

1 Complex numbers

$$\mathbb{C} = \{a + bi : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Cartesian form: $a + bi$

Polar form: $r \operatorname{cis} \theta$

Operations

	Cartesian	Polar
$z_1 \pm z_2$	$(a \pm c)(b \pm d)i$	convert to $a + bi$
$+k \times z$	$ka \pm kbi$	$kr \operatorname{cis} \theta$
$-k \times z$		$kr \operatorname{cis}(\theta \pm \pi)$
$z_1 \cdot z_2$	$ac - bd + (ad + bc)i$	$r_1 r_2 \operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$
$z_1 \div z_2$	$(z_1 \bar{z}_2) \div z_2 ^2$	$\left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right) \operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$

Scalar multiplication in polar form

For $k \in \mathbb{R}^+$:

$$k(r \operatorname{cis} \theta) = kr \operatorname{cis} \theta$$

For $k \in \mathbb{R}^-$:

$$k(r \operatorname{cis} \theta) = kr \operatorname{cis} \begin{cases} \theta - \pi & |0 < \operatorname{Arg}(z) \leq \pi \\ \theta + \pi & |-\pi < \operatorname{Arg}(z) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Conjugate

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z} &= a \mp bi \\ &= r \operatorname{cis}(-\theta) \end{aligned}$$

On CAS: `conjg(a+bi)`

Properties

$$\overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \pm \bar{z}_2$$

$$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2$$

$$\overline{kz} = k\bar{z} \quad | \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z\bar{z} &= (a + bi)(a - bi) \\ &= a^2 + b^2 \\ &= |z|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Modulus

$$|z| = |\vec{Oz}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

Properties

$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2|$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$$

$$|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$$

Multiplicative inverse

$$\begin{aligned} z^{-1} &= \frac{a - bi}{a^2 + b^2} \\ &= \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2} a \\ &= r \operatorname{cis}(-\theta) \end{aligned}$$

Dividing over \mathbb{C}

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= z_1 z_2^{-1} \\ &= \frac{z_1 \bar{z}_2}{|z_2|^2} \\ &= \frac{(a + bi)(c - di)}{c^2 + d^2} \end{aligned}$$

(rationalise denominator)

Polar form

$$\begin{aligned} z &= r \operatorname{cis} \theta \\ &= r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \end{aligned}$$

- $r = |z| = \sqrt{\operatorname{Re}(z)^2 + \operatorname{Im}(z)^2}$
- $\theta = \operatorname{arg}(z)$ On CAS: `arg(a+bi)`
- $\operatorname{Arg}(z) \in (-\pi, \pi)$ (principal argument)
- Convert on CAS:
`compToTrig(a+bi) \iff cExpand{r.cisX}`
- Multiple representations:
 $r \operatorname{cis} \theta = r \operatorname{cis}(\theta + 2n\pi)$ with $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ revolutions
- $\operatorname{cis} \pi = -1, \quad \operatorname{cis} 0 = 1$

de Moivres' theorem

$$(r \operatorname{cis} \theta)^n = r^n \operatorname{cis}(n\theta) \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Complex polynomials

Include \pm for all solutions, incl. imaginary

Sum of squares	$z^2 + a^2 = z^2 - (ai)^2$ $= (z + ai)(z - ai)$
Sum of cubes	$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$
Division	$P(z) = D(z)Q(z) + R(z)$
Remainder theorem	Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$. Remainder of $P(z) \div (z - \alpha)$ is $P(\alpha)$
Factor theorem	$z - \alpha$ is a factor of $P(z) \iff P(\alpha) = 0$ for $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$
Conjugate root theorem	$P(z) = 0$ at $z = a \pm bi \implies$ both z_1 and \bar{z}_1 are solutions

Roots

n th roots of $z = r \text{ cis } \theta$ are:

$$z = r^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{ cis } \left(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$$

- Same modulus for all solutions
- Arguments are separated by $\frac{2\pi}{n}$
- Solutions of $z^n = a$ where $a \in \mathbb{C}$ lie on the circle $x^2 + y^2 = \left(|a|^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^2$ (intervals of $\frac{2\pi}{n}$)

