CHAPTER

2 Vector and Calculus

Quadratic Equation

Roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Sum of roots $x_1 + x_2 = -\dfrac{b}{a}$

Product of roots $x_1 x_2 = \dfrac{c}{a}$

Binomial Approximation

If $x << 1$, then $(1 + x)^n \approx 1 + nx$ and $(1 - x)^n \approx 1 - nx$

Logarithm

$\log mn = \log m + \log n$

$\log m/n = \log m - \log n$

$\log m^n = n \log m$

$\log_e m = 2.303 \log_{10} m$

$\log 2 = 0.3010$

Componendo and Dividendo law

If $\dfrac{p}{q} = \dfrac{a}{b}$ then $\dfrac{p+q}{p-q} = \dfrac{a+b}{a-b}$

Arithmetic Progression-AP Formula

$a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d, \ldots, a + (n - 1)d$,

here d = common difference

Sum of n terms $S_n = \dfrac{n}{2}[2a + (n - 1)d]$

Note:

(i) $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 \ldots + n = \dfrac{n(n+1)}{2}$

(ii) $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \ldots + n^2 = \dfrac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

Geometrical Progression-GP Formula

$a, ar, ar^2, \ldots$ here, r = common ratio

Sum of n terms $S_n = \dfrac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$

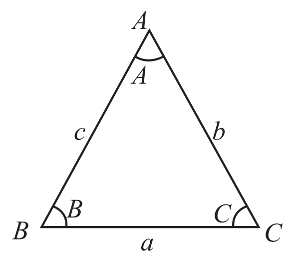
Sum of ∞ terms $S_\infty = \dfrac{a}{1-r}$

Sine law

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

Cosine law

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}, \cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}, \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$



Maxima and Minima of a Function y = f(x)

- For maximum value $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 0$ & $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\text{ve}$
- For minimum value $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 0$ & $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} = +\text{ve}$

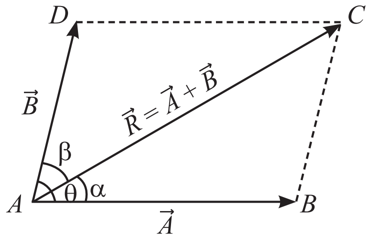
Average of a Varying Quantity

If $y = f(x)$ then $\langle y \rangle = \bar{y} = \dfrac{\int_{x_1}^{x_2} y\,dx}{\int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx} = \dfrac{\int_{x_1}^{x_2} y\,dx}{x_2 - x_1}$

- To convert an angle from degree to radian, we should multiply it by $\pi/180°$ and to convert an angle from radian to degree, we should multiply it by $180°/\pi$.
- By help of differentiation, if y is given, we can find dy/dx and by help of integration, if dy/dx is given, we can find y.
- The maximum and minimum values of function $A \cos \theta + B \sin \theta$ are $\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$ and $-\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$ respectively.

Parallelogram Law of Vector Addition

If two vectors are represented by two adjacent sides of a parallelogram which are directed away from their common point then their sum (i.e. resultant vector) is given by the diagonal of the paralellogram passing away through that common point.

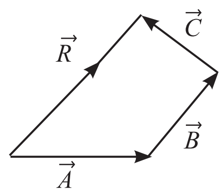


$\overline{AB} + \overline{AD} = \overline{AC} = \overline{R}$ or $\vec{A}+\vec{B}=\vec{R} \Rightarrow R = \sqrt{A^2+B^2+2AB\cos\theta}$

$\tan\alpha = \dfrac{B\sin\theta}{A+B\cos\theta}$ and $\tan\beta = \dfrac{A\sin\theta}{B+A\cos\theta}$

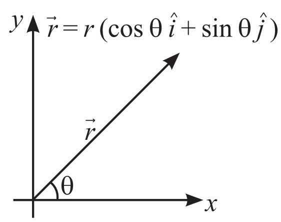
Addition of More than Two Vectors (Polygon Law)

If some vectors are represented by sides of a polygon in same order, then their resultant vector is represented by the closing side of polygon in the opposite order.



