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# Secondary Mathematics
# Engineering Analysis
    # differentiation
        dx dn 1 \{ c times \{ \{ x \} \} \} = c times \{ dx dn \{ x \} \}  # A-Z constants; a-z Expressions
        \{ x \text{ plus } y \}' = \{ x' \} \text{ plus } \{ y' \}
        { x cdot y } ' = { x ' cdot y } plus { x cdot y ' }
        \{ x \text{ over y } \}' = \{ \{ x' \text{ cdot y } \} \text{ minus } \{ x \text{ cdot y } ' \} \} \text{ over } \{ y \text{ raised 2 } \}
        dv dn = dv dx cdot dx dn # chain rule
       { x raised c } ' = c cdot { x raised { c minus 1 } }
{ e raised x } ' = e raised x
{ c raised x } ' = { c raised x } cdot { ln c }
        \{ \sin x \}' = \cos x
        \{\cos x\}' = neg \{\sin x\}
        { tan x } ' = sec raised 2 cdot x
        \{ \cot x \}' = neg \{ \csc raised 2 \cot x \}
        \{ \sinh x \}' = \cosh x
        \{ \cosh x \} ' = \sinh x
        \{ ln x \}' = 1 over x
        { log _ a x } ' = { log _ a e } over x
        { arc sin x } ' = 1 over { sqrt { 1 minus x raised 2 } }
        { arc cos x } ' = neg { 1 over { sqrt { 1 minus x raised 2 } } }
        { arc tan x } ' = 1 over { 1 plus x raised 2 }
        { arc cot x } ' = neg 1 over { 1 plus x raised 2 }
    # integration
        int { u times v'} dx = { u times <math>v } minus int { u' times v } dx
        int { x raised c } dx = \{ \{ x \text{ raised } \{ c \text{ plus } 1 \} \} \text{ over } \{ c \text{ plus } 1 \} \} \text{ plus } n \text{ , given } n \text{ noteq } 1 \} \}
        int \{ 1 \text{ over } x \} dx = \ln \{ abs \{ x \} \} \text{ plus } c
        int { e raised { c times x } } dx = { { 1 over c } times { e raised { c times x } } } + n
        int \{ \sin x \} dx = neg \{ \cos x \} plus c
        int \{\cos x\} dx = \{\sin x\} plus c
        int \{ \tan x \} dx = neg \{ \ln \{ abs \{ \cos x \} \} \}  plus c
        int { \cot x } dx = \ln {abs { <math>\sin x } } plus c
        int { sec x } dx = In { abs { sec x plus tan x } } plus c
        int { csc x } dx = In { abs { csc x minus cot x } } plus c
        int { 1 over { x raised 2 plus c raised 2 } } dx = { 1 over c } times { arc tan { x over c } } + n
        int { 1 over sqrt { c raised 2 minus x raised 2 } } dx = arc sin { x over c } + n
        int { 1 over sqrt { x raised 2 plus c raised 2 } } dx = inv { sinh } times { x over c } plus n
        int { 1 over sqrt { x raised 2 minus c raised 2 } } dx = inv { cosh } times { x over c } plus n
        int { \sin raised 2 x } dx = {1 over 2} times x minus {{1 over 4} times { <math>\sin {2 times x}}} + c
        int { cos raised 2x} dx = { 1 over 2} times x plus { { 1 over 4} times { sin { 2 times x}}} + c
        int { tan raised 2 x } dx = tan x minus x + c
        int { cot raised 2 x } dx = neg { cot x } minus x + c
        int \{ \ln x \} dx = \{ x \}  times \{ \ln x \}  minus \{ x \}  plus c
        int { { e raised { a x } } cdot { sin b x } } dx = { e raised { a x } over { a raised 2 plus b raised 2 } } cdot { a sin b x minus { b cdo
        int { { e raised { a times x } } times { cos { b times x } } } dx = { e raised { a times x } over { a raised { 2 } plus b raised { 2 } } } \frac{1}{2}
    # Polar Coords
        x = r times { cos theta }
        y = r times { sin theta }
        r = sqrt { { x raised 2 } plus { y raised 2 } }
        theta = arc tan { y over x }
        dx dy = r dr dtheta
    # Series
        1 over { 1 minus x } = sum from m = 0 to infinity { x raised m }, given abs { x } less than 1
        e raised x = sum from m = 0 to infinity { { x raised m } over { m fact }
        sin x = sum from m = 0 to infinity { neg { 1 raised m } times x raised { 2 times m plus 1 } } over { { 2 times m plus 1 } }
        cos x = sum from m = 0 to infinity { { neg { 1 raised m } times x raised { 2 times m } } over { { 2 times m } fact } }
        In { 1 minus x } = neg { sum from m = 0 to infinity { { x raised m } over m } } , given { abs { x } lessthan 1 }
        arc tan x = sum from m = 0 to infinity { neg { 1 raised m } } times { x raised { 2 times m plus 1 } } over { 2 times m plus 1 } },
    # Vectors