For $0 = az^2 + bz + c$, use quadratic formula:

$$z = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

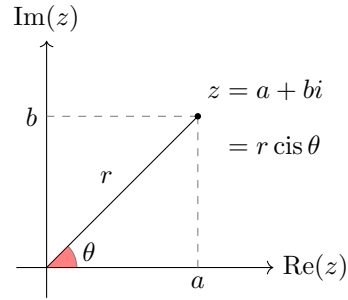
Fundamental theorem of algebra

A polynomial of degree n can be factorised into n linear factors in \mathbb{C} :

$$\implies P(z) = a_n(z - \alpha_1)(z - \alpha_2)(z - \alpha_3) \dots (z - \alpha_n)$$

where $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{C}$

Argand planes



- Multiplication by $i \implies$ CCW rotation of $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- Addition: $z_1 + z_2 \equiv \vec{Oz_1} + \vec{Oz_2}$

Sketching complex graphs

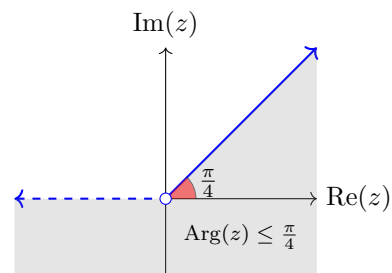
Linear

- $\text{Re}(z) = c$ or $\text{Im}(z) = c$ (perpendicular bisector)
- $\text{Im}(z) = m \text{Re}(z)$
- $|z + a| = |z + b| \implies 2(a - b)x = b^2 - a^2$
Geometric: equidistant from a, b

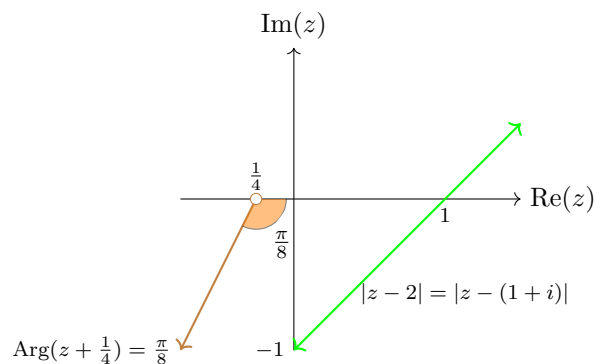
Circles

- $|z - z_1|^2 = c^2|z_2 + 2|^2$
- $|z - (a + bi)| = c \implies (x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = c^2$

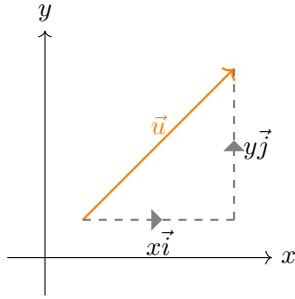
Loci $\text{Arg}(z) < \theta$



Rays $\text{Arg}(z - b) = \theta$



2 Vectors



Column notation

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \iff xi + yj$$

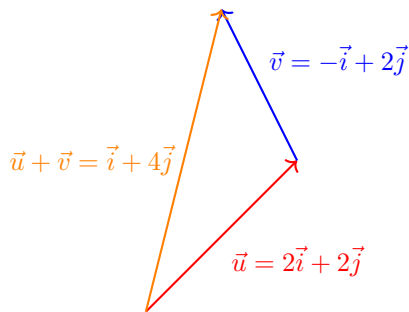
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_2 - x_1 \\ y_2 - y_1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ between } A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$$

Scalar multiplication

$$k \cdot (xi + yj) = kxi + kyj$$

For $k \in \mathbb{R}^-$, direction is reversed

Vector addition



$$(xi + yj) \pm (ai + bj) = (x \pm a)i + (y \pm b)j$$

- Draw each vector head to tail then join lines
- Addition is commutative (parallelogram)
- $u - v = u + (-v) \implies \vec{AB} = b - a$

Magnitude

$$|(xi + yj)| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Parallel vectors

$$u \parallel v \iff u = kv \text{ where } k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

For parallel vectors a and b :

$$a \cdot b = \begin{cases} |a||b| & \text{if same direction} \\ -|a||b| & \text{if opposite directions} \end{cases}$$

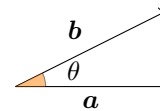
Perpendicular vectors

$$a \perp b \iff a \cdot b = 0 \quad (\text{since } \cos 90 = 0)$$

Unit vector $|\hat{a}| = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a} &= \frac{1}{|a|}a \\ &= a \cdot |a| \end{aligned}$$

Scalar product $a \cdot b$



$$a \cdot b = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2$$

$$= |a||b| \cos \theta$$

($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$) - from cosine rule

On CAS: dotP([a b c], [d e f])

