

Useful constants, functions, properties

Some Useful Constants and Functions

symbol	value
e	2.71828...
γ (gamma)	0.57721...
ϕ (phi)	$(1 + \sqrt{5}) / 2 = 1.61803...$

These tables are for reference. We may use such symbols and functions as we discuss specific algorithms.

function	name	approximation
$\lfloor x \rfloor$	floor function	x
$\lceil x \rceil$	ceiling function	x
F_N	Fibonacci numbers	$\phi^N / \sqrt{5}$
H_N	harmonic numbers	$\ln(N) + \gamma$
$N!$	factorial function	$(N / e)^N$
$\lg(N!)$		$N \lg(N) - 1.44N$

Summation of Geometric Series

- Summation of consecutive terms: $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n$

- $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{(n+1)*n}{2} = \Theta(n^2)$

- Summation of Geometric Series: $1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n$

- $x > 1$:

- $\sum_{k=0}^n x^k = \frac{x^{n+1}-1}{x-1} = \Theta(x^n)$

- $0 < x < 1$:

- $\sum_{k=0}^n x^k \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x} = \Theta(1)$

- $x = 1$

- $\sum_{k=0}^n 1^k = n + 1 = \Theta(n)$

Approximation by Integrals

- If $f(x)$ is a **monotonically increasing** function:
 - This means that $x \leq y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y)$.
- Then, we can approximate the summation $\sum_{k=m}^n f(k)$ using integral $\int_m^{n+1} f(x)dx$.
- Reason:

$$\int_{m-1}^n f(x)dx \leq \sum_{k=m}^n f(k) \leq \int_m^{n+1} f(x)dx$$

Other

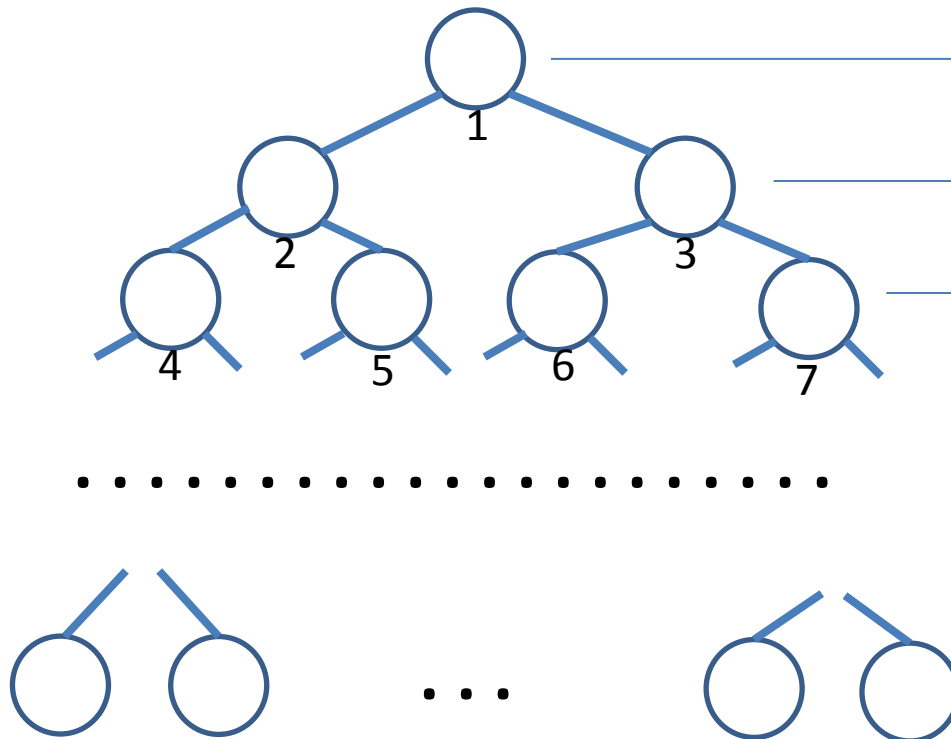
- $a^{\log_b(n)} = n^{\log_b(a)}$ (note \log_b in the exponent)
- $a^n \neq n^a$

Perfect Binary Trees

A **perfect binary tree** with N nodes has:

- $\lfloor \lg N \rfloor + 1$ levels
- height $\lfloor \lg N \rfloor$
- $\lceil N/2 \rceil$ leaves (half the nodes are on the last level)
- $\lfloor N/2 \rfloor$ internal nodes (half the nodes are internal)

$$\sum_{k=0}^n 2^k = 2^{n+1} - 1$$



Level	Nodes per level	Sum of nodes from root up to this level
0	$2^0 (=1)$	$2^1 - 1 (=1)$
1	$2^1 (=2)$	$2^2 - 1 (=3)$
2	$2^2 (=4)$	$2^3 - 1 (=7)$
...	...	
i	2^i	$2^{i+1} - 1$
...	...	
n	2^n	$2^{n+1} - 1$

Properties of Full Trees

- A **full** binary tree (0/2 children) with **N internal nodes** has:
 - N+1 external nodes.
 - 2N edges (links).
 - height at least $\lg N$ and at most N:
 - $\lg N$ if all external nodes are at the same level (complete or perfect tree)
 - N if each internal node has one external child.

