

## Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Definitions		Series
$f(n) = O(g(n))$	iff $\exists$ positive $c, n_0$ such that $0 \leq f(n) \leq cg(n) \forall n \geq n_0$ .	$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}.$
$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$	iff $\exists$ positive $c, n_0$ such that $f(n) \geq cg(n) \geq 0 \forall n \geq n_0$ .	In general:
$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$	iff $f(n) = O(g(n))$ and $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ .	$\sum_{i=1}^n i^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \left[ (n+1)^{m+1} - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n ((i+1)^{m+1} - i^{m+1} - (m+1)i^m) \right]$
$f(n) = o(g(n))$	iff $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/g(n) = 0$ .	$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m+1}{k} B_k n^{m+1-k}.$
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$	iff $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists n_0$ such that $ a_n - a  < \epsilon, \forall n \geq n_0$ .	Geometric series:
$\sup S$	least $b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $b \geq s, \forall s \in S$ .	$\sum_{i=0}^n c^i = \frac{c^{n+1} - 1}{c - 1}, \quad c \neq 1, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i = \frac{1}{1-c}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c^i = \frac{c}{1-c}, \quad  c  < 1,$
$\inf S$	greatest $b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $b \leq s, \forall s \in S$ .	$\sum_{i=0}^n ic^i = \frac{nc^{n+2} - (n+1)c^{n+1} + c}{(c-1)^2}, \quad c \neq 1, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} ic^i = \frac{c}{(1-c)^2}, \quad  c  < 1.$
$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf \{a_i \mid i \geq n, i \in \mathbb{N}\}.$	Harmonic series:
$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup \{a_i \mid i \geq n, i \in \mathbb{N}\}.$	$H_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n iH_i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}H_n - \frac{n(n-1)}{4}.$
$\binom{n}{k}$	Combinations: Size $k$ subsets of a size $n$ set.	$\sum_{i=1}^n H_i = (n+1)H_n - n, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{i}{m} H_i = \binom{n+1}{m+1} \left( H_{n+1} - \frac{1}{m+1} \right).$
$[n_k]$	Stirling numbers (1st kind): Arrangements of an $n$ element set into $k$ cycles.	1. $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}, \quad 2. \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n, \quad 3. \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k},$
$\{n_k\}$	Stirling numbers (2nd kind): Partitions of an $n$ element set into $k$ non-empty sets.	4. $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1}, \quad 5. \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1},$
$\langle n_k \rangle$	1st order Eulerian numbers: Permutations $\pi_1 \pi_2 \dots \pi_n$ on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ with $k$ ascents.	6. $\binom{n}{m} \binom{m}{k} = \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{m-k}, \quad 7. \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r+k}{k} = \binom{r+n+1}{n},$
$\llbracket n_k \rrbracket$	2nd order Eulerian numbers.	8. $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{k}{m} = \binom{n+1}{m+1}, \quad 9. \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r}{k} \binom{s}{n-k} = \binom{r+s}{n},$
$C_n$	Catalan Numbers: Binary trees with $n+1$ vertices.	10. $\binom{n}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{k-n-1}{k}, \quad 11. \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ n \end{matrix} \right\} = 1,$
14. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = (n-1)!, \quad 15. \begin{bmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = (n-1)!H_{n-1}, \quad 16. \begin{bmatrix} n \\ n \end{bmatrix} = 1, \quad 17. \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \geq \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix},$		
18. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = (n-1) \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad 19. \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ n-1 \end{matrix} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ n-1 \end{bmatrix} = \binom{n}{2}, \quad 20. \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = n!, \quad 21. C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n},$		
22. $\langle n_0 \rangle = \langle n_{n-1} \rangle = 1, \quad 23. \langle n_k \rangle = \langle n_{n-1-k} \rangle, \quad 24. \langle n_k \rangle = (k+1) \langle n_{k-1} \rangle + (n-k) \langle n_{k-2} \rangle,$		
25. $\langle n_k \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k=0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad 26. \langle n_1 \rangle = 2^n - n - 1, \quad 27. \langle n_2 \rangle = 3^n - (n+1)2^n + \binom{n+1}{2},$		
28. $x^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \langle n_k \rangle \binom{x+k}{n}, \quad 29. \langle n_m \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{n+1}{k} (m+1-k)^n (-1)^k, \quad 30. m! \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \langle n_k \rangle \binom{k}{n-m},$		
31. $\langle n_m \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} \binom{n-k}{m} (-1)^{n-k-m} k!, \quad 32. \llbracket n_0 \rrbracket = 1, \quad 33. \llbracket n_n \rrbracket = 0 \text{ for } n \neq 0,$		
34. $\llbracket n_k \rrbracket = (k+1) \llbracket n_{k-1} \rrbracket + (2n-1-k) \llbracket n_{k-2} \rrbracket, \quad 35. \sum_{k=0}^n \llbracket n_k \rrbracket = \frac{(2n)^n}{2^n},$		
36. $\left\{ \begin{matrix} x \\ x-n \end{matrix} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \llbracket n_k \rrbracket \binom{x+n-1-k}{2n}, \quad 37. \left\{ \begin{matrix} n+1 \\ m+1 \end{matrix} \right\} = \sum_k \binom{n}{k} \left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} (m+1)^{n-k},$		

