

Ln X Graph

Natural logarithm (redirect from Ln(x))

$\{dx\}\{x\}\}$ $d v = d x \rightarrow v = x$ $\{\displaystyle dv=dx\rightarrow v=x\}$ then: $\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C$ $\{\displaystyle \int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C\}$

Exponential function (redirect from E^x)

$\log$ $\int$, converts products to sums: $\ln(x \cdot y) = \ln x + \ln y$ $\{\displaystyle \ln(x \cdot y) = \ln x + \ln y\}$.
The exponential function is occasionally...

Ladder graph

mathematical field of graph theory, the ladder graph L_n is a planar, undirected graph with $2n$ vertices and $3n - 2$ edges. The ladder graph can be obtained as...

Erdős–Rényi model (redirect from Erdos–Renyi random graph)

For example, the statement that almost every graph in $G(n, 2 \ln(n)/n)$ $\{\displaystyle G(n, 2 \ln(n)/n)\}$ is connected means that, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ $\{\displaystyle n \rightarrow \infty\}$

Random geometric graph

In graph theory, a random geometric graph (RGG) is the mathematically simplest spatial network, namely an undirected graph constructed by randomly placing...

Stirling's approximation

$\ln(n!) \sim n \ln n - n + 1$ $\{\displaystyle \ln(n!) \sim n \ln n - n + 1\}$, $\int_1^n \ln x \, dx = n \ln n - n + 1$ $\{\displaystyle \int_1^n \ln x \, dx = n \ln n - n + 1\}$,...

Directed acyclic graph

In mathematics, particularly graph theory, and computer science, a directed acyclic graph (DAG) is a directed graph with no directed cycles. That is, it...

Conductance (graph theory)

In theoretical computer science, graph theory, and mathematics, the conductance is a parameter of a Markov chain that is closely tied to its mixing time...

Logit

function $\sigma(x) = 1 / (1 + e^{-x})$ $\{\displaystyle \sigma(x) = 1 / (1 + e^{-x})\}$, so the logit is defined as $\text{logit } p = \ln(p / (1 - p))$ $\{\displaystyle \text{logit } p = \ln(p / (1 - p))\}$ for...

Beta distribution

$X) = e^{\text{var}[\ln(1/X)]} \ln \text{cov} G_X, 1 - X = E[(\ln X \ln G_X)(\ln(1/X) \ln G_1(X))]$
 $= E[(\ln X E[\ln \dots$

Exponential family random graph models

$T = (\theta_1, \theta_2)^T$ $\{\displaystyle \theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2)^T = (-\ln 2, \ln 3)^T\}$, so that the probability of every graph $y \in Y$ $\{\displaystyle \dots$

Derivative (redirect from F'(x))

$\frac{d}{dx} (x^2 \cos(x^2)) = \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) \frac{d}{dx} e^x \ln(x) \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) \frac{d}{dx} 0 = 4x^3 + 2x \cos(x^2) + 1x e^x \ln(x) e^x.$ $\{\displaystyle \dots$

Log–log plot (redirect from Loglog graph)

$0 \leq \text{constant} x \frac{dx}{dx} = F(0) x^0 = 1 \cdot x^0 x^1 \frac{dx}{dx} = F(0) x^0 \ln x | x^0 x^1 A(m=1) = F(0) x^0 \ln x^1 x^0$ $\{\displaystyle \dots$

Logarithm (redirect from Log(x))

$\log_b x = \frac{1}{x} \ln b.$ $\{\displaystyle \frac{d}{dx} \log_b x = \frac{1}{x \ln b}\}.$ That is, the slope of the tangent touching the graph of the base-b...

Taylor series

Maclaurin series $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots$, $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots$ $\{\displaystyle \dots$

Closeness centrality (category Graph invariants)

$\frac{1}{C(x)} \ln(z+1) \ln(kx) + \frac{1}{C(x)} \approx \frac{-1}{\ln(z+1)} \ln(kx) + \beta$ where k_x $\{\text{style } k_x\}$...

Hyperbolic functions (redirect from Sinh(x))

$(x+1)^{1/2} |x| > 1$ $\text{arsech}(x) = \ln(1+x+1/x^2) = \ln(1+1/x^2)$ $0 < x < 1$ $\text{arcsch}(x) = \ln(1+x+1/x^2+1)$ $x > 0$...

Asymptote

asymptote of $f(x)$ when x tends to $+\infty$. The function $f(x) = \ln x$ has $m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x / x = 0$ $\{\displaystyle m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \dots$

Inverse trigonometric functions (redirect from Arcsin(x))

For real $x \geq 1$: $\text{arcsec}(x) \frac{dx}{dx} = x \text{arcsec}(x) \ln(x+x^2+1) + C$ $\text{arccsc}(x) \frac{dx}{dx} = x \text{arccsc}(x) \ln(x+x^2+1) + C$...

Equation $xy = yx$ (redirect from $X^y=y^x$)

$$\ln y^x = x \ln y \quad (\text{multiply by } \ln y) \quad \{\displaystyle$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^x &= x^y = \exp \left(y \ln x \right) & y^x \exp \end{aligned}$$

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