Learning Mantras

LEARNING MANTRAS

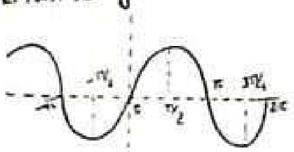
Maths Formulas Book

LearningMantrasOfficial LearningMantras

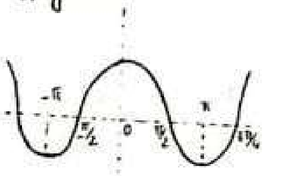
Trigonometry

Graphs:

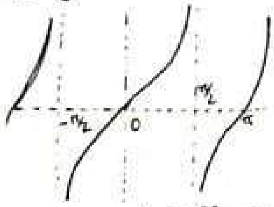
- $\sin x = y$



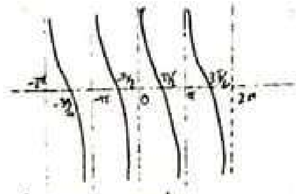
- $y = \cos x$



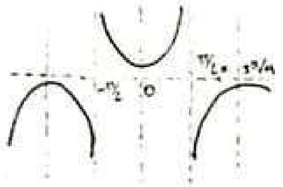
- $y = \tan x$



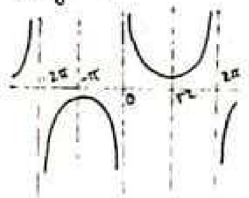
- $y = \cot x$



- $y = \sec x$



- $y = \operatorname{cosec} x$



Sum and Difference of two angles:

- $\sin(A+B) = \sin A\cos B + \cos A\sin B$
- $\sin(A-B) = \sin A\cos B - \cos A\sin B$
- $\cos(A+B) = \cos A\cos B - \sin A\sin B$
- $\cos(A-B) = \cos A\cos B + \sin A\sin B$
- $\tan(A\pm B) = \dfrac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A\tan B}$
- $\cot(A\pm B) = \dfrac{\cot A\cot B \mp 1}{\cot A + \cot B}$

Imp Results

- $\sin(A+B)\sin(A-B) = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \cos^2 B - \sin^2 A$
- $\cos(A+B)\cos(A-B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B = \cos^2 B - \sin^2 A$
- $\sin(A+B+C) = \sin A\cos B\cos C + \cos A\sin B\cos C - \sin A\sin B\sin C + \cos A\cos B\sin C$
- $\cos(A+B+C) = \cos A\cos B\cos C - \cos A\sin B\sin C - \sin A\cos B\sin C - \sin A\sin B\cos C$
- $\tan(A+B+C) = \dfrac{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C - \tan A\tan B\tan C}{1 - \tan A\tan B - \tan B\tan C - \tan C\tan A}$

Range of $f(\theta) = a\sin\theta + b\cos\theta$

$$-\sqrt{a^2+b^2} \le a\sin\theta + b\cos\theta \le \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$$

Product into sum and difference

- $2\sin A\sin B = \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)$
- $2\sin A\sin B = \sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B)$
- $2\cos A\sin B = \sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B)$
- $2\cos A\cos B = \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)$
- $2\sin A\sin B = \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$

Sum of difference into product.

- $\sin C + \sin D = 2\sin\left(\frac{C+D}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{C-D}{2}\right)$
- $\sin C - \sin D = 2\sin\left(\frac{C-D}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{C+D}{2}\right)$
- $\cos C + \cos D = 2\cos\left(\frac{C+D}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{C-D}{2}\right)$
- $\cos C - \cos D = 2\sin\left(\frac{C+D}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{D-C}{2}\right)$

Multiple angles

- $\sin 2A = 2\sin A\cos A = \dfrac{2\tan A}{1+\tan^2 A}$
- $\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A = 2\cos^2 A - 1 = \dfrac{1-\tan^2 A}{1+\tan^2 A}$
- $\tan 2A = \dfrac{2\tan A}{1-\tan^2 A}$
- $\sin 3A = 3\sin A - 4\sin^3 A$
- $\cos 3A = 4\cos^3 A - 3\cos A$
- $\tan 3A = \dfrac{3\tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3\tan^2 A}$
- $\tan^2 A = \dfrac{1-\cos 2A}{1+\cos 2A}$
- $\cot 3A = \dfrac{\cot^3 A - 3\cot A}{3\cot^2 A - 1}$

Special Trios:

- $\cos A\cos(60-A)\cos(60+A) = \dfrac{\cos 3A}{4}$
- $\sin A\sin(60-A)\sin(60+A) = \dfrac{\sin 3A}{4}$
- $\tan A\tan(60-A)\tan(60+A) = \tan 3A$

