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# Part I

## Proofs

### 1 Orthogonality and determinant

Be  $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = |\vec{v}_1| \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = |\vec{v}_2| \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta \\ \sin \beta \end{pmatrix}$  with  $\alpha = \angle \vec{v}_1$ ,  $\beta = \angle \vec{v}_2$

#### Orthogonality

To prove:  $\vec{v}_1 \perp \vec{v}_2 \iff \vec{v}_1 * \vec{v}_2 = 0$  :

$$\vec{v}_1 * \vec{v}_2 = |\vec{v}_1| \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} |\vec{v}_2| \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta \\ \sin \beta \end{pmatrix} = |\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| (\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = \underline{\underline{|\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| \cos(\alpha - \beta)}}.$$

Be  $\vec{v}_1 \perp \vec{v}_2 \iff \alpha = \beta + \frac{\pi}{2}$ , w.l.o.g.

$$\implies |\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| \cos(\alpha - \beta) = |\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| \cos(\beta + \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta) = 0$$

□

#### Determinant

Let's choose  $\sin()$  instead of  $\cos()$  in the above equation:

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= |\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| (\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &= |\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta \\ -\sin \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |\vec{v}_1| \sin \alpha \\ |\vec{v}_1| \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\vec{v}_2| \cos \beta \\ -|\vec{v}_2| \sin \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ -y_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \det \begin{pmatrix} x_2 & x_1 \\ y_2 & y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_2 & \vec{v}_1 \end{pmatrix}}}. \end{aligned}$$

If  $\alpha = \beta + k * \pi$ , w.l.o.g,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\implies \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_2 & \vec{v}_1 \end{pmatrix} = |\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| \sin(\alpha - \beta) = |\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| \sin(\beta + k * \pi - \beta) = 0$$

$\implies \vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$  are linear dependent and the determinant in general determines linear dependency.

## 2 Law of cosine

To prove:  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$

$\gamma \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$  :

$$d^2 = b^2 - e^2 \tag{1}$$

$$e = b \sin(\pi - \gamma) \tag{2}$$

$$1 = \sin^2 \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma \tag{3}$$

$$c^2 = (a + d)^2 + e^2$$

$$= (a + \sqrt{b^2 - e^2})^2 + e^2$$

$$= a^2 + 2a\sqrt{b^2 - e^2} + b^2$$

$$= a^2 + 2a\sqrt{b^2 - b^2 \sin^2(\pi - \gamma)} + b^2$$

$$= a^2 + 2ab\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\pi - \gamma)} + b^2$$

$$= a^2 + 2ab\sqrt{\cos^2(\pi - \gamma)} + b^2$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos(\pi - \gamma)$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$$

□

### 3 Polynomial derivation

To prove:  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\
&= \frac{(x + \Delta x)^n - x^n}{\Delta x} \\
&= \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n-k} \Delta x^k) - x^n}{\Delta x} \\
&= \frac{x^n \Delta x^0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n-k} \Delta x^k) - x^n}{\Delta x} \\
&= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n-k} \Delta x^k)}{\Delta x} \\
&= \frac{\Delta x \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n-k} \Delta x^{k-1})}{\Delta x} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n-k} \Delta x^{k-1}) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} (x^{n-k} \Delta x^{k-1}) \\
&= nx^{n-1} + \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n-k} \Delta x^k) \\
&\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left( nx^{n-1} + \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n-k} \Delta x^k) \right) = nx^{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

□

## 4 Binomial theorem

To prove:  $(x + y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n-k} y^k)$

Induction:

$n = 0$ :

$$(x + y)^0 = 1 = \sum_{k=0}^0 \binom{0}{k} (x^{0-k} y^k)$$

$n \rightarrow n + 1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (x + y)^{n+1} &= (x + y)^n (x + y) \stackrel{\text{i.p.}}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n-k} y^k) (x + y) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) + \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n-k} y^{k+1}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \binom{n}{k-1} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) \\ &= \binom{n}{0} x^{n+1} y^0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) + \binom{n}{n} x^0 y^{n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k-1} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) \\ &= \binom{n+1}{0} x^{n+1} y^0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) + \binom{n+1}{n+1} x^0 y^{n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k-1} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) \\ &= \binom{n+1}{0} x^{n+1} y^0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k-1} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) + \binom{n+1}{n+1} x^0 y^{n+1} \\ &=^* \binom{n+1}{0} x^{n+1} y^0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n}{k} \right) (x^{n+1-k} y^k) + \binom{n+1}{n+1} x^0 y^{n+1} \\ &= \binom{n+1}{0} x^{n+1} y^0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n+1}{k} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) + \binom{n+1}{n+1} x^0 y^{n+1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} (x^{n+1-k} y^k) \end{aligned}$$

