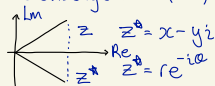


Complex Numbers $\theta = \theta + 2\pi = \theta + 4\pi$

Polar Form: $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = r(\text{cis } \theta)$

Exponential Form: $z = re^{i\theta}$

Conjugate $\rightarrow (z^*)^* = z$



if $z = \bar{z}$, z is REAL

if $z = -\bar{z}$, z is IMAG

$$|z| = |\bar{z}| \quad \arg(z) = -\arg(\bar{z})$$

$$(z_1)(z_2) = r_1 r_2 (\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2))$$

$$z^n = r^n e^{in\theta} = r^n (\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta))$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} (\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)) = \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2}{z_2 \cdot \bar{z}_2} \quad |z - 1| = |(a-1) + bi| = \sqrt{(a-1)^2 + (b)^2}$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| \quad \arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2)$$

$$z^4 = -16i$$

$$z^4 = 16e^{i(\frac{-\pi}{2} + 2n\pi)}$$

$$z = 16^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{i(\frac{-\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2}n\pi)}$$

Vectors

Cartesian: $\frac{x-a_1}{v_1} = \frac{y-a_2}{v_2} = \frac{z-a_3}{v_3}$

Parametric: $x = a_1 + tv_1$
 $y = a_2 + tv_2$
 $z = a_3 + tv_3$
 $(A) \cdot (B) \cdot \lambda = (A+B) \cdot (M \cdot \lambda)$

Vector: $L = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}$
 $(M) \cdot (N) \cdot (V) = V \cdot M + V \cdot \lambda$

Dot: $U \cdot V = \|U\| \|V\| \cos(\theta)$

Cross: $U \times V = \|U\| \|V\| \sin(\theta) \hat{n}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_1 V_2 - U_2 V_1 \\ U_2 V_3 - U_3 V_2 \\ U_3 V_1 - U_1 V_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A = \|v\| \sin(\theta)$
 $= \|v\| \|v\| \sin \theta$
 $= \|U \times V\|$
 $A = \frac{1}{2} \|U \times V\|$

1) Height = $U \cdot \hat{n} = U \cdot \frac{W \times V}{\|W \times V\|}$
 2) Base Area = $\|W \times V\|$
 3) Volume = $U \cdot \frac{W \times V}{\|W \times V\|} \cdot \|W \times V\|$
 $= U \cdot (W \times V)$

$\text{abs}(V \cdot U) = \|V\| \|U\| \cos \theta$
 $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{V \cdot U}{\|V\| \|U\|} \right)$
 ACUTE ONLY

$|U \cdot \hat{V}|$

Cartesian: $ax + by + cz = d$ Scalar

Parametric: $x = s \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}, s, t \in \mathbb{R}$

Vector: $L \cdot n = d = \text{Point} \cdot n$

Between Planes

$n_1 \cdot n_2 = \|n_1\| \|n_2\| \cos \theta$
 $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{n_1 \cdot n_2}{\|n_1\| \|n_2\|} \right)$
 $\mu = 180^\circ - \theta = 180^\circ - \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{n_1 \cdot n_2}{\|n_1\| \|n_2\|} \right)$

HAVE
A NICE
DAY

MATRICES $m \times n$

zero $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Diagonal $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Identity $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Triangular Upper $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ lower $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{13} & B_{14} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & B_{23} & B_{24} \\ B_{31} & B_{32} & B_{33} & B_{34} \\ B_{41} & B_{42} & B_{43} & B_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21}) & (A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22}) & \dots \\ (A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21}) & (A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22}) & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

TRANSPOSE

$3 \times 2 \rightarrow 2 \times 3$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^{-5} = (A^5)^{-1}$

Singular, $\det = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 2 & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 2a-5d & 2b-5e & 2c-5f \end{bmatrix}$$

Invertible

$AB = I \nrightarrow BA = I, A^{-1} = B$ Adjugate

$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$

$B = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{0} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{0} \end{bmatrix}$

Determinant $m \times n$

Minor o matrix
is det of sub-mat

$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$ Cofactor $i = (-1)^{i+j}$ Minor i,j

$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}$

$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 8 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \times 3 \times 7$

$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j \\ k \\ l \end{bmatrix}$ $x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} j & b & c \\ k & e & f \\ l & h & i \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}}$

Limits

If $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ DNE

1) $\frac{a}{b}, a, b \neq 0$
 2) $\frac{a}{0}$, DNE
 3) $\frac{0}{0}$, Factorize

Squeeze

$-1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$
 $-1 \leq \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2x}\right) \leq 1$
 $-x^2 \leq x^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2x}\right) \leq x^2$

To Infinity

When $f(a) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{f(x)}$ DNE

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = -\infty$

$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$

$\tanh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sinh = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cosh = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tanh = 1 \} \div e^x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sinh = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \cosh = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \tanh = -1 \} \div e^{-x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$

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$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$

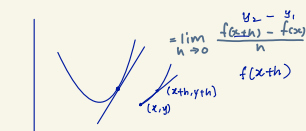
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{2}{1}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+1}}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+1}}{1}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+1}}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+1}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+1}}{x^2}$

