

# LC Mathematics for Physicists 1A

MSci Physics w/ Particle Physics and Cosmology  
University of Birmingham

Year 1, Semester 1  
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Thu 02 Oct 2025 15:53

## Lecture 1

Thu 02 Oct 2025 15:53

## Lecture 2

Thu 02 Oct 2025 16:00

## Lecture 3

Thu 02 Oct 2025 15:53

## Lecture 4

Thu 02 Oct 2025 15:53

## Lecture 5

Thu 02 Oct 2025 15:53

## Lecture 6

Thu 02 Oct 2025 15:53

## Lecture 7

Mon 13 Oct 2025 12:00

## Lecture 8 - More Planes

### 1 Recap

Given the origin  $O$ , a point on the plane  $O'$  and a vector  $\vec{a}$  between them, we can take two vectors  $\vec{b}$  and  $\vec{c}$  from this point (which are not parallel). Using some combination of these two vectors, we can reach any point on the plane:

$$\vec{r}(s, t) = \vec{a} + s\vec{b} + t\vec{c}$$

This is the parametric equation of a plane, and is very robust. We can describe a flat plane in any dimensional space using this.

We can also define the scalar equation of a plane. Given these same two vectors, we can define a normal vector  $\vec{n}$  which is perpendicular to any vector that sits within the plane. We can construct this by using the cross product:

$$\vec{n} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$$

Given some generic point  $P$ :

$$\vec{OP} = \vec{a} + \vec{O'P}$$

And:

$$\underline{r}(s, t) = \underline{a} + s\underline{b} + t\underline{c}$$

We have:

$$(\underline{b} \times \underline{c}) \cdot \underline{r} = (\underline{b} \times \underline{c}) \cdot \underline{a} + s(\underline{b} \times \underline{c}) \cdot \underline{b} + t(\underline{b} \times \underline{c}) \cdot \underline{c}$$

Which (as a vector dotted with itself is 0) simplifies to (using  $\underline{b} \times \underline{c} = \underline{n}$ ):

$$\underline{n} \cdot (\underline{r} - \underline{a}) = 0$$

Mon 20 Oct 2025 12:01

## Lecture 9

Mon 20 Oct 2025 12:00

## Lecture 10 - More Algebraic Methods

Goal:

$$\text{Show That: } \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

As this result is needed to prove the derivative of  $\sin \theta$