□

\*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n}{k} &= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!} + \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \\
 &= \frac{n!k}{k!(n-k+1)!} + \frac{n!(n-k+1)}{k!(n-k+1)!} \\
 &= \frac{n!k + n!(n-k+1)}{k!(n+1-k)!} \\
 &= \frac{n!(k+n+1-k)}{k!(n+1-k)!} \\
 &= \frac{(n+1)!}{k!(n+1-k)!} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\binom{n+1}{k}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 5 Linear regression

measured values  $x_i, y_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq n, n \in \mathbb{N}$

regression line:  $y = mx + b$

minimize error by calculating least squares

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - (mx_i + b))^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - mx_i - b)^2$$

set  $\frac{\partial S}{\partial m} = 0$  :

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial m} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - mx_i - b)x_i = 0$$

$$\iff 0 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - mx_i - b)x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i y_i - mx_i x_i - bx_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - m \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i - b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad : \text{I}$$

set  $\frac{\partial S}{\partial b} = 0$  :

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial b} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - mx_i - b) = 0$$

$$\iff 0 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - mx_i - b) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - mx_i - b) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - m \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nb$$

$$\iff b = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - m \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \underline{\underline{y_M - mx_M}} \quad : \text{II}$$

II in I:

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - m \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i - b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - m \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i - (y_M - m x_M) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - m \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i - y_M \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + m x_M \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\
&\iff m \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i - x_M \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - y_M \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\
&\iff m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - y_M \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i - x_M \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \\
&= \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - x_M y_M}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i - x_M x_M} \\
&=^* \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\text{Var}(x)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\implies y = mx + n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\text{Var}(x)} x + \left( y_M - \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\text{Var}(x)} x_M \right) \\
&= \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\text{Var}(x)} (x - x_M) + y_M
\end{aligned}$$



\*

$$\begin{aligned}
Cov(x, y) &:= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_M)(y_i - y_M) \\
Var(x) &:= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_M)^2 = Cov(x, x) \\
Cov(x, y) &:= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_M)(y_i - y_M) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i y_i - x_i y_M - x_M y_i + x_M y_M) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - y_M \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - x_M \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + n x_M y_M \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - y_M x_M - x_M y_M + x_M y_M \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - x_M y_M
\end{aligned}$$

## 6 Number theory - irrational roots

To prove: if a root of a natural number is not integer then it is irrational  
 formal:  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N} : (\sqrt{x} \notin \mathbb{Z}) \Rightarrow (\nexists a, b \in \mathbb{Z} : \frac{a}{b} = \sqrt{x})$

assume  $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z} : \frac{a}{b} = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $a, b$  have no common divisors

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{b^2} = x \\ \Leftrightarrow &a^2 = x * b^2 = (x * b) * b \end{aligned}$$

be

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{p_i | p_i \text{ is } i\text{-th of } n \text{ primefactors of } a\} \\ X &= \{p_j | p_j \text{ is } j\text{-th of } m \text{ primefactors of } x\} \\ B &= \{p_k | p_k \text{ is } k\text{-th of } l \text{ primefactors of } b\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow a &= \prod_{p_i \in A} p_i, \quad a^2 = \prod_{p_i \in A} p_i^2, \quad x = \prod_{p_j \in X} p_j, \quad b = \prod_{p_k \in B} p_k \\ \Rightarrow a^2 &= \prod_{p_j \in X} p_j * \prod_{p_k \in B} p_k^2 = \prod_{p_i \in A} p_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

since integer factorization is unique  $\Rightarrow B \subseteq A$

case I:  $B = \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = a$  is integer

case II:  $B \neq \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow B$  is a set of common divisors of  $a$  and  $b \Rightarrow \Leftarrow$  to assumption

