Math Notes

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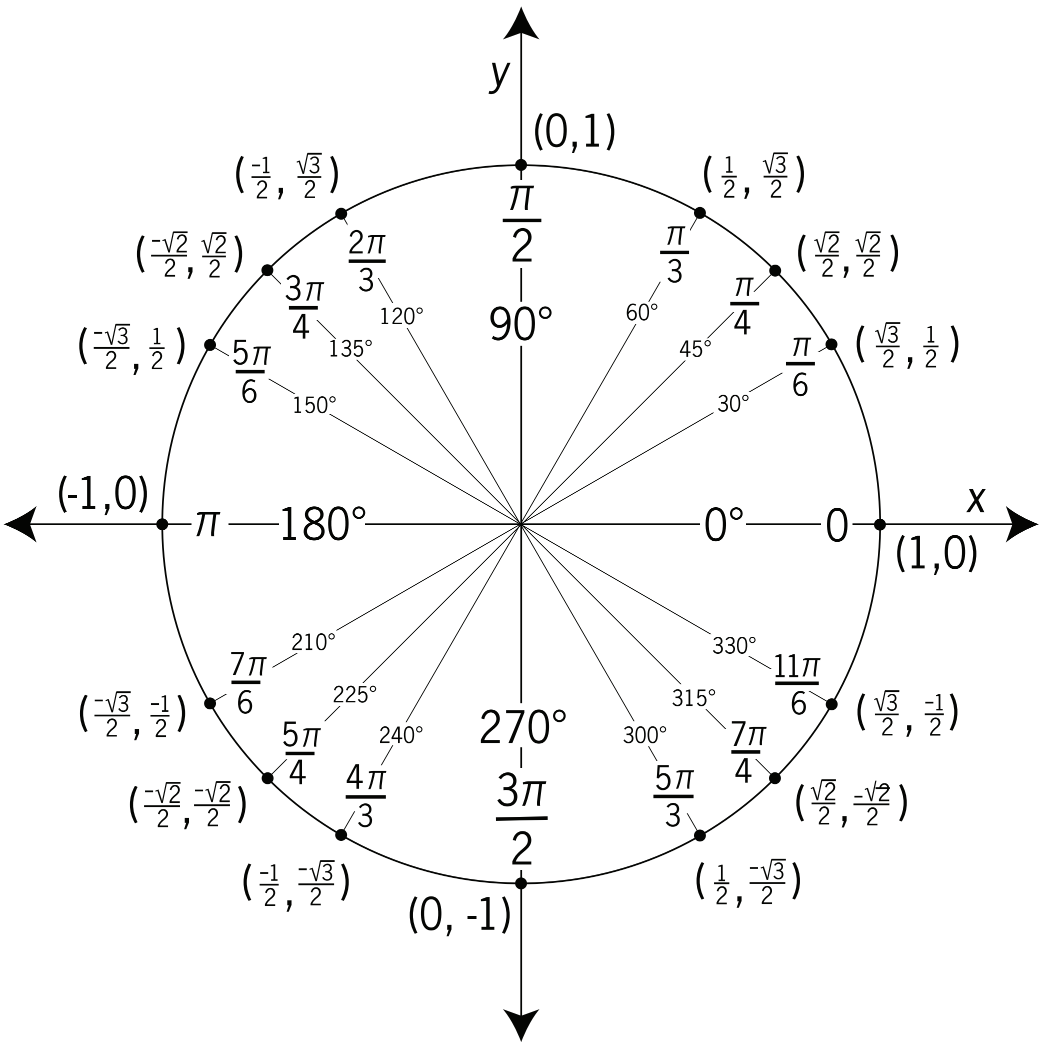
Contents

1 Trigonometric Concepts

1.1 Unit Circle



Source: https://etc.usf.edu/clipart/43200/43215/unit-circle7_43215.htm

1.2 Basic Trigonometry

$$sin(\theta) = \frac{Opposite}{Hypotenuse} = \frac{y}{1} = y \qquad cos(\theta) = \frac{Adjacent}{Hypotenuse} = \frac{x}{1} = x \qquad tan(\theta) = \frac{Opposite}{Adjacent} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{sin(\theta)}{cos(\theta)}$$

$$csc(\theta) = \frac{1}{sin(\theta)} \qquad sec(\theta) = \frac{1}{cos(\theta)} \qquad cot(\theta) = \frac{cos(\theta)}{sin(\theta)}$$