AP of Angles:

- $\sin\alpha + \sin(\alpha+\beta) + \dots + \sin[\alpha+(n-1)\beta] = \dfrac{\sin\frac{n\beta}{2}}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}}\left[\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{(n-1)\beta}{2}\right)\right]$
- $\cos\alpha + \cos(\alpha+\beta) + \cos[\alpha+2\beta] + \dots + \cos[\alpha+(n-1)\beta] = \dfrac{\sin\frac{n\beta}{2}}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}}\cos\left[\alpha + \frac{(n-1)\beta}{2}\right]$

Conditional Identities $(A+B+C = \pi)$

- $\tan A + \tan B + \tan B = \tan A\tan B\tan C$
- $\tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2} + \tan\frac{B}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2} + \tan\frac{C}{2}\tan\frac{A}{2} = 1$
- $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4\sin A\sin B\sin C$
- $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}$
- $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}$

GP of Angles

$$\cos A\cos 2A\cos 2^2A\cos 2^3A \dots \cos 2^{n-1}A = \frac{\sin 2^n A}{2^n\sin A}$$

$A+B+C = \frac{\pi}{2}$

- $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 1 - 2\sin A\sin B\sin C$
- $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 2 + 2\sin A\sin B\sin C$

Inequalities: (ΔABC)

- $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C \ge 3\sqrt{3}$ [All acute]
- $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C \le \frac{3}{2}$
- $\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2} \le \frac{1}{8}$
- $\sec A + \sec B + \sec C \ge 6$ [Acute]
- $\operatorname{cosec}\frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{cosec}\frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{cosec}\frac{C}{2} \ge 6$ E:

In ΔABC

- $\cos^2\frac{A}{2} + \cos^2\frac{B}{2} - \cos^2\frac{C}{2} = 2\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}$
- $\cos^2\frac{A}{2} + \cos^2\frac{B}{2} + \cos^2\frac{C}{2} = 2 + 2\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}$
- $\sin\frac{A}{2} + \sin\frac{B}{2} + \sin\frac{C}{2} \le \frac{3}{2}$
- $\tan^2\frac{A}{2} + \tan^2\frac{B}{2} + \tan^2\frac{C}{2} \ge 1$

- $\tan 3A - \tan 2A - \tan A = \tan 3A\tan 2A\tan A$

Progression & Series

- Arithmetic Progression – $a, a+d, a+2d, \ldots\ldots, a+(n-1)d$
- nth term (General term): $t_n = a+(n-1)d$, $t_n = l-(n-1)d$
- 3 terms in AP consideration – $a-d, a, a+d$
- 4 terms in A.P. – $a-3d, a-d, a+d, a+3d$
- If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots\ldots, a_{n-2}, a_{n-1}, a_n$ are in A.P. , $a_1+a_n = a_2+a_{n-1} = a_3+a_{n-2} = \ldots\ldots = a_r + a_{n-r+1}$
- Sum of n terms in an AP: $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a+(n-1)d] = \frac{n}{2}[a+l]$
- If $S_n = an^2+bn+c$, $t_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$
- Arithmetic mean: $AM(x_1,x_2) = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}$, $AM(x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n) = \frac{x_1+x_2+x_3+\ldots+x_n}{n}$
- $A_1 + A_2 + \ldots + A_n = n\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$

- Geometric Progression – $a, ar, ar^2, \ldots, a^{n-1}$
- nth term (General term): $t_n = ar^{n-1}$
- Sum of n terms: $S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}\ [1>r] = \frac{a(r^n-1)}{r-1}\ [r>1]$
- If $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ldots$ are in GP, $\log x_1, \log x_2 \ldots$ are in AP
- 3 terms in GP: $\frac{a}{r}, a, ar$
- 4 terms in GP: $\frac{a}{r^3}, \frac{a}{r}, ar, ar^3$
- Sum of Infinite GP: $S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}\ [|r|<1]$
- Geometric means: $GM(x_1,x_2) = (x_1x_2)^{1/2}$, $GM(x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n) = (x_1x_2x_3\ldots x_n)^{1/n}$
- $G_1G_2G_3\ldots G_n = (\sqrt{ab})^n$

- Harmonic progression: $a_1, a_2, a_3 \ldots$ are in H.P. if $\frac{1}{a_1}, \frac{1}{a_2}, \frac{1}{a_3}, \ldots$ are in AP.
- nth term (General term): $t_n = \frac{1}{t_n \text{ of AP}}$
- Harmonic Mean: $HM(x_1,x_2) = \frac{2x_1x_2}{x_1+x_2}$, $HM(x_1, x_2 \ldots x_n) = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1}+\frac{1}{x_2}+\ldots+\frac{1}{x_n}}$