□

## Part II

# Computation

## 7 linear interpolation of discrete vector field

Be  $\vec{g}: \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

We define  $\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  as:

$$\vec{f}(\vec{v}) := \sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}(S)} \prod_{i=1}^n \left( (1 - \vec{\delta}(\vec{v})_i)^{1 - \xi_p(i)} \vec{\delta}(\vec{v})_i^{\xi_p(i)} \right) \vec{g}(\vec{h}_p(\vec{v}))$$

with

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \leq x \leq n\}, \quad p \in \mathcal{P}(S)$$

indicator function:

$$\xi_A: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, \quad A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$$

$$\xi_A(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & x \in A \\ 0 & x \notin A \end{cases}$$

discretization function:

$$\vec{h}_p: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$$

$$h_i := \begin{cases} \lceil v_i \rceil & i \in p \\ \lfloor v_i \rfloor & i \notin p \end{cases}$$

$$\text{with } \vec{h} := \vec{h}_p(\vec{v})$$

delta function:

$$\vec{\delta}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \{z \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq z < 1\}^n$$

$$\vec{\delta}(\vec{v}) := \vec{v} - \vec{h}_\emptyset(\vec{v})$$

.

Example:  $n = 2, \quad d_1 := \vec{\delta}(\vec{v})_1, d_2 := \vec{\delta}(\vec{v})_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{f}(\vec{v}) &= \vec{f}(\vec{h}_\emptyset(\vec{v}) + \vec{\delta}(\vec{v})) = \vec{f}\left(\begin{bmatrix} \lfloor v_1 \rfloor \\ \lfloor v_2 \rfloor \end{bmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (1 - d_1)(1 - d_2)\vec{g}(\vec{h}_\emptyset(\vec{v})) + (1 - d_2)d_1\vec{g}(\vec{h}_{\{1\}}(\vec{v})) + (1 - d_1)d_2\vec{g}(\vec{h}_{\{2\}}(\vec{v})) + d_1d_2\vec{g}(\vec{h}_{\{1,2\}}(\vec{v})) \end{aligned}$$

## 8 partial velocity vector

In order to calculate the momentum between two colliding masses it is necessary to determine the partial velocity vector of a moving mass in direction to the second mass. Let's assume a mass  $m_1$  moves with velocity  $\vec{v}$  and would hit mass  $m_2$ . For simplicity  $m_2$  remains stationary and the shapes of both masses are spherical. Even when the direction of  $\vec{v}$  does not point directly to  $m_2$ , it behaves as if  $m_1$  hits  $m_2$  with a (partial) velocity  $\vec{v}_{m_2}$  which points to the direction of  $m_2$ . The calculation holds for any dimension.

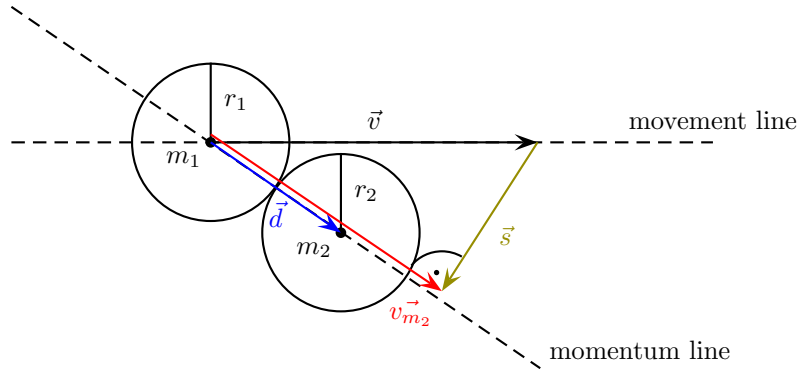


Figure 1: collision

We need to calculate  $\vec{v}_{m_2}$ . We define  $\vec{d} = \vec{m}_2 - \vec{m}_1$ , where  $\vec{m}_1$  and  $\vec{m}_2$  are the positional vectors for  $m_1$  resp.  $m_2$ . We require that the masses have a positive expansion ( $r_1 > 0$ ,  $r_2 > 0$ ), thus  $\vec{d} \neq \vec{0}$  (collision takes place if  $|\vec{d}| = r_1 + r_2$ ). Let  $\vec{s}$  be a (the) vector with  $\vec{v}_{m_2} = \vec{v} + \vec{s}$ . Then  $\vec{s}$  must be orthogonal to  $\vec{v}_{m_2}$  and thus to  $\vec{d}$ . That is because  $\vec{v}_{m_2}$  is a partial vector of  $\vec{v}$  and points in the same direction as  $\vec{d}$  which resides on the momentum line. See figure 1.

