Notes

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February 21, 2009

Contents

1 Symbols

1.1 Greek alphabet

A	α	alpha
B	β	beta
Γ	γ	gamma
Δ	δ	delta
E	ϵ	epsilon
Z	ζ	zeta
H	η	eta
Θ	θ	theta
I	ι	iota
K	κ	kappa
Λ	λ	lambda
M	μ	mu
N	ν	nu
Ξ	ξ	xi
O	o	omicron
Π	π	pi
P	ρ	rho
Σ	σ	sigma
T	τ	tau
Υ	υ	upsilon
Φ	ϕ	phi
X	χ	chi
Ψ	ψ	psi
Ω	ω	omega

2 Logic

2.1 Zeroth-order logic

P	$\bot$	$\top$
$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$
P	P	$\neg P$
$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$

P	Q	$\bot$	$\top$
$\bot$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\bot$	$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\top$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$
P	Q	$P \wedge Q$	$P \uparrow Q$
$\bot$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\bot$	$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\top$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$
P	Q	$P \nrightarrow Q$	$P \rightarrow Q$
$\bot$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\bot$	$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$	$\bot$
$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$
P	Q	P	$\neg P$
$\bot$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\bot$	$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$	$\bot$
$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$
P	Q	$P \nleftarrow Q$	$P \leftarrow Q$
$\bot$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\bot$	$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$
$\top$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$
P	Q	Q	$\neg Q$
$\bot$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\bot$	$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$
$\top$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$
P	Q	$P \nleftrightarrow Q$	$P \leftrightarrow Q$
$\bot$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\bot$	$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$
$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$	$\bot$
$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$
P	Q	$P \vee Q$	$P \downarrow Q$
$\bot$	$\bot$	$\bot$	$\top$
$\bot$	$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$
$\top$	$\bot$	$\top$	$\bot$
$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\bot$

$$\neg(P \lor Q) \iff \neg P \land \neg Q$$
$$\neg(P \land Q) \iff \neg P \lor \neg Q$$

2.2 First-order logic

$$\forall x(P(x)) \iff \neg\exists x(\neg P(x))$$
$$\exists x(P(x)) \iff \neg\forall x(\neg P(x))$$
$$\forall x(\forall y(P(x,y))) \iff \forall y(\forall x(P(x,y)))$$
$$\exists x(\exists y(P(x,y))) \iff \exists y(\exists x(P(x,y)))$$
$$\forall x(P(x)) \land \forall x(Q(x)) \iff \forall x(P(x) \land Q(x))$$
$$\exists x(P(x)) \lor \exists x(Q(x)) \iff \exists x(P(x) \lor Q(x))$$

3 Discrete mathematics

3.1 Sets

$$
\begin{aligned}
A \subseteq B &\iff \forall x (x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \\
A \subset B &\iff \forall x (x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \land \exists x (x \notin A \land x \in B) \\
A = B &\iff \forall x (x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
A = B &\iff A \subseteq B \land B \subseteq A \\
A \subset B &\iff A \subseteq B \land A \neq B
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
A' &= \{x : x \notin A\} \\
A \cap B &= \{x : x \in A \land x \in B\} \\
A \cup B &= \{x : x \in A \lor x \in B\} \\
A \setminus B &= \{x : x \in A \land x \notin B\}
\end{aligned}
$$

3.2 Binary relations

$$R = (X, Y, G) \qquad G \subseteq X \times Y$$

- total: $\forall x \in X : \exists y \in Y : (x, y) \in G$
- surjective: $\forall y \in Y : \exists x \in X : (x, y) \in G$
- functional: $\forall x \in X : \forall y_1, y_2 \in Y : (x, y_1) \in G \land (x, y_2) \in G \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$
- injective: $\forall y \in Y : \forall x_1, x_2 \in X : (x_1, y) \in G \land (x_2, y) \in G \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$
- function: total, functional
- bijective function: total, functional, injective, surjective

3.3 Binary relations over a set

$$R = (X, X, G) \qquad G \subseteq X \times X$$

- reflexive: $\forall x \in X : (x, x) \in G$
- symmetric: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X : (x_1, x_2) \in G \rightarrow (x_2, x_1) \in G$
- antisymmetric: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X : (x_1, x_2) \in G \land (x_2, x_1) \in G \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$
- transitive: $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1, x_2) \in G \land (x_2, x_3) \in G \rightarrow (x_1, x_3) \in G$
- equivalence relation: reflexive, symmetric, transitive
- partial order: reflexive, antisymmetric, transitive

3.4 Functions

$$f : X \to Y$$
$$x = f^{-1}(y) \mapsto y = f(x)$$

$$f^{-1} : Y \to X$$
$$y = f(x) \mapsto x = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$f : X \to Y \qquad g : Y \to Z$$
$$g \circ f : X \to Z$$
$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$$

3.5 Binary operations

$$* : X \times X \to X$$
$$(x_1, x_2) \mapsto x_1 * x_2$$

- $*$ associative: $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1 * x_2) * x_3 = x_1 * (x_2 * x_3)$
- $*$ commutative: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X : x_1 * x_2 = x_2 * x_1$
- $u_l \in X$ left identity: $\forall x \in X : u_l * x = x$
- $u_r \in X$ right identity: $\forall x \in X : x * u_r = x$
- $u \in X$ identity: $\forall x \in X : u * x = x * u = x$
- $\bar{x}_l \in X$ left inverse of $x \in X$: $\bar{x}_l * x = u$
- $\bar{x}_r \in X$ right inverse of $x \in X$: $x * \bar{x}_r = u$
- $\bar{x} \in X$ inverse of $x \in X$: $\bar{x} * x = x * \bar{x} = u$

