



RV Educational Institutions ®
RV College of Engineering ®

Autonomous
Institution Affiliated
to Visvesvaraya
Technological
University, Belagavi

Approved by AICTE,
New Delhi

HANDBOOK OF MATHEMATICS
FOR
FIRST YEAR B.E. PROGRAM



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TRIGONOMETRY

1. Basic Functions

- $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite Side}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$
- $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent Side}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$
- $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite Side}}{\text{Adjacent Side}} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$
- $\sec \theta = \frac{\text{Hypotenuse}}{\text{Adjacent Side}} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$
- $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{\text{Hypotenuse}}{\text{Opposite Side}} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$
- $\cot \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent Side}}{\text{Opposite Side}} = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$

2. Identities

- $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$
- $\cos(-x) = \cos x$
- $\tan(-x) = -\tan x$
- $\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$
- $\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x$
- $\tan(\pi - x) = -\tan x$
- $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos x$
- $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$
- $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cot x$
- $\sin(\pi + x) = -\sin x$
- $\cos(\pi + x) = -\cos x$
- $\tan(\pi + x) = \tan x$
- $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \cos x$
- $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\sin x$
- $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\cot x$
- $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\cos x$
- $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$
- $\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\cot x$
- $\sin(x + y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$
- $\cos(x + y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$
- $\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$
- $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$
- $\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$
 $= 2 \cos^2 x - 1$
- $\tan(2x) = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$
- $\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$
- $\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$
- $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$
- $\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1$
- $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \cot^2 x = 1$
- $\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$
- $\cos 3x = 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x$
- $\sin x - \sin y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$
- $\cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$



BASIC CALCULUS

1. Differentiation

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
a	0	a^x	$a^x \log_e a$
$x^n, n \neq -1$	nx^{n-1}	e^{ax}	ae^{ax}
\sqrt{x}	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$\log_e x$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$	$\sin^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$	$\cos^{-1} x$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\tan x$	$\sec^2 x$	$\tan^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
cosec x	$-\cot x \operatorname{cosec} x$	$\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x$	$-\frac{1}{ x \sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\sec x$	$\tan x \sec x$	$\sec^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{ x \sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\cot x$	$-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$	$\cot^{-1} x$	$-\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$	$\cosh x$	$\sinh^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$
$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$	$\sinh x$	$\cosh^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\tanh x$	$\operatorname{sech}^2 x$	$\tanh^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$
$\operatorname{cosech} x$	$-\coth x \operatorname{cosech} x$	$\operatorname{cosech}^{-1} x$	$-\frac{1}{ x \sqrt{x^2+1}}$
$\operatorname{sech} x$	$-\tanh x \operatorname{sech} x$	$\operatorname{sech}^{-1} x$	$-\frac{1}{ x \sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\coth x$	$-\operatorname{cosech}^2 x$	$\coth^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$



2. Rules of differentiation

- $\frac{d}{dx}(fg) = gf' + fg'$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \frac{gf' - fg'}{g^2}$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(f(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}(f(t))\frac{dt}{dx}$

3. Integration

$f(x)$	$\int f(x)dx$	$f(x)$	$\int f(x)dx$
x^n	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\log_e x$
e^{ax}	$\frac{e^{ax}}{a}$	$\log_e x$	$x(\log_e x - 1)$
a^x	$\frac{a^x}{\log_e a}$	cosec x	$\log_e(\text{cosec } x - \cot x)$
$\sin x$	$-\cos x$	$\sec x$	$\log_e(\sec x + \tan x)$
$\cos x$	$\sin x$	$\cot x$	$\log_e \sin x$
$\tan x$	$\log_e \sec x$	$\sec^2 x$	$\tan x$
$\sinh x$	$\cosh x$	cosec ² x	$-\cot x$
$\cosh x$	$\sinh x$	tanh x	$\log_e \cosh x$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$	$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$	$\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$
$\frac{1}{a^2 + x^2}$	$\frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$	$\cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$
$\frac{1}{a^2 - x^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a} \log_e\left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right)$	$\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a} \log_e\left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)$
$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \left[x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \right]$	$e^{ax} \sin bx$	$\frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)$
$u(x)v(x)$	$u \int v dx - \int \left[\frac{du}{dx} \left[\int v dx \right] dx \right]$	$e^{ax} \cos bx$	$\frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx)$



DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

1. Transformations for polar coordinates to Cartesian coordinates: $x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$.
2. Transformations for Cartesian coordinates to polar coordinates: $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), r \geq 0, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.
3. The angle between the radius vector and tangent for a polar curve $r = f(\theta)$: $\tan\phi = r \frac{d\theta}{dr}$
4. The radius of curvature:

- Cartesian curve $y = f(x)$: $\rho = \frac{[1+(y')^2]^{3/2}}{y''}$
 - Parametric curve $x = x(t), y = y(t)$: $\rho = \frac{[(x')^2 + (y')^2]^{3/2}}{x'y'' - x''y'}$
 - Polar curve $r = f(\theta)$: $\rho = \frac{[r^2 + (r')^2]^{3/2}}{r^2 + 2(r')^2 - rr''}$
5. Centre of curvature: $\bar{x} = x - \frac{y'[1+(y')^2]}{y''}$ and $\bar{y} = y + \frac{[1+(y')^2]}{y''}$
 6. Taylor series expansion:

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x-a)^3 + \dots$$
 7. Maclaurin series expansion:

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

PARTIAL DIFFERENTIATION

1. Let $z = f(x, y)$ be a function of two variables x and y .
 - The first order partial derivative of z with respect to x , denoted by $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ or $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ or z_x or f_x or \mathbf{p} is defined as $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\delta x}$ provided the limit exists.
 - The first order partial derivative of z with respect to y , denoted by $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ or $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ or z_y or f_y or \mathbf{q} is defined as $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \lim_{\delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+\delta y) - f(x, y)}{\delta y}$ provided the limit exists.
2. Notations of second order partial derivatives:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ or $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$ or z_{xx} or f_{xx} or \mathbf{r} • $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ or $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$ or z_{yy} or f_{yy} or \mathbf{t} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ or z_{xy} or f_{xy} or \mathbf{s} • $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ or z_{yx} or f_{yx} or \mathbf{s}
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3. Total differential: Let $z = f(x, y)$ be a differentiable function of two variables, x and y then total differential (or exact differential) is defined by $dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$.
4. Total derivative: Further, if $z = f(x, y)$, where $x = x(t), y = y(t)$, then total derivative of z is given by $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$.
5. Differentiation of implicit functions: For $f(x, y) = 0$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}$.
6. Differentiation of composite functions (chain rule):
Let z be function of x and y and that $x = \varphi(u, v)$ and $y = \phi(u, v)$ are functions of u and v then, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$ and $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$.
7. Jacobian: If u and v are functions of variables x and y , then the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{vmatrix}$ is called the Jacobian of u, v with respect to x, y and denoted by $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}$.
8. If u, v are functions of r, s and r, s are functions of x, y , then $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(r,s)} \frac{\partial(r,s)}{\partial(x,y)}$.

MULTIPLE INTEGRAL

1. Area of a region $R = \iint_R dA$
2. Volume of a Solid $S = \iiint_S dx dy dz$
3. Change of variables: From Cartesian xy plane to
 - uv-plane $\iint_{R_{xy}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{R_{uv}} f(\phi(u, v), \psi(u, v)) |J| du dv$
 - polar coordinates $\iint_{R_{xy}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{R_{r\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta$
4. Mass of two-dimensional object with surface density $f(x, y)$: $M = \iint_R f(x, y) dx dy$
5. The center of gravity: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_R xf(x, y) dx dy$ and $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_R yf(x, y) dx dy$
6. Mass of a solid S , with density $f(x, y, z)$: $M = \iiint_S f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$
7. The center of gravity: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_S xf(x, y, z) dx dy dz$, $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_S yf(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ and $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_S zf(x, y, z) dx dy dz$



ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

1. **Auxiliary/Characteristic Equation:** The equation $F(m) = 0$ is known as the Auxiliary equation of $F(D)y = g(x)$.
2. **Solution of a Homogeneous ODE with constant coefficients:** For the differential equation $(a_0D^2 + a_1D + a_n)y = 0$, if m_1 and m_2 are the roots of auxiliary equation, then solution is given by following cases
 - If roots are real and distinct, then $y = c_1e^{m_1x} + c_2e^{m_2x}$.
 - If $m_1 = m_2$ are real, then $y = c_1e^{m_1x} + c_2xe^{m_1x}$.
 - If roots are complex say $\alpha \pm i\beta$, then $y = e^{\alpha x}(c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$.
3. **Non-homogeneous Linear ODE with constant coefficients:** The general solution of $F(D)y = g(x)$ is given by $y = y_c + y_p$, where y_c is the solution of the associated homogeneous equation $F(D)y = 0$ and $y_p = \frac{1}{F(D)}g(x)$ is called the particular integral.
4. **Rules for finding particular integral:**
 - If $g(x) = ke^{ax}$, then $y_p = k \frac{1}{F(D)}e^{ax} = k \frac{1}{F(a)}e^{ax}$, provided $F(a) \neq 0$.
 - If $F(a) = 0$ then $y_p = k \frac{x}{[F'(D)]_{D=a}}e^{ax}$, provided $F'(a) \neq 0$.
 - If $g(x) = \sin(ax + b)$ or $\cos(ax + b)$, then
 - $y_p = \frac{1}{F(D^2)} \sin(ax + b)$ or $\frac{1}{F(D^2)} \cos(ax + b)$
 $= \frac{1}{F(-a^2)} \sin(ax + b)$ or $\frac{1}{F(-a^2)} \cos(ax + b)$, provided $F(-a^2) \neq 0$
 - If $F(-a^2) = 0$, $y_p = \frac{x}{F'(-a^2)} \sin(ax + b)$ or $\frac{x}{F'(-a^2)} \cos(ax + b)$, provided $F'(-a^2) \neq 0$
 - If $g(x) = x^m$, then $y_p = \frac{1}{F(D)}x^m = [F(D)]^{-1}x^m$. Expanding the right hand side as a binomial series, the particular integral can be obtained. The following series expansions are useful:

$$(1 + D)^{-1} = 1 - D + D^2 - D^3 + \dots$$

$$(1 + D)^{-2} = 1 - 2D + 3D^2 - 4D^3 + \dots$$

- If $g(x) = e^{ax}V(x)$, then $y_p = \frac{1}{F(D)}e^{ax}V(x) = e^{ax} \frac{1}{F(D+a)}V(x)$



- 5. Cauchy-Euler equation:** The linear ODE of the form $(a_0x^nD^n + a_1x^{n-1}D^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2}D^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1}xD + a_n)y = g(x)$, where a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n are constants, is known as ‘Cauchy-Euler’ or equidimensional equation.

This equation can be reduced to ODE with constant coefficients by changing the independent variable as follows –

Take $x = e^z$, then $xDy = D_1y$,

$$x^2D^2y = D_1(D_1 - 1)y,$$

$$x^3D^3y = D_1(D_1 - 1)(D_1 - 2)y$$

$$\text{where } D_1 = \frac{d}{dz}$$

- 6. Wronskian:** For two functions $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$, the Wronkian is defined by $W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y'_1 & y'_2 \end{vmatrix}$

7. Method of Variation of Parameters:

For the second order ODE of the form $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = g(x)$. Let $y = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$ be solution of the equation with $g(x) = 0$, the general solution is given by

$$y = A(x)y_1 + B(x)y_2, \text{ where } A(x) = -\int \frac{y_2g(x)}{W} dx + c_1 \text{ and } B(x) = \int \frac{y_1g(x)}{W} dx + c_2, \text{ and}$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y'_1 & y'_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

- Lagrange's linear equation:** The first order linear partial differential equation of the form $P \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + Q \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = R$, where P, Q and R are functions of x, y, z is known as Lagrange's Linear equation.
- Subsidiary/Auxiliary Equation:** The equation $\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$ is known as the subsidiary/auxiliary equation of as Lagrange's Linear equation $P \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + Q \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = R$.
- One-Dimensional Wave Equation:** $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, where $c^2 = \frac{T}{\rho}$ the phase speed, T is the tension, and ρ density of the string.
- One-Dimensional Heat Equation:** $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, where $c^2 = \frac{\kappa}{s\rho}$ the thermal diffusivity, κ thermal conductivity, s specific heat and ρ density of the material of the body.
- Two-Dimensional Laplace equation:** $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$.



