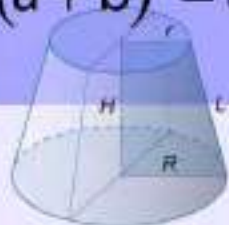
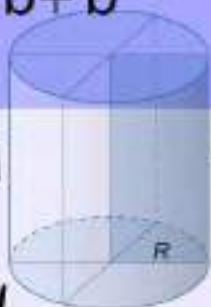


$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$



$$y = \cos x$$

$$\Sigma$$


$$\sqrt[n]{z}$$



1300 Math Formulas

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1300 Math Formulas

ISBN 9949107741

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Preface

This handbook is a complete desktop reference for students and engineers. It has everything from high school math to math for advanced undergraduates in engineering, economics, physical sciences, and mathematics. The ebook contains hundreds of formulas, tables, and figures from Number Sets, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Matrices and Determinants, Vectors, Analytic Geometry, Calculus, Differential Equations, Series, and Probability Theory. The structured table of contents, links, and layout make finding the relevant information quick and painless, so it can be used as an everyday online reference guide.

Contents

1 NUMBER SETS

- 1.1 Set Identities **1**
- 1.2 Sets of Numbers **5**
- 1.3 Basic Identities **7**
- 1.4 Complex Numbers **8**

2 ALGEBRA

- 2.1 Factoring Formulas **12**
- 2.2 Product Formulas **13**
- 2.3 Powers **14**
- 2.4 Roots **15**
- 2.5 Logarithms **16**
- 2.6 Equations **18**
- 2.7 Inequalities **19**
- 2.8 Compound Interest Formulas **22**

3 GEOMETRY

- 3.1 Right Triangle **24**
- 3.2 Isosceles Triangle **27**
- 3.3 Equilateral Triangle **28**
- 3.4 Scalene Triangle **29**
- 3.5 Square **33**
- 3.6 Rectangle **34**
- 3.7 Parallelogram **35**
- 3.8 Rhombus **36**
- 3.9 Trapezoid **37**
- 3.10 Isosceles Trapezoid **38**
- 3.11 Isosceles Trapezoid with Inscribed Circle **40**
- 3.12 Trapezoid with Inscribed Circle **41**

- 3.13 Kite **42**
- 3.14 Cyclic Quadrilateral **43**
- 3.15 Tangential Quadrilateral **45**
- 3.16 General Quadrilateral **46**
- 3.17 Regular Hexagon **47**
- 3.18 Regular Polygon **48**
- 3.19 Circle **50**
- 3.20 Sector of a Circle **53**
- 3.21 Segment of a Circle **54**
- 3.22 Cube **55**
- 3.23 Rectangular Parallelepiped **56**
- 3.24 Prism **57**
- 3.25 Regular Tetrahedron **58**
- 3.26 Regular Pyramid **59**
- 3.27 Frustum of a Regular Pyramid **61**
- 3.28 Rectangular Right Wedge **62**
- 3.29 Platonic Solids **63**
- 3.30 Right Circular Cylinder **66**
- 3.31 Right Circular Cylinder with an Oblique Plane Face **68**
- 3.32 Right Circular Cone **69**
- 3.33 Frustum of a Right Circular Cone **70**
- 3.34 Sphere **72**
- 3.35 Spherical Cap **72**
- 3.36 Spherical Sector **73**
- 3.37 Spherical Segment **74**
- 3.38 Spherical Wedge **75**
- 3.39 Ellipsoid **76**
- 3.40 Circular Torus **78**

4 TRIGONOMETRY

- 4.1 Radian and Degree Measures of Angles **80**
- 4.2 Definitions and Graphs of Trigonometric Functions **81**
- 4.3 Signs of Trigonometric Functions **86**
- 4.4 Trigonometric Functions of Common Angles **87**
- 4.5 Most Important Formulas **88**