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### Identities Cont.

$$\begin{aligned}
 38. \quad \binom{n+1}{m+1} &= \sum_k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{m} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{k}{m} n^{\overline{n-k}} = n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \binom{k}{m}, & 39. \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x-n \end{bmatrix} &= \sum_{k=0}^n \left\langle \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\rangle \binom{x+k}{2n}, \\
 40. \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} &= \sum_k \binom{n}{k} \left\{ \begin{matrix} k+1 \\ m+1 \end{matrix} \right\} (-1)^{n-k}, & 41. \quad \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} &= \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ k+1 \end{bmatrix} \binom{k}{m} (-1)^{m-k}, \\
 42. \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} m+n+1 \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} &= \sum_{k=0}^m k \left\{ \begin{matrix} n+k \\ k \end{matrix} \right\}, & 43. \quad \begin{bmatrix} m+n+1 \\ m \end{bmatrix} &= \sum_{k=0}^m k(n+k) \begin{bmatrix} n+k \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \\
 44. \quad \binom{n}{m} &= \sum_k \binom{n+1}{k+1} \binom{k}{m} (-1)^{m-k}, & 45. \quad (n-m)! \binom{n}{m} &= \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ k+1 \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} (-1)^{m-k}, \quad \text{for } n \geq m, \\
 46. \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ n-m \end{matrix} \right\} &= \sum_k \binom{m-n}{m+k} \binom{m+n}{n+k} \begin{bmatrix} m+k \\ k \end{bmatrix}, & 47. \quad \begin{bmatrix} n \\ n-m \end{bmatrix} &= \sum_k \binom{m-n}{m+k} \binom{m+n}{n+k} \left\{ \begin{matrix} m+k \\ k \end{matrix} \right\}, \\
 48. \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ \ell+m \end{matrix} \right\} \binom{\ell+m}{\ell} &= \sum_k \left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ \ell \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} n-k \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} \binom{n}{k}, & 49. \quad \begin{bmatrix} n \\ \ell+m \end{bmatrix} \binom{\ell+m}{\ell} &= \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} k \\ \ell \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n-k \\ m \end{bmatrix} \binom{n}{k}.
 \end{aligned}$$

### Trees

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

Kraft inequality: If the depths of the leaves of a binary tree are  $d_1, \dots, d_n$ :

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 2^{-d_i} \leq 1,$$

and equality holds only if every internal node has 2 sons.

### Recurrences

Master method:

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n), \quad a \geq 1, b > 1$$

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  $af(n/b) \leq cf(n)$  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

$$u_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2} + u_i, \quad u_1 = \frac{1}{2},$$

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"

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

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

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{n}{2^i} 3^i = n \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^i.$$

Let  $c = \frac{3}{2}$ . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} c^i &= n \left( \frac{c^m - 1}{c - 1} \right) \\
 &= 2n(c^{\log_2 n} - 1) \\
 &= 2n(c^{(k-1)\log_2 n} - 1) \\
 &= 2n^k - 2n,
 \end{aligned}$$

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:

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} g_{i+1} x^i = \sum_{i \geq 0} 2g_i x^i + \sum_{i \geq 0} x^i.$$

We choose  $G(x) = \sum_{i \geq 0} x^i g_i$ . Rewrite in terms of  $G(x)$ :

$$\frac{G(x) - g_0}{x} = 2G(x) + \sum_{i \geq 0} x^i.$$

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:

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(x) &= x \left( \frac{2}{1-2x} - \frac{1}{1-x} \right) \\
 &= x \left( 2 \sum_{i \geq 0} 2^i x^i - \sum_{i \geq 0} x^i \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i \geq 0} (2^{i+1} - 1) x^{i+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

So  $g_i = 2^i - 1$ .