NUMERICAL METHODS

1. Forward difference:

- $\Delta f(x) = f(x + h) - f(x)$
- $\Delta^n y_i = \Delta^{n-1} y_{i+1} - \Delta^{n-1} y_i$

2. Backward difference:

- $\nabla f(x) = f(x) - f(x - h)$
- $\nabla^n y_i = \nabla^{n-1} y_i - \nabla^{n-1} y_{i-1}$

3. Relation between forward and backward difference: $\Delta^n y_r = \nabla^n y_{n+r}$

4. $\Delta^n f(x) = a_0 n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 1 \cdot h^n = a_0 n! h^n$, where $f(x)$ is a polynomial of degree n .

5. Newton-Gregory Forward Interpolation Formula:

$$y_p = f(x) = y_0 + p\Delta y_0 + \frac{p(p-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 y_0 + \dots + \frac{p(p-1)\dots(p-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^n y_0$$

where $x = x_0 + ph$

6. Newton-Gregory Backward Interpolation Formula:

$$y_p = f(x) = y_n + p\nabla y_n + \frac{p(p+1)}{2!} \nabla^2 y_n + \frac{p(p+1)(p+2)}{3!} \nabla^3 y_n + \dots + \frac{p(p+1)\dots(p+n-1)}{n!} \nabla^n y_n$$

where $x = x_n + ph$

7. Lagrange's Interpolation Formula:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \dots (x - x_n)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) \dots (x_0 - x_n)} y_0 + \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2) \dots (x - x_n)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2) \dots (x_1 - x_n)} y_1 + \dots \\ &\quad + \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1})}{(x_n - x_0)(x_n - x_1) \dots (x_n - x_{n-1})} y_n \end{aligned}$$

8. Numerical Differentiation:

$$9. \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{x=x_0+ph} = \frac{1}{h} \left[\Delta y_0 + \frac{(2p-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{(3p^2-6p+2)}{3!} \Delta^3 y_0 + \frac{(4p^3-18p^2+22p-6)}{4!} \Delta^4 y_0 + \dots \right]$$

$$10. \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{x=x_0} = \frac{1}{h} \left[\Delta y_0 - \frac{1}{2} \Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{1}{3} \Delta^3 y_0 - \frac{1}{4} \Delta^4 y_0 + \dots \right]$$

$$11. \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{x=x_n+ph} = \frac{1}{h} \left[\nabla y_n + \frac{(2p+1)}{2!} \nabla^2 y_n + \frac{(3p^2+6p+2)}{3!} \nabla^3 y_n + \dots \right]$$

$$12. \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{x=x_n} = \frac{1}{h} \left[\nabla y_n + \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 y_n + \frac{1}{3} \nabla^3 y_n + \frac{1}{4} \nabla^4 y_n + \dots \right]$$

$$13. \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_0+ph} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left[\Delta^2 y_0 + (p-1) \Delta^3 y_0 + \frac{(6p^2-18p+11)}{12} \Delta^4 y_0 + \dots \right]$$



$$14. \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_0} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left[\Delta^2 y_0 - \Delta^3 y_0 + \frac{11}{12} \Delta^4 y_0 - \frac{5}{6} \Delta^5 y_0 + \dots \right]$$

$$15. \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_n+ph} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left[\nabla^2 y_n + (p+1) \nabla^3 y_n + \frac{(6p+18p+11)}{12} \nabla^4 y_n + \dots \right]$$

$$16. \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_n} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left[\nabla^2 y_n + \nabla^3 y_n + \frac{11}{12} \nabla^4 y_n + \frac{5}{6} \nabla^5 y_n + \frac{137}{180} \nabla^6 y_n + \dots \right]$$

$$17. \text{Regula - Falsi method: } x_{n+1} = \frac{x_{n-1}f(x_n) - x_n f(x_{n-1})}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}$$

$$18. \text{Newton Raphson Method: } x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