- Inequalities: $A \geq G \geq H$
- $G^2 = AH$

- Special series: $\sum n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$, $\sum n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$, $\sum n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$

- Arithmetico Geometric Progression (AGP): $S = a + (a+d)r + (a+2d)r^2 + \ldots$

$$
\begin{aligned}
S &= a + (a+d)r + (a+2d)r^2 + \ldots \\
rS &= \quad ar + (a+d)r^2 + \ldots \\
\hline
S(1-r) &= a + d(r + r^2 + \ldots)
\end{aligned}
$$

- Difference Series:

$$
\begin{aligned}
S &= 1+2+4+7+11+16+\ldots + t_n \\
S &= \quad 1+2+4+7+11+\ldots + t_n \\
\hline
0 &= 1 + (1+2+3+\ldots) - t_n
\end{aligned}
$$

- $\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{1}{r(r+1)(r+2)(r+3)} = \sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{(r+3)-r}{r(r+1)(r+2)(r+3)}\right]$
- $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r(r+1)(r+2)(r+3) = \sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{1}{5}\left((r+4)-(r-1)\right)\left(r(r+1)(r+2)(r+3)\right)$

Weighted mean:

- $\frac{a_1^m + a_2^m + \ldots + a_n^m}{n} > \left(\frac{a_1+a_2+a_3+\ldots+a_n}{n}\right)^m$ If $m<0$ or $m>1$
- $\frac{a_1^m + a_2^m + \ldots + a_n^m}{n} < \left(\frac{a_1+a_2+\ldots+a_n}{n}\right)^m$ If $0<m<1$

Permutation & Combination

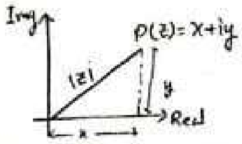
- Let p be a given prime and n, any positive integer. Then the maximum power of p present in $n!$ is
  $\left[\frac{n}{p}\right]+\left[\frac{n}{p^2}\right]+\left[\frac{n}{p^3}\right]+\cdots\cdots$ Where $[\cdot]\to$ Greatest Integer function
- ${}^nC_r \times r! = {}^nP_r$
- Number of permutations of n different things taken r at a time $\to {}^nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$
- Number of permutations of n different things taken all at a time $\to n!$
- Number of permutation of n things [p are alike, q are alike, r are alike] $\longrightarrow \frac{n!}{p!\,q!\,r!}$
- Number of combinations (selections) of n different things taking r at a time $\longrightarrow {}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$
- ${}^nC_r = {}^nC_{n-r}$, ${}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r-1} = {}^{n+1}C_r$, $r\cdot{}^nC_r = n\,{}^{n-1}C_{r-1}$, $\frac{{}^nC_r}{r+1} = \frac{{}^{n+1}C_{r+1}}{n+1}$, $\frac{{}^nC_r}{{}^nC_{r-1}} = \frac{n-r+1}{r}$
- When n is even, max value of ${}^nC_r \longrightarrow {}^nC_{n/2}$
  When n is odd, max value of ${}^nC_r \longrightarrow {}^nC_{\frac{n-1}{2}}$ or ${}^nC_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$
- No of ways of arranging n different things in circular manner $\to (n-1)!$
- When ACW / CW doesn't matter (e.g. necklace, garland), circular arrangement $\longrightarrow \frac{(n-1)!}{2}$
- Total no of combination of n things taken 1 or more at a time $\longrightarrow {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_3 + \cdots\cdots + {}^nC_n = 2^n - 1$
- Total no of selections of n things, [p similar, q similar, r alike] $\to$ (including 0) $\to (p+1)(q+1)(r+1)$
- If $N = p_1^a \times p_2^b \times p_3^c \times \cdots$ where $a, b, c, \ldots$ are ~~...~~ non-negative integers, $p_1, p_2, p_3 \ldots$ are prime no.
  Then $\to$ Total No of Divisors $= (a+1)(b+1)(c+1)\cdots\cdots$
  - Sum of all divisors $= \left(\frac{p_1^{a+1}-1}{p_1-1}\right)\times\left(\frac{p_2^{b+1}-1}{p_2-1}\right)\times\left(\frac{p_3^{c+1}-1}{p_3-1}\right)\cdots\cdots$
  - All the divisors excluding 1 and N are called proper divisors
  - No of ways of writing N as a product of two natural nos $\to \begin{cases}\left[\frac{1}{2}(a+1)(b+1)(c+1)\cdots\right] & \text{if } N \text{ isn't a perfect square}\\ \left[\frac{1}{2}(a+1)(b+1)(c+1)\cdots+1\right] & \text{if } N \text{ is a perfect square}\end{cases}$
  - N is a perfect square if $a, b, c \ldots$ all are even
  - N is a perfect cube if $a, b, c \ldots$ all are multiples of 3.
  - $N = 2^a \times 3^b \times 5^c \times \cdots$
    - If N is even, $a \geq 1$, $b, c, \ldots\ldots \geq 0$
    - If N is odd, $a = 0$, $b, c, d \ldots \geq 0$
- No of Non negative integral sol^n of the eq^n $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_r = n$ is $\to {}^{n+r-1}C_{r-1}$
- No of positive integral sol^n of the eq^n $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \cdots\cdots + x_r = n$ is $\to {}^{n-1}C_{r-1}$
- Sum of all n-digit numbers formed using n digits $= (n-1)!\,(\text{Sum of all } n \text{ digits}) \times (\underbrace{111\ldots\ldots1}_{n\ \text{times}})$
- No of diagonals of n sided polygon $\to {}^nC_2 - n = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$
- No of squares in two system of perpendicular parallel lines (When 1st set contains m lines and 2nd set contains n lines) is equal to $\longrightarrow \sum_{r=1}^{m-1}(m-r)(n-r)$; $(m<n)$
- Dearrangements : No of ways so that no letter goes to the correct address.

