

# DISCRETE MATH FORMULAS

## SET UNION

Set Union:  $A \cup B$

Set Intersection:  $A \cap B$

Set Difference:  $A - B$

Complement:  $A' = U - A$

Subset:  $A \subseteq B$

Proper Subset:  $A \subset B$

## POWER SET

Power Set:  $\mathbb{P}(A)$

Cartesian Product:  $A \times B$

Cardinality:  $n(A)$

Inclusion-Exclusion

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$$

Three Sets:

$$n(A \cup B \cup C) = \sum n - \sum n + n(A \cap B \cap C)$$

De Morgan Laws:  $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$

## DE MORGAN LAWS

De Morgan Laws:  $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$

Propositional Logic:  $p \wedge q$

Disjunction:  $p \vee q$

Negation:  $\neg p$

Implication:  $p \rightarrow q$

Biconditional:  $p \leftrightarrow q$

## TAUTOLOGY

Tautology: Always true

Contradiction: Always false

Permutation:  $nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

Combination:  $nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Factorial:  $n! = n(n-1)\dots 1$

Pigeonhole Principle:

$$n \text{ items in } k \text{ boxes} \Rightarrow \geq \left\lceil \frac{n}{k} \right\rceil$$

## GRAPH DEGREE

Graph Degree:  $\sum \deg(v) = 2E$

Contradiction:  $\sum \deg(v) = 2E$

Complete Graph:  $K_n \text{ edges} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

Path Length: Number of edges

Tree Edges:  $n-1$

Binary Tree Nodes:  $\leq 2^h - 1$

Recurrence:  $T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$

## MASTER THEOREM

Master Theorem: Compare  $f(n)$  with  $n^{\log_b a}$

Divisibility:  $a|b$

Modular Arithmetic:  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$

GCD:  $\gcd(a, b)$

LCM:  $\frac{a \times b}{\gcd(a, b)}$

Boolean Algebra:  $A + A' = 1$

## WONTEN THEOIRE

Master Theorem:  $f(n)$  with  $n^m$

Divisibility:  $a|b$

Modular Arithmetic:  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$

Tree Edges:  $n-1$

Binary Tree Nodes:  $\leq 2^h - 1$

Recurrence:  $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$

## BOOLEAN ALGEBRA

Boolean Algebra:  $A \cdot A' = 0$

Boolean Algebra:  $A + 0 = A$

Boolean Algebra:  $A \cdot 1 = A$

Boolean Algebra:  $A + A = A$

Boolean Algebra:  $A \cdot A = A$