Be  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ , then the following equations hold:

$$v_{m_2}^{\vec{}} = \vec{v} + \vec{s} = \lambda \vec{d} \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{s} \cdot \vec{d} = 0 \quad (5)$$

This can easily be solved:

$$(4), (5) \Rightarrow (\lambda \vec{d} - \vec{v}) \vec{d} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda \vec{d}^2 - \vec{v} \vec{d} = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{\vec{v} \vec{d}}{\vec{d}^2} \quad (8)$$

As a result we get:

$$v_{m_2}^{\vec{}} = \frac{\vec{v} \vec{d}}{\vec{d}^2} \vec{d}$$

□

## 9 physical line adjustment

Points  $P1, P2$  with  $\vec{d} := \vec{P2} - \vec{P1}, l :=$  required length of line

We obtain  $P1', P2'$  with  $|\vec{P2'} - \vec{P1'}| = l$  by calculating  $\vec{P2'} = \vec{P2} - \vec{\Delta d}$  and  $\vec{P1'} = \vec{P1} + \vec{\Delta d}$  with  $|\vec{\Delta d}| = \frac{|\vec{d}| - l}{2}$ :

$$\vec{\Delta d} = \frac{\vec{d}}{|\vec{d}|} * |\vec{\Delta d}| = \frac{|\vec{d}| - l}{2|\vec{d}|} \vec{d}.$$

## 10 n-dimensional polar coordinates

### cartesian to polar

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow (r, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$$

$$\alpha_1 = \arctan_2\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)$$

$$\alpha_i = \arctan_2\left(\frac{x_{i+1}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^i x_j^2}}\right)$$

### polar to cartesian

$$(r, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}) \rightarrow (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$x_1 = r \prod_{j=1}^{n_\alpha} \cos \alpha_j$$

$$x_i = r \sin \alpha_{i-1} \prod_{j=i}^{n_\alpha} \cos \alpha_j \quad \forall \quad 1 < i \leq n$$

## 11 function transition

Be  $f : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$ ,  $g : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$ ,  $t : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow [0, 1]$  (transition function). We define:

$$m : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m \text{ with} \\ m(x) = f(x) + t(x)(g(x) - f(x))$$

$m$  morphs  $f$  to  $g$  depending on  $t$ .

Example application:

projection of interval range  $[smin, smax]$  to  $[tmin, tmax]$   
 $smin, smax, tmin, tmax \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $smax \neq smin$ :

$$f(x) = tmin \\ g(x) = tmax \\ t(x) = \frac{x-smin}{smax-smin}$$



## 12 3D-Math

### 12.1 transformation by free axis

$v$ : initial vector

$v_n$ : current transformed vector

$v_{n+1}$ : next transformed vector to be obtained

$R_n$ : current rotation matrix

$R_A$ : rotation matrix of axis  $A$  to be applied

$R_{n+1}$ : next rotation matrix to be obtained

$T_n$ : current translation vector

$T_t$ : traslation vector to be applied

$T_{n+1}$ : next translation vector to be obtained

$T_A$ : translation vector of axis  $A$  relative to origin

$$v_n = R_n v + T_n$$

$$v_{n+1} = R_{n+1} v + T_{n+1}$$

translation of  $v$  by  $T_t$ :

$$v_{n+1} = v_n + T_t$$

$$= R_n v + T_n + T_t$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{n+1} = R_n, \quad T_{n+1} = T_n + T_t$$

rotation of  $v$  by axis  $A$  with  $R_A$ :

$$v_{n+1} = R_A(v_n - T_A) + T_A$$

$$= R_A v_n - R_A T_A + T_A$$

$$= R_A(R_n v + T_n) - R_A T_A + T_A$$

$$= R_A R_n v + R_A T_n - R_A T_A + T_A$$

$$= R_A R_N v + R_A(T_n - T_A) + T_A$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{n+1} = R_A R_n, \quad T_{n+1} = R_A(T_n - T_A) + T_A$$

To do a rotation by axis  $A$ ,  $A$  needs to be rotated to lay in one of the planes  $P_{xy}$ ,  $P_{xz}$  or  $P_{yz}$ , the actual rotation takes place in that plane resp. by the corresponding coordinate axis.

Let's choose  $z$  as the final coordinate axis (plane  $P_{xy}$ ):

$$R_A = R_x^{-1} R_y^{-1} R_z R_y R_x$$

Starting point of the calculation is  $v_0$  with  $v_0 = v$  by  $R_0 = E$ ,  $T_0 = \vec{0}$ .