$$D_n = n!\left[1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} \cdots\cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!}\right]$$

Complex Number

- $z = x + iy$, $x, y \in R$ and $i = \sqrt{-1}$ ▪ $Re(z) = x$, $Im(z) = y$ ▪ $\sqrt{-a} = i\sqrt{a}$
- The property $\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$ is valid only if at least one of a and b is non negative, if a and b are both negative, then $\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} = -\sqrt{|a||b|}$
- $a+ib > c+id$ is meaningful only if $b = d = 0$ ● If $a+ib = c+id$, $a = c$, $b = d$
- In real no system, $a^2+b^2 = 0$, $a = b = 0$. But $z_1^2 + z_2^2 = 0$ does NOT mean $z_1 = z_2 = 0$.
- $i = \sqrt{-1}$, $i^2 = -1$, $i^3 = -i$, $i^4 = 1$; $i^{4n+1} = i$, $i^{4n+2} = -1$, $i^{4n+3} = -i$, $i^{4n} = 1$
- Square Root of a Complex No: $\sqrt{a+ib} = x+iy \Rightarrow a = x^2 - y^2$; $2xy = b$ solve.
  Sign of b decides whether x and y are of same sign or opposite sign.

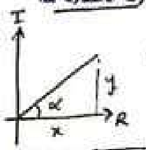
Modulus of CN: $|z| = r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$



Amplitude of CN:
Argument / amplitude of CN, $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{Im(z)}{Re(z)}\right)$
↑ From the real axis. $arg(z) \in [-\pi, \pi]$

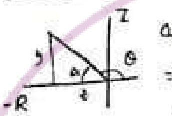
Principle Argument

▪ Quad I / $(x>0, y>0)$



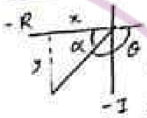
$arg(z) = \alpha = \tan^{-1}\left|\frac{y}{x}\right|$

▪ Qud II / $(x<0, y>0)$



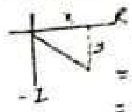
$arg(z) = \theta = \pi - \alpha = \pi - \tan^{-1}\left|\frac{y}{x}\right|$

▪ Qud III / $(x<0, y<0)$



$arg(z) = \theta = \alpha - \pi = \tan^{-1}\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| - \pi$

▪ Qud IV /

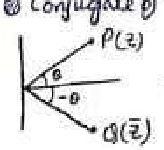


$arg(z) = \theta = -\alpha = -\tan^{-1}\left|\frac{y}{x}\right|$

Polar form
- $z = x+iy = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$

Euler's form $z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) = re^{i\theta}$
$\therefore e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$

- Conjugate of a CN:



$z = x+iy$
$\bar{z} = x - iy$

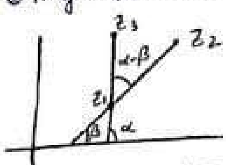
$z + \bar{z} = 2\,Re(z)$
$z - \bar{z} = 2\,Im(z)$

