

Secondary Mathematics

Engineering Analysis

differentiation

$\frac{dx}{dn} \frac{1}{c} \{ \frac{c}{x} \} = c \text{ times } \frac{dx}{dn} \{ x \}$ # A-Z constants; a-z Expressions

$\{ x \text{ plus } y \}' = \{ x' \} \text{ plus } \{ y' \}$

$\{ x \text{ cdot } y \}' = \{ x' \text{ cdot } y \} \text{ plus } \{ x \text{ cdot } y' \}$

$\{ \frac{x}{y} \}' = \{ \{ x' \text{ cdot } y \} \text{ minus } \{ x \text{ cdot } y' \} \} \text{ over } \{ y \text{ raised } 2 \}$

$\frac{dv}{dn} = \frac{dv}{dx} \text{ cdot } \frac{dx}{dn}$ # chain rule

$\{ x \text{ raised } c \}' = c \text{ cdot } \{ x \text{ raised } \{ c \text{ minus } 1 \} \}$

$\{ e \text{ raised } x \}' = e \text{ raised } x$

$\{ c \text{ raised } x \}' = \{ c \text{ raised } x \} \text{ cdot } \{ \ln c \}$

$\{ \sin x \}' = \cos x$

$\{ \cos x \}' = \text{neg } \{ \sin x \}$

$\{ \tan x \}' = \sec \text{ raised } 2 \text{ cdot } x$

$\{ \cot x \}' = \text{neg } \{ \csc \text{ raised } 2 \text{ cdot } x \}$

$\{ \sinh x \}' = \cosh x$

$\{ \cosh x \}' = \sinh x$

$\{ \ln x \}' = 1 \text{ over } x$

$\{ \log_a x \}' = \{ \log_a e \} \text{ over } x$

$\{ \arcsin x \}' = 1 \text{ over } \{ \sqrt{1 \text{ minus } x \text{ raised } 2} \}$

$\{ \arccos x \}' = \text{neg } \{ 1 \text{ over } \{ \sqrt{1 \text{ minus } x \text{ raised } 2} \} \}$

$\{ \arctan x \}' = 1 \text{ over } \{ 1 \text{ plus } x \text{ raised } 2 \}$

$\{ \text{arccot } x \}' = \text{neg } 1 \text{ over } \{ 1 \text{ plus } x \text{ raised } 2 \}$

integration

$\int \{ u \text{ times } v' \} dx = \{ u \text{ times } v \} \text{ minus } \int \{ u' \text{ times } v \} dx$

$\int \{ x \text{ raised } c \} dx = \{ \{ x \text{ raised } \{ c \text{ plus } 1 \} \} \text{ over } \{ c \text{ plus } 1 \} \} \text{ plus } n$, given $n \text{ noteq } 1$

$\int \{ 1 \text{ over } x \} dx = \ln \{ \text{abs } \{ x \} \} \text{ plus } c$

$\int \{ e \text{ raised } \{ c \text{ times } x \} \} dx = \{ \{ 1 \text{ over } c \} \text{ times } \{ e \text{ raised } \{ c \text{ times } x \} \} \} + n$

$\int \{ \sin x \} dx = \text{neg } \{ \cos x \} \text{ plus } c$

$\int \{ \cos x \} dx = \{ \sin x \} \text{ plus } c$

$\int \{ \tan x \} dx = \text{neg } \{ \ln \{ \text{abs } \{ \cos x \} \} \} \text{ plus } c$

$\int \{ \cot x \} dx = \ln \{ \text{abs } \{ \sin x \} \} \text{ plus } c$

$\int \{ \sec x \} dx = \ln \{ \text{abs } \{ \sec x \text{ plus } \tan x \} \} \text{ plus } c$

$\int \{ \csc x \} dx = \ln \{ \text{abs } \{ \csc x \text{ minus } \cot x \} \} \text{ plus } c$

$\int \{ 1 \text{ over } \{ x \text{ raised } 2 \text{ plus } c \text{ raised } 2 \} \} dx = \{ 1 \text{ over } c \} \text{ times } \{ \arctan \{ x \text{ over } c \} \} + n$

$\int \{ 1 \text{ over } \sqrt{c \text{ raised } 2 \text{ minus } x \text{ raised } 2} \} dx = \arcsin \{ x \text{ over } c \} + n$