        a cdot b = { a_1 times b_1 } plus { a_2 times b_2 } plus { a_3 times b_3 }
        a cross b = left [ matrix { i # j # k ## a_1 # a_2 # a_3 ## b_1 # b_2 # b_3 } right ]
        grad f = nabla f = { { { partial f } over { partial x } } vec_i } plus { { { partial f } over { partial y } } vec_j } plus { { { partial f } over { partial y } } vec_j } plus { { { partial f } over { partial y } } vec_j } plus { { { partial f } over { partial f } over { partial y } } vec_j } plus { { { partial f } over { partial f } o
        curl v = nabla cross v = left [ matrix { i # j # k ## { partial over partial x } # { partial over partial y } # { partial over partial z } ## v
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# SI units
     e = 2.718281828459045
     sqrt e = 1.648721270700128
     e raised 2 = 7.389056098930650
     pi = 3.141592653589793
     pi raised 2 = 9.869604401089358
     sqrt pi = 1.772453850905516
     log_10 pi = 0.497149872694133
     In pi = 1.144729885849400
     log_10 = 0.434294481903251
     In 10 = 2.302585092994045
     sqrt 2 = 1.414213562373095
     nroot 3 2 = 1.259921049894873
     sqrt 3 = 1.732050807568877
     nroot 3 3 = 1.442249570307408
     In 2 = 0.693147180559945
     In 3 = 1.098612288668109
     gamma = 0.577215664901523
     In gamma = neg { 0.549539312981644 }
     1 \text{ degrees} = 0.017453292519943 \text{ rad}
     1 rad = 57.295779513083230 degrees = 57 degrees 17 minutes 44.806 seconds (57 cdot 27'44.806")
# Signal Processing
# Calculus
  # Reciprocal identities
     \sin x = 1 \text{ over } \{ \csc x \}
     csc x = 1 over { sin x }
     \sec x = 1 \text{ over } \{\cos x\}
     \cos x = 1 \text{ over } \{ \sec x \}
     tan x = 1 over { cot x }
     \cot x = 1 \text{ over } \{ \tan x \}
  # Tangent & Cotangent identities
     tan x = { sin x } over { cos x }
     \cot x = {\cos x} \text{ over } {\sin x}
  # Pythagorean identities
     \sin raised 2 x plus cos raised 2 x = 1
     1 plus { tan raised 2 x } = sec raised 2 x
     1 plus { cot raised 2 x } = csc raised 2 x
  # function identities
     sin { { pi over 2 } minus x } = cos x
     csc { { pi over 2 } minus x } = sec x
     sec { { pi over 2 } minus x } = csc x
     cos { { pi over 2 } minus x } = sin x
     tan { { pi over 2 } minus x } = cot x
     \cot \{ \{ pi \text{ over 2} \} \text{ minus } x \} = \tan x
  # Reduction formulas
     sin \{ neg x \} = neg sin x
     csc \{ neg x \} = neg csc x
     sec \{ neg x \} = sec x
     cos { neg x } = cos x
     tan \{ neg x \} = neg tan x
     \cot \{ neg x \} = neg \cot x
  # Sum & difference formulas
     sin { u plusminus v } = sin u cos v plusminus cos sin v
     cos { u plusminus v } = cos u cos v plusminus sin u sin v
     tan { u plusminus v } = { tan u plusminus tan v } over { 1 minusplus { tan u tan v } }
  # Double-angle formulas
     sin \{ 2 times u \} = 2 sin u cos u
     cos { 2 times u } = cos raised 2 u minus sin raised 2 u minus sin raised 2 u = 2 times { cos raised 2 y } minus 1 = 1 minus 2 sin
     tan { 2 times u } = { 2 times tan u } over { 1 minus tan raised 2 u }
  # Power reducing formula
     sin raised 2 u = \{ 1 \text{ minus cos } \{ 2 \text{ times u } \} \} over 2
     cos raised 2 u = { 1 plus cos { 2 times u } } over 2
     tan raised 2 u = \{ 1 \text{ minus cos } \{ 2 \text{ times } u \} \} over \{ 1 \text{ plus cos } \{ 2 \text{ times } u \} \}
  # Sum-to-product formulas
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\sin u plus \sin v = 2 times { \sin \{ u \text{ plus } v \} \text{ over } 2 \} \}  times { \cos \{ \{ u \text{ minus } v \} \text{ over } 2 \} \} 
   \sin u \min \sin v = 2 \operatorname{times} \{ \{ \cos \{ \{ u \text{ plus } v \} \text{ over } 2 \} \} \} \operatorname{times} \{ \sin \{ \{ u \min u \text{ v} \} \text{ over } 2 \} \} \}
   \cos u plus \cos v = 2 times { { \cos \{ \{ u \text{ plus } v \} \text{ over } 2 \} \} \} } times { \cos \{ \{ u \text{ minus } v \} \text{ over } 2 \} \}
   \cos u \min \cos v = neg 2 times { { cos { { u plus v } over 2 } } } times { sin { { u minus v } over 2 } }
# Product-to-Sum formulas
   \sin u \times \sin v = \{1 \text{ over } 2\} \times \{\cos \{u \text{ minus } v\} \text{ minus } \cos \{u \text{ plus } v\} \}
