## Black survey

The intent of this survey is to approximately determine the extent of the knowledge of the people in black. Next to each item, write a nonnegative integer less than or equal to 3, where each number roughly corresponds to the following:

- 0. You have no idea what this item is referring to and haven't heard of it.
- 1. You have heard of it, but have never used it or seen many uses of it.
- 2. You have used before several times this and/or have a pretty good idea what this is.
- 3. You know this quite well, and/or have used it or things related to it quite often.

Note that these are only rough guidelines,

## Combinatorics

	Binomial coefficients (Number of ways to choose $k$ elements from an $n$ element set).
_	Invariants/monovariants.
	Expected values.
	Inclusion-exclusion.
	Probabilistic method.
	Double counting/reversing the order of summation.
	Extremal principle.
	Burnside's lemma.

Analysis/Algebra
Vieta's formulas.
Polynomials.
Fundamental theorem of algebra.
Fields, rings, groups.
Convexity.
Cauchy Schwarz, AM-GM, Jensen, etc.
Supremums, infimums.
Calculus (in $\mathbb{R}$ ).
Generating functions.
Geometry
Similar triangles.
Coordinate bashing.
Complex bashing.
Cyclic quads.
Cross ratios.
Homothety.
Spiral similarity.
Inversion.
Radical axes.
Poles, polars.
Number theory
Working modulo $n$ .
Diophantine equations
Fermat's little theorem.
Orders/primitive roots.
Quadratic residues/quadratic recieprocity.

Cubic reciprocity.
Biquadratic/quartic reciprocity.
Eisenstein reciprocity.
Artin reciprocity.
Chinese Remainder Theorem.
Multiplicativity.
Dirichlet convolutions.
Möbius inversion.
Euclidean algorithm.
Bezout's lemma.
Fundamental theorem of arithmetic in $\mathbb Z$ (unique factorization).
Extensions of $\mathbb{Z}$ ( $\mathbb{Z}[i], \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ ).
Fundamental theorem of arithmetic in extensions of $\mathbb{Z}$ .
Roots of unity.
Cyclotomic polynomials.
Automorphisms of $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$ .
Hensel Lifting.
$\ \ \ \ \ \ \mathbb{Q}_p.$
Vieta jumping.
Miscellaneous
Infinite descent.
Set theory.
Induction.
Strong induction.