19. Runge - Kutta fourth order method:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4); \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

where, $k_1 = hf(x_n, y_n)$, $k_2 = hf\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{k_1}{2}\right)$, $k_3 = hf\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{k_2}{2}\right)$, $k_4 = hf(x_n + h, y_n + k_3)$

20. Milne's Predictor Formula:

$$y_{n+1}^{(p)} = y_{n-3} + \frac{4h}{3} [2y'_{n-2} - y'_{n-1} + 2y'_n]; \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

21. Milne's Corrector Formula:

$$y_{n+1}^{(c)} = y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{3} [y'_{n-1} + 4y'_n + y'_{n+1}]; \quad n = 3, 4, 5 \dots$$

22. Newton – Cote's Quadrature formula:

$$I = nh \left(y_0 + \frac{n}{2} (\Delta y_0) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{n^2}{3} - \frac{n}{2} \right) (\Delta^2 y_0) + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{n^2}{4} - n^2 + n \right) (\Delta^3 y_0) + \dots \right)$$

23. Simpson's 1/3rd rule:

$$I = \frac{h}{3} ((y_0 + y_n) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{n-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots + y_{n-2}))$$

24. Simpson's 3/8th rule:

$$I = \frac{3h}{8} ((y_0 + y_n) + 3(y_1 + y_2 + y_4 + y_5 + \dots + y_{n-1}) + 2(y_3 + y_6 + \dots + y_{n-3}))$$

25. Weddle's rule:

$$I = \frac{3h}{10} [(y_0 + y_n) + 5(y_1 + y_5 + \dots + y_{n-5} + y_{n-1}) + (y_2 + y_4 + \dots + y_{n-4} + y_{n-2}) + 2(y_6 + y_{12} + \dots + y_{n-6}) + 6(y_3 + y_9 + \dots + y_{n-3})]$$



VECTOR CALCULUS

1. For $\vec{a} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}$

- $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3,$

- $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta \hat{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$

2. Vector Differential Operator: $\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{k}.$

3. Gradient of a scalar point function: $\nabla \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\hat{k}.$

4. Divergence of a vector point function: $\nabla \cdot \vec{f} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z}$, where $\vec{f} = f_1\hat{i} + f_2\hat{j} + f_3\hat{k}.$

5. Curl of vector function: $\nabla \times \vec{f} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \end{vmatrix}$, where $\vec{f} = f_1\hat{i} + f_2\hat{j} + f_3\hat{k}.$

6. Laplacian of a scalar field: $\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$

7. Cylindrical coordinate system: $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z$

8. Spherical coordinate system: $x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, z = r \cos \theta$

9. Expression for gradient:

- In cylindrical polar coordinates: $\nabla \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \hat{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \hat{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \hat{e}_z$
- In spherical polar coordinates: $\nabla \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \hat{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \hat{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi} \hat{e}_\phi$

10. Expression for divergence:

- In cylindrical polar coordinates: $\operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) = \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rf_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (f_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (rf_3) \right],$

where $\vec{f} = f_1 \hat{e}_r + f_2 \hat{e}_\theta + f_3 \hat{e}_z$

- In spherical polar coordinates:

$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \sin \theta f_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (r \sin \theta f_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (rf_3) \right],$$

where $\vec{f} = f_1 \hat{e}_r + f_2 \hat{e}_\theta + f_3 \hat{e}_\phi$

11. Expression for Laplacian:

- In cylindrical polar coordinates: $\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$
- In spherical polar coordinates: $\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cot \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \phi^2}$

12. Expression for Curl:



- In cylindrical polar coordinates: $\text{curl } \vec{f} = \frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_r & r\hat{e}_\theta & \hat{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f_1 & rf_2 & f_3 \end{vmatrix}$,

$$\text{where } \vec{f} = f_1 \hat{e}_r + f_2 \hat{e}_\theta + f_3 \hat{e}_z$$

- In spherical polar coordinates: $\text{curl } \vec{f} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_r & r\hat{e}_\theta & r \sin \theta \hat{e}_\phi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ f_1 & rf_2 & r \sin \theta f_3 \end{vmatrix}$,

$$\text{where } \vec{f} = f_1 \hat{e}_r + f_2 \hat{e}_\theta + f_3 \hat{e}_\phi$$