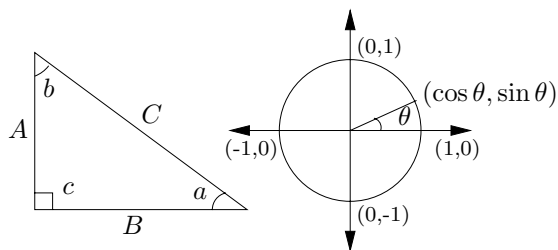
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$$\pi \approx 3.14159, \quad e \approx 2.71828, \quad \gamma \approx 0.57721, \quad \phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61803, \quad \hat{\phi} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx -.61803$$

$i$	$2^i$	$p_i$	General	Probability
1	2	2	Bernoulli Numbers ( $B_i = 0$ , odd $i \neq 1$ ):	Continuous distributions: If
2	4	3	$B_0 = 1, B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, B_2 = \frac{1}{6}, B_4 = -\frac{1}{30},$	$\Pr[a < X < b] = \int_a^b p(x) dx,$
3	8	5	$B_6 = \frac{1}{42}, B_8 = -\frac{1}{30}, B_{10} = \frac{5}{66}.$	then $p$ is the probability density function of $X$ . If
4	16	7	Change of base, quadratic formula:	$\Pr[X < a] = P(a),$
5	32	11	$\log_b x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a b}, \quad \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$	then $P$ is the distribution function of $X$ . If $P$ and $p$ both exist then
6	64	13	Euler's number $e$ :	$P(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a p(x) dx.$
7	128	17	$e = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{120} + \dots$	Expectation: If $X$ is discrete
8	256	19	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = e^x.$	$E[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x) \Pr[X = x].$
9	512	23	$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}.$	If $X$ continuous then
10	1,024	29	$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e - \frac{e}{2n} + \frac{11e}{24n^2} - O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right).$	$E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dP(x).$
11	2,048	31	Harmonic numbers:	Variance, standard deviation:
12	4,096	37	$1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{11}{6}, \frac{25}{12}, \frac{137}{60}, \frac{49}{20}, \frac{363}{140}, \frac{761}{280}, \frac{7129}{2520}, \dots$	$\text{VAR}[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2,$
13	8,192	41	$\ln n < H_n < \ln n + 1,$	$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{VAR}[X]}.$
14	16,384	43	$H_n = \ln n + \gamma + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$	For events $A$ and $B$ :
15	32,768	47	Factorial, Stirling's approximation:	$\Pr[A \vee B] = \Pr[A] + \Pr[B] - \Pr[A \wedge B]$
16	65,536	53	$1, 2, 6, 24, 120, 720, 5040, 40320, 362880, \dots$	$\Pr[A \wedge B] = \Pr[A] \cdot \Pr[B],$
17	131,072	59	$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \left(1 + \Theta\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right).$	iff $A$ and $B$ are independent.
18	262,144	61	Ackermann's function and inverse:	$\Pr[A B] = \frac{\Pr[A \wedge B]}{\Pr[B]}$
19	524,288	67	$a(i, j) = \begin{cases} 2^j & i = 1 \\ a(i-1, 2) & j = 1 \\ a(i-1, a(i, j-1)) & i, j \geq 2 \end{cases}$	For random variables $X$ and $Y$ :
20	1,048,576	71	$\alpha(i) = \min\{j \mid a(j, j) \geq i\}.$	$E[X \cdot Y] = E[X] \cdot E[Y],$
21	2,097,152	73	Binomial distribution:	if $X$ and $Y$ are independent.
22	4,194,304	79	$\Pr[X = k] = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}, \quad q = 1 - p,$	$E[X + Y] = E[X] + E[Y],$
23	8,388,608	83	$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = np.$	$E[cX] = c E[X].$
24	16,777,216	89	Poisson distribution:	Bayes' theorem:
25	33,554,432	97	$\Pr[X = k] = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}, \quad E[X] = \lambda.$	$\Pr[A_i B] = \frac{\Pr[B A_i] \Pr[A_i]}{\sum_{j=1}^n \Pr[A_j] \Pr[B A_j]}.$
26	67,108,864	101	Normal (Gaussian) distribution:	Inclusion-exclusion:
27	134,217,728	103	$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}, \quad E[X] = \mu.$	$\Pr\left[\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \Pr[X_i] +$
28	268,435,456	107	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	$\sum_{k=2}^n (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} \Pr\left[\bigwedge_{j=1}^k X_{i_j}\right].$
29	536,870,912	109	$nH_n.$	Moment inequalities:
30	1,073,741,824	113		$\Pr[ X  \geq \lambda E[X]] \leq \frac{1}{\lambda},$
31	2,147,483,648	127		$\Pr[ X - E[X]  \geq \lambda \cdot \sigma] \leq \frac{1}{\lambda^2}.$
32	4,294,967,296	131		Geometric distribution:
Pascal's Triangle				$\Pr[X = k] = pq^{k-1}, \quad q = 1 - p,$
<pre> 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                     </pre>			$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kpq^{k-1} = \frac{1}{p}.$	