Properties of Conjugates
- # $\overline{(\bar{z})} = z$ # if $z = \bar{z}$, z is purely real # $\overline{z_1 z_2} = \bar{z_1}\cdot\bar{z_2}$
- # $z + \bar{z} = 0$, z is purely imaginary # $\overline{z^n} = (\bar{z})^n$ # $\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z_1}}{\bar{z_2}}$
- # $z\cdot\bar{z} = z^2$ # $\overline{z_1+z_2} = \bar{z_1} + \bar{z_2}$

Properties of modulus
- # $|z| = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0 = Im(z) = Re(z)$
- # $|z| = |\bar{z}| = |-z| = |-\bar{z}|$
- # $-|z| \le Re|z| \le |z|$
- # $-|z| \le Im|z| \le |z|$
- # $z\cdot\bar{z} = |z|^2$ # $|z^n| = |z|^n$
- # $|z_1 z_2 \cdots z_n| = |z_1||z_2|\cdots|z_n|$
- # $\left|\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$
- # $|z_1+z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2Re(z_1\bar{z_2})$
- # $|z_1-z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - 2Re(z_1\bar{z_2})$
- # $|z_1+z_2|^2 + |z_1-z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)$
- # $|z_1 - z_2| \rightarrow$ dist b/w z_1 & z_2
- # $|z_1+z_2| \le |z_1| + |z_2|$
- # $|z_1+z_2+\cdots+z_n| \le |z_1| + |z_2| + \cdots + |z_n|$
- # $|z_1+z_2| \ge ||z_1| - |z_2||$

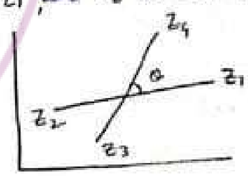
Properties of Arguments
- # $arg(z_1 z_2) = arg(z_1) + arg(z_2)$
- # $arg(z_1 z_2 \cdots z_n) = arg(z_1) + \cdots + arg(z_n)$
- # $arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = arg(z_1) - arg(z_2)$
- # $arg(\bar{z}) = -arg(z)$
- # $arg(z^n) = n\,arg(z)$
- # $arg\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = -arg(z)$
- # If z is purely imaginary, $arg(z) = \pm\frac{\pi}{2}$
- # If z is purely real, $arg(z) = 0/\pi$

- Angle b/w 2 lines



$\alpha - \beta = arg\left(\frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}\right)$

- Angle b/w line joining z_1, z_2 & z_3, z_4



$\theta = arg\left(\frac{z_4 - z_3}{z_1 - z_2}\right)$

- If z_1, z_2 and z_3 are vertices of an equilateral triangle. Then
$$\frac{1}{z_1 - z_2} + \frac{1}{z_2 - z_3} + \frac{1}{z_3 - z_1} = 0$$
- i.e.
$$z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 = z_1 z_2 + z_2 z_3 + z_3 z_1$$

- Square Root of $z = a+ib$ are
$$\begin{cases} \pm\left(\sqrt{\frac{|z|+a}{2}} + i\sqrt{\frac{|z|-a}{2}}\right), & \text{for } b>0 \\ \pm\left(\sqrt{\frac{|z|+a}{2}} - i\sqrt{\frac{|z|-a}{2}}\right), & \text{for } b<0 \end{cases}$$

- If z_1, z_2, z_3 are vertices of an isosceles right angled triangle, w/ right angle at z_3, Then $(z_1 - z_2)^2 = 2(z_1 - z_3)(z_3 - z_2)$

De Moivre's Theorem

$$(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = (re^{i\theta})^n = r^n(e^{in\theta}) = (\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta))$$

- $(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)^n = \cos n\theta - i\sin n\theta$
- $\frac{1}{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta} = (\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)^{-1} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta$
- $(\sin\theta \pm i\cos\theta)^n \neq \sin n\theta \pm i\cos\theta$
- $(\cos\theta_1 - i\sin\theta_2)^n \neq \cos n\theta_1 - i\sin n\theta_2$
- $(\sin\theta + i\cos\theta)^n = [\cos(\pi/2 - \theta) + i\sin(\pi/2 - \theta)]^n = [\cos n(\pi/2 - \theta) + i\sin n(\pi/2 - \theta)]$

Cube Roots of Unity

$z = 1^{1/3} = 1, \omega, \omega^2$ where $\omega = -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\omega^2 = -\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\omega = e^{i2\pi/3}$, $\omega^2 = e^{-i2\pi/3}$