1.3 Pythagorean Theorem Identities

$$sin^2\theta + cos^2\theta = 1$$
$$tan^2\theta + 1 = sec^2\theta$$
$$1 + cot^2\theta = csc^2\theta$$

1.4 Half Angle Identities

$$cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1 + cos(\theta)}{2}} \qquad tan(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1 - cos(\theta)}{2}}$$
$$sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1 - cos(\theta)}{2}} \qquad = \frac{sin(\theta)}{1 + cos(\theta)}$$
$$= \frac{1 - cos(\theta)}{sin(\theta)}$$

1.5 Double Angle Identities

$$sin2\theta = 2sin\theta cos\theta$$
$$cos2\theta = cos^2\theta - sin^2\theta$$
$$= 2cos^2\theta - 1$$
$$= 1 - 2sin^2\theta$$
$$tan2\theta = \frac{2tan\theta}{1 - tan^2\theta}$$

2 Trigonometric Substitution

Expression	Substitution	Identity
$\sqrt{a^2 - b^2x^2}$	$x = \frac{a}{b} sin\theta$	$1 - sin^2\theta = cos^2\theta$
$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2x^2}$	$x = \frac{a}{b} tan\theta$	$1 - tan^2\theta = sec^2\theta$
$\sqrt{b^2x^2 - a^2}$	$x = \frac{a}{b} sec\theta$	$sec^2\theta - 1 = tan^2\theta$

3 Table of Basic Derivatives

y	$\frac{dy}{dx}$
C	0
x	1
$ax^2 + bx + c$	$2ax + b$
x^n	nx^{n-1}
$x^{-1}, \frac{1}{x}$	$-\frac{1}{x^2}$
$\sqrt{x}$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
$\sqrt[n]{x}$	$\frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$
$ln(x)$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$log_a(x)$	$\frac{1}{xln(a)}$
a^x	$a^x ln(a)$
e^x	e^x
$sin(x)$	$cos(x)$
$cos(x)$	$-sin(x)$
$tan(x)$	$\frac{1}{cos^2 x}$
$cot(x)$	$-\frac{1}{cos^2 x}$
$sec(x)$	$tan(x)sec(x)$
$csc(x)$	$-cot(x)csc(x)$

4 Table of Basic Integrals

	$f(x)$	$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$
1	x^α $\alpha \neq 0$	$\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$
2	$sin(kx)$	$-\frac{cos(kx)}{k} + C$
3	$cos(kx)$	$\frac{sin(kx)}{k} + C$
4	$sec^2(kx)$	$\frac{tan(kx)}{k} + C$
5	$csc^2(kx)$	$-\frac{cot(kx)}{k+C}$
6	e^{kx}	$\frac{e^{kx}}{k} + C$
7	$x^-1, \frac{1}{x}$	$ln\|x\| + C$
8	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$sin^{-1} + C$
9	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$tan^{-1}x + C$
10	a^{kx}	$\frac{1}{klna}a^{kx} + C$
11	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$	$sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a} + C$
12	$\frac{1}{a^2+x^2}$	$\frac{1}{a}tan^{-1}(x/a) + C$

5 Substitution Techniques

5.1 U Substitution

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x)dx = \int f(u)du = F(u) + C$$
$$\text{where: } u = g(x), du = g'(x)$$

5.2 Integration by Parts

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int g(x)f'(x)dx$$
$$\int udv = uv - \int vdu$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)g'(x) = f(x)g(x)\Big|_a^b - \int_a^b g(x)f'(x)dx$$

6 Engineering Formulas

6.1 Spring Formulas

$$F = kx$$
$$W = \int_a^b kx dx$$

$$F = \text{Force (Newtons [N])}$$
$$k = \text{spring constant (Newton meters } {}^N/_m)$$
$$x = \text{change in distance (meters [m])}$$
$$W = \text{Work (Joules [J])}$$
$$a = \text{initial length (meters [m])}$$
$$b = \text{final length (meters [m])}$$

6.2 Fluid Formulas

$$W = F \cdot d = \int F dx$$
$$V = \pi r^2 h \text{(apply to cylinders)}$$
$$F = m \cdot a = V \cdot \rho$$

$$W = \text{Weight ()}$$
$$F = \text{Force (Newtons [N])}$$
$$d = \text{distance (meters [d])}$$
$$m = \text{mass (meters}^3 [m^3])$$
$$a = \text{acceleration (meters per second}^2\ [{}^m/_{s^2}])$$
$$\rho = \text{Something}$$