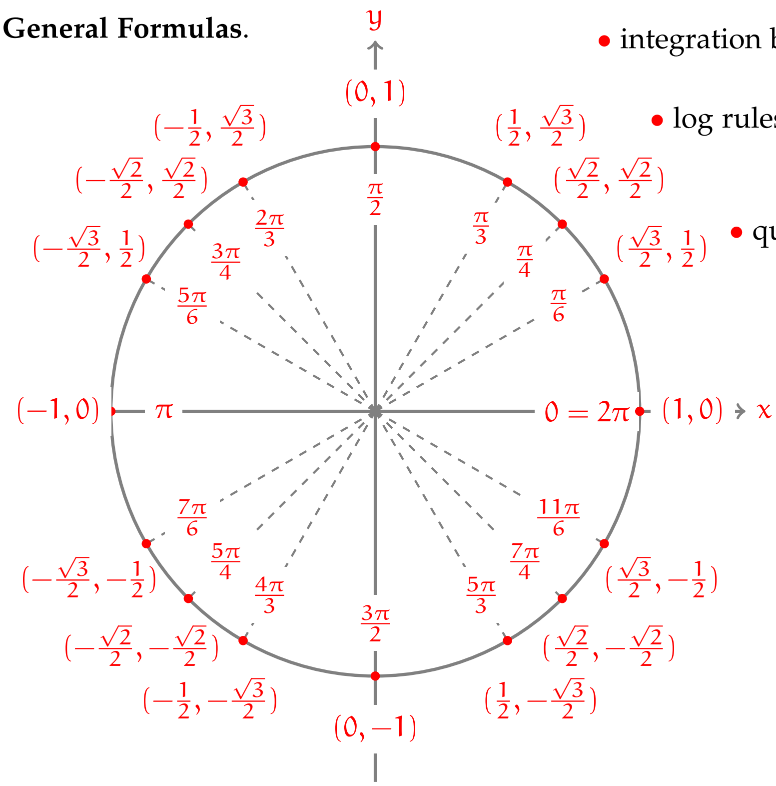
General Formulas.



- integration by parts: $\int u\,dv = uv - \int v\,du$
- log rules: $\ln(A) + \ln(B) = \ln(AB)$, $\ln(A) - \ln(B) = \ln\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)$, $c\ln(A) = \ln(A^c)$
- quadratic formula: $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
- $\displaystyle\int e^{at}\cos bt\,dt = \frac{e^{at}(a\cos bt + b\sin bt)}{a^2 + b^2}$
- $\displaystyle\int e^{at}\sin bt\,dt = \frac{e^{at}(-b\cos bt + a\sin bt)}{a^2 + b^2}$
- $\cos A\cos B = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B))$
- $\sin A\sin B = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B))$
- $\sin A\cos B = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(A + B) + \sin(A - B))$

A2 Formulas.

- for $y' + a(x)y = f(x)$ we have:
  - integrating factor $I(x) = e^{\int a(x)\,dx}$
  - variation of parameters: $y = uy_h$
    - where $y_h = e^{-\int a(x)\,dx}$ and $u = \int \frac{f(x)}{y_h}\,dx$
- circuits
  - Kirkhoff's Voltage Law: $E = RI + LI' + Q/C$
  - derivative of charge is current: $I = Q'$
- Bernoulli equation: $y' + a(t)y = f(t)y^n$
  - substitute $u = y^{1-n}$
  - converts to $u' + (1-n)a(t)u = (1-n)f(t)$

A3 Formulas.

- fundamental solutions for $y'' + py' + qy = 0$ are:
  - distinct real roots $\lambda = a, b$: $y_1 = e^{at}$, $y_2 = e^{bt}$
  - repeated root $\lambda = a$: $y_1 = e^{at}$, $y_2 = te^{at}$
  - complex roots $\lambda = a \pm bi$: $y_1 = e^{at}\cos bt$, $y_2 = e^{at}\sin bt$
- spring with no external force: $my'' + \mu y' + ky = 0$
- Wronskian: $W(y_1, y_2) = y_1y_2' - y_1'y_2$
- Abel's formula: for $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0$
  - $W(y_1, y_2) = Ae^{-\int p(t)dt}$ if y_1, y_2 are solutions
  - if y_1 is a solution, then Abel's formula with $A = 1$ yields:
    - so is $y_2 = uy_1$ where $u = \displaystyle\int \frac{e^{-\int p(t)dt}}{y_1^2}\,dt$

A4 Formulas.

forcing term	trial solution y_p
$[\text{deg } m \text{ poly}]e^{at}$	$t^n[\text{deg } m \text{ poly}]e^{at}$
linear combo of: $[\text{deg } m \text{ poly}]e^{at}\cos(bt)$ and $[\text{deg } m \text{ poly}]e^{at}\sin(bt)$	$t^n[\text{deg } m \text{ poly}]e^{at}\cos(bt)$ + $t^n[\text{deg } m \text{ poly}]e^{at}\sin(bt)$

note: n is the # of times $\lambda = a$ (or $\lambda = a + bi$) is a root of the characteristic equation.

A5 Formulas.