4.6	Reduction Formulas	89
4.7	Periodicity of Trigonometric Functions	90
4.8	Relations between Trigonometric Functions	90
4.9	Addition and Subtraction Formulas	91
4.10	Double Angle Formulas	92
4.11	Multiple Angle Formulas	93
4.12	Half Angle Formulas	94
4.13	Half Angle Tangent Identities	94
4.14	Transforming of Trigonometric Expressions to Product	95
4.15	Transforming of Trigonometric Expressions to Sum	97
4.16	Powers of Trigonometric Functions	98
4.17	Graphs of Inverse Trigonometric Functions	99
4.18	Principal Values of Inverse Trigonometric Functions	102
4.19	Relations between Inverse Trigonometric Functions	103
4.20	Trigonometric Equations	106
4.21	Relations to Hyperbolic Functions	106
5	MATRICES AND DETERMINANTS	
5.1	Determinants	107
5.2	Properties of Determinants	109
5.3	Matrices	110
5.4	Operations with Matrices	111
5.5	Systems of Linear Equations	114
6	VECTORS	
6.1	Vector Coordinates	118
6.2	Vector Addition	120
6.3	Vector Subtraction	122
6.4	Scaling Vectors	122
6.5	Scalar Product	123
6.6	Vector Product	125
6.7	Triple Product	127
7	ANALYTIC GEOMETRY	
7.1	One -Dimensional Coordinate System	130

7.2	Two -Dimensional Coordinate System	131
7.3	Straight Line in Plane	139
7.4	Circle	149
7.5	Ellipse	152
7.6	Hyperbola	154
7.7	Parabola	158
7.8	Three -Dimensional Coordinate System	161
7.9	Plane	165
7.10	Straight Line in Space	175
7.11	Quadric Surfaces	180
7.12	Sphere	189
8	DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS	
8.1	Functions and Their Graphs	191
8.2	Limits of Functions	208
8.3	Definition and Properties of the Derivative	209
8.4	Table of Derivatives	211
8.5	Higher Order Derivatives	215
8.6	Applications of Derivative	217
8.7	Differential	221
8.8	Multivariable Functions	222
8.9	Differential Operators	225
9	INTEGRAL CALCULUS	
9.1	Indefinite Integral	227
9.2	Integrals of Rational Functions	228
9.3	Integrals of Irrational Functions	231
9.4	Integrals of Trigonometric Functions	237
9.5	Integrals of Hyperbolic Functions	241
9.6	Integrals of Exponential and Logarithmic Functions	242
9.7	Reduction Formulas	243
9.8	Definite Integral	247
9.9	Improper Integral	253
9.10	Double Integral	257
9.11	Triple Integral	269

- 9.12 Line Integral **275**
- 9.13 Surface Integral **285**

10 DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

- 10.1 First Order Ordinary Differential Equations **295**
- 10.2 Second Order Ordinary Differential Equations **298**
- 10.3 Some Partial Differential Equations **302**

11 SERIES

- 11.1 Arithmetic Series **304**
- 11.2 Geometric Series **305**
- 11.3 Some Finite Series **305**
- 11.4 Infinite Series **307**
- 11.5 Properties of Convergent Series **307**
- 11.6 Convergence Tests **308**
- 11.7 Alternating Series **310**
- 11.8 Power Series **311**
- 11.9 Differentiation and Integration of Power Series **312**
- 11.10 Taylor and Maclaurin Series **313**
- 11.11 Power Series Expansions for Some Functions **314**
- 11.12 Binomial Series **316**
- 11.13 Fourier Series **316**

12 PROBABILITY

- 12.1 Permutations and Combinations **318**
- 12.2 Probability Formulas **319**

Chapter 1

Number Sets

1.1 Set Identities

Sets: A, B, C

Universal set: I

Complement : A'

Proper subset: $A \subset B$

Empty set: \emptyset

Union of sets: $A \cup B$

Intersection of sets: $A \cap B$

Difference of sets: $A \setminus B$

1. $A \subset I$
2. $A \subset A$
3. $A = B$ if $A \subset B$ and $B \subset A$.
4. Empty Set
 $\emptyset \subset A$
5. Union of Sets
 $C = A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$

