}.$

Falling Factorial Powers:

$x^{\underline{n}} = x(x-1)\cdots(x-n+1), \quad n>0,$

$x^{\underline{0}} = 1,$

$x^{\underline{n}} = \dfrac{1}{(x+1)\cdots(x+|n|)}, \quad n<0,$

$x^{\underline{n+m}} = x^{\underline{m}}(x-m)^{\underline{n}}.$

Rising Factorial Powers:

$x^{\overline{n}} = x(x+1)\cdots(x+n-1), \quad n>0,$

$x^{\overline{0}} = 1,$

$x^{\overline{n}} = \dfrac{1}{(x-1)\cdots(x-|n|)}, \quad n<0,$

$x^{\overline{n+m}} = x^{\overline{m}}(x+m)^{\overline{n}}.$

Conversion:

$x^{\underline{n}} = (-1)^n(-x)^{\overline{n}} = (x-n+1)^{\overline{n}}$

$\quad = 1/(x+1)^{\overline{-n}},$

$x^{\overline{n}} = (-1)^n(-x)^{\underline{n}} = (x+n-1)^{\underline{n}}$

$\quad = 1/(x-1)^{\underline{-n}},$

$$x^n = \sum_{k=1}^{n}\left\{ n \atop k \right\}x^{\underline{k}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n}\left\{ n \atop k \right\}(-1)^{n-k}x^{\overline{k}},$$

$$x^{\underline{n}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n}\left[n \atop k \right](-1)^{n-k}x^k,$$

$$x^{\overline{n}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n}\left[n \atop k \right]x^k.$$

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Series

Taylor's series:

$$f(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2}f''(a) + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^i}{i!} f^{(i)}(a).$$

Expansions:

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i,$$

$$\frac{1}{1-cx} = 1 + cx + c^2x^2 + c^3x^3 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i x^i,$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x^n} = 1 + x^n + x^{2n} + x^{3n} + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^{ni},$$

$$\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + 4x^4 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} ix^i,$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \left\{ {n \atop k} \right\} \frac{k! z^k}{(1-z)^{k+1}} = x + 2^n x^2 + 3^n x^3 + 4^n x^4 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i^n x^i,$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{1}{6}x^3 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{i!},$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 - \tfrac{1}{4}x^4 - \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{x^i}{i},$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{1-x} = x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 + \tfrac{1}{4}x^4 + \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{i},$$

$$\sin x = x - \tfrac{1}{3!}x^3 + \tfrac{1}{5!}x^5 - \tfrac{1}{7!}x^7 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)!},$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \tfrac{1}{2!}x^2 + \tfrac{1}{4!}x^4 - \tfrac{1}{6!}x^6 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i}}{(2i)!},$$

$$\tan^{-1} x = x - \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 + \tfrac{1}{5}x^5 - \tfrac{1}{7}x^7 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)},$$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \tfrac{n(n-1)}{2}x^2 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{i} x^i,$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+1}} = 1 + (n+1)x + \tbinom{n+2}{2}x^2 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{i+n}{i} x^i,$$

$$\frac{x}{e^x - 1} = 1 - \tfrac{1}{2}x + \tfrac{1}{12}x^2 - \tfrac{1}{720}x^4 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_i x^i}{i!},$$

$$\frac{1}{2x}(1 - \sqrt{1-4x}) = 1 + x + 2x^2 + 5x^3 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i+1} \binom{2i}{i} x^i,$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x}} = 1 + 2x + 6x^2 + 20x^3 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{2i}{i} x^i,$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x}} \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4x}}{2x} \right)^n = 1 + (2+n)x + \tbinom{4+n}{2}x^2 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{2i+n}{i} x^i,$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} \ln \frac{1}{1-x} = x + \tfrac{3}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{11}{6}x^3 + \tfrac{25}{12}x^4 + \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} H_i x^i,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\ln \frac{1}{1-x} \right)^2 = \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{3}{4}x^3 + \tfrac{11}{24}x^4 + \cdots = \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \frac{H_{i-1} x^i}{i},$$

$$\frac{x}{1-x-x^2} = x + x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} F_i x^i,$$

$$\frac{F_n x}{1 - (F_{n-1} + F_{n+1})x - (-1)^n x^2} = F_n x + F_{2n}x^2 + F_{3n}x^3 + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} F_{ni} x^i.$$

Ordinary power series:

$$A(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i.$$

Exponential power series:

$$A(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i \frac{x^i}{i!}.$$

Dirichlet power series:

$$A(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_i}{i^x}.$$

Binomial theorem:

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

Difference of like powers:

$$x^n - y^n = (x-y) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x^{n-1-k} y^k.$$

For ordinary power series:

$$\alpha A(x) + \beta B(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\alpha a_i + \beta b_i) x^i,$$

$$x^k A(x) = \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} a_{i-k} x^i,$$

$$\frac{A(x) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i x^i}{x^k} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_{i+k} x^i,$$

$$A(cx) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i a_i x^i,$$

$$A'(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+1) a_{i+1} x^i,$$

$$xA'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i a_i x^i,$$

$$\int A(x)\, dx = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{i-1}}{i} x^i,$$

$$\frac{A(x) + A(-x)}{2} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_{2i} x^{2i},$$

$$\frac{A(x) - A(-x)}{2} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_{2i+1} x^{2i+1}.$$

Summation: If $b_i = \sum_{j=0}^{i} a_i$ then

$$B(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} A(x).$$

Convolution:

$$A(x)B(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{i} a_j b_{i-j} \right) x^i.$$

