

MA1521 Cheatsheet

AY20/21 Sem 1 | Chapter 1-6

01. FUNCTIONS & LIMITS

Rules of Limits

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f \pm g)(x) = L \pm L'$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (fg)(x) = LL'$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f}{g}(x) = \frac{L}{L'}$, provided $L' \neq 0$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} kf(x) = kL$ for any real number k .

Estimation

first order estimate: $y' \approx y + \Delta x \times \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=2}$

second order estimate:
 $y' \approx \text{1st estimate} + (\frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2} \times \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=2})$

Stats

pop. variance: $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}}{n}$

pop. covariance: $\text{cov}(x, y) = \frac{\sum xy^2 - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n}}{n}$

pop. correlation: $\frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sigma_x \times \sigma_y}$

02. DIFFERENTIATION

extreme values:

- $f'(x) = 0$
- $f'(x)$ does not exist
- end points of the domain of f

parametric differentiaton: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$

Differentiation Techniques

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$\tan x$	$\sec^2 x$
$\csc x$	$-\csc x \cot x$
$\sec x$	$\sec x \tan x$
$\cot x$	$-\csc^2 x$
$a^{f(x)}$	$\ln a \cdot f'(x) a^{f(x)}$
$\log_a f(x)$	$\log_a e \cdot \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$
$\sin^{-1} f(x)$	$\frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}}$, $ f(x) < 1$
$\cos^{-1} f(x)$	$-\frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}}$, $ f(x) < 1$
$\tan^{-1} f(x)$	$\frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2}$
$\cot^{-1} f(x)$	$-\frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2}$
$\sec^{-1} f(x)$	$\frac{f'(x)}{ f(x) \sqrt{[f(x)]^2-1}}$
$\csc^{-1} f(x)$	$-\frac{f'(x)}{ f(x) \sqrt{[f(x)]^2-1}}$

L'Hopital's Rule

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

- for indeterminate forms ($\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$), cannot directly substitute $x = a$.
- for other forms: convert to ($\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$) then apply L'Hopital's rule
- for exponents: use \ln , then sub into $e^{f(x)}$

03. INTEGRATION

Integration Techniques

$f(x)$	$\int f(x)$
$\tan x$	$\ln(\sec x)$, $ x < \frac{\pi}{2}$
$\cot x$	$\ln(\sin x)$, $0 < x < \pi$
$\csc x$	$-\ln(\csc x + \cot x)$, $0 < x < \pi$
$\sec x$	$\ln(\sec x + \tan x)$, $ x < \frac{\pi}{2}$
$\frac{1}{x^2+a^2}$	$\frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}(\frac{x}{a})$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$	$\sin^{-1}(\frac{x}{a})$, $ x < a$
$\frac{1}{x^2-a^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a} \ln(\frac{x-a}{x+a})$, $x > a$
$\frac{1}{a^2-x^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a} \ln(\frac{x+a}{x-a})$, $x < a$
a^x	$\frac{a^x}{\ln a}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t)dt = f(x)$

- indefinite integral** — the integral of the function without any limits
- antiderivative** — any function whose derivative will be the same as the original function

substitution: $\int_a^b f(g(x))g'(x)dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u)du$

by parts: $\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$

Volume of Revolution

about x-axis:

- (with hollow area) $V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 - [g(x)]^2 dx$

- (about line $y = k$) $V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x) - k]^2 dx$

04. SERIES

Geometric Series

sum (divergent)	sum (convergent)
$\frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$	$\frac{a}{1-r}$

Power Series

power series about $x = 0$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \dots$

power series about $x = a$ (a is the centre of the power series)

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + c_1(x-a) + c_2(x-a)^2 + \dots$

Taylor series

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^k(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$

MacLaurin series:

$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(0)}{n!} x^n$

Taylor polynomial of f at a :

$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^k(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$

Radius of Convergence

power series converges where $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}| < 1$

converge at	R	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} $
$x = a$	0	∞
$(x-h, x+h)$	$h, \frac{1}{N}$	$N \cdot x-a $
all x	∞	0

MacLaurin Series

For $-\infty < x < \infty$

$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$

$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$

$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$

For $-1 < x < 1$

$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$

$\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$

$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n}$

$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n}$

$\tan^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$

$\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n x^{n-1}$

$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}$

$\frac{1}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^{n-2}$

$(1+x)^k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} x^n$
 $= 1 + kx + \frac{k(k-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots$

Differentiation/Integration

For $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-a)^n$ and $a-h < x < a+h$,

differentiation of power series:

$f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n c_n (x-a)^{n-1}$

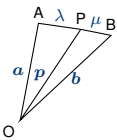
integration of power series:

$\int f(x)dx = \sum_0^{\infty} c_n \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$

if $R = \infty$, $f(x)$ can be integrated to $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$