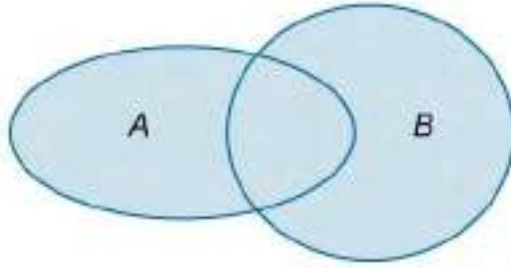


Figure 1.

6. Commutativity

$$A \cup B = B \cup A$$

7. Associativity

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap C$$

8. Intersection of Sets

$$C = A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$$

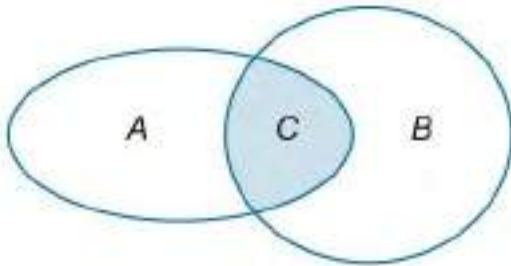


Figure 2.

9. Commutativity

$$A \cap B = B \cap A$$

10. Associativity

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup C$$

11. Distributivity

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C),$$

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C).$$

12. Idempotency

$$A \cap A = A,$$

$$A \cup A = A$$

13. Domination

$$A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset,$$

$$A \cup I = I$$

14. Identity

$$A \cup \emptyset = A,$$

$$A \cap I = A$$

15. Complement

$$A' = \{x \in I \mid x \notin A\}$$

16. Complement of Intersection and Union

$$A \cup A' = I,$$

$$A \cap A' = \emptyset$$

17. De Morgan's Laws

$$(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B',$$

$$(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$$

18. Difference of Sets

$$C = B \setminus A = \{x \mid x \in B \text{ and } x \notin A\}$$

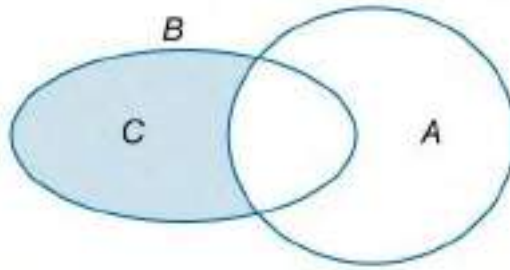


Figure 3.

- 19. $B \setminus A = B \setminus (A \cap B)$
- 20. $B \setminus A = B \cap A'$
- 21. $A \setminus A = \emptyset$
- 22. $A \setminus B = A$ if $A \cap B = \emptyset$.

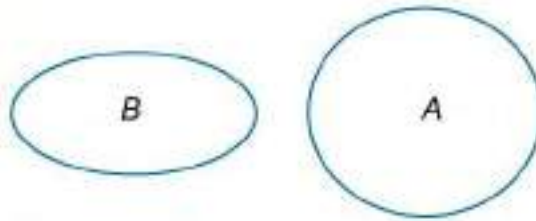


Figure 4.

- 23. $(A \setminus B) \cap C = (A \cap C) \setminus (B \cap C)$
- 24. $A' = I \setminus A$
- 25. Cartesian Product
 $C = A \times B = \{(x, y) \mid x \in A \text{ and } y \in B\}$

1.2 Sets of Numbers

Natural numbers: \mathbb{N}

Whole numbers: \mathbb{N}_0

Integers: \mathbb{Z}

Positive integers: \mathbb{Z}^+

Negative integers: \mathbb{Z}^-

Rational numbers: \mathbb{Q}

Real numbers: \mathbb{R}

Complex numbers: \mathbb{C}

26. Natural Numbers

Counting numbers: $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$.

27. Whole Numbers

Counting numbers and zero: $\mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$.