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### 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:

$$\frac{1}{2}AB, \quad \frac{AB}{A+B+C}.$$

Identities:

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{\csc x}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{\sec x},$$

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{\cot x}, \quad \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1,$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x, \quad 1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x,$$

$$\sin x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right), \quad \sin x = \sin(\pi - x),$$

$$\cos x = -\cos(\pi - x), \quad \tan x = \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right),$$

$$\cot x = -\cot(\pi - x), \quad \csc x = \cot\frac{x}{2} - \cot x,$$

$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y,$$

$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y,$$

$$\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y},$$

$$\cot(x \pm y) = \frac{\cot x \cot y \mp 1}{\cot x \pm \cot y},$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x, \quad \sin 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x},$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x, \quad \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1,$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x, \quad \cos 2x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x},$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}, \quad \cot 2x = \frac{\cot^2 x - 1}{2 \cot x},$$

$$\sin(x + y) \sin(x - y) = \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y,$$

$$\cos(x + y) \cos(x - y) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y.$$

Euler's equation:

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x, \quad e^{i\pi} = -1.$$

### 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.

$$\det A \cdot B = \det A \cdot \det B,$$

$$\det A = \sum_{\pi} \prod_{i=1}^n \text{sign}(\pi) a_{i,\pi(i)}.$$

$2 \times 2$  and  $3 \times 3$  determinant:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = g \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{vmatrix} - h \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{vmatrix} + i \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= aei + bfg + cdh - ceg - fha - ibd.$$

Permanents:

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

### Hyperbolic Functions

Definitions:

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2},$$

$$\tanh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}, \quad \text{csch } x = \frac{1}{\sinh x},$$

$$\text{sech } x = \frac{1}{\cosh x}, \quad \text{coth } x = \frac{1}{\tanh x}.$$

Identities:

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1, \quad \tanh^2 x + \text{sech}^2 x = 1,$$

$$\text{coth}^2 x - \text{csch}^2 x = 1, \quad \sinh(-x) = -\sinh x,$$

$$\cosh(-x) = \cosh x, \quad \tanh(-x) = -\tanh x,$$

$$\sinh(x + y) = \sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y,$$

$$\cosh(x + y) = \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y,$$

$$\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x,$$

$$\cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x,$$

$$\cosh x + \sinh x = e^x, \quad \cosh x - \sinh x = e^{-x},$$

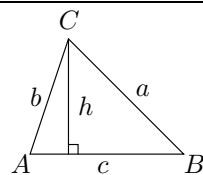
$$(\cosh x + \sinh x)^n = \cosh nx + \sinh nx, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$2 \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \cosh x - 1, \quad 2 \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \cosh x + 1.$$

$\theta$	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$
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	$\infty$

... 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:

$$A = \frac{1}{2}hc,$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C,$$

$$= \frac{c^2 \sin A \sin B}{2 \sin C}.$$

Heron's formula:

$$A = \sqrt{s \cdot s_a \cdot s_b \cdot s_c},$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c),$$

$$s_a = s - a,$$

$$s_b = s - b,$$

$$s_c = s - c.$$

More identities:

