

Midterm Information Sheet (CMSC351, Spring 2015)

Logarithms.

$$\log_b a = \frac{\log_c a}{\log_c b} \quad a = b^{\log_b a} \quad \log_c(ab) = \log_c a + \log_c b \quad \log_b a^n = n \log_b a$$

$$\log_b(1/a) = -\log_b a \quad \log_b a = \frac{1}{\log_a b} \quad a^{\log_b n} = n^{\log_b a}$$

Stirling's Formula.

$$n! \approx \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

Recurrences "Master Theorem":

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} aT(n/b) + cn^d & n > 1 \\ f & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

implies

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \left(f + \frac{c}{ab^{-d}-1}\right) n^{\log_b a} - \frac{cn^d}{ab^{-d}-1} & a > b^d \\ \Theta(n^d) & a < b^d \\ n^d(f + c \log_b n) = \Theta(n^d \log_b n) & a = b^d \end{cases}$$

Summing solutions: If

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} aT(n/b) + \sum c_i n^{d_i} & n > 1 \\ f & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

then we can just sum the solutions of each recurrence:

$$T_i(n) = \begin{cases} aT_i(n/b) + c_i n^{d_i} & n > 1 \\ 0 & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

and add in $fn^{\log_b a}$ for the contribution from the leaves.

Summations.

Distribution law:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i\right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n b_j\right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_i b_j\right)$$

Interchanging order of summation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij}$$

Splitting range:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^r a_k + \sum_{k=r+1}^n a_k$$

Arithmetic series:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Geometric series:

$$\sum_{k=0}^n x^k = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n = \frac{x^{n+1} - 1}{x - 1} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad x < 1$$

Harmonic series:

$$H_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \ln n + O(1)$$

Telescoping series:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) = a_n - a_0$$

Products:

$$\prod_{k=1}^n a_k = a_1 a_2 \dots a_n \quad \log \prod_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \log a_k$$

Approximation by integrals:

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

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

Quadratic Formula.

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Probability.

$$E[X] = \sum_x x \Pr\{X = x\}, \quad \text{Var}[X] = E[(X - E(X))^2] = E[X^2] - E^2[X], \quad \sigma[X] = \sqrt{\text{Var}[X]}.$$