28. Integers

Whole numbers and their opposites and zero:

$$\mathbb{Z}^+ = \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\},$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^- = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1\},$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}^- \cup \{0\} \cup \mathbb{Z}^+ = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}.$$

29. Rational Numbers

Repeating or terminating decimals:

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ x \mid x = \frac{a}{b} \text{ and } a \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } b \neq 0 \right\}.$$

30. Irrational Numbers

Nonrepeating and nonterminating decimals.

31. Real Numbers

Union of rational and irrational numbers: \mathbb{R} .

32. Complex Numbers

$C = \{x + iy \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } y \in \mathbb{R}\}$,
where i is the imaginary unit.

33. $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$

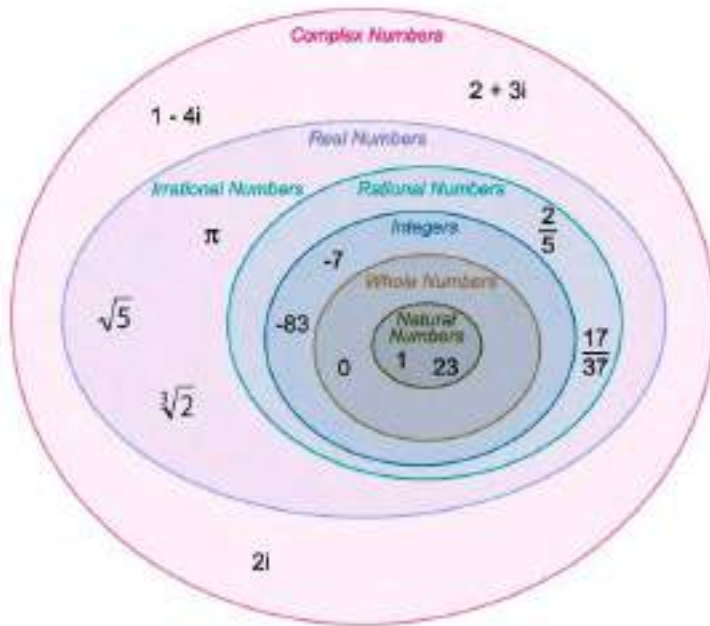


Figure 5.

1.3 Basic Identities

Real numbers: a, b, c

34. Additive Identity

$$a + 0 = a$$

35. Additive Inverse

$$a + (-a) = 0$$

36. Commutative of Addition

$$a + b = b + a$$

37. Associative of Addition

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

38. Definition of Subtraction

$$a - b = a + (-b)$$

39. Multiplicative Identity

$$a \cdot 1 = a$$

40. Multiplicative Inverse

$$a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 1, a \neq 0$$

41. Multiplication Times 0

$$a \cdot 0 = 0$$

42. Commutative of Multiplication

$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$

43. Associative of Multiplication
 $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$

44. Distributive Law
 $a(b + c) = ab + ac$

45. Definition of Division
 $\frac{a}{b} = a \cdot \frac{1}{b}$

1.4 Complex Numbers

Natural number: n

Imaginary unit: i

Complex number: z

Real part: a, c

Imaginary part: bi, di

Modulus of a complex number: r, r_1, r_2

Argument of a complex number: $\varphi, \varphi_1, \varphi_2$

46.

$i^1 = i$	$i^5 = i$	$i^{4n+1} = i$
$i^2 = -1$	$i^6 = -1$	$i^{4n+2} = -1$
$i^3 = -i$	$i^7 = -i$	$i^{4n+3} = -i$
$i^4 = 1$	$i^8 = 1$	$i^{4n} = 1$