God made the natural numbers;
all the rest is the work of man.
– Leopold Kronecker

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Series

Expansions:

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+1}} \ln \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (H_{n+i} - H_n) \binom{n+i}{i} x^i, \qquad \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\overline{-n}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left\{ {i \atop n} \right\} x^i,$$

$$x^{\overline{n}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left[{n \atop i} \right] x^i, \qquad (e^x - 1)^n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left\{ {i \atop n} \right\} \frac{n! x^i}{i!},$$

$$\left(\ln \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left[{i \atop n} \right] \frac{n! x^i}{i!}, \qquad x \cot x = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^i B_{2i} x^{2i}}{(2i)!},$$

$$\tan x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i-1} \frac{2^{2i}(2^{2i}-1) B_{2i} x^{2i-1}}{(2i)!}, \qquad \zeta(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^x},$$

$$\frac{1}{\zeta(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(i)}{i^x}, \qquad \frac{\zeta(x-1)}{\zeta(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(i)}{i^x},$$

$$\zeta(x) = \prod_p \frac{1}{1-p^{-x}},$$

$$\zeta^2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{d(i)}{x^i} \quad \text{where } d(n) = \textstyle\sum_{d|n} 1,$$

$$\zeta(x)\zeta(x-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{S(i)}{x^i} \quad \text{where } S(n) = \textstyle\sum_{d|n} d,$$

$$\zeta(2n) = \frac{2^{2n-1}|B_{2n}|}{(2n)!} \pi^{2n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

$$\frac{x}{\sin x} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{i-1} \frac{(4^i - 2) B_{2i} x^{2i}}{(2i)!},$$

$$\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{1-4x}}{2x}\right)^n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(2i+n-1)!}{i!(n+i)!} x^i,$$

$$e^x \sin x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{i/2} \sin \frac{i\pi}{4}}{i!} x^i,$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{1-x}}{x}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(4i)!}{16^i \sqrt{2}(2i)!(2i+1)!} x^i,$$

$$\left(\frac{\arcsin x}{x}\right)^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^i i!^2}{(i+1)(2i+1)!} x^{2i}.$$

Escher's Knot

Stieltjes Integration

If G is continuous in the interval $[a, b]$ and F is nondecreasing then

$$\int_a^b G(x)\, dF(x)$$

exists. If $a \le b \le c$ then

$$\int_a^c G(x)\, dF(x) = \int_a^b G(x)\, dF(x) + \int_b^c G(x)\, dF(x).$$

If the integrals involved exist

$$\int_a^b \big(G(x) + H(x)\big)\, dF(x) = \int_a^b G(x)\, dF(x) + \int_a^b H(x)\, dF(x),$$

$$\int_a^b G(x)\, d\big(F(x) + H(x)\big) = \int_a^b G(x)\, dF(x) + \int_a^b G(x)\, dH(x),$$

$$\int_a^b c \cdot G(x)\, dF(x) = \int_a^b G(x)\, d\big(c \cdot F(x)\big) = c \int_a^b G(x)\, dF(x),$$

$$\int_a^b G(x)\, dF(x) = G(b)F(b) - G(a)F(a) - \int_a^b F(x)\, dG(x).$$

If the integrals involved exist, and F possesses a derivative F' at every point in $[a, b]$ then

$$\int_a^b G(x)\, dF(x) = \int_a^b G(x) F'(x)\, dx.$$

Cramer's Rule

If we have equations:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{1,1}x_1 + a_{1,2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1,n}x_n &= b_1 \\ a_{2,1}x_1 + a_{2,2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2,n}x_n &= b_2 \\ \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad & \vdots \\ a_{n,1}x_1 + a_{n,2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{n,n}x_n &= b_n \end{aligned}$$

Let $A = (a_{i,j})$ and B be the column matrix (b_i). Then there is a unique solution iff $\det A \neq 0$. Let A_i be A with column i replaced by B. Then

$$x_i = \frac{\det A_i}{\det A}.$$

00	47	18	76	29	93	85	34	61	52
86	11	57	28	70	39	94	45	02	63
95	80	22	67	38	71	49	56	13	04
59	96	81	33	07	48	72	60	24	15
73	69	90	82	44	17	58	01	35	26
68	74	09	91	83	55	27	12	46	30
37	08	75	19	92	84	66	23	50	41
14	25	36	40	51	62	03	77	88	99
21	32	43	54	65	06	10	89	97	78
42	53	64	05	16	20	31	98	79	87

The Fibonacci number system: Every integer n has a unique representation

$$n = F_{k_1} + F_{k_2} + \cdots + F_{k_m},$$

where $k_i \ge k_{i+1} + 2$ for all i, $1 \le i < m$ and $k_m \ge 2$.

Fibonacci Numbers

$$1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, \ldots$$

Definitions:

$$F_i = F_{i-1} + F_{i-2}, \quad F_0 = F_1 = 1,$$

$$F_{-i} = (-1)^{i-1} F_i,$$

$$F_i = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\phi^i - \hat{\phi}^i\right),$$

Cassini's identity: for $i > 0$:

$$F_{i+1}F_{i-1} - F_i^2 = (-1)^i.$$

Additive rule:

$$F_{n+k} = F_k F_{n+1} + F_{k-1} F_n,$$

$$F_{2n} = F_n F_{n+1} + F_{n-1} F_n.$$

Calculation by matrices:

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_{n-2} & F_{n-1} \\ F_{n-1} & F_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n.$$

Improvement makes strait roads, but the crooked roads without Improvement, are roads of Genius.
– William Blake (The Marriage of Heaven and Hell)