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}},$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}},$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}},$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x},$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x},$$

$$\cot \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}},$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x},$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x},$$

$$\sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i},$$

$$\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2},$$

$$\tan x = -i \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}},$$

$$= -i \frac{e^{2ix} - 1}{e^{2ix} + 1},$$

$$\sin x = \frac{\sinh ix}{i},$$

$$\cos x = \cosh ix,$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\tanh ix}{i}.$$

## Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

### Number Theory

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

$$\begin{aligned} C &\equiv r_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ C &\equiv r_n \pmod{m_n} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Fermat's theorem:

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

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

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

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

$$(n - 1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{n}.$$

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

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

then

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

Prime numbers:

$$\begin{aligned} p_n &= n \ln n + n \ln \ln n - n + n \frac{\ln \ln n}{\ln n} \\ &\quad + O\left(\frac{n}{\ln n}\right), \\ \pi(n) &= \frac{n}{\ln n} + \frac{n}{(\ln n)^2} + \frac{2!n}{(\ln n)^3} \\ &\quad + O\left(\frac{n}{(\ln n)^4}\right). \end{aligned}$$

### Graph Theory

Definitions:

<i>Loop</i>	An edge connecting a vertex to itself.
<i>Directed</i>	Each edge has a direction.
<i>Simple</i>	Graph with no loops or multi-edges.
<i>Walk</i>	A sequence $v_0 e_1 v_1 \dots e_\ell v_\ell$ .
<i>Trail</i>	A walk with distinct edges.
<i>Path</i>	A trail with distinct vertices.
<i>Connected</i>	A graph where there exists a path between any two vertices.
<i>Component</i>	A maximal connected subgraph.
<i>Tree</i>	A connected acyclic graph.
<i>Free tree</i>	A tree with no root.
<i>DAG</i>	Directed acyclic graph.
<i>Eulerian</i>	Graph with a trail visiting each edge exactly once.
<i>Hamiltonian</i>	Graph with a cycle visiting each vertex exactly once.
<i>Cut</i>	A set of edges whose removal increases the number of components.
<i>Cut-set</i>	A minimal cut.
<i>Cut edge</i>	A size 1 cut.
<i>k-Connected</i>	A graph connected with the removal of any $k - 1$ vertices.
<i>k-Tough</i>	$\forall S \subseteq V, S \neq \emptyset$ we have $k \cdot c(G - S) \leq  S $ .
<i>k-Regular</i>	A graph where all vertices have degree $k$ .
<i>k-Factor</i>	A $k$ -regular spanning subgraph.
<i>Matching</i>	A set of edges, no two of which are adjacent.
<i>Clique</i>	A set of vertices, all of which are adjacent.
<i>Ind. set</i>	A set of vertices, none of which are adjacent.
<i>Vertex cover</i>	A set of vertices which cover all edges.
<i>Planar graph</i>	A graph which can be embedded in the plane.
<i>Plane graph</i>	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  $\leq 5$ .

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
$r(k, \ell)$	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

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) & \quad (x, y, 1) \\ y = mx + b & \quad (m, -1, b) \\ x = c & \quad (1, 0, -c) \end{aligned}$$

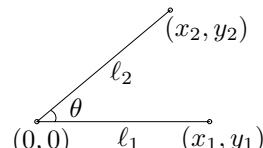
Distance formula,  $L_p$  and  $L_\infty$  metric:

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2}, \\ &[|x_1 - x_0|^p + |y_1 - y_0|^p]^{1/p}, \\ &\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} [|x_1 - x_0|^p + |y_1 - y_0|^p]^{1/p}. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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:

$$A = \pi r^2, \quad V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3.$$

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

– Issac Newton

## Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

$\pi$

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:

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 + \frac{1^2}{2 + \frac{3^2}{2 + \frac{5^2}{2 + \frac{7^2}{2 + \cdots}}}}$$

Gregory's series:

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \cdots$$

Newton's series:

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^5} + \cdots$$

Sharp's series:

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3^1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 5} - \frac{1}{3^3 \cdot 7} + \cdots \right)$$

Euler's series:

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \frac{1}{9^2} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \cdots$$