47. $z = a + bi$

48. Complex Plane

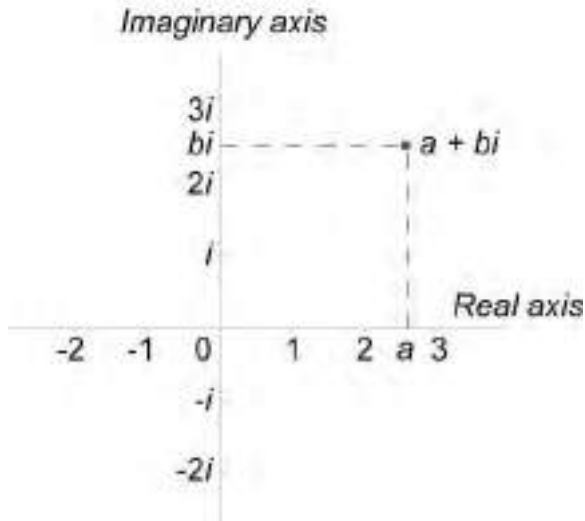


Figure 6.

49. $(a + bi) + (c + di) = (a + c) + (b + d)i$

50. $(a + bi) - (c + di) = (a - c) + (b - d)i$

51. $(a + bi)(c + di) = (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i$

52. $\frac{a + bi}{c + di} = \frac{ac + bd}{c^2 + d^2} + \frac{bc - ad}{c^2 + d^2} \cdot i$

53. Conjugate Complex Numbers

$$\overline{a + bi} = a - bi$$

54. $a = r \cos \varphi, b = r \sin \varphi$

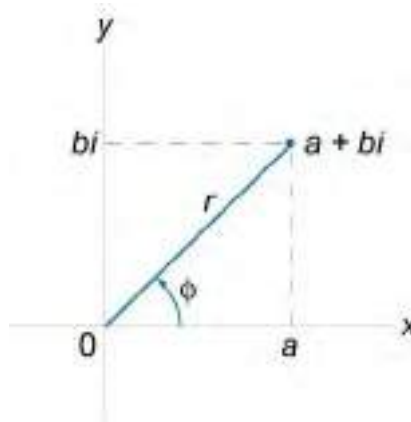


Figure 7.

55. Polar Presentation of Complex Numbers

$$a + bi = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

56. Modulus and Argument of a Complex Number

If $a + bi$ is a complex number, then

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \text{ (modulus),}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a} \text{ (argument).}$$

57. Product in Polar Representation

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \cdot z_2 &= r_1(\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1) \cdot r_2(\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2) \\ &= r_1 r_2 [\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)] \end{aligned}$$

58. Conjugate Numbers in Polar Representation

$$\overline{r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)} = r[\cos(-\varphi) + i \sin(-\varphi)]$$

59. Inverse of a Complex Number in Polar Representation

$$\frac{1}{r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)} = \frac{1}{r} [\cos(-\varphi) + i \sin(-\varphi)]$$

60. Quotient in Polar Representation

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1(\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1)}{r_2(\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2)} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]$$

61. Power of a Complex Number

$$z^n = [r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)]^n = r^n [\cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi)]$$

62. Formula “De Moivre”

$$(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)^n = \cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi)$$

63. Nth Root of a Complex Number

$$\sqrt[n]{z} = \sqrt[n]{r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)} = \sqrt[n]{r} \left(\cos \frac{\varphi + 2\pi k}{n} + i \sin \frac{\varphi + 2\pi k}{n} \right),$$

where

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

64. Euler’s Formula

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

Chapter 2

Algebra

2.1 Factoring Formulas

Real numbers: a, b, c

Natural number: n

65. $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$

66. $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

67. $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$

68. $a^4 - b^4 = (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2) = (a - b)(a + b)(a^2 + b^2)$

69. $a^5 - b^5 = (a - b)(a^4 + a^3b + a^2b^2 + ab^3 + b^4)$

70. $a^5 + b^5 = (a + b)(a^4 - a^3b + a^2b^2 - ab^3 + b^4)$

71. If n is odd, then
$$a^n + b^n = (a + b)(a^{n-1} - a^{n-2}b + a^{n-3}b^2 - \dots - ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1}).$$

72. If n is even, then
$$a^n - b^n = (a - b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + a^{n-3}b^2 + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1}),$$