Trig Identities

$tan(x) = \frac{sin(x)}{cos(x)}$, $csc(x) = \frac{1}{sin(x)}$, $sec(x) = \frac{1}{cos(x)}$
$sin^2(x) + cos^2(x) = 1$, $tan^2(x) + 1 = sec^2(x)$
$cot^2(x) + 1 = csc^2(x)$, $sin(2\theta) = 2sin(\theta)cos(\theta)$
$cos(2\theta) = cos^2(\theta) - sin^2(\theta)$
$tan(2\theta) = \frac{2tan(\theta)}{1-tan^2(\theta)}$, $sin^2(x) = \frac{1-cos(2x)}{2}$
$cos^2(x) = \frac{1+cos(2x)}{2}$

Derivatives

$d(sinx) = cosx$, $d(cosx) = -sinx$, $d(tanx) = sec^2x$
$d(secx) = secxtanx$, $d(cscx) = -cscxcotx$
$d(cotx) = -csc^2x$
$d(sin^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, $d(cos^{-1}x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$d(tan^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, $d(sec^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$d(csc^{-1}x) = \frac{-1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$, $d(cot^{-1}x) = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$

Integrals

$\int sinx = -cosx + C$, $\int cosx = sinx + C$, $\int tanx = -ln|cosx| + C$, $\int secx = ln|secx + tanx| + C$, $\int cscx = -ln|cscx + cotx| + C$, $\int cotx = ln|sinx| + C$, $\int sec^2x = tanx + C$, $\int csc^2x = -cotx + C$, $\int secxtanx = secx + C$, $\int cscxcotx = -cscx + C$, $\int tan^2x = tanx - x + C$, $\int cot^2x = -cotx - x + C$, $\int tanx = -ln|cosx| + C$, $\int cotx = ln|sinx| + C$, $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a}tan^{-1}(\frac{x}{a}) + C$, $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = ln|x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}| + C$, $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = sin^{-1}(\frac{x}{a}) + C$, $\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a}ln|\frac{x-a}{x+a}| + C$

Ch1: Basic Definitions

Ordinary: single independent variable. **Partial**: multiple independent variables. **Order**: highest derivative. **Linear diffeq**: additive combination of first powers: $a_n(x)\frac{d^ny}{dx^n} + a_{n-1}\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_1(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + a_0(x)y = F(x)$.

Example of linear: $t^3\frac{dx}{dt} - x = t^3$. $\frac{dy}{dx} = sin(x)$ bc $0 * y$ **Nonlinear**: $\frac{d^2y}{dy^2} + y^3 = 0$ bc of y^3 term. Another: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y\frac{dy}{dx} = cosx$ bc of ydy term.

Explicit Soln: function $\phi(x)$ when sub for y in eqn satisfies for $\forall x$ in interval. **Implicit Soln**: Verify by differentiate implicit soln wrt ind. var on both sides to check = orig.

Note: Diff of y wrt x becomes $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Existence & Uniqueness: 1. Find the form of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y)$. 2. Identify the function $f(x,y)$ and the partial derivative $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ such that both are continuous in the rectangle $(x, f(x))$. **Autonomous eqns**: $y' = f(y)$, rhs is fxn of dependent var only.

Method of Isoclines: $y' = f(x,y) = c$, solve for y to make isoclines (dotted lines), slope same along isocline.

Euler's Method: $y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n)$, where h is step size ($\frac{dist}{numstep}$).

Ch2: Solving Linear 1st Order

Separable: $y' = f(x)g(y)$, sep. into $\frac{dy}{g(y)} = f(x)dx$, integrate both sides.