Properties

1. $k(a \cdot b) = (ka) \cdot b = a \cdot (kb)$
2. $a \cdot 0 = 0$
3. $a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$
4. $i \cdot i = j \cdot j = k \cdot k = 1$
5. $a \cdot b = 0 \implies a \perp b$
6. $a \cdot a = |a|^2 = a^2$

Angle between vectors

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{a_1b_1 + a_2b_2}{|a||b|}$$

On CAS: angle([a b c], [a b c])

(Action \rightarrow Vector \rightarrow Angle)

Angle between vector and axis

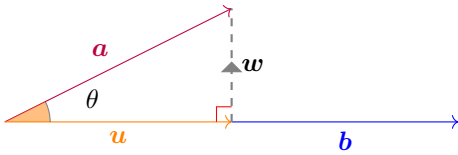
For $\mathbf{a} = a_1\mathbf{i} + a_2\mathbf{j} + a_3\mathbf{k}$ which makes angles α, β, γ with positive side of x, y, z axes:

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a_1}{|\mathbf{a}|}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{a_2}{|\mathbf{a}|}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{a_3}{|\mathbf{a}|}$$

On CAS: `angle([a b c], [1 0 0])`

for angle between $a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k}$ and x -axis

Projections & resolute



$\parallel \mathbf{b}$ (vector projection/resolute)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u} &= \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|^2} \mathbf{b} \\ &= \left(\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|} \right) \left(\frac{\mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|} \right) \\ &= (\mathbf{a} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}}) \hat{\mathbf{b}} \end{aligned}$$

$\perp \mathbf{b}$ (perpendicular projection)

$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{u}$$

$|\mathbf{u}|$ (scalar resolute)

$$\begin{aligned} r_s &= |\mathbf{u}| \\ &= \mathbf{a} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}} \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|} \end{aligned}$$

Rectangular (\parallel, \perp) components

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{b}} \mathbf{b} + \left(\mathbf{a} - \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{b}} \mathbf{b} \right)$$

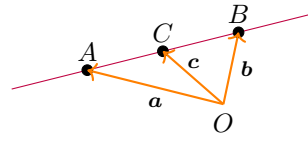
Vector proofs

Concurrent: intersection of ≥ 3 lines



Collinear points

≥ 3 points lie on the same line



e.g. Prove that

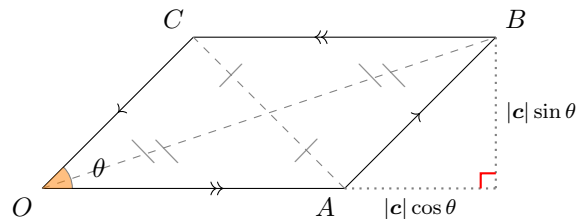
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AC} = m\vec{AB} &\iff \mathbf{c} = (1 - m)\mathbf{a} + m\mathbf{b} \\ &\implies \mathbf{c} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AC} \\ &= \vec{OA} + m\vec{AB} \\ &= \mathbf{a} + m(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \\ &= \mathbf{a} + m\mathbf{b} - m\mathbf{a} \\ &= (1 - m)\mathbf{a} + m\mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

Also, $\implies \vec{OC} = \lambda\vec{OA} + \mu\vec{OB}$

where $\lambda + \mu = 1$

If C lies along \vec{AB} , $\implies 0 < \mu < 1$

Parallelograms



- Diagonals \vec{OB}, \vec{AC} bisect each other
- If diagonals are equal length, it is a rectangle
- $|\vec{OB}|^2 + |\vec{CA}|^2 = |\vec{OA}|^2 + |\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{CB}|^2 + |\vec{OC}|^2$
- Area = $\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a}$

Useful vector properties

- $\mathbf{a} \parallel \mathbf{b} \implies \mathbf{b} = k\mathbf{a}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$
- If \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are parallel with at least one point in common, then they lie on the same straight line
- $\mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{b} \iff \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$
- $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a} = |\mathbf{a}|^2$

Linear dependence

a, b, c are linearly dependent if they are \parallel and:

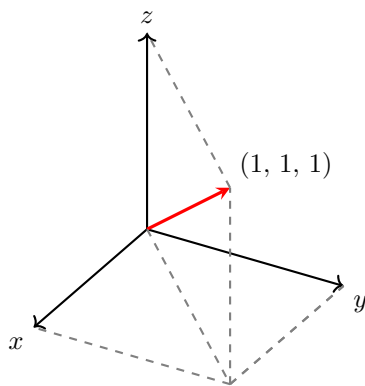
$$0 = ka + lb + mc$$

$$\therefore c = ma + nb \quad (\text{simultaneous})$$

$a, b,$ and c are linearly independent if no vector in the set is expressible as a linear combination of other vectors in set, or if they are parallel.