Domain = Input $[a, b)$ Excluded
 Range = Output Included

$f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h}$



Completing The Square

$$ax^2 - bx + C = 0$$

$$x^2 - \frac{b}{a}x = -\frac{C}{a}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = -\frac{C}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$

Punch Calc

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} = 0$$

TRIGO RULES

Even Odd Identities

$$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin(\theta)$$

$$\cos(-\theta) = \cos(\theta)$$

$$\tan(-\theta) = -\tan(\theta)$$

Pytho Identities

$$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$$

$$\tan^2\theta + 1 = \sec^2\theta$$

$$1 + \cot^2\theta = \csc^2\theta$$

SUM Difference IDS

$$\sin(a \pm b) = \sin a \cos b \pm \cos a \sin b$$

$$\cos(a \pm b) = \cos a \cos b \mp \sin a \sin b$$

$$\tan(a \pm b) = \frac{\tan a \pm \tan b}{1 \mp \tan a \tan b}$$

Double Angle

$$\sin(2a) = 2\sin a \cos a$$

$$\cos(2a) = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a$$

$$= 2\cos^2 a - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 a$$

Cofunction

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sin \theta$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cos \theta$$

$$\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \tan \theta$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cot \theta$$

ln Rules

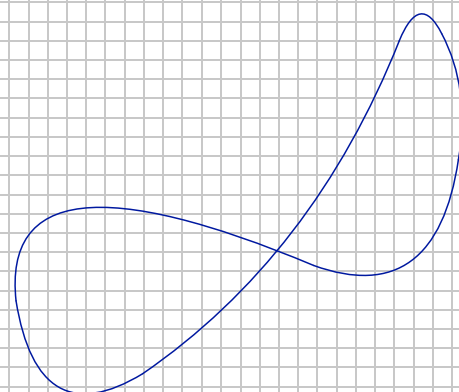
$$\ln(a) + \ln(b) = \ln(ab)$$

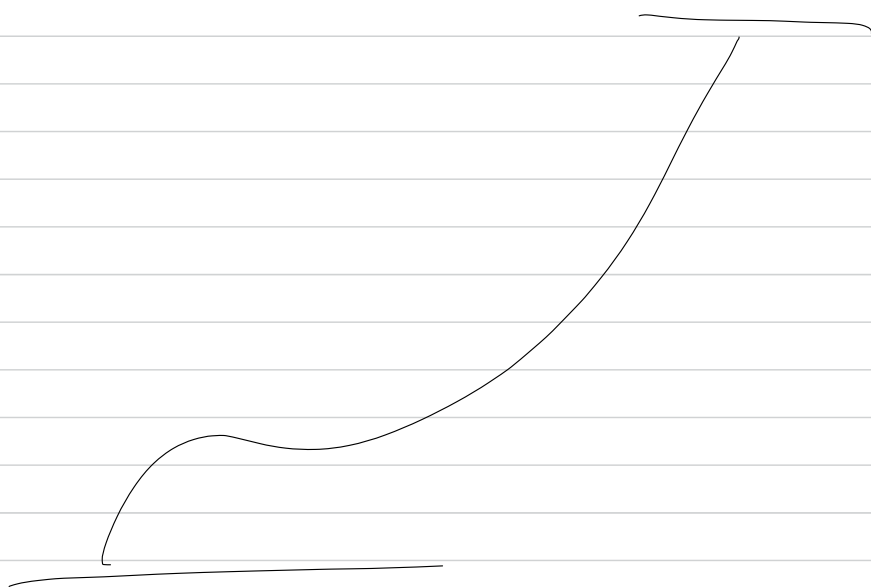
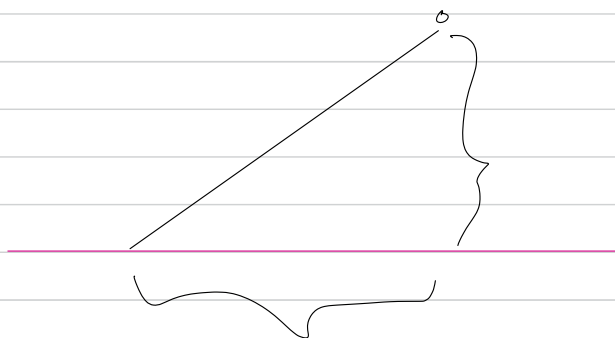
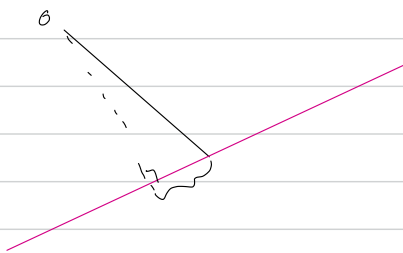
$$\ln(a) - \ln(b) = \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$$

$$-\ln(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\ln(x^n) = n \ln(x)$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{\ln b}{\ln a}$$





$$\frac{1}{x} \sqrt{0}$$