### 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Integrals:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

### Calculus Cont.

15.  $\int \arccos \frac{x}{a} dx = \arccos \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \quad a > 0,$
16.  $\int \arctan \frac{x}{a} dx = x \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{2} \ln(a^2 + x^2), \quad a > 0,$
17.  $\int \sin^2(ax) dx = \frac{1}{2a} (ax - \sin(ax) \cos(ax)),$
18.  $\int \cos^2(ax) dx = \frac{1}{2a} (ax + \sin(ax) \cos(ax)),$
19.  $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x,$
20.  $\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x,$
21.  $\int \sin^n x dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} x \cos x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx,$
22.  $\int \cos^n x dx = \frac{\cos^{n-1} x \sin x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x dx,$
23.  $\int \tan^n x dx = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx, \quad n \neq 1,$
24.  $\int \cot^n x dx = -\frac{\cot^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \cot^{n-2} x dx, \quad n \neq 1,$
25.  $\int \sec^n x dx = \frac{\tan x \sec^{n-1} x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \sec^{n-2} x dx, \quad n \neq 1,$
26.  $\int \csc^n x dx = -\frac{\cot x \csc^{n-1} x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \csc^{n-2} x dx, \quad n \neq 1,$
27.  $\int \sinh x dx = \cosh x,$
28.  $\int \cosh x dx = \sinh x,$
29.  $\int \tanh x dx = \ln |\cosh x|,$
30.  $\int \coth x dx = \ln |\sinh x|,$
31.  $\int \operatorname{sech} x dx = \arctan \sinh x,$
32.  $\int \operatorname{csch} x dx = \ln \left| \tanh \frac{x}{2} \right|,$
33.  $\int \sinh^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sinh(2x) - \frac{1}{2} x,$
34.  $\int \cosh^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sinh(2x) + \frac{1}{2} x,$
35.  $\int \operatorname{sech}^2 x dx = \tanh x,$
36.  $\int \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x}{a} dx = x \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}, \quad a > 0,$
37.  $\int \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{x}{a} dx = x \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{2} \ln |a^2 - x^2|,$
38.  $\int \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \begin{cases} x \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}, & \text{if } \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a} > 0 \text{ and } a > 0, \\ x \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}, & \text{if } \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a} < 0 \text{ and } a > 0, \end{cases}$
39.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln \left( x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \right), \quad a > 0,$
40.  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
41.  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
42.  $\int (a^2 - x^2)^{3/2} dx = \frac{x}{8} (5a^2 - 2x^2) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{3a^4}{8} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
43.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
44.  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right|,$
45.  $\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}},$
46.  $\int \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2} \right|,$
47.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right|, \quad a > 0,$
48.  $\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{x}{a+bx} \right|,$
49.  $\int x \sqrt{a+bx} dx = \frac{2(3bx - 2a)(a+bx)^{3/2}}{15b^2},$
50.  $\int \frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{x} dx = 2\sqrt{a+bx} + a \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{a+bx}} dx,$
51.  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a+bx}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{a+bx} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+bx} + \sqrt{a}} \right|, \quad a > 0,$
52.  $\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - a \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \right|,$
53.  $\int x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{3} (a^2 - x^2)^{3/2},$
54.  $\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{8} (2x^2 - a^2) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^4}{8} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
55.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \right|,$
56.  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2},$
57.  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
58.  $\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - a \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x} \right|,$
59.  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \arccos \frac{a}{|x|}, \quad a > 0,$
60.  $\int x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} (x^2 \pm a^2)^{3/2},$
61.  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{x}{a + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right|,$

## Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

### Calculus Cont.

**62.**  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \arccos \frac{a}{|x|}, \quad a > 0,$       **63.**  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \mp \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}{a^2 x},$   
**64.**  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2},$       **65.**  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}{x^4} dx = \mp \frac{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}{3a^2 x^3},$   
**66.**  $\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \ln \left| \frac{2ax + b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2ax + b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \right|, & \text{if } b^2 > 4ac, \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} \arctan \frac{2ax + b}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}, & \text{if } b^2 < 4ac, \end{cases}$   
**67.**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| 2ax + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \right|, & \text{if } a > 0, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin \frac{-2ax - b}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}, & \text{if } a < 0, \end{cases}$   
**68.**  $\int \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} dx = \frac{2ax + b}{4a} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \frac{4ac - b^2}{8a} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}},$   
**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.**  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} = \begin{cases} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{c}} \ln \left| \frac{2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + bx + 2c}{x} \right|, & \text{if } c > 0, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-c}} \arcsin \frac{bx + 2c}{|x|\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}, & \text{if } c < 0, \end{cases}$   
**71.**  $\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{2}{15}a^2\right)(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2},$   
**72.**  $\int x^n \sin(ax) dx = -\frac{1}{a}x^n \cos(ax) + \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \cos(ax) dx,$   
**73.**  $\int x^n \cos(ax) dx = \frac{1}{a}x^n \sin(ax) - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \sin(ax) dx,$   
**74.**  $\int x^n e^{ax} dx = \frac{x^n e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} e^{ax} dx,$   
**75.**  $\int x^n \ln(ax) dx = x^{n+1} \left( \frac{\ln(ax)}{n+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right),$   
**76.**  $\int x^n (\ln ax)^m dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} (\ln ax)^m - \frac{m}{n+1} \int x^n (\ln ax)^{m-1} dx.$