Three-dimensional vectors

Right-hand rule for axes: z is up or out of page.



Parametric vectors

Parametric equation of line through point (x_0, y_0, z_0) and parallel to $a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k}$ is:

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + a \cdot t \\ y = y_0 + b \cdot t \\ z = z_0 + c \cdot t \end{cases}$$

3 Circular functions

$\sin(bx)$ or $\cos(bx)$: period = $\frac{2\pi}{b}$

$\tan(nx)$: period = $\frac{\pi}{n}$

asymptotes at $x = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2n} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Reciprocal functions

Cosecant

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \mid \sin \theta \neq 0$$

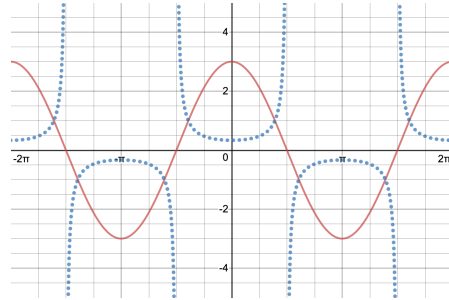
- Domain = $\mathbb{R} \setminus n\pi : n \in \mathbb{Z}$

- Range = $\mathbb{R} \setminus (-1, 1)$

- Turning points at $\theta = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}$

- Asymptotes at $\theta = n\pi \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Secant



$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \mid \cos \theta \neq 0$$

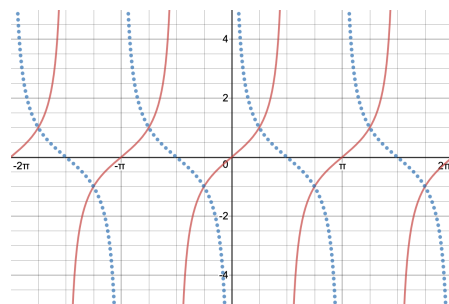
- Domain = $\mathbb{R} \setminus \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} : n \in \mathbb{Z}$

- Range = $\mathbb{R} \setminus (-1, 1)$

- Turning points at $\theta = n\pi \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}$

- Asymptotes at $\theta = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Cotangent



$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \mid \sin \theta \neq 0$$

- Domain = $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{n\pi : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

- Range = \mathbb{R}

- Asymptotes at $\theta = n\pi \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Symmetry properties

$$\sec(\pi \pm x) = -\sec x$$

$$\sec(-x) = \sec x$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}(\pi \pm x) = \mp \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}(-x) = -\operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$\cot(\pi \pm x) = \pm \cot x$$

$$\cot(-x) = -\cot x$$

where $\sin y = x$, $y \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$$\cos^{-1} : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \cos^{-1} x = y$$

where $\cos y = x$, $y \in [0, \pi]$

$$\tan^{-1} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \tan^{-1} x = y$$

where $\tan y = x$, $y \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

Complementary properties

$$\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sec x$$

$$\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \tan x$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cot x$$

Pythagorean identities

$$1 + \cot^2 x = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x, \quad \text{where } \sin x \neq 0$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x, \quad \text{where } \cos x \neq 0$$

Compound angle formulas

$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$$

$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$$

$$\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}$$

Double angle formulas

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

$$= 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

Inverse circular functions

Inverse functions: $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$, $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$

Must be 1:1 to find inverse (reflection in $y = x$).

Domain is restricted to make functions 1:1.

$$\sin^{-1} : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \sin^{-1} x = y$$

4 Differential calculus**Limits**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$$

L^- , L^+ limit from below/above

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ limit of a point

For solving $x \rightarrow \infty$, put all x terms in denominators

e.g.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + 3}{x - 2} = \frac{2 + \frac{3}{x}}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

Limit theorems

1. For constant function $f(x) = k$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = k$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) \pm g(x)) = F \pm G$
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) \times g(x)) = F \times G$
4. $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} c \times f(x) = cF$ where $c = \text{constant}$
5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{F}{G}$, $G \neq 0$
6. $f(x)$ is continuous $\iff L^- = L^+ = f(x) \forall x$