- Sum of roots is 0; $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$
- Product of roots = 1; $1 \cdot \omega \cdot \omega^2 = 1$
- $\omega = \frac{1}{\omega^2}$, $\omega^2 = \frac{1}{\omega}$
- $\omega = \overline{\omega^2}$, $\omega^2 = \overline{\omega}$
- $\omega^{3n+1} = \omega$, $\omega^{3n+2} = \omega^2$, $\omega^{3n} = 1$
- $1 + \omega^n + \omega^{2n} = \begin{cases} 3, & n \text{ is a multiple of } 3 \\ 0, & n \text{ is not a multiple of } 3 \end{cases}$
- Cube roots of unity represent the vertices of an equilateral triangle on Argand Plane

Section formula

Internally, $z_3 = \frac{mz_2 + nz_1}{m+n}$ Externally, $z_3 = \frac{mz_2 - nz_1}{m-n}$

- Centroid of Δ formed by z_1, z_2 and $z_3 \rightarrow \frac{z_1 + z_2 + z_3}{3}$
- If circumcentre of ~~a~~ Δ is origin, then orthocentre $\rightarrow z_1 + z_2 + z_3$

nth root of unity

- Sum of all nth roots of unity = 0
- Product of all roots $= 1 \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha^2 \cdot \alpha^3 \cdots \alpha^{n-1} = \begin{cases} 1, & n \text{ is odd} \\ -1, & n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$

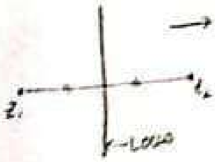
$$z = 1^{1/n} \Rightarrow z = (\cos 2k\pi + i\sin 2k\pi)^n = \left(\cos\frac{2\pi}{n} + i\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}\right)^k$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \cos\frac{2\pi}{n} + i\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}$$

Locus of a CN (z₁ and z₂ are fixed, z is a variable point)

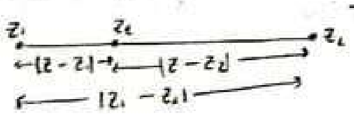
$\rightarrow |z - z_1| = |z - z_2|$

$\rightarrow$ z lies on perpendicular bisector of $z_1 z_2$



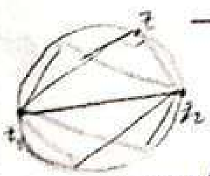
$\rightarrow |z - z_1| + |z - z_2| = |z_1 - z_2|$

$\rightarrow$ z lies on the segment joining z_1 and z_2

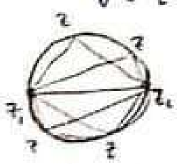


$\rightarrow |z - z_1|^2 + |z - z_2|^2 = |z_1 - z_2|^2$

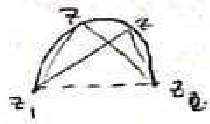
$\rightarrow$ Circle with z_1 and z_2 as diameter extremities.



$\rightarrow \arg\left(\frac{z - z_1}{z - z_2}\right) = \pm \pi/2$



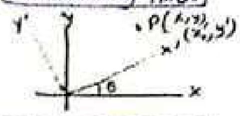
$\rightarrow \arg\left(\frac{z - z_1}{z - z_2}\right) = \pi/2$



$\rightarrow \arg\left(\frac{z - z_1}{z - z_2}\right) = \alpha$ (fixed)

Straight Line

Rotation of Axes



$x = x'\cos\theta - y'\sin\theta$; $x' = x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta$

$y = x'\sin\theta + y'\cos\theta$; $y' = -x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta$

	$x\downarrow$	$y\downarrow$
$x'\rightarrow$	$\cos\theta$	$\sin\theta$
$y'\rightarrow$	$-\sin\theta$	$\cos\theta$

Distance formula

$|d| = \sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2}$

- If A, B, C are collinear, $[\Delta ABC] = 0$
- If A, B, C have rational coordinates, ΔABC isn't equilateral.

Area of triangle

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Stair Method

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\left[(x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1) - (x_2y_1 + x_3y_2 + x_1y_3)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[x_1(y_2-y_3) + x_2(y_3-y_1) + x_3(y_1-y_2)\right]$$

Area of polygon

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_n & y_n \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Points must be taken in cyclic order.