- variation of parameters for $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = f(t)$:
  - $y = u_1y_1 + u_2y_2$ where:
    - y_1, y_2 are fundamental homogeneous solutions
    - $u_1 = -\displaystyle\int \frac{y_2 f}{W}\,dt$ and $u_2 = \displaystyle\int \frac{y_1 f}{W}\,dt$

function	Laplace transform
$f(t)$	$F(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t)\, dt$
1	$\frac{1}{s}$
t^n	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
e^{at}	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
$t^n e^{at}$	$\frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}}$
$\cos bt$	$\frac{s}{s^2+b^2}$
$\sin bt$	$\frac{b}{s^2+b^2}$
$e^{at}\cos bt$	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2+b^2}$
$e^{at}\sin bt$	$\frac{b}{(s-a)^2+b^2}$
$e^{at} f(t)$	$F(s-a)$ ← shift theorem
$t^n f(t)$	$(-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n}[F(s)]$ ← time multiplication
$y^{(n)}$	$s^n Y - s^{n-1}y(0) - s^{n-2}y'(0) - \cdots - y^{(n-1)}(0)$
$H_c(t)f(t)$	$e^{-cs}\mathcal{L}\left\{f(t+c)\right\}(s)$ ← truncation
$H_c(t)$	$\frac{e^{-cs}}{s}$
periodic $f(t)$	$\frac{\mathcal{L}(f_T)(s)}{1-e^{-Ts}}$ period T, window f_T
$f(t)\delta(t-c)$	$f(c)e^{-cs}$
$f * g$	$F \cdot G$

function	Inverse Laplace transform
$F(s)$	$f(t)$
$\frac{1}{(s-a)^n}$	$\frac{t^{n-1}e^{at}}{(n-1)!}$
$\frac{C(s-a)+D}{(s-a)^2+b^2}$	$Ce^{at}\cos bt + \frac{De^{at}\sin bt}{b}$
$e^{-cs}F(s)$	$H_c(t)f(t-c)$

B4 Formulas.

- unit impulse response $e(t)$:
  - set initial values $= 0$
  - set forcing function $= \delta(t)$

B5 Formulas.

- $(f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(u)g(t-u)\, du$:
- $ay'' + by' + cy = f(t)$ has:
  - state-free solution: $y_s = e(t) * f(t)$
  - input-free solution:
    $y_i = ay(0)e'(t) + (ay'(0) + by(0))\, e(t)$

C1 Formulas.

- $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A}\begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$
- characteristic polnomial is $\det(A - \lambda I)$
- eigenvector $\mathbf{v}$ with eignvalue $\lambda = c$
  - satisfies $(A - cI)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$
  - generalized eigenvector $\mathbf{v}_g$ for $\mathbf{v}$:
    - satisfies $(A - cI)\mathbf{v}_g = \mathbf{v}$

C2 Formulas.

- [voltage across reistor] $= RI$
- [voltage across inductor] $= LI'$
- [voltage across capacitor] $= Q/C$
- Kirkhoff's current law. At each juncture:
  - [current in] $=$ [current out]
- Kirkhoff's voltage law. For each closed loop:
  - [directed sum of voltages] $= 0$

C3 Formulas.

- homogeneous system $\mathbf{x}' = A\mathbf{x}$:
  - evalue λ and evec $\mathbf{v} \implies \mathbf{x} = e^{\lambda t}\mathbf{v}$
    - generalized evec $\mathbf{v}_g \implies \mathbf{x} = e^{\lambda t}(\mathbf{v}_g + t\mathbf{v})$
  - $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0 \implies$ nodal source
  - $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0 \implies$ nodal sink
  - $\lambda_1 > 0$, $\lambda_2 < 0 \implies$ saddle
  - $\lambda = 0 \pm bi \implies$ center
  - $\lambda = a \pm bi$ and $a > 0 \implies$ spiral source
  - $\lambda = a \pm bi$ and $a < 0 \implies$ spiral sink

C4 Formulas.

- $\mathbf{x}' = A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{f}$
  - variation of parameters:
    - $\mathbf{x}_p = M(t)\int M(t)^{-1}\mathbf{f}(t)\,dt$
  - undetermined coefficients:
    - if $\mathbf{f}(t) = e^{ct}\mathbf{v}$, then trial $\mathbf{x}_p = e^{ct}\mathbf{a}$, assuming $\lambda = c$ not an evalue of A

C5 Formulas.

- $e^{tA} = I + tA + \dfrac{t^2A^2}{2!} + \dfrac{t^3A^3}{3!} + \cdots$
- if A and B commute: $e^{tA+tB} = e^{tA}e^{tB}$
- if $D = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ then $e^{tD} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{at} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{bt} \end{pmatrix}$
- if N is 2×2 and nilpotent: $e^{tN} = I + tN$
- if A is 2×2 and has repeated eigenvalue $\lambda = c$:
  - then $e^{tA} = e^{ct}(I + tN)$ where $N = A - cI$
- if $M(t)$ is the fundamental matrix of A, then:
  - $e^{tA} = M(t)M(0)^{-1}$
- IVP $\mathbf{x}' = A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{f}$ with $\mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{x}_0$ has solution:
  - $\mathbf{x} = \left[e^{tA}\mathbf{x}_0\right] + \left[e^{tA}\right] * \left[\mathbf{f}(t)\right]$

FinalOnly Formulas.

- $\omega = M\,dx + N\,dy$ is exact if and only if:
  - there is a potential F so $\omega = dF$, i.e. an F so:
    - ⋆ $F_x = M$ and $F_y = N$
  - or equivalently, assuming M, N are "nice":
    - ⋆ $M_y = N_x$ (closed condition)
- if $M\,dx + N\,dy = 0$ is exact with potential F, then:
  - its solutions y satisify $F(x, y) = C$, C constant