

Vector Fields: 2-D: $f(x, y) = P(x, y)i + Q(x, y)j = \langle P(x, y), Q(x, y) \rangle$

Cyl Coord $x = r \cos(\theta)$, $y = r \sin(\theta)$, $z = z$ $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$, Jacobian = r

Sph Coord $x = \rho \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta)$ $y = \rho \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta)$ $z = \rho \cos(\varphi)$ Jacobian = $\rho^2 \sin(\varphi)$ $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$

Center of Mass: $m = \iint_D \rho(x, y) dA$, $M_y = \iint_D x\rho(x, y) dA$, $M_x = \iint_D y\rho(x, y) dA$, $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{M_y}{m}, \frac{M_x}{m}\right)$

Change of variables: $J(u, v) = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)$ **Green theorem** $\oint P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dA$

Line Integral $\int P dx + Q dy = \int P(x, y) dx + \int Q(x, y) dy$, $\int f(x, y) dx = \int f(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) dt + \int f(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) dt$

FTVec Calc: If $F(x, y) = \langle P(x, y), Q(x, y) \rangle$ is conservative, $f(x, y)$ satisfies $\nabla f(x, y) = F(x, y)$, and C is parameterized by $\vec{r}(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle$ $a \leq t \leq b$, then $\int_C P dx - Q dy = f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a))$

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

$\int \sin^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + C$, $\int \cos^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + C$