Linear $a_1(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + a_0(x)y = b(x)$. Special cases: $a_0(x) = 0$(no y term) then $y(x) = \int\frac{b(x)}{a_1(x)}dx + C$ $a_0(x) = a_1'(x)$ product rule $y(x) = \frac{1}{a_1(x)}(\int b(x)dx + C)$, **Standard Form**: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$, **Integrating Factor**: $\mu(x) = exp(\int P(x)dx)$, Solve: $\mu(x)y(x) = \int\mu(x)Q(x)dx + C$, **Exact**: Form $M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$, check $M_y = N_x$ for exactness, Solving: 1. Text exactness, 2. $F(x,y) = \int M(x,y)dx + g(y)$, 3. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N(x,y)$ to get $g'(y)$, 4. $g(y) = \int g'(y)dy$, 5. sub $g(y)$ into $F(x,y) = C$, **Exactness Test Fail**: check $\frac{1}{N}(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x})$ only depends on x or $\frac{1}{M}(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y})$ only depends on y, then $\mu(\cdot) = exp(\int(\cdot)d(\cdot))$, plug in $\mu(x,y)M(x,y)dx + \mu(x,y)N(x,y)dy = 0$, solve with exact. **Homogenous**: 1. Express dy/dx in terms of y/x, 2. Sub $v = y/x = f(x,v)$, 3. $x(dv/dx) + v = f(x,v)$ solve with separable, 4. Resub $v = y/x$. **Solving** $dy/dx = G(ax + by)$: 1. sub $z = ax + by$, 2. diff $dz/dx = a + b(dy/dx)$ then solve for dy/dx in terms of dz/dx and sub in, 3. solve separable 4. resub $ax + by = z$. **Bernoulli**: 1. $dy/dx + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n$, $v = y^{1-n}$, 2. $1/(1-n)dv/dx + P(x)v = Q(x)$, 3. solve linear w/ $\mu(x)$. **Linear Coeff**: Special cases: 1. $a_1b_2 = a_2b_1$ then $z = ax + by$, 2. $b_1 = a_2$ then exact, 3. $c_1 = c_2 = 0$ then homogenous. **Coeff Solve**: 1. solve system $a_1h + b_1k = -c$ and $a_2h + b_2k = -c$ for h,k, 2. sub in $x = u + h$ and $y = v + k$ for form $M(u,v)du + N(u,v)dv = 0$, 3. Rearr for dv/du, multiply by $(1/u)/(1/u)$ then sub $z = v/u$, 4. $u(dz/du) + z = step3$, 5. solve separable (partial frac) 6. resub z, u, v.

Ch3: 1st Order Applications

Mixing Problems: $dx/dt = r_{in} - r_{out}$, where r(t) can also be salt concentration, if so, then $dx/dt = r_{in}c_{in} - r_{out}x(t)/V$, where x(t) is [salt] **Malthusian/Exponential Model**: $dP/dt = kp, p(0) = p_0$, $p(t) = p_0 * exp(kt)$ **Logistic Model**: $dP/dt = k_1p - k_2\frac{p(p-1)}{2}$, $p(t) = \frac{p_0p_1}{p_0+(p_1-p_0)exp(-Ap_1t)}$ **Newton's Law of Cooling**: $T(t) = exp(-kt)\int exp(kt)(kM + H + U)dt + C * exp(-kt)$, where M is initial temp, H is heat (≥ 0), U is heating(+)/cooling rate(-). **Oscillating** M **Problem**: Given time constant (1/k) and M varies as sine wave w/ min/max time/temp given, find min/max time/temp of building. 1. Find period $\omega = 2\pi/24hr$, $T_{high} = M_0 + B, T_{low} = M_0 - B$, solve for $M_0 = B_0, B$ 2. $T(t) = B_0 - BF(t)$ $Cexp(-kt)$ dies off, $F(t) = \pm 1/\sqrt{1 + (k/\omega)^2}$, 3. Find T_{high} and T_{low} by plugging in F(t) w/ $/pm1$, 4. Find t_{high} and t_{low} by plugging in T_{high} and T_{low} into $T(t) = M_0 + (T_0 - M_0)exp(-kt)$.

Physics: $F(t,v) = m\frac{dv}{dt} = mg - bv, v(0) = v_0$
$v(t) = \frac{mg}{b} + (v_0 - \frac{mg}{b})exp(-bt/m)$
$x(t) = \frac{mg}{b}t + (v_0 - \frac{mg}{b})\frac{m}{b}(1 - exp(-bt/m))$

Parachute Problem: Find distance (d) fallen after given t_1 w/o parachute w/ $x_1(t_1), b_1$, calc $v(t)$ to use as v_0 in $v_2(t_2)$, distance left $d = h - x_1(t_1)$, Solve for t_2 in $x_2(t_2) = d$, total time $t_{total} = t_1 + t_2$. **RL Circuit**: $exp(Rt/L)I(t) = \int exp(Rt/L)(E(t)/L)dt + K$ to $I(t) = I_{max}(1 - exp(-Rt/L))$, Resistor Voltage: $E_R(t) = I(t)$. Inductor Voltage: $E_L(t) = L(dI/dt)$. Capacitor Voltage: $E_C(t) = q/C$. Capacitor Current: $R(dq/dt) + q/C = E(t)$. **RC Circuit**: $exp(t/RC)q(t) = \int exp(t/RC)(E(t)/R)dt + K$. If $E(t) = V = const$, then $q(t) = CV + (Q - CV)exp(-t/RC)$, Q is initial charge. If $Q = 0$, then $V(t) = V_{max}(1 - exp(-t/RC))$.

