## MA 441 Formulas

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$$\langle A, B \rangle \equiv A \cdot B \tag{1}$$

$$W = \int_{C} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C} M dx + N dy = \int_{C} \left( \vec{F} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right) dt$$
 (2)

$$\int_{C_1+C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$
(3)

$$d\vec{r} = \langle dx, dy \rangle \quad (\text{in 2d}) \tag{4}$$

$$dz = z_x dx + z_y dy (5)$$

$$W = \int_{C} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(p_2) - f(p_1) \implies \oint_{C} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$
 (6)

$$N_x - M_y = 0 \iff \vec{F} = \nabla f \text{ (in 2d)}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_D (N_x - M_y) \, dA \tag{8}$$

$$\oint_{C_1} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_{C_2} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r}$$
(9)

$$f(x,y) = \int M dx + \int N dy$$
 (ignoring duplicate terms in the addition) (10)

$$\operatorname{curl}(\vec{F}) = \nabla \times \vec{F} = \vec{0} \iff \vec{F} = \nabla f \tag{11}$$

Flux on 
$$S = \iint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds$$
 (12)

$$\iint_{S} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \iiint_{E} \operatorname{div}(\vec{F}) dV = \iiint_{E} \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV$$
 (13)

$$\vec{n}ds = \pm \langle -f_x, -f_y, 1 \rangle dxdy \ni z = f(x, y)$$
 (14)

$$\vec{n}ds = \frac{\vec{N}}{\vec{N} \cdot \hat{\imath}} dy dz = \frac{\vec{N}}{\vec{N} \cdot \hat{\jmath}} dx dz = \frac{\vec{N}}{\vec{N} \cdot \hat{k}} dx dy$$
 (15)

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} ds \tag{16}$$

$$u_t = k \left( u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} \right) = -\operatorname{div}(\vec{F}) = \operatorname{div}(k\nabla u) \tag{17}$$

$$\int_C g(x, y, z) ds = \int_C g(x, y, z) \frac{ds}{dt} dt = \int_C g(x(t), y(t), z(t)) |r'(t)| dt$$
(18)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = |r'(t)| = \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} = \sqrt{r'(\theta)^2 + r^2 + z'(t)^2}$$
(19)

$$\iint_{S} g(x, y, z) ds = \iint_{D} g(x, y, f(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy$$
 (20)

$$\iint_{S} g(x, y, z) ds = \iint_{D} g(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) |\vec{r}_{u} \times \vec{r}_{v}| du dv$$
 (21)

$$\iint_{S} g(x, y, z) ds = \iint_{D} g(x, y, z) \frac{|\vec{N}|}{\vec{N} \cdot \hat{k}} dx dy$$
 (22)

vertices: 
$$(x_0, 0, 0), (0, y_0, 0), (0, 0, z_0) \implies \vec{N} = \left\langle \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{y_0}, \frac{1}{z_0} \right\rangle$$
 (23)

$$G(x, y, z) = 0 \implies \vec{N} = \nabla G(x, y, z)$$
 (G defines the surface) (24)

$$\hat{\imath} \times \hat{\jmath} = \hat{k} \qquad \qquad \hat{x} \times \hat{y} = \hat{z} \tag{25}$$

$$\hat{\jmath} \times \hat{k} = \hat{\imath} \qquad \qquad \hat{y} \times \hat{z} = \hat{x} \tag{26}$$

$$\hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j} \qquad \qquad \hat{z} \times \hat{x} = \hat{y} \tag{27}$$

counterclockwise circle paramaterization: (cosine one) × (sine one) = (missing one) example:  $\hat{x} \times \hat{y} = \hat{z} \implies x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$  for clockwise, just switch them. (missing one) is the direction of the normal.

$$\int_C \mathrm{d}s = \text{length of curve } C \tag{28}$$

$$\iint_{S} ds = \text{surface area of } S \tag{29}$$

$$ds = r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \quad \text{(on a sphere)} \tag{30}$$

$$\iint_{S} (x^{n} = y^{n} = z^{n}) ds = \begin{cases} 0, n \text{ odd} \\ \frac{4\pi r^{n+2}}{n+1}, n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$
  $S: x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = r^{2}$  (31)

$$\iint_{S} z^{n} ds = \frac{2\pi r^{n+2}}{n+1} \quad S: x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = r^{2}, z \ge 0$$
 (32)

$$\iint_{S} (x^{n} = y^{n}) ds = \begin{cases} 0, n \text{ odd} \\ \frac{2\pi r^{n+2}}{n+1}, n \text{ even} \end{cases} S : x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = r^{2}, z \ge 0$$

$$\iint_{S} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} ds \text{ is surface independent}$$

$$\iint_{S} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds \text{ is not surface independent}$$