3.6 Algebraic structures

$(X, *)$ semigroup:

1. $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1 * x_2) * x_3 = x_1 * (x_2 * x_3)$

$(X, *)$ monoid:

1. $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1 * x_2) * x_3 = x_1 * (x_2 * x_3)$
2. $\exists u \in X : \forall x \in X : u * x = x * u = x$

$(X, *)$ group:

1. $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1 * x_2) * x_3 = x_1 * (x_2 * x_3)$
2. $\exists u \in X : \forall x \in X : u * x = x * u = x$
3. $\forall x \in X : \exists \bar{x} \in X : \bar{x} * x = x * \bar{x} = u$

$(X, +, \cdot)$ ring:

- $(X, +)$ Abelian group
  1. $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1 + x_2) + x_3 = x_1 + (x_2 + x_3)$
  2. $\exists 0 \in X : \forall x \in X : 0 + x = x + 0 = x$
  3. $\forall x \in X : \exists (-x) \in X : (-x) + x = x + (-x) + x = 0$
  4. $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X : x_1 + x_2 = x_2 + x_1$
- $(R, \cdot)$ monoid
  1. $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1 \cdot x_2) \cdot x_3 = x_1 \cdot (x_2 \cdot x_3)$
  2. $\exists 1 \in X : \forall x \in X : 1 \cdot x = x \cdot 1 = x$
- $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1 + x_2) \cdot x_3 = (x_1 \cdot x_3) + (x_2 \cdot x_3)$
- $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : x_1 \cdot (x_2 + x_3) = (x_1 \cdot x_2) + (x_1 \cdot x_3)$

$(X, +, \cdot)$ field:

- $(X, +)$ Abelian group
  1. $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1 + x_2) + x_3 = x_1 + (x_2 + x_3)$
  2. $\exists 0 \in X : \forall x \in X : 0 + x = x + 0 = x$
  3. $\forall x \in X : \exists (-x) \in X : (-x) + x = x + (-x) + x = 0$
  4. $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X : x_1 + x_2 = x_2 + x_1$
- $(R, \cdot)$ Abelian monoid
  1. $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1 \cdot x_2) \cdot x_3 = x_1 \cdot (x_2 \cdot x_3)$
  2. $\exists 1 \in X : \forall x \in X : 1 \cdot x = x \cdot 1 = x$
  3. $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X : x_1 \cdot x_2 = x_2 \cdot x_1$
- $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : (x_1 + x_2) \cdot x_3 = (x_1 \cdot x_3) + (x_2 \cdot x_3)$
- $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X : x_1 \cdot (x_2 + x_3) = (x_1 \cdot x_2) + (x_1 \cdot x_3)$
- $\forall x \neq 0 : \exists x^{-1} : x \cdot x^{-1} = x^{-1} \cdot x = 1$

3.7 Natural numbers

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

3.8 Integer numbers

$$\begin{aligned} \gcd : \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} &\to \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \\ (z_1, z_2) &\mapsto \gcd(z_1, z_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{lcm} : \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} \times \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} &\to \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \\ (z_1, z_2) &\mapsto \operatorname{lcm}(z_1, z_2) \end{aligned}$$

3.9 Real numbers

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2} &= 1.4142135623\ldots \\ \sqrt{3} &= 1.7320508075\ldots \\ \sqrt{5} &= 2.2360679774\ldots \\ e &= 2.7182818284\ldots \\ \pi &= 3.1415926535\ldots \end{aligned}$$

3.10 Polynomials

$$\begin{aligned} p : \mathbb{R} &\to \mathbb{R} \\ p(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i \qquad n \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\deg : \mathbb{R}[x] \setminus \{0_{\mathbb{R}[x]}\} \to \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+y)^2 &= x^2 + 2xy + y^2 \\ (x-y)^2 &= x^2 - 2xy + y^2 \\ (x+y)^3 &= x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 \\ (x-y)^3 &= x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3 \\ (x+y)(x-y) &= x^2 - y^2 \\ (x+y)(x^2 - xy + y^2) &= x^3 + y^3 \\ (x+y)(x^2 + xy + y^2) &= x^3 - y^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \qquad a \neq 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \implies x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

4 Mathematical analysis

4.1 Trigonometry

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

$$\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$$
$$\cos(2x) = 2\cos^2(x) - 1$$

4.2 Limits

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \qquad \delta \in \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\}$$
$$I_\delta(x_0) = (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$$
$$I_\delta^-(x_0) = (x_0 - \delta, x_0]$$
$$I_\delta^+(x_0) = [x_0, x_0 + \delta)$$

$$\delta \in \mathbb{R}$$
$$I_\delta(+\infty) = (\delta, +\infty)$$
$$I_\delta(-\infty) = (-\infty, \delta)$$

5 Physics

5.1 Prefixes

10^{18}	exa	E
10^{15}	peta	P
10^{12}	tera	T
10^{9}	giga	G
10^{6}	mega	M
10^{3}	kilo	k
10^{2}	hecto	h
10^{1}	deca	da
10^{0}		
10^{-1}	deci	d
10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{-12}	pico	p
10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{-18}	atto	a

6 Computer science

6.1 Prefixes

2^{60}	exbi	Ei
2^{50}	pebi	Pi
2^{40}	tebi	Ti
2^{30}	gibi	Gi
2^{20}	mebi	Mi
2^{10}	kibi	Ki