General Vector in x-y Plane

$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} = r(\cos\theta\hat{i} + \sin\theta\hat{j})$



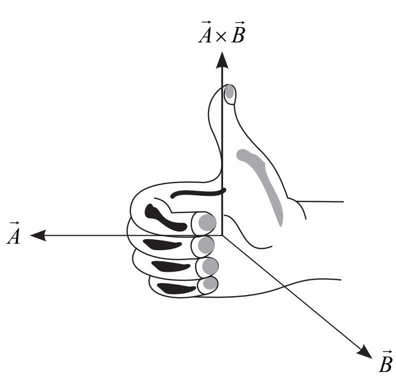
Scalar Product (Dot Product)

$\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B} = AB\cos\theta \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Angle between two vectors} = \cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B}}{AB}\right)}$

e.g. work done = $\vec{F}\cdot\vec{S}$ (where $\vec{F}$ is the Force vector and $\vec{S}$ is the displacement vector).

Cross Product (Vector Product)

$\vec{A}\times\vec{B} = AB\sin\theta\ \hat{\ }$ where $\hat{n}$ is a vector perpendicular to $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ or their plane and its direction given by right hand thumb rule.



- $\vec{A}\times\vec{B} = -\vec{B}\times\vec{A}$
- $\vec{A}\times\vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$

$= \hat{i}(A_yB_z - A_zB_y) - \hat{j}(A_xB_z - B_xA_z) + \hat{k}(A_xB_y - B_xA_y)$

Area of Parallelogram

$\overrightarrow{\text{Area}} = \left(\left|\vec{A}\right|\left|\vec{B}\right|\sin\theta\right)\hat{n} = \vec{A}\times\vec{B}$ (where $\hat{n}$ is the unit vector normal to the plane containing $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$)

Area of Triangle

$$\text{Area} = \frac{|\vec{A}\times\vec{B}|}{2} = \frac{1}{2}AB\sin\theta$$

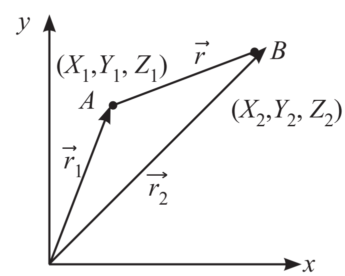
Differentiation of Vectors

- $\dfrac{d}{dt}(\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B}) = \dfrac{dA}{dt}\cdot\vec{B} + \vec{A}\cdot\dfrac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$
- $\dfrac{d}{dt}(\vec{A}\times\vec{B}) = \dfrac{d\vec{A}}{dt}\times\vec{B} + \vec{A}\times\dfrac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$

Displacement Vector

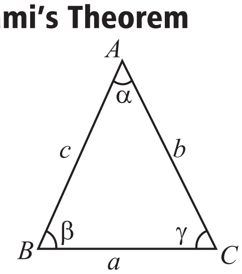
$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 = (x_2\hat{i} + y_2\hat{j} + z_2\hat{k}) - (x_1\hat{i} + y_1\hat{j} + z_1\hat{k})$

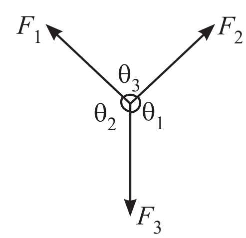
$= (x_2 - x_1)\hat{i} + (y_2 - y_1)\hat{j} + (z_2 - z_1)\hat{k}$



Magnitude $r = |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2 + (y_2-y_1)^2 + (z_2-z_1)^2}$

Lami's Theorem





$\dfrac{\sin A}{a} = \dfrac{\sin B}{b} = \dfrac{\sin C}{c}$ $\qquad$ $\dfrac{F_1}{\sin\theta_1} = \dfrac{F_2}{\sin\theta_2} = \dfrac{F_3}{\sin\theta_3}$

- A unit vector has no unit.
- Electric current is not a vector as it does not obey the law of vector addition.
- A scalar or a vector can never be divided by a vector.
- To a vector only a vector of same type can be added and the resultant is a vector of the same type.