Section formula

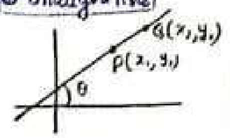
- Internal: $\left(\frac{mx_2+nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2+ny_1}{m+n}\right)$
- External: $\left(\frac{mx_2-nx_1}{m-n}, \frac{my_2-ny_1}{m-n}\right)$

Special points:

- Centroid: $\left(\frac{\Sigma x}{3}, \frac{\Sigma y}{3}\right)$
- Circumcentre: $\left(\frac{x_1\sin 2A + x_2\sin 2B + x_3\sin 2C}{\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C}, \text{similar}\right)$
- Incentre: $\left(\frac{ax_1+bx_2+cx_3}{a+b+c}, \frac{ay_1+by_2+cy_3}{a+b+c}\right)$
- O, G, H of an acute angle triangle are collinear

$O \underset{1}{—} G \underset{2}{—} H$ ($OG : GH = 1 : 2$)

Straight line



Eqn of line $\rightarrow \boxed{y = mx + c}$

$$\boxed{\frac{y-y_1}{y_1-y_2} = \frac{x-x_1}{x_1-x_2}}$$

Angle b/w two lines

$\tan\theta = \pm\frac{m_1-m_2}{1+m_1m_2}$

- If $m_1 = m_2 \rightarrow$ lines are parallel
- If $m_1m_2 = -1 \rightarrow$ lines are perpendicular.

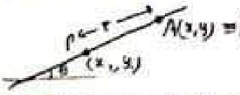
Eqn of line

- Parallel to x axis $\rightarrow y = b$
- Parallel to y axis $\rightarrow x = a$
- Slope Intercept form $\rightarrow y = mx + c$
- Point slope form $\rightarrow y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
- Two point form $\rightarrow \frac{y-y_1}{y_1-y_2} = \frac{x-x_1}{x_1-x_2}$
- Intercept form $\rightarrow \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$
- Normal form $\rightarrow x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha = p$

Conditions $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ & $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$

- Coincident if $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$
- Parallel if $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$
- Intersecting if $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$
- Perpendicular if $a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 = 0$

Parametric form



$A(x,y) = (x_1 + r\cos\theta, y_1 + r\sin\theta)$

$ax + by + c = 0 \rightarrow$

- $\parallel$ to line $\rightarrow ax + by + \lambda = 0$
- $\perp$ to line $\rightarrow bx - ay + \mu = 0$

Dist of a point from a line

$|d| = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$

Dist b/w two parallel lines

$d = \frac{|c_1 - c_2|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$

Concurrency of three lines

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Angle bisector

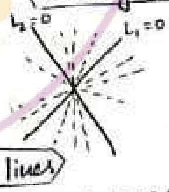
of $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ & $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$

$$\frac{a_1x+b_1y+c_1}{\sqrt{a_1^2+b_1^2}} = + \frac{a_2x+b_2y+c_2}{\sqrt{a_2^2+b_2^2}} \rightarrow (x) \quad / \quad \frac{a_1x+b_1y+c_1}{\sqrt{a_1^2+b_1^2}} = - \frac{a_2x+b_2y+c_2}{\sqrt{a_2^2+b_2^2}} \rightarrow (y)$$

- Make c_1, c_2 +ve. Then (x) contains origin

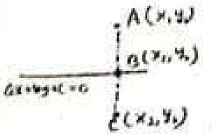
	Acute bisec	Obtuse bisec	
$a_1a_2+b_1b_2>0$	(y)	(x)	Origin is in obtuse
$a_1a_2+b_1b_2<0$	(x)	(y)	Origin is in acute.

Family of St. lines



$L_1 + \lambda L_2 = 0$

For Foot of Perpendicular / Image



B// $\frac{x_2-x_1}{a} = \frac{y_2-y_1}{b} = -\frac{(ax_1+by_1+c)}{a^2+b^2}$

C// $\frac{x_3-x_1}{a} = \frac{y_3-y_1}{b} = -\frac{2(ax_1+by_1+c)}{a^2+b^2}$

Pair of St. lines

$(a_1x + b_1y + c_1)(a_2x + b_2y + c_2) = 0$

Bisector of Angle b/w pair of st. line

$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$

$\rightarrow \frac{x^2-y^2}{a-b} = \frac{xy}{h}$

Angle b/w pair of st. lines

$m_1 + m_2 = -\frac{2h}{b}$; $m_1m_2 = \frac{a}{b}$ $\therefore \tan\theta = \left|\frac{2\sqrt{h^2-ab}}{a+b}\right|$

- $a + b = 0 \rightarrow$ lines are perpendicular
- $h^2 = ab \rightarrow$ lines are $\parallel$ or ~~coind~~ coincident.