05. VECTORS

unit vector, $\hat{p} = \frac{p}{|p|}$



ratio theorem

$p = \frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu}$

midpoint theorem

$p = \frac{a+b}{2}$

Dot product

$a \cdot b = |a||b| \cos \theta$

$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3$

$a \perp b \Rightarrow a \cdot b = 0$

$a \parallel b \Rightarrow a \cdot b = |a||b|$

$a \cdot b > 0$: a is acute

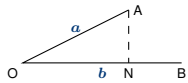
$a \cdot b < 0$: a is obtuse

Cross product

$a \times b = |a||b| \sin \theta \hat{n}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ -(a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$a \perp b \Rightarrow a \times b = |a||b|$ $a \times b = -(b \times a)$
 $a \parallel b \Rightarrow a \times b = 0$ $\lambda a \times \mu b = \lambda \mu (a \times b)$

Projection



$|\vec{ON}| = |a \cdot \hat{b}| = \frac{|a \cdot b|}{|b|}$
 $\vec{ON} = (a \cdot \hat{b}) \hat{b} = \frac{a \cdot b}{|b|^2} b$

Planes

Equation of a Plane

\hat{n} is a perpendicular to the plane; A is a point on the plane.

- parametric: $r = a + \lambda b + \mu c$
- scalar product: $r \cdot n = a \cdot n$
- standard form: $r \cdot \hat{n} = d$
- cartesian: $ax + by + cz = p$

Length of projection of a on $n = |a \cdot \hat{n}| = \perp$ from O to π

Distance from a point to a plane

Shortest distance from a point $S(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ to a plane

$\Pi : ax + by + c = d$ is given by:

$\frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$

06. PARTIAL DIFFERENTIATION

Partial Derivatives

For $f(x, y)$,

first-order partial derivatives:

$f_x = \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y)$ $f_y = \frac{d}{dy} f(x, y)$

second-order partial derivatives:

$f_{xx} = (f_x)_x = \frac{d}{dx} f_x$ $f_{xy} = (f_x)_y = \frac{d}{dy} f_x$
 $f_{yy} = (f_y)_y = \frac{d}{dy} f_y$ $f_{yx} = (f_y)_x = \frac{d}{dx} f_y$

Chain Rule

For $z(t) = f(x(t), y(t))$,

$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{dz}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt}$

For $z(s, t) = f(x(s, t), y(s, t))$,

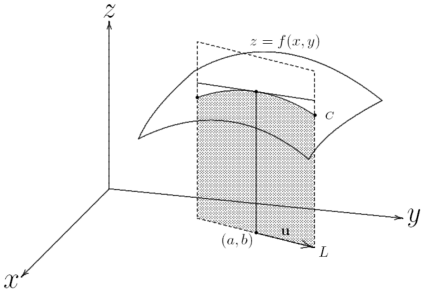
$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{dz}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt}$

$\frac{dz}{ds} = \frac{dz}{dx} \frac{dx}{ds} + \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{ds}$

Directional Derivatives

The directional derivative of f at (a, b) in the direction of unit vector $\hat{u} = u_1\hat{i} + u_2\hat{j}$ is

$D_u f(a, b) = f_x(a, b) \cdot u_1 + f_y(a, b) \cdot u_2$



- **geometric meaning:** $D_u f(a, b)$ is the gradient of the tangent at (a, b) to curve C on a surface $z = f(x, y)$
 - rate of change of $f(x, y)$ at (a, b) in the direction of u

Gradient Vector

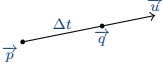
The **gradient** at $f(x, y)$ is the vector $\nabla f = f_x\hat{i} + f_y\hat{j}$

$D_u f(a, b) = \nabla f(a, b) \cdot \hat{u}$
 $= |\nabla f(a, b)| \cos \theta$

- f increases most rapidly in the direction $\nabla f(a, b)$
- f decreases most rapidly in the direction $-\nabla f(a, b)$
- largest possible value of $D_u f(a, b) = |\nabla f(a, b)|$
 - occurs in the same direction as $f_x(a, b)\hat{i} + f_y(a, b)\hat{j}$

Physical Meaning

Suppose a point p moves a small distance Δt along a unit vector \hat{u} to a new point q .



increment in f ,
 $\Delta f \approx D_u f(p)(\Delta t)$

Maximum & Minimum Values

$f(x, y)$ has a **local maximum** at (a, b) if $f(x, y) \leq f(a, b)$ for all points (x, y) near (a, b) .
 $f(x, y)$ has a **local minimum** at (a, b) if $f(x, y) \geq f(a, b)$ for all points (x, y) near (a, b) .

Critical Points

- f has a local maximum/minimum at (a, b) if
- $f_x(a, b)$ or $f_y(a, b)$ does not exist; OR

- $f_x(a, b) = 0$ and $f_y(a, b) = 0$
 - $f_x(a, b) \leq 0$ - maximum point
 - $f_x(a, b) \geq 0$ - minimum point

Saddle Points

- $f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0$
- neither a local minimum nor a local maximum

Second Derivative Test

Let $f_x(a, b) = 0$ and $f_y(a, b) = 0$.
 $D = f_{xx}(a, b)f_{yy}(a, b) - f_{xy}(a, b)^2$

D	$f_{xx}(a, b)$	local
+	+	min
+	-	max
-	any	saddle point
0	any	no conclusion