   \cos u \text{ times } \cos v = \{ 1 \text{ over } 2 \} \text{ times } \{ \cos \{ u \text{ minus } v \} \text{ plus } \cos \{ u \text{ plus } v \} \}
   \sin u \times \cos v = \{ 1 \text{ over } 2 \} \text{ times } \{ \sin \{ u \text{ plus } v \} \text{ plus } \cos \{ u \text{ minus } v \} \}
   cos u times sin v = { 1 over 2 } times { sin { u minus v } minus sin { u minus v } }
# Trigonometric functions, given theta = { 0 lessthan theta lessthan { pi / over 2 } }
   let x = coord x in x plane and y = coord y in y plane and
   let r = sqrt { x raised 2 plus y raised 2 } then
   \sin theta = y over r
   cos theta = x over y
   tan theta = y over x
   csc theta = y over r
   sec theta = r over x
   tan theta = x over y
# Factors & zeros of polynamials
  let p of x = a_n x raised n + a_n n raised { x minus 1 } + ... + a_n n x raised ( x minus 1 ) + ... + a_n n x raised ( p of a == 0 ) then a isa zero of p of x a
# Fundamental theorem of algebra
   let f of n = { a raised n } then
   polynomial hasa f of n hasa zeros == n and zeros isa { imaginary | real }, and
   polynominal hasa real hasa degree % 2 != 0 and polynominal hasa real hasa zeros == { n % 2 != 0 }
# Quadratic formula
   if p of x = a x raised 2 plus b x plus c and { 0 le b raised 2 minus 4 a c } then p of x has a real has a zeros = { neg b plusminus s
# Special factors
   x raised 2 minus a raised 2 = { x minus a } times { x plus a }
   x raised 3 plus a raised 3 = { x plus a } times { x raised 2 minus a x plus a raised 2 }
   x raised 3 minus a raised 3 = { x minus a } times { x raised 2 plus a x plus a raised 2 }
   x raised 4 minus a raised 4 = { x raised 2 minus a raised 2 } times { x raised 2 plus a raised 2 }
# Binomial theorem
   { x plus y } raised n = { x raised n plus n x raised { n minus 1 } } times y plus { { n times { n minus 1 } } over 2 fact } times { x raised n minus 1 } }
   { x minus y } raised n = { x raised n minus n x raised { n minus 1 } } times y plus { { n times { n minus 1 } } over 2 fact } times {
   let p of x = sum from n = 0 to infinity { a_n x raised n plus a_{ n minus 1 } x raised { n minus 1 } } plus sum from x = 0 to n { a_
   let p of x = { a_n times x raised n plus a_{ n minus 1 } times x raised { n minus 1 } plus ... plus a_1 times x plus a_0 }
   given a_0 hasa r and r isa factor of a_0
   given a_n hasa s and s isa factor of a_n
   and p of x hasa coefficient and coefficient isa integer
   then p of x has azero that is a rational x with x = r over s
# Factoring by grouping
   a c x raised 3 plus a d x raised 2 plus b c x plus b d = a x raised 2 { c x plus d } = { a x raised 2 plus b } c x plus d }
# Arithmetic operations
   a times b plus a times c = a times { b plus c }
   { a over b } over { c over d } = { a times d } over { b times c }
   a times { b over c } = a times { b plus c }
   { a over b } plus { c over d } = { a times d plus b times c } over { b times d }
   { a over b } over c = a over { b times c }
   { a minus b } over { c minus d } = neg { { b minus a } over { d minus c } }
   { a plus b } over c = { a over c } plus { b over c }
   a over { b over c } = { a times c } over b
   { { a times b } plus { a times c } } over a = b plus c
# Exponents and radicals
   nroot 2 x = sqrt \{x\}
   a raised 0 = 1, given a noteq 0
   { a over b } raised x = { a raised x } over { b raised x }
   { a times b } raised x = { a raised x } times { b raised x }
   nroot n { a raised m } = a raised { m over n }
   { a raised x } times { a raised y } = a raised { x plus y }
   a raised \{ neg x \} = 1 over \{ a raised x \}
   sqrt a = a raised { 1 over 2 }
   nroot n { a times b } = { nroot n a } cdot { nroot n b }
   { a raised x } over { a raised y } = a raised { x minus y }
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{ a raised x } raised y = a raised { x times y }
nroot n a = a raised { 1 over n }
nroot n { a over b } = { nroot n a } over { nroot n b }

# Linear Algebra

# Basics
given Vector isa array from 0 to m { Vector [ m ] } then
Matrix isa Vector from 0 to n { Matrix [ m ][ n ] }
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