$\int \{ 1 \text{ over } \sqrt{x \text{ raised } 2 \text{ plus } c \text{ raised } 2} \} dx = \text{inv } \{ \sinh \} \text{ times } \{ x \text{ over } c \} \text{ plus } n$

$\int \{ 1 \text{ over } \sqrt{x \text{ raised } 2 \text{ minus } c \text{ raised } 2} \} dx = \text{inv } \{ \cosh \} \text{ times } \{ x \text{ over } c \} \text{ plus } n$

$\int \{ \sin \text{ raised } 2 x \} dx = \{ 1 \text{ over } 2 \} \text{ times } x \text{ minus } \{ \{ 1 \text{ over } 4 \} \text{ times } \{ \sin \{ 2 \text{ times } x \} \} \} + c$

$\int \{ \cos \text{ raised } 2 x \} dx = \{ 1 \text{ over } 2 \} \text{ times } x \text{ plus } \{ \{ 1 \text{ over } 4 \} \text{ times } \{ \sin \{ 2 \text{ times } x \} \} \} + c$

$\int \{ \tan \text{ raised } 2 x \} dx = \tan x \text{ minus } x + c$

$\int \{ \cot \text{ raised } 2 x \} dx = \text{neg } \{ \cot x \} \text{ minus } x + c$

$\int \{ \ln x \} dx = \{ x \} \text{ times } \{ \ln x \} \text{ minus } \{ x \} \text{ plus } c$

$\int \{ \{ e \text{ raised } \{ a x \} \} \text{ cdot } \{ \sin b x \} \} dx = \{ e \text{ raised } \{ a x \} \text{ over } \{ a \text{ raised } 2 \text{ plus } b \text{ raised } 2 \} \} \text{ cdot } \{ a \sin b x \text{ minus } \{ b \text{ cdot } \{ \arccos } \{ \frac{a \sin b x}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \} \} \}$

$\int \{ \{ e \text{ raised } \{ a \text{ times } x \} \} \text{ times } \{ \cos \{ b \text{ times } x \} \} \} dx = \{ e \text{ raised } \{ a \text{ times } x \} \text{ over } \{ a \text{ raised } \{ 2 \} \text{ plus } b \text{ raised } \{ 2 \} \} \} \text{ times } \{ a \cos b x \text{ plus } \{ b \text{ cdot } \{ \arcsin } \{ \frac{a \cos b x}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \} \} \}$

Polar Coords

$x = r \text{ times } \{ \cos \theta \}$

$y = r \text{ times } \{ \sin \theta \}$

$r = \sqrt{\{ x \text{ raised } 2 \} \text{ plus } \{ y \text{ raised } 2 \}}$

$\theta = \arctan \{ y \text{ over } x \}$

$dx dy = r dr d\theta$

Series

$1 \text{ over } \{ 1 \text{ minus } x \} = \text{sum from } m = 0 \text{ to infinity } \{ x \text{ raised } m \}$, given $\text{abs } \{ x \} \text{ less than } 1$

$e \text{ raised } x = \text{sum from } m = 0 \text{ to infinity } \{ \{ x \text{ raised } m \} \text{ over } \{ m \text{ fact } \} \}$

$\sin x = \text{sum from } m = 0 \text{ to infinity } \{ \{ \text{neg } \{ 1 \text{ raised } m \} \text{ times } x \text{ raised } \{ 2 \text{ times } m \text{ plus } 1 \} \} \text{ over } \{ \{ 2 \text{ times } m \text{ plus } 1 \} \text{ fact } \} \}$

$\cos x = \text{sum from } m = 0 \text{ to infinity } \{ \{ \text{neg } \{ 1 \text{ raised } m \} \text{ times } x \text{ raised } \{ 2 \text{ times } m \} \} \text{ over } \{ \{ 2 \text{ times } m \} \text{ fact } \} \}$

$\ln \{ 1 \text{ minus } x \} = \text{neg } \{ \text{sum from } m = 0 \text{ to infinity } \{ \{ x \text{ raised } m \} \text{ over } m \} \}$, given $\text{abs } \{ x \} \text{ less than } 1$

