

# Exact formulas for Integer Sequences

By Simon Plouffe, march 1993

These formulas are all exact and they were found using the author customized bootstrap method. That method is a variant of what is described in [GKP].

The  $\{ \}$  denotes the nearest integer function and  $[ ]$  the floor function. They were found in 1993. Annnnnn refers to either [Sloane] or [Sloane,Plouffe].

$A000255(n) = \left\{ \frac{(n+2)n!}{\exp(1)} \right\}$ , [A000255](#) is the sequence in of [Sloane], [Sloane,Plouffe] is equal to 1,1,3,11,53,309,2119,16687,148329,1468457,16019531...

$A001339(n) = \{ \exp(1)nn! \}$ , [A001339](#) = 1,3,11,49,261,1631,11743,95901,876809,...

$A001340(n) = \{ \exp(1)(n^2 + n + 1)n! \}$ , [A001340](#) = 2,8,38,212,1370,10112,84158,780908...

$A001341(n) = \{ \exp(1)(n^3 + n - 1)n! \}$ , [A001341](#) = 6,30,174,1158,8742,74046,696750, ...

$A001342(n) = \{ (n^4 + 6n^3 + 17n^2 + 20n - 9)\exp(1)n! \}$ , [A001342](#) = 24,144,984,7584,65304,...

$A002467(n) = \{ 1 - 1/\exp(1)n! \}$ , [A002467](#) = 0,1,1,4,15,76,455,3186,25487,229384,...

$A000153(n) = \left\{ \frac{(n^2 + 3n + 1)n!}{2\exp(1)} \right\}$ , [A000153](#) = 0,1,2,7,32,181,1214,9403,82508, ...

$A000522(n) = \{ \exp(1)n! \}$ , [A000522](#) = 1,2,5,16,65,326,1957,13700,109601, ...

$A000166(n) = \left\{ \frac{(n-1)!}{2\exp(1)} \right\}$ , [A000166](#) = 1,0,1,2,9,44,265,1854,14833,133496, ...

$A000354(n) = \{ 2^n n! \exp(1/2) \}$ , [A000354](#) = 1,1,5,29,233,2329,27949,391285, ...

$A001540(n) = \{ \cosh(1)n! - 1 \}$ , [A001540](#) = 0,2,8,36,184,1110,7776,62216, ...

$A000180(n) = \left\{ \frac{3^n n!}{\exp(1/3)} \right\}$ , [A000180](#) = 1,2,13,116,1393,20894,376093,7897952, ...

$$A000266(n) = n! \frac{\left[ \frac{\left[ \frac{n}{2} \right]! 2^{\left[ \frac{n}{2} \right]} + 1/2}{e^{1/2}} \right]}{2^{\left[ \frac{n}{2} \right]} \left[ \frac{n}{2} \right]!}, \quad \text{A000266} = 1, 1, 1, 3, 15, 75, 435, 3045, 24465, \dots$$

$$A000090(n) = n! \frac{\left[ \frac{\left[ \frac{n}{3} \right]! 3^{\left[ \frac{n}{3} \right]} + 1/2}{\sqrt{e}} \right]}{3^{\left[ \frac{n}{3} \right]} \left[ \frac{n}{3} \right]!}, \quad \text{A000090} = 1, 1, 2, 4, 16, 80, 520, 3640, 29120, \dots$$

$$A000138(n) = n! \frac{\left[ \frac{\left[ \frac{n}{4} \right]! 4^{\left[ \frac{n}{4} \right]} + 1/2}{e^{1/3}} \right]}{4^{\left[ \frac{n}{4} \right]} \left[ \frac{n}{4} \right]!}, \quad \text{A000138} = 1, 1, 2, 6, 18, 90, 540, 3780, 31500, \dots$$

## References :

**[AS]** Abramowitz, M. and Stegun, I. A. (Eds.). Handbook of Mathematical Functions with Formulas, Graphs, and Mathematical Tables, 9th printing. New York: Dover, 1972.

**[GKP]** Concrete Mathematics, by Ronald L. Graham, Donald E. Knuth, and Oren Patashnik (Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1994), xiii+657pp. ISBN 0-201-55802-5.

**[Sloane, Plouffe]** *The encyclopedia of Integer Sequences*, Academic Press, San Diego 600 pp. 1995.

**[Sloane N.J.A.]** *The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences*.

<http://www.research.att.com/~njas/sequences/>.