### Finite Calculus

Differences, shift operators:  
 $\Delta f(x) = f(x+1) - f(x),$   
 $E f(x) = f(x+1).$   
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:  
 $\Delta(cu) = c\Delta u, \quad \Delta(u+v) = \Delta u + \Delta v,$   
 $\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + E v \Delta u,$   
 $\Delta(x^n) = nx^{n-1},$   
 $\Delta(H_x) = x^{-1}, \quad \Delta(2^x) = 2^x,$   
 $\Delta(c^x) = (c-1)c^x, \quad \Delta\binom{x}{m} = \binom{x}{m-1}.$   
Sums:  
 $\sum cu \delta x = c \sum u \delta x,$   
 $\sum(u+v) \delta x = \sum u \delta x + \sum v \delta x,$   
 $\sum u \Delta v \delta x = uv - \sum E v \Delta u \delta x,$   
 $\sum x^n \delta x = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}, \quad \sum x^{-1} \delta x = H_x,$   
 $\sum c^x \delta x = \frac{c^x}{c-1}, \quad \sum \binom{x}{m} \delta x = \binom{x}{m+1}.$   
Falling Factorial Powers:  
 $x^{\underline{n}} = x(x-1)\cdots(x-n+1), \quad n > 0,$   
 $x^{\underline{0}} = 1,$   
 $x^{\underline{n}} = \frac{1}{(x+1)\cdots(x+|n|)}, \quad n < 0,$   
 $x^{\underline{n+m}} = x^{\underline{n}}(x-m)^{\underline{n}}.$   
Rising Factorial Powers:  
 $x^{\overline{n}} = x(x+1)\cdots(x+n-1), \quad n > 0,$   
 $x^{\overline{0}} = 1,$   
 $x^{\overline{n}} = \frac{1}{(x-1)\cdots(x-|n|)}, \quad n < 0,$   
 $x^{\overline{n+m}} = x^{\overline{n}}(x+m)^{\overline{n}}.$

#### Conversion:

$x^{\underline{n}} = (-1)^n (-x)^{\overline{n}} = (x-n+1)^{\overline{n}}$   
 $= 1/(x+1)^{\overline{-n}},$   
 $x^{\overline{n}} = (-1)^n (-x)^{\underline{n}} = (x+n-1)^{\underline{n}}$   
 $= 1/(x-1)^{\underline{-n}},$   
 $x^n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} x^{\underline{k}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} (-1)^{n-k} x^{\overline{k}},$   
 $x^{\underline{n}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right] (-1)^{n-k} x^k,$   
 $x^{\overline{n}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right] x^k.$

$x^1 =$	$x^{\underline{1}}$	=	$x^{\overline{1}}$
$x^2 =$	$x^{\underline{2}} + x^{\underline{1}}$	=	$x^{\overline{2}} - x^{\overline{1}}$
$x^3 =$	$x^{\underline{3}} + 3x^{\underline{2}} + x^{\underline{1}}$	=	$x^{\overline{3}} - 3x^{\overline{2}} + x^{\overline{1}}$
$x^4 =$	$x^{\underline{4}} + 6x^{\underline{3}} + 7x^{\underline{2}} + x^{\underline{1}}$	=	$x^{\overline{4}} - 6x^{\overline{3}} + 7x^{\overline{2}} - x^{\overline{1}}$
$x^5 =$	$x^{\underline{5}} + 15x^{\underline{4}} + 25x^{\underline{3}} + 10x^{\underline{2}} + x^{\underline{1}}$	=	$x^{\overline{5}} - 15x^{\overline{4}} + 25x^{\overline{3}} - 10x^{\overline{2}} + x^{\overline{1}}$
$x^{\overline{1}} =$	$x^1$	$x^{\underline{1}} =$	$x^1$
$x^{\overline{2}} =$	$x^2 + x^1$	$x^{\underline{2}} =$	$x^2 - x^1$
$x^{\overline{3}} =$	$x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x^1$	$x^{\underline{3}} =$	$x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x^1$
$x^{\overline{4}} =$	$x^4 + 6x^3 + 11x^2 + 6x^1$	$x^{\underline{4}} =$	$x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 6x^1$
$x^{\overline{5}} =$	$x^5 + 10x^4 + 35x^3 + 50x^2 + 24x^1$	$x^{\underline{5}} =$	$x^5 - 10x^4 + 35x^3 - 50x^2 + 24x^1$



## Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

### Series

Taylor's series:

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

Expansions:

$\frac{1}{1-x}$	$= 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i,$
$\frac{1}{1-cx}$	$= 1 + cx + c^2x^2 + c^3x^3 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i x^i,$
$\frac{1}{1-x^n}$	$= 1 + x^n + x^{2n} + x^{3n} + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^{ni},$
$\frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$	$= x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + 4x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} ix^i,$
$x^k \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right)$	$= x + 2^n x^2 + 3^n x^3 + 4^n x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i^n x^i,$
$e^x$	$= 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{i!},$
$\ln(1+x)$	$= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{x^i}{i},$
$\ln \frac{1}{1-x}$	$= x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{i},$
$\sin x$	$= x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)!},$
$\cos x$	$= 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i}}{(2i)!},$
$\tan^{-1} x$	$= x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)},$
$(1+x)^n$	$= 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^2 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{i} x^i,$
$\frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$	$= 1 + (n+1)x + \binom{n+2}{2}x^2 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{i+n}{i} x^i,$
$\frac{x}{e^x - 1}$	$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2 - \frac{1}{720}x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_i x^i}{i!},$
$\frac{1}{2x}(1 - \sqrt{1-4x})$	$= 1 + x + 2x^2 + 5x^3 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i+1} \binom{2i}{i} x^i,$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x}}$	$= 1 + x + 2x^2 + 6x^3 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{2i}{i} x^i,$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x}} \left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4x}}{2x} \right)^n$	$= 1 + (2+n)x + \binom{4+n}{2}x^2 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{2i+n}{i} x^i,$
$\frac{1}{1-x} \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$	$= x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{6}x^3 + \frac{25}{12}x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} H_i x^i,$
$\frac{1}{2} \left( \ln \frac{1}{1-x} \right)^2$	$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x^3 + \frac{11}{24}x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \frac{H_{i-1} x^i}{i},$
$\frac{x}{1-x-x^2}$	$= x + x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} F_i x^i,$
$\frac{F_n x}{1 - (F_{n-1} + F_{n+1})x - (-1)^n x^2}$	$= F_n x + F_{2n} x^2 + F_{3n} x^3 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} F_{ni} x^i.$

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:

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x^{\overline{n}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{i} x^i,$$

$$\left( \ln \frac{1}{1-x} \right)^n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{i} \frac{n! x^i}{i!},$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\left( \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\overline{-n}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ n \end{matrix} \right\} x^i,$$

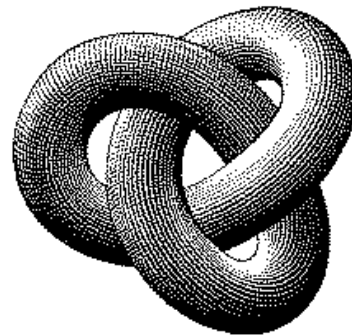
$$(e^x - 1)^n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ n \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{n! x^i}{i!},$$

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

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

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

### 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  $a \leq b \leq c$  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

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

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

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

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

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:

$$a_{1,1}x_1 + a_{1,2}x_2 + \dots + a_{1,n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{2,1}x_1 + a_{2,2}x_2 + \dots + a_{2,n}x_n = b_2$$

$$\vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots$$

$$a_{n,1}x_1 + a_{n,2}x_2 + \dots + a_{n,n}x_n = b_n$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Fibonacci Numbers

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, ...

Definitions:

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

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

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

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:

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