13. Green's Theorem: If R is a closed region in XY-plane, bounded by a simply closed curve C and if $P(x, y)$ and $Q(x, y)$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} Q(x, y)$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} P(x, y)$ are continuous functions at every point in R , then

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

14. Stokes Theorem: If S be an open surface bounded by a simple closed curve C and \vec{F} be any vector point function having continuous first order partial derivatives, then

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \text{curl } \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} dS = \iint_S \text{curl } \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

where \hat{n} is the outward drawn unit normal at any point to S .

15. Gauss Divergence Theorem: If V is the volume bounded by a closed surface S and \vec{F} is a vector point function having continuous derivatives, then

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} dS = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV,$$

where \hat{n} is the outward unit normal drawn to S .



LAPLACE TRANSFORMS

1. Gamma function

- $\Gamma(n) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx, (n > 0)$
- $\Gamma(n) = 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} x^{2n-1} dx$
- $\Gamma(n) = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{n}, (n < 0)$
- $\Gamma(1) = 1$
- $\Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n)$
- $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$

2. Beta Function

- $\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$
- $\beta(m, n) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m-1} \theta \cos^{2n-1} \theta d\theta$
- $\beta(m, n) = \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{m-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt$
- $\beta(m, n) = \beta(n, m)$
- $\beta(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$

3. Laplace transform of $f(t)$: $L\{f(t)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt$

4. Transform of elementary functions:

- $L(e^{at}) = \frac{1}{s-a}, s > a$
- $L(\sinh at) = L\left(\frac{e^{at}-e^{-at}}{2}\right) = \frac{a}{s^2-a^2}, s > |a|$
- $L(\sin at) = \frac{a}{s^2+a^2}, s > 0$
- $L(\cosh at) = \frac{s}{s^2-a^2}, s > |a|$
- $L(\cos at) = \frac{s}{s^2+a^2}, s > 0$
- $L(t^n) = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{s^{n+1}}$
- $L[H(t-a)] = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$, where H is Heaviside unit step function

5. Properties of Laplace transform:

- $L[a f(t) + b g(t)] = a L[f(t)] + b L[g(t)].$
- If $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, then $L[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$, where a is a positive constant.
- Let a be any real constant then $L[e^{at} f(t)] = F(s-a)$
- If $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, then $L[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s), n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
- If $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, then $L\left(\frac{f(t)}{t}\right) = \int_s^\infty F(s) ds.$
- If $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, then $L\{f^n(t)\} = s^n L\{f(t)\} - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{n-1}(0)$
- If $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, then $L \int_0^t f(t) dt = \frac{1}{s} F(s)$



- Let $f(t)$ be a periodic function of period T then $L\{f(t)\} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-sT}} \int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt$.
 - If $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$, then $L[f(t-a) H(t-a)] = e^{-as} F(s)$
 - $f(t)$ be a continuous function at $t = a$, then $\int_0^\infty f(t) \delta(t-a) dt = f(a)$, where $\delta(t-a)$ is unit impulse function.
6. Inverse Laplace transform of $F(s)$ using Convolution theorem: If $L^{-1}[F(s)] = f(t)$ and $L^{-1}[G(s)] = g(t)$, then $L^{-1}[F(s)G(s)] = \int_0^t f(u)g(t-u) du = f(t) * g(t)$.

NUMBER THEORY

1. The number of all positive divisors of a , denoted by $T(a)$, where $a = p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \cdots p_n^{a_n}$

$$T(a) = (1 + a_1)(1 + a_2) \cdots (1 + a_n)$$

2. The sum of all positive divisors of a , denoted by $S(a)$,

$$S(a) = \left(\frac{p_1^{a_1+1} - 1}{p_1 - 1} \right) \left(\frac{p_2^{a_2+1} - 1}{p_2 - 1} \right) \cdots \left(\frac{p_n^{a_n+1} - 1}{p_n - 1} \right)$$