Ch4: Linear 2nd Order Applications

Const coeff, Homogenous ($= 0$): Form $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$ where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a \neq 0$. Solve aux eqn $ar^2 + br + c = 0$ for r_1, r_2. General form: $y(t) = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$, Cases: 1. $r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R}, y_i = e^{r_it}$ 2. $r_1 = r_2 \in \mathbb{R}, y_1 = e^{rt}, y_2 = te^{rt}$ 3. $r \in \mathbb{I}, y_1 = e^{\alpha t}\cos\beta t, y_2 = e^{\alpha t}\sin\beta t$

Method of Undetermined Coeffs: If $f(t) = Ct^m$ then guess $y = A_mt^m + \cdots + A_1t + A_0$. If $f(t) = Ce^{rt}$ then guess $y = Ae^{rt}$. If $f(t) = C\{cos|sin\}(\beta t)$ then guess $y = Asin(\beta t) + Bcos(\beta t)$. If form $ay'' + by' + cy = Ct^me^{rt}$ then guess $y = t^s(A_m + \cdots + A_1t + A_0)e^{rt}$ where $r \in \mathbb{I} \rightarrow s = 0, r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow s = 1, r_1 = r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow s = 2$. If form $ay'' + by' + cy = Ct^m\{cos|sin\}(\beta t)$ then guess $y = t^s(A_mt^m + \cdots + A_1t + A_0)e^{at}\cos(\beta t) + t^s(B_mt^m + \cdots + B_1t + B_0)e^{at}\sin(\beta t)$ where $s = 1$ if $\alpha + i\beta$ from $f(t)$ is a root of the aux eqn else $s = 0$. **solving**: 1. Get y_p guess with rules 2. find y, y', y'' and plug into original diffeq. Solve for coeffs by equating to f(t) then plug coeffs into y_p.

Variation of Parameters: $y_p = v_1y_1 + v_2y_2$, $v_1 = \int\frac{-f(t)y_2}{aW[y_1,y_2]}dt$ and $v_2 = \int\frac{f(t)y_1}{aW[y_1,y_2]}dt$. Solve: 1. find y_h with aux eqn to get y_1, y_2 2. Find $W[y_1, y_2] = y_1y_2' - y_2y_1'$ 3. Find v_1, v_2 4. Plug into y_p.

Const coeff, Non-homogenous ($\neq 0$): Form $ay'' + by' + cy \neq 0$. General soln: $y = y_p + c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$ where y_p is particular soln and y_1, y_2 are homogenous general soln. To find y_p, use method of undetermined coeffs if $f(t)$ is a polynomial, exponential, or sin/cos function. Otherwise use variation of parameters to find homogenous general soln then compute v1, v2 to find y_p. Use superposition if $f(t)$ is a sum of functions so solve for each function then add.

Cauchy-Euler Form: $at^2y'' + bty' + cy = 0$ then 1. solve $ar^2 + (b - a)r + c = 0$ 2. Calc y_1, y_2 for general soln. 3. Show $W[y_1, y_2] \neq 0$ for y_p. Cases: 1. $r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow y = t^r$ 2. $r_1 = r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow y = t^r, t^r\ln t$ 3. $r \in \mathbb{I} \rightarrow y = t^\alpha\{cos|sin\}(\beta\ln t)$

Reduction of Order given y_1: Convert to std form $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0$ then $y_2 = y_1\int\frac{exp(-\int p(t)dt)}{y_1^2}dt$

Variable coeff, Homogenous ($= 0$): Form $a_2y'' + a_1y' + a_0y = 0$. No general method but can if Cauchy-Euler or Reduction of order given y_1. General form $y = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$.