$\arctan x = \text{sum from } m = 0 \text{ to infinity } \{ \{ \text{neg } \{ 1 \text{ raised } m \} \} \text{ times } \{ x \text{ raised } \{ 2 \text{ times } m \text{ plus } 1 \} \} \text{ over } \{ 2 \text{ times } m \text{ plus } 1 \} \}$, given $\text{abs } \{ x \} \text{ less than } 1$

Vectors

$a \text{ cdot } b = \{ a_1 \text{ times } b_1 \} \text{ plus } \{ a_2 \text{ times } b_2 \} \text{ plus } \{ a_3 \text{ times } b_3 \}$

$a \text{ cross } b = \text{left } [\text{matrix } \{ i \# j \# k \# a_1 \# a_2 \# a_3 \# b_1 \# b_2 \# b_3 \} \text{ right }]$

$\text{grad } f = \text{nabla } f = \{ \{ \{ \text{partial } f \} \text{ over } \{ \text{partial } x \} \} \text{ vec_i } \} \text{ plus } \{ \{ \{ \text{partial } f \} \text{ over } \{ \text{partial } y \} \} \text{ vec_j } \} \text{ plus } \{ \{ \{ \text{partial } f \} \text{ over } \{ \text{partial } z \} \} \text{ vec_k } \}$

$\text{div } v = \text{nabla cdot } v = \{ \{ \text{partial } v_1 \} \text{ over } \{ \text{partial } x \} \} \text{ plus } \{ \{ \text{partial } v_2 \} \text{ over } \{ \text{partial } y \} \} \text{ plus } \{ \{ \text{partial } v_3 \} \text{ over } \{ \text{partial } z \} \}$

$\text{curl } v = \text{nabla cross } v = \text{left } [\text{matrix } \{ i \# j \# k \# \{ \text{partial over partial } x \} \# \{ \text{partial over partial } y \} \# \{ \text{partial over partial } z \} \} \text{ right }]$

SI units

$e = 2.718281828459045$
 $\sqrt{e} = 1.648721270700128$
 $e \text{ raised } 2 = 7.389056098930650$
 $\pi = 3.141592653589793$
 $\pi \text{ raised } 2 = 9.869604401089358$
 $\sqrt{\pi} = 1.772453850905516$
 $\log_{10} \pi = 0.497149872694133$
 $\ln \pi = 1.144729885849400$
 $\log_{10} e = 0.434294481903251$
 $\ln 10 = 2.302585092994045$
 $\sqrt{2} = 1.414213562373095$
 $\sqrt[3]{2} = 1.259921049894873$
 $\sqrt{3} = 1.732050807568877$
 $\sqrt[3]{3} = 1.442249570307408$
 $\ln 2 = 0.693147180559945$
 $\ln 3 = 1.098612288668109$
 $\gamma = 0.577215664901523$
 $\ln \gamma = \text{neg } \{ 0.549539312981644 \}$
 $1 \text{ degrees} = 0.017453292519943 \text{ rad}$
 $1 \text{ rad} = 57.295779513083230 \text{ degrees} = 57 \text{ degrees } 17 \text{ minutes } 44.806 \text{ seconds } (57 \text{ cdot } 27'44.806")$

Signal Processing

Calculus

Reciprocal identities

$\sin x = 1 \text{ over } \{ \csc x \}$
 $\csc x = 1 \text{ over } \{ \sin x \}$
 $\sec x = 1 \text{ over } \{ \cos x \}$
 $\cos x = 1 \text{ over } \{ \sec x \}$
 $\tan x = 1 \text{ over } \{ \cot x \}$
 $\cot x = 1 \text{ over } \{ \tan x \}$

Tangent & Cotangent identities

$\tan x = \{ \sin x \} \text{ over } \{ \cos x \}$
 $\cot x = \{ \cos x \} \text{ over } \{ \sin x \}$

Pythagorean identities

$\sin^2 x \text{ plus } \cos^2 x = 1$
 $1 \text{ plus } \{ \tan^2 x \} = \sec^2 x$
 $1 \text{ plus } \{ \cot^2 x \} = \csc^2 x$

function identities

$\sin \{ \{ \pi \text{ over } 2 \} \text{ minus } x \} = \cos x$
 $\csc \{ \{ \pi \text{ over } 2 \} \text{ minus } x \} = \sec x$
 $\sec \{ \{ \pi \text{ over } 2 \} \text{ minus } x \} = \csc x$
 $\cos \{ \{ \pi \text{ over } 2 \} \text{ minus } x \} = \sin x$
 $\tan \{ \{ \pi \text{ over } 2 \} \text{ minus } x \} = \cot x$
 $\cot \{ \{ \pi \text{ over } 2 \} \text{ minus } x \} = \tan x$