- 3. Euler's theorem: if $(a, m) = 1$, then $a^{\phi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$.
- 4. If p is a prime number, then $\phi(p) = p - 1$
- 5. If p is a prime number and $k > 0$, then $\phi(p^k) = p^k - p^{k-1}$
- 6. If the integer $n > 1$ has the prime factorization, $n = p_1^{k_1} \times p_2^{k_2} \times \cdots \times p_r^{k_r}$, then

$$\phi(n) = n \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2} \right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_r} \right)$$

7. Cipher text: $c = m^e \pmod{n}$, where m is the message.

8. Decryption: $m = c^d \pmod{n}$, where d is the private key.

STATISTICS

1. Moments for ungrouped data:

- The r^{th} moment about origin: $\mu'_r = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^r$, where $r = 1, 2, 3 \dots$, $x_1, x_2 \dots x_n$ are n observations
- The r^{th} central moment: $\mu_r = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^r$, where $r = 1, 2, 3 \dots$, \bar{x} is mean

2. Moments for grouped data:

- The r^{th} moment about origin: $\mu'_r = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i^r$, $r = 1, 2, 3 \dots$, where observations x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are the mid points of the class-intervals and f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n are their corresponding frequencies and $N = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i$
- The r^{th} central moment: $\mu_r = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^r$, $r = 1, 2, 3 \dots$



- The r^{th} moment about any point A: $\mu'_r = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - A)^r$, $r = 1, 2, 3 \dots$
3. Relation between raw (Moments about origin or any point) and Central Moments:
- $\mu_r = \mu'_r - {}'C_1 \mu'_{r-1} \mu'_1 + {}'C_2 \mu'_{r-2} \mu'^2_1 - \dots + (-1)^r \mu'^r_1$, $r = 1, 2, 3 \dots$
 - $\mu'_r = \mu_r + {}'C_1 \mu'_{r-1} \mu'_1 + {}'C_2 \mu'_{r-2} \mu'^2_1 + \dots + \mu'^r_1$
4. Measures of Kurtosis: $\beta_2 = \frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2^2}$
5. Measures of Skewness: Karl Pearson's coefficient of Skewness: $S_k = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_1} (\beta_2 + 3)}{2(5\beta_2 - 6\beta_1 - 9)}$, where $\beta_1 = \frac{\mu_3^2}{\mu_2^3}$
6. Fitting of a straight line: $y = a + bx$ for the data $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots (x_n, y_n)$

The normal equations for estimating the values of a and b are

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma y &= na + b \Sigma x, \\ \Sigma xy &= a \Sigma x + b \Sigma x^2.\end{aligned}$$

7. Fitting of a second-degree equation (quadratic): $y = a + bx + cx^2$

The normal equations for estimating the values of a, b, c are

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma y &= na + b \Sigma x + c \Sigma x^2, \\ \Sigma xy &= a \Sigma x + b \Sigma x^2 + c \Sigma x^3, \\ \Sigma x^2y &= a \Sigma x^2 + b \Sigma x^3 + c \Sigma x^4.\end{aligned}$$

8. Correlation Coefficient (Karl Pearson correlation coefficient):

- $r = \frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})(y-\bar{y})}{n\sigma_x\sigma_y}$, where $\sigma_x^2 = \frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})^2}{n}$ variance of the x series, $\sigma_y^2 = \frac{\Sigma(y-\bar{y})^2}{n}$ variance of the y series,
- $\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n} \rightarrow$ Mean of the x series $\bar{y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n} \rightarrow$ mean of the y series.
- $r = \frac{n \Sigma xy - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n \Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2} \{ n \Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2 \}}$

9. Regression line of y on x : $y - \bar{y} = b_{yx}(y - \bar{y})$, where $b_{yx} = r \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} = \frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})(y-\bar{y})}{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})^2} = \frac{n \Sigma xy - \Sigma x \Sigma y}{n \Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2}$
10. Regression line of x on y : $x - \bar{x} = b_{xy}(y - \bar{y})$ where $b_{xy} = r \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma_y} = \frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})(y-\bar{y})}{\Sigma(y-\bar{y})^2} = \frac{n \Sigma xy - \Sigma x \Sigma y}{n \Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2}$