Variable coeff, Non-homogenous ($\neq 0$): Form $a_2y'' + a_1y' + a_0y = f(t)$. To find y_p, 1. find homogenous general soln. 2. put into std form 3. find v_1, v_2 using variation of params. General form $y = y_p + c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$.

Spring Motion Eqns

Free Mech Vibrations ($F_{ext} = 0$): eqn of spring motion $my'' + by' + ky = 0$ where m is mass, b is damping, k is spring const, F_{ext} is external force.

Undamped ($b = 0$): Form $my'' + ky = 0$. $w = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ is natural freq. General soln $y =$

$c_1 \cos wt + c_2 \sin wt$. Or $y = Asin(wt+\phi)$ where amplitude $A = \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}$, phase angle $\phi = \tan^{-1}(\frac{c_1}{c_2})$, and period wt. How long after release does mass pass through equilibrium pos? Steps: 1. Find y(t) and y'(t). 2. Solve IVP. 3. Convert to A, ϕ form. 4. $t = (n\pi - \phi)/w$.
Underdamped ($b < 4mk$): Roots: $\alpha + i\beta$ where $\alpha = -b/2m$ and $\beta = (1/2m)\sqrt{4mk - b^2}$. Gen Soln: $y = c_1 e^{\alpha t} cos(\beta t) + c_2 e^{\alpha t} sin(\beta t) = Ae^{\alpha t} sin(\beta t + \phi)$ when A, ϕ, same as undamped. Obs: y oscillates btwn $-Ae^{\alpha t}$ and $Ae^{\alpha t}$, with quasiperiod $2\pi/\beta$ as $t \to \infty$, $Ae^{\alpha t} \to 0$ approach equilibrium.

Overdamped ($b > 4mk$): Roots: $r_{1,2} = \frac{-b}{2m} \pm \frac{1}{2m}\sqrt{b^2 - 4mk}$. Gen Soln: $y = c_1 e^{r_1 t} + c_2 e^{r_2 t}$. Obs: as $t \to \infty$, $y \to 0$ approach equilibrium. y(t) has 1 min/max or none (max at $t = 0$). $y' = 0$ iff $c_1 r_1 + c_2 r_2 exp(r_2 - r_1) = 0$.
Critically Damped ($b = 4mk$): Roots: $r_1 = r_2 = -b/2m$ Gen Soln: $y = (c_1 + c_2 t)exp(rt)$. Obs: Same as overdamped, but $y' = 0$ iff $c_2 + c_1 r + c_2 r = 0$.
Forced Mech Vibrations ($F_{ext} = F_0 cos(\gamma t)$): Gen Soln: $y = y_p + Ae^{\alpha t} sin(\beta t + \phi)$ where α, β from underdamped homogenous is transient part ($\to 0$).
Undamped: use cos/sin from methods of undetermined variables.
Underdamped: use $y_p = Ae^{\alpha t} cos(\gamma t) + Be^{\alpha t} sin(\gamma t)$ that matches format of F_{ext}. Then find $A = \frac{F_0(k - m\gamma^2)}{(k-m\gamma^2)^2 + b^2\gamma^2}, B = \frac{F_0 b\gamma}{(k-m\gamma^2)^2 + b^2\gamma^2}$. Or $y_p = (F_0/\sqrt{(k - m\gamma^2)^2 + b^2\gamma^2}) sin(\gamma t + \theta), \theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{k - m\gamma^2}{b\gamma})$ is steady-state solution where period matches external sinusoidal force. **Frequency Gain/Factor**: $M(\gamma) = 1/\sqrt{(k - m\gamma^2)^2 + b^2\gamma^2}$. **Freq-Response Curve**: $M(0) = 1/k$ bc $F_{ext} = F_0$ constant force. As $\gamma \to \infty$, $M(\gamma) \to 0$. Graphing: overdamped $\gamma = 0$, underdamped $\gamma = 0, \gamma_r = \sqrt{k/m - b^2/2m^2}$. **Resonance Freq** $= \gamma_r/2\pi$.
Vertical Spring Mass System: If $F_{ext} = mg$, then $y_p = mg/k$. If $F_{ext} = mg + F_0 cos(\gamma t)$ then solve for $F_{ext} = F_0 cos(\gamma t)$ as above, $y_{actual} = y + mg/k$. Note: $k = F/x, m = weight/g, g = 32 ft/s^2$.

