

# Math Notes

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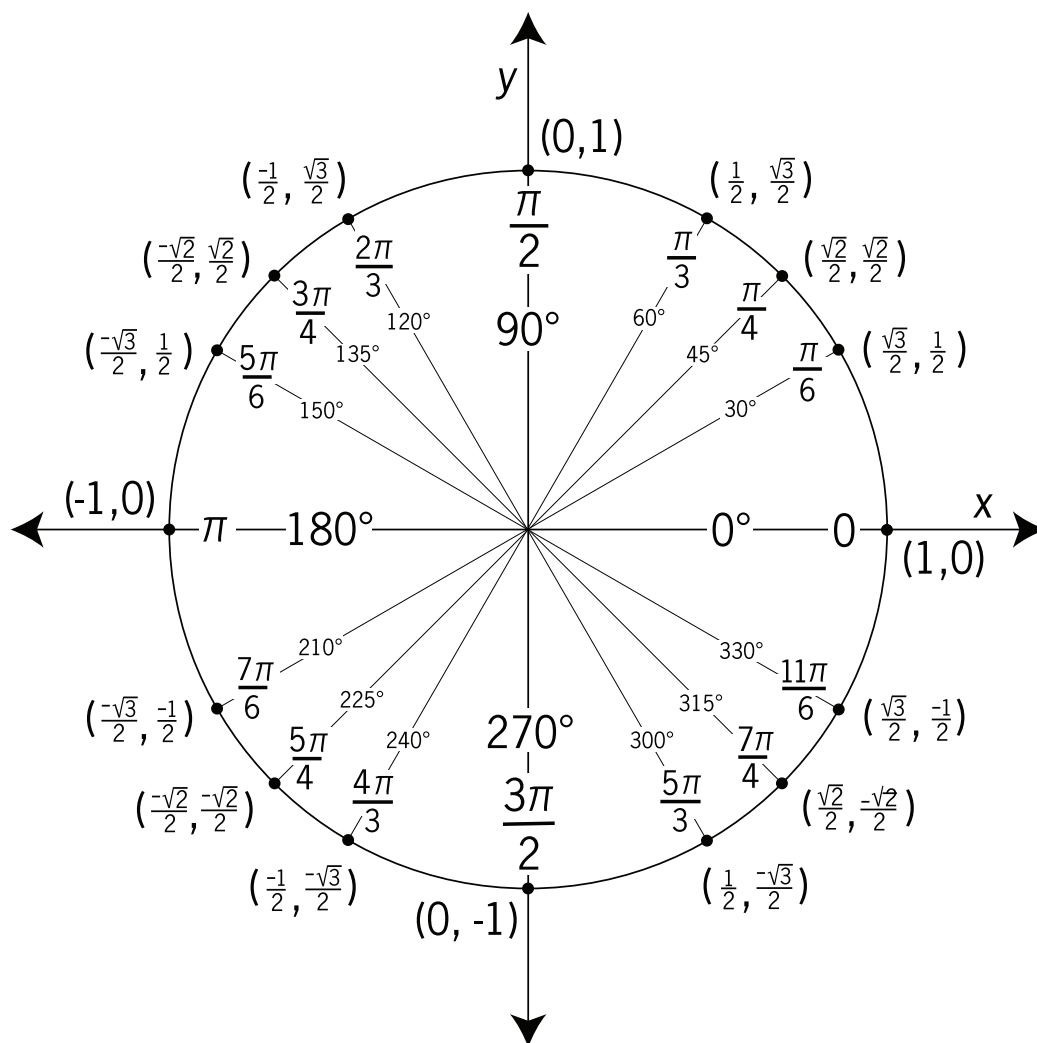
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# 1 Trigonometric Concepts

## 1.1 Unit Circle



Source: [https://etc.usf.edu/clipart/43200/43215/unit-circle7\\_43215.htm](https://etc.usf.edu/clipart/43200/43215/unit-circle7_43215.htm)

## 1.2 Basic Trigonometry

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\theta) &= \frac{\textit{Opposite}}{\textit{Hypotenuse}} & \cos(\theta) &= \frac{\textit{Adjacent}}{\textit{Hypotenuse}} & \tan(\theta) &= \frac{\textit{Opposite}}{\textit{Adjacent}} \\ &= \frac{y}{1} = y & &= \frac{x}{1} = x & &= \frac{y}{x} \\ & & & & &= \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} \end{aligned}$$

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

## 1.3 Pythagorean Theorem Identities

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta &= 1 \\ \tan^2\theta + 1 &= \sec^2\theta \\ 1 + \cot^2\theta &= \csc^2\theta \end{aligned}$$

## 1.4 Half Angle Identities

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) &= \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos(\theta)}{2}} & \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) &= \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos(\theta)}{2}} \\ \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) &= \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos(\theta)}{2}} & &= \frac{\sin(\theta)}{1+\cos(\theta)} \\ & & &= \frac{1-\cos(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)} \end{aligned}$$

## 1.5 Double Angle Identities

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2\theta) &= 2\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ \cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta \\ &= 2\cos^2\theta - 1 \\ &= 1 - 2\sin^2\theta \\ \tan(2\theta) &= \frac{2\tan\theta}{1 - \tan^2\theta} \end{aligned}$$

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

## 4 Table of Basic Integrals

	$f(x)$	$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$
1	$x^\alpha$ $\alpha \neq 0$	$\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$
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	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\sin^{-1}x + C$
9	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\tan^{-1}x + C$
10	$a^{kx}$	$\frac{1}{k \ln a} a^{kx} + C$
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

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x)dx = \int f(u)du = F(u) + C$$

where:  $u = g(x), du = g'(x)$

### 5.2 Integration by Parts

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

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

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

## 6 Engineering Formulas

### 6.1 Spring Formulas

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

$F$  = Force (Newtons [N])

$k$  = spring constant (Newton meters  $^N/m$ )

$x$  = change in distance (meters [m])

$W$  = Work (Joules [J])

$a$  = initial length (meters [m])

$b$  = final length (meters [m])

### 6.2 Fluid Formulas

$$W = F \cdot d = \int F dx$$

$V = \pi r^2 h$  (apply to cylinders)

$$F = m \cdot a = V \cdot \rho$$

$W$  = Weight ( )

$F$  = Force (Newtons [N])

$d$  = distance (meters [d])

$m$  = mass (meters<sup>3</sup>[m<sup>3</sup>])

$a$  = acceleration (meters per second<sup>2</sup> [ $m/s^2$ ])

$\rho$  = Something