Gradients of secants and tangents

Secant (chord) - line joining two points on curve

Tangent - line that intersects curve at one point

First principles derivative

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta y}{\delta x} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Logarithmic identities

$$\log_b(xy) = \log_b x + \log_b y$$

$$\log_b x^n = n \log_b x$$

$$\log_b y^{x^n} = x^n \log_b y$$

Index identities

$$b^{m+n} = b^m \cdot b^n$$

$$(b^m)^n = b^{m \cdot n}$$

$$(b \cdot c)^n = b^n \cdot c^n$$

$$a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$$

Derivative rules

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$
$\sin ax$	$a \cos ax$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$
$\cos ax$	$-a \sin ax$
$\tan f(x)$	$f^2(x) \sec^2 f(x)$
e^x	e^x
e^{ax}	ae^{ax}
ax^{nx}	$an \cdot e^{nx}$
$\log_e x$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\log_e ax$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\log_e f(x)$	$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$
$\sin(f(x))$	$f'(x) \cdot \cos(f(x))$
$\sin^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\cos^{-1} x$	$\frac{-1}{\text{sqrt}1-x^2}$
$\tan^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Reciprocal derivatives

$$\frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{dx}{dy}$$

Differentiating $x = f(y)$

$$\text{Find } \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$$

$$\implies \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

Second derivative

$$f(x) \longrightarrow f'(x) \longrightarrow f''(x)$$

$$\implies y \longrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \longrightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

Order of polynomial n th derivative decrements each time the derivative is taken

Points of Inflection

Stationary point - i.e. $f'(x) = 0$

Point of inflection - max |gradient| (i.e. $f'' = 0$)

- if $f'(a) = 0$ and $f''(a) > 0$, then point $(a, f(a))$ is a local min (curve is concave up)
- if $f'(a) = 0$ and $f''(a) < 0$, then point $(a, f(a))$ is local max (curve is concave down)
- if $f''(a) = 0$, then point $(a, f(a))$ is a point of inflection
- if also $f'(a) = 0$, then it is a stationary point of inflection

Implicit Differentiation

Used for differentiating circles etc.

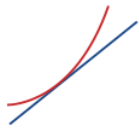
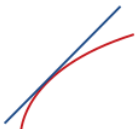
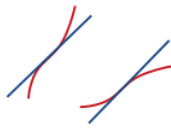
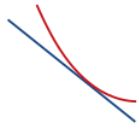

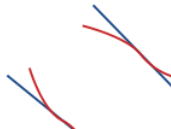
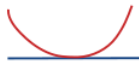
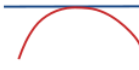

If p and q are expressions in x and y such that $p = q$, for all x and y , then:

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dq}{dx} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{dq}{dy}$$

On CAS:

Action \rightarrow Calculation \rightarrow `impDiff(y^2+ax=5, x, y)`

Returns $y' = \dots$

	$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$	$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$	$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$ and point of inflection
$\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$	 <p>Curve rising and concave up</p>	 <p>Curve rising and concave down</p>	 <p>Point of inflection on rising curve</p>
$\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$	 <p>Curve falling and concave up</p>	 <p>Curve falling and concave down</p>	 <p>Point of inflection on falling curve</p>
$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$	 <p>Local minimum</p>	 <p>Local maximum</p>	 <p>Stationary point of inflection</p>

Integration

Integral laws

$f(x)$	$\int f(x) \cdot dx$
k (constant)	$kx + c$
x^n	$\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}$
ax^{-n}	$a \cdot \log_e x + c$
$\frac{1}{ax+b}$	$\frac{1}{a} \log_e(ax+b) + c$
$(ax+b)^n$	$\frac{1}{a(n+1)}(ax+b)^{n+1} + c$
e^{kx}	$\frac{1}{k}e^{kx} + c$
e^k	$e^k x + c$
$\sin kx$	$-\frac{1}{k} \cos(kx) + c$
$\cos kx$	$\frac{1}{k} \sin(kx) + c$
$\sec^2 kx$	$\frac{1}{k} \tan(kx) + c$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$	$\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c \mid a > 0$
$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$	$\cos^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c \mid a > 0$
$\frac{a}{a^2-x^2}$	$\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$
$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$	$\log_e f(x) + c$
$g'(x) \cdot f'(g(x))$	$f(g(x))$ (chain rule)
$f(x) \cdot g(x)$	$\int [f'(x) \cdot g(x)]dx + \int [g'(x)f(x)]dx$

$$\int f(x) \cdot dx = F(x) + c \quad \text{where } F'(x) = f(x)$$

Note $\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$ is constant $\forall x \in (-a, a)$

Definite integrals

$$\int_a^b f(x) \cdot dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

- Signed area enclosed by
 $y = f(x)$, $y = 0$, $x = a$, $x = b$.
- *Integrand* is f .