Ch7: Laplace Transforms

Definition: $f(t) \in [0, \infty)$ has exponential order α if exists $T > 0$ and $M > 0$ such that $|f(t)| \leq Me^{\alpha t}$ for $t \geq T$. $F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt$. Laplace is linear operator.
Laplace Transform Table:

$f(t)$	$F(s)$	B
1	$\frac{1}{s}$	$s > 0$
e^{at}	$\frac{1}{s-a}$	$s > a$
t^n	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{s^{n+1}}$	$s > 0$
$\sin bt$	$\frac{b}{s^2+b^2}$	$s > 0$
$\cos bt$	$\frac{s}{s^2+b^2}$	$s > 0$
$e^{at} t^n$	$\frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}}$	$s > a$
$e^{at} \sin bt$	$\frac{b}{(s-a)^2+b^2}$	$s > a$
$e^{at} \cos bt$	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2+b^2}$	$s > a$
$e^{at} f(t)$	$F(s-a)$	$s > a$
$t^n f(t)$	$(-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \mathcal{L}\{f\}(s)$	$s > a$
$y'(t)$	$sY(s) - y(\cdot)$	$s > a$
$y''(t)$	$s^2 Y(s) - sy(\cdot) - y'(\cdot)$	$s > a$
$ty'(t)$	$-Y(s) - sY'(s)$	$s > a$
$u(t-a)$	$\frac{e^{-as}}{s}$	$s > 0$
$\Pi_{a,b}(t)$	$\frac{e^{-as} - e^{-bs}}{s}$	$s > 0$
$f(t-a)u(t-a)$	$e^{-as} F(s)$	$s > a$
$g(t)u(t-a)$	$e^{-as} \mathcal{L}\{g(t+a)\}$	$s > a$
$\delta(t-a)$	e^{-as}	$s > 0$

Partial Fraction Decomp: **Non-repeated factors (s-r)**: $f(s)/(s-r)(s-b) = A/(s-r) + B(s-b)$ **Repeated Linear (s-r)^n**: $f(s)/(s-r)^n = A_1/(s-r) + \cdots + A_n/(s-r)^n$. **Irreducible Quadratic** $s((s-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2)^m$ has no real root, repeated if m>1. $\frac{f(s)}{((s-\alpha)^2+\beta^2)^m} = \frac{A_m(s-\alpha) + \beta B_m}{[(s-\alpha)^2+\beta^2]^m}$
General Laplace Solving: 1. Take Laplace of both sides. 2. Solve for $Y(s)$. 3. Find $y(t)$ by taking inverse Laplace of $Y(s)$.
Variable coeff Laplace: see $\mathcal{L}ty'(t)$ in table. 1. Take Laplace of both sides with special prop 2. Solve for $Y'(s)$ with integrating factor 3. Get rid of +C term 4. Inverse Laplace for y(t).

Ch7.6: Periodic Stuff

Unit Step Fxn: Mu(t-a) = 0 if $t < a$, M if $t > a$. Steps M units up at x=a. **Window Fxn**: $\Pi_{a,b}(t) = u(t-a) - u(t-b)$. Creates line segment from (a, b) and 0 elsewhere. **Current I in LC circuit IVP**: Steps: 1. convert $g(t)$ to step and window fxns $\to$ reduce to $u(t-a)$ terms. 2. Take $\mathcal{L}\{\cdot\}$ of both sides 3. Before dividing $[c]$ from $[c]Y(s)$, factor out e^{-as} from $Y(s)$ to leave $F(s)$. 4. Find $f(t)$ from $F(s)$ and use that for $y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{g(t)F(s)\}$ to get in terms of $f(t-a)u(t-a)$. $f(t)$ **of Period T**: $f_T(t+T) = f_T(t)$ where T is the period, e.g. $T = 2\pi$ for cos/sin. $f_T(t) = f(t)\Pi_{0,T}(t)$ windowed version of t. Steps to finding $f(s)$ from graph: 1. Find period T. 2. Find $f_T(t)$ from $f(t)$ by windowing. 3. Find $F_T(s)$ from $f_T(t)$ by taking Laplace. 4. $F(s) = F_T(s)/(1 - e^{-Ts})$. 5. Find $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}$
Gamma Fxn Props: $\Gamma(t) = \int_0^\infty e^{-u} u^{t-1} du, t > 0$. Other props: $\Gamma(t+1) = t\Gamma(t)$, $\Gamma(1) = 1$, $\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$, $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$.