Reduction formulas

$\sin \{ \text{neg } x \} = \text{neg } \sin x$
 $\csc \{ \text{neg } x \} = \text{neg } \csc x$
 $\sec \{ \text{neg } x \} = \sec x$
 $\cos \{ \text{neg } x \} = \cos x$
 $\tan \{ \text{neg } x \} = \text{neg } \tan x$
 $\cot \{ \text{neg } x \} = \text{neg } \cot x$

Sum & difference formulas

$\sin \{ u \text{ plusminus } v \} = \sin u \cos v \text{ plusminus } \cos u \sin v$
 $\cos \{ u \text{ plusminus } v \} = \cos u \cos v \text{ plusminus } \sin u \sin v$
 $\tan \{ u \text{ plusminus } v \} = \{ \tan u \text{ plusminus } \tan v \} \text{ over } \{ 1 \text{ minusplus } \{ \tan u \tan v \} \}$

Double-angle formulas

$\sin \{ 2 \text{ times } u \} = 2 \sin u \cos u$
 $\cos \{ 2 \text{ times } u \} = \cos^2 u \text{ minus } \sin^2 u \text{ minus } \sin^2 u = 2 \text{ times } \{ \cos^2 u \} \text{ minus } 1 = 1 \text{ minus } 2 \sin^2 u$
 $\tan \{ 2 \text{ times } u \} = \{ 2 \text{ times } \tan u \} \text{ over } \{ 1 \text{ minus } \tan^2 u \}$

Power reducing formula

$\sin^2 u = \{ 1 \text{ minus } \cos \{ 2 \text{ times } u \} \} \text{ over } 2$
 $\cos^2 u = \{ 1 \text{ plus } \cos \{ 2 \text{ times } u \} \} \text{ over } 2$
 $\tan^2 u = \{ 1 \text{ minus } \cos \{ 2 \text{ times } u \} \} \text{ over } \{ 1 \text{ plus } \cos \{ 2 \text{ times } u \} \}$

Sum-to-product formulas

$\sin u + \sin v = 2 \times \left\{ \sin \left\{ \frac{u + v}{2} \right\} \right\} \times \left\{ \cos \left\{ \frac{u - v}{2} \right\} \right\}$
 $\sin u - \sin v = 2 \times \left\{ \cos \left\{ \frac{u + v}{2} \right\} \right\} \times \left\{ \sin \left\{ \frac{u - v}{2} \right\} \right\}$
 $\cos u + \cos v = 2 \times \left\{ \cos \left\{ \frac{u + v}{2} \right\} \right\} \times \left\{ \cos \left\{ \frac{u - v}{2} \right\} \right\}$
 $\cos u - \cos v = 2 \times \left\{ \cos \left\{ \frac{u + v}{2} \right\} \right\} \times \left\{ \sin \left\{ \frac{u - v}{2} \right\} \right\}$

Product-to-Sum formulas

$\sin u \times \sin v = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} \times \left\{ \cos \{u - v\} - \cos \{u + v\} \right\}$
 $\cos u \times \cos v = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} \times \left\{ \cos \{u - v\} + \cos \{u + v\} \right\}$
 $\sin u \times \cos v = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} \times \left\{ \sin \{u + v\} + \cos \{u - v\} \right\}$
 $\cos u \times \sin v = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} \times \left\{ \sin \{u - v\} - \sin \{u + v\} \right\}$

Trigonometric functions, given $\theta = \{ 0 \text{ less than } \theta \text{ less than } \pi / 2 \}$

let $x = \text{coord } x \text{ in } x \text{ plane}$ and $y = \text{coord } y \text{ in } y \text{ plane}$ and
 let $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ then
 $\sin \theta = y / r$
 $\cos \theta = x / r$
 $\tan \theta = y / x$
 $\csc \theta = r / y$
 $\sec \theta = r / x$
 $\tan \theta = x / y$