Properties

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\int_a^b k \cdot f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) \pm g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

Integration by substitution

$$\int f(u) \frac{du}{dx} \cdot dx = \int f(u) \cdot du$$

Note $f(u)$ must be 1:1 \implies one x for each y

e.g. for $y = \int (2x + 1)\sqrt{x + 4} \cdot dx$

let $u = x + 4$

$$\implies \frac{du}{dx} = 1$$

$$\implies x = u - 4$$

then $y = \int (2(u - 4) + 1)u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot du$

(solve as normal integral)

Definite integrals by substitution

For $\int_a^b f(x) \frac{du}{dx} \cdot dx$, evaluate new a and b for $f(u) \cdot du$.

Trigonometric integration

$$\sin^m x \cos^n x \cdot dx$$

m is odd: $m = 2k + 1$ where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\implies \sin^{2k+1} x = (\sin^2 x)^k \sin x = (1 - \cos^2 x)^k \sin x$$

Substitute $u = \cos x$

n is odd: $n = 2k + 1$ where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\implies \cos^{2k+1} x = (\cos^2 x)^k \cos x = (1 - \sin^2 x)^k \cos x$$

Substitute $u = \sin x$

m and n are even: use identities...

- $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$

- $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$

- $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$

Partial fractions

On CAS:

Action \rightarrow Transformation \rightarrow expand/combine

Interactive \rightarrow Transformation \rightarrow Expand \rightarrow Partial

Graphing integrals on CAS

In main: Interactive \rightarrow Calculation \rightarrow \int (\rightarrow Definite)

Restrictions: Define $f(x)=..$ then $f(x)|_{x>..}$

Applications of antidifferentiation

- x -intercepts of $y = f(x)$ identify x -coordinates of stationary points on $y = F(x)$
- nature of stationary points is determined by sign of $y = f(x)$ on either side of its x -intercepts
- if $f(x)$ is a polynomial of degree n , then $F(x)$ has degree $n + 1$

To find stationary points of a function, substitute x value of given point into derivative. Solve for $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$.

Integrate to find original function.

Solids of revolution

Approximate as sum of infinitesimally-thick cylinders

Rotation about x -axis

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{x=a}^{x=b} \pi y^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

Rotation about y -axis

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{y=a}^{y=b} \pi x^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_a^b (f(y))^2 dy \end{aligned}$$

Regions not bound by $y = 0$

$$V = \pi \int_a^b f(x)^2 - g(x)^2 dx$$

where $f(x) > g(x)$

Length of a curve

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx \quad (\text{Cartesian})$$

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt \quad (\text{parametric})$$

On CAS:

Evaluate formula,

or Interactive \rightarrow Calculation \rightarrow Line \rightarrow arcLen

Rates**Gradient at a point on parametric curve**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \div \frac{dx}{dt} \mid \frac{dx}{dt} \neq 0$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} = \frac{d(y')}{dx} = \frac{dy'}{dt} \div \frac{dx}{dt} \mid y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Rational functions

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \quad \text{where } P, Q \text{ are polynomial functions}$$

Addition of ordinates

- when two graphs have the same ordinate, y -coordinate is double the ordinate
- when two graphs have opposite ordinates, y -coordinate is 0 i.e. (x -intercept)

- when one of the ordinates is 0, the resulting ordinate is equal to the other ordinate

Fundamental theorem of calculus

If f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

where $F = \int f dx$

Differential equations

Order - highest power inside derivative

Degree - highest power of highest derivative

e.g. $\left(\frac{dy^2}{dx^2} x\right)^3$ order 2, degree 3

Verifying solutions

Start with $y = \dots$, and differentiate. Substitute into original equation.

Function of the dependent variable

If $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(y)$, then $\frac{dx}{dy} = 1 \div \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{g(y)}$. Integrate both sides to solve equation. Only add c on one side. Express e^c as A .

Mixing problems

$$\left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)_{\Sigma} = \left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)_{\text{in}} - \left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)_{\text{out}}$$

Separation of variables

If $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y)$, then:

$$\int f(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{g(y)} dy$$

Euler's method for solving DEs

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \approx f'(x) \quad \text{for small } h$$

$$\implies f(x+h) \approx f(x) + hf'(x)$$