Ch7.8: Convolution

$(f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(t-v)g(v)dv$. **Props**: $f * g = g * f$, $f * (g * h) = (f * g) * h$, $f * (g + h) = f * g + f * h$, $f * 0 = 0$, Note $f * 1 \neq f$ in general. **Laplace Convolution Thm**: $\mathcal{L}\{f * g\} = F(s)G(s)$. **Convolution Thm**: $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)G(s)\} = f * g$. **Laplacian Products**: Given $F(s)G(s)$, use inverse Laplace to find $f(t), g(t)$ then convolve $f * g$.
Integro-Diff Eqn: 1. Given $y'(t) = 1 - \int_0^t y(t-v)f(v)dv$, 2. write as conv $y'(t) = 1 - y(t) * f(t)$. 3. Take Laplace of both sides. 4. Rearr for $Y(s)$. 5. Solve with partial frac 6. Inverse Laplace to get $y(t)$.
Transfer/Impulse-Response Fxn: 1. Transfer fxn $H(s) = 1/(as^2 + bs + c)$ 2. Impulse-response fxn $h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{H(s)\}$. 3. $y(t) = h(t) * g(t) + y_k(t)$ 4. $y_k(t)$ is the solution to homogenous IVP.
Dirac Delta Fxn: $\delta(t-a) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(t)\delta(t-a)dt = f(a)$. **Hammer on mass-spring system**: $g(t) = \delta(t-a)$ where a is the time of the hammer strike.

Ch8: Power Series

Definition: Taylor series for $f(x)$ centered at $x = x_0$ is $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n$.
Steps to finding Taylor Polynomial: Find each $f^{(n)}(x_0)$, then plug into Taylor series formula. Note: be careful of implicit differentiation $d/dx(y') = y''$ but $d/dx(siny) = y'cosy$ by chain rule.
Find Convergence Set: 1. Ratio test $lim_{n\to\infty} |\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}| = \rho$. 2. $(x_0 - \rho, x_0 + \rho)$.
Manipulating Power Series: $f(x) + g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (a_n + b_n)(x - x_0)^n, \rho = min(\rho_f, \rho_g)$. Cauchy-Product: $f(x)g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (\sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k})(x - x_0)^n$. Derivative: $f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty n a_n (x - x_0)^{n-1}$. Integral: $\int_0^x f(t)dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{a_n}{n+1}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$.
Alternate form of Ratio test: $lim_{k\to\infty} |\frac{a_{2k}}{a_{2k+2}} = L$ then $\sum_k = 0^\infty a_{2k} x^{2k} has \rho = \sqrt{L}$. $lim_{k\to\infty} |\frac{a_{2k+1}}{a_{2k+3}} = L$ then $\sum_k = 0^\infty a_{2k+1} x^{2k+1} has \rho = \sqrt{L}$. **Analytic Fxns**: infinitely diff at point x_0 and neighborhood can be expressed by convergent power series $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n (x - x_0)^n$
Find sum of sums=0: 1. var transform to same x^n 2. Sum = 0 then $a_n = 0$.
Familiar Power Series: $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^n}{n!}, sinx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, cosx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ $lnx = \sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n}, 1/(1-x) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty x^n$
Finding Power Series Soln: 1. Check P, Q are analytic at x_0 (not singular). 2. $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n (x - x_0)^n$ and diff to get y', y'' to plug into ODE. 3. Var transform to get same x^n 4. Set sum start to same point 5. Add summation together 6. Solve recurrence by writing out first few terms and sub to reduce to sum. 7. Find ρ with ratio test. Note: even and odd can be lienarly independent.
Find ρ lower bound: 1. Find if P, Q have singular points 2. $\rho \geq$ distance to nearest singular point. For complex numbers, dist(a+bi, c+di) = $\sqrt{(a-c)^2 + (b-d)^2}$. If P, Q aren't singular then $\rho = \infty$.
Power Series Expansion with Variable Coeffs: 1. Write out first few terms of variable coeff power series. 2. Expand up to x^n where n is number of desired terms. 3. Collate each x^n coeff sum = 0. 4. Use IVP to progressively solve for each coeff. 5. Answer $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n (x - x_0)^n$