Factors & zeros of polynomials

let $p \text{ of } x = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$, if $(p \text{ of } a == 0)$ then a is a zero of p of x

Fundamental theorem of algebra

let $f \text{ of } n = \{ a \text{ raised } n \}$ then
 polynomial has a f of n has a zeros $= n$ and zeros is $\{ \text{imaginary} \mid \text{real} \}$, and
 polynomial has a real has a degree $\% 2 \neq 0$ and polynomial has a real has a zeros $= \{ n \% 2 \neq 0 \}$

Quadratic formula

if $p \text{ of } x = a x^2 + b x + c$ and $\{ 0 \leq b^2 - 4ac \}$ then p of x has a real has a zeros $= \{ \text{neg } b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \}$

Special factors

$x^2 - a^2 = \{ x - a \} \times \{ x + a \}$
 $x^3 + a^3 = \{ x + a \} \times \{ x^2 - ax + a^2 \}$
 $x^3 - a^3 = \{ x - a \} \times \{ x^2 + ax + a^2 \}$
 $x^4 - a^4 = \{ x^2 - a^2 \} \times \{ x^2 + a^2 \}$

Binomial theorem

$\{ x + y \}^n = \{ x^n + n x^{n-1} y + \dots + n x y^{n-1} + y^n \}$
 $\{ x - y \}^n = \{ x^n - n x^{n-1} y + \dots - n x y^{n-1} + y^n \}$

Rational zero theorem

let $p \text{ of } x = \text{sum from } n = 0 \text{ to infinity } \{ a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \}$
 let $p \text{ of } x = \{ a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \}$
 given a_0 has r and r is a factor of a_0
 given a_n has s and s is a factor of a_n
 and p of x has a coefficient and coefficient is a integer
 then p of x has a zero that is a rational x with $x = r / s$

Factoring by grouping

$acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = a x^2 \{ c x + d \} = \{ a x^2 + b \} \cdot \{ c x + d \}$

Arithmetic operations

$a \times b + a \times c = a \times \{ b + c \}$
 $\{ a \text{ over } b \} \text{ over } \{ c \text{ over } d \} = \{ a \times d \} \text{ over } \{ b \times c \}$
 $a \times \{ b \text{ over } c \} = a \times \{ b + c \}$
 $\{ a \text{ over } b \} + \{ c \text{ over } d \} = \{ a \times d + b \times c \} \text{ over } \{ b \times d \}$
 $\{ a \text{ over } b \} \text{ over } c = a \text{ over } \{ b \times c \}$
 $\{ a - b \} \text{ over } \{ c - d \} = \text{neg } \{ \{ b - a \} \text{ over } \{ d - c \} \}$
 $\{ a + b \} \text{ over } c = \{ a \text{ over } c \} + \{ b \text{ over } c \}$
 $a \text{ over } \{ b \text{ over } c \} = \{ a \times c \} \text{ over } b$
 $\{ \{ a \times b \} + \{ a \times c \} \} \text{ over } a = b + c$

Exponents and radicals

$\sqrt[n]{x} = x^{1/n}$
 $a^0 = 1$, given $a \neq 0$
 $\{ a \text{ over } b \}^x = \{ a^x \} \text{ over } \{ b^x \}$
 $\{ a \times b \}^x = \{ a^x \} \times \{ b^x \}$
 $\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{m/n}$
 $\{ a^x \} \times \{ a^y \} = a^{x+y}$
 $a^{-x} = 1 \text{ over } \{ a^x \}$
 $\sqrt{a} = a^{1/2}$
 $\sqrt[n]{a \times b} = \sqrt[n]{a} \times \sqrt[n]{b}$
 $\{ a^x \} \text{ over } \{ a^y \} = a^{x-y}$

$\{ a \text{ raised } x \} \text{ raised } y = a \text{ raised } \{ x \text{ times } y \}$

$\text{nroot } n \ a = a \text{ raised } \{ 1 \text{ over } n \}$

$\text{nroot } n \ \{ a \text{ over } b \} = \{ \text{nroot } n \ a \} \text{ over } \{ \text{nroot } n \ b \}$

Linear Algebra

Basics

given Vector isa array from 0 to m { Vector [m] } then

Matrix isa Vector from 0 to n { Matrix [m][n] }