Complex Numbers

Cartesian Form

$z =$

Modulus-Argument Form

$z =$

Complex Conjugates

Roots come in $z^* =$

Realising the Denominator

$\frac{3+2i}{7-2i}$

Multiplying

Multiply add

Dividing

Divide subtract

Manipulating Mod-Arg Form

$\cos\theta - i\sin\theta =$

Loci on Argand Diagrams

$|z-z_1| = |z-z_2|$

$|z-z_1| = r$

$\arg(z-z_1) = \theta$

Series

Standard Results

$\sum_{r=1}^{n} k =$

$\sum_{r=1}^{n} r =$

F $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^2 =$

F $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^3 =$

Starting value not $r=1$

$\sum_{r=k}^{n} f(r) =$

Roots of Polynomials

Sums of roots, pairs, etc.

$ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e = 0$

$\Sigma\alpha =$

$\Sigma\alpha\beta =$

$\Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma =$

$\alpha\beta\gamma\delta =$

Sum of Squares

$\Sigma\alpha^2 =$

Sum of Cubes

$\Sigma\alpha^3 =$

Transformation of Roots

If roots are $a\alpha + b$, set $w = ax + b$,

Volumes of Revolution

About x-axis

About y-axis

3D Solids

Cylinder =

Cone =

Matrices - properties

Non-commutativity

AB

Associativity

$(AB)C =$

Identity

$A =$

Matrices - Inverses

Definition

$AA^{-1} =$

Product of Inverses

$(AB)^{-1} =$

Determinants

2×2 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} =$

3×3 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} =$

If $\det(M) = 0$,

Singular matrices have

Matrix of Minors

$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$ - draw cross through element - find determinant

Matrix of Cofactors

$\begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$ - apply pattern to matrix of minors

Transpose of a Matrix

Rows and columns swap

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $A^T =$

2x2 Inverse

$A^{-1} =$

3x3 Inverse

$A^{-1} =$ where

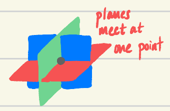
C is the matrix of cofactors

Self Inverse if $A =$

Matrices - Systems of Equations

Check $\det M$

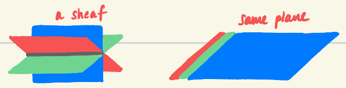
$\det M \neq 0$



$\det M = 0$

Check consistency

Consistent: solutions exist



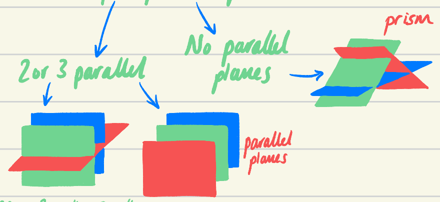
eg. $x + 2y + 3z = 1$
$2x + 4y + 6z = 2$
$-10x - 20y - 30z = -10$

Inconsistent: no solutions exist

Check for parallel planes

2 or 3 parallel

No parallel planes



eg. $2x + 4y - z = 4$ and $2x + 4y - z = 5$ are parallel

Linear Transformations

Invariant Point, (x, y)

$M\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} =$

Invariant Line, $y = ax$

$M\begin{pmatrix} x \\ ax \end{pmatrix} =$

Invariant Line, $y = mx + c$

$M\begin{pmatrix} x \\ mx+c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ mx'+c \end{pmatrix}$

Area Scale Factor

= area scale factor

Successive Transformations

PQ is

Rotation θ anticlockwise

F $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$

Reflection in Plane

$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $x=0$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $y=0$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $z=0$

Rotation θ anticlockwise...

... about x-axis $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & \\ 0 & & \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & \end{pmatrix}$ ... about y-axis

... about z-axis $\begin{pmatrix} & & 0 \\ & & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Undoing Transformations

PQ

Proof by Induction

Steps

- Base Case,
- Assumption,
- Inductive Case,
- Conclusion: "Since true for $n=1$, and true for $n=k+1$ when assumed true for $n=k$, true for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ or $\in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Divisibility

For inductive, use

(Recurrence)

If $u_{n+2} = au_{n+1} + bu_n$ must check for base case, and assume for

Vectors - Definitions

Scalar Dot Product

$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} =$

$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = 0$ if $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ are

Vector Line Equation

$\underline{r} =$

Cartesian Line Equation

F $\frac{x-a_1}{b_1} = \frac{y-a_2}{b_2} = \frac{z-a_3}{b_3} (= \lambda)$

Parametric Plane Equation

F $\underline{r} =$

Scalar Product Plane Equation

$\underline{r} \cdot \underline{n} =$

Cartesian Plane Equation

F $n_1x + n_2y + n_3z = c$

Vectors - Angles

Between 2 lines

$\cos\theta =$ | | for acute

Between 2 planes

$\cos\theta =$ | | for acute

Between a line and plane

$\sin\theta =$

Vectors - Intersections

2 Lines

$\underline{r}_1 = \underline{r}_2$, find λ and μ

Either intersect/parallel/skew

Line and Plane

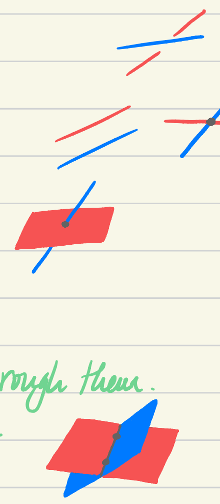
Plane must be in form

Sub line $\underline{r}$ into $\underline{r} \cdot \underline{n} = d$

2 Planes

Find 2 points on both planes, find line through them.

Let $z = 0$, or 1, solve x and y simultaneously



Vectors – Shortest Distances

Point and Line

Find vector between point and general point on line

Make this perp to line direction

Between Parallel Lines

Find vector between 2 general points on the lines, using $t = \lambda - \mu$

Make this perp. to line direction

Between Skew Lines

Find vector between 2 general points on the lines.

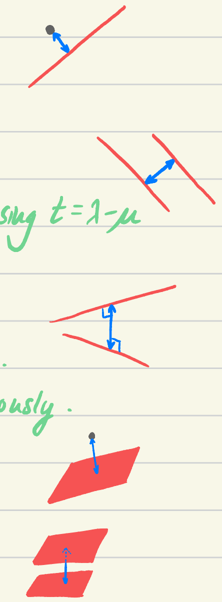
Make this perp. to both directions, solve simultaneously.

Point (α, β, γ) and Plane $n_1x + n_2y + n_3z + d = 0$

F dist $= \frac{|n_1\alpha + n_2\beta + n_3\gamma + d|}{|\underline{n}|}$

2 Parallel Planes

Find any point on one plane, then use formula.



Vectors - Reflections

Reflect Point in Plane

Find intersection of normal through the point and the plane

Add vector onto intersection point.

Reflect Line in Plane

First reflect any point on line in the plane using above.

Find where line intersects plane. Find equation of line through intersection point and reflected point.