General 2nd degree equation

$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$

Pair of st. line if

$\Delta(abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2) = 0$

- Point of intersection $\rightarrow \left(\frac{bg-hf}{h^2-ab}, \frac{af-gh}{h^2-ab}\right)$

- $\Delta = 0$ (Pair of st. line)
- $\Delta \neq 0, a = b, h = 0$ (circle)
- $\Delta \neq 0, h^2 = ab$ (Parabola)
- Ellipse
- $\Delta \neq 0, h^2 > ab$ (Hyperbola)

Circle

Eqⁿ of Circle

$(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2=r^2$

- If centre $(0,0) \to x^2+y^2=r^2$

- From general equation
$x^2+y^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$
  - Centre $(-g,-f)$
  - radius $=\sqrt{g^2+f^2-c}$

- From diameter extremities:
$(x-x_1)(x-x_2)+(y-y_1)(y-y_2)=0$

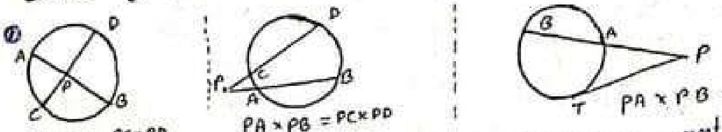
- Intercepts made on axis
$x^2+y^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$
x int $\to 2\sqrt{g^2-c}$
y int $\to 2\sqrt{f^2-c}$

- Equation of circumcircle of Δ formed by $ax+by+c=0$ w/ coordinate axis.
$ab(x^2+y^2)+c(bx+ay)=0$

- Two lines $a_1x+b_1y+c_1=0$; $a_2x+b_2y+c_2=0$ cut the coordinate axes at concyclic points. if $m_1m_2=1 \to a_1a_2=b_1b_2$

Parametric Form $x^2+y^2=r^2 \to (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)$ $[0\le\theta<2\pi]$
$(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2=r^2 \to (h+r\cos\theta, k+r\sin\theta)$

- A line intersects, touches or doesn't intersect the circle if radius is greater than, equal to or less than the length of perpendicular from centre of the circle to the line.



$PA\times PB=PC\times PD$ | $PA\times PB=PC\times PD$ | $PA\times PB=PT^2$

- If two lines $a_1x+b_1y+c=0$ and $a_2x+b_2y+c_2=0$ meet the axes in four distinct ~~points~~ concyclic points, then $a_1a_2=b_1b_2$ and also the eqⁿ of the circle passing thru those concyclic points is.
$(a_1x+b_1y+c_1)(a_2x+b_2y+c_1)-(a_1b_2+a_2b_1)xy=0$

Tangents

$x^2+y^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$
$T \to xx_1+yy_1+g(x+x_1)+f(y+y_1)+c=0$

- For $x^2+y^2=a^2$:
  - Point form $\to xx_1+yy_1-a^2=0$
  - Parametric $\to x\cos\theta+y\sin\theta-a=0$
  - Slope form $\to y=mx\pm a\sqrt{1+m^2}$
- For $x^2+y^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$
$y+f=m(x+g)\pm\sqrt{g^2+f^2-c}\sqrt{1+m^2}$
- From a point outside
$(y-y_1)=m(x-x_1)$
- Length of tangent from a point to a circle
$d=\sqrt{S_1}$
- Pair of tangents (combined eqⁿ)
$SS_1=T^2$

~~Tangents~~

Normals
$(y-y_1)=\dfrac{y_1+f}{x_1+g}(x-x_1)$

- Chord of Contact $\longrightarrow T=0$
- Eqⁿ of chord bisected at $(x_1,y_1) \longrightarrow S_1=T$

Director circle $x^2+y^2=a^2 \xrightarrow{DC} x^2+y^2=2a^2$ $[r_{DC}=\sqrt{2}\cdot r]$

- Angle of Intersection of two circles $\longrightarrow \cos\theta=\left|\dfrac{r_1^2+r_2^2-d^2}{2r_1r_2}\right|$
  - When $\theta=90°$ [orthogonally] $\longrightarrow 2g_1g_2+2f_1f_2=c_1+c_2$

Intersections

- $|x_1x_2|>r_1+r_2$

[2 Direct Tc]
[2 Transverse Tc]
[P divided x_1x_2 externally in ratio $r_1:r_2$]

- $|x_1x_2|=r_1+r_2$

[Total 3 Tc]

- $|r_1-r_2|<|x_1x_2|<|r_1+r_2|$

[Total 2 Common Tc]

- $|x_1x_2|=|r_1-r_2|$

[1 CTc]

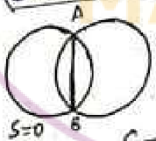
- $|x_1x_2|<|r_1-r_2|$

[No CT]

Length of common tangents

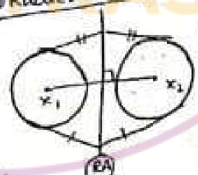
DCT $\to |AB|=\sqrt{d^2-(r_1-r_2)^2}$
TCT $\to |CD|=\sqrt{d^2-(r_1+r_2)^2}$
[$d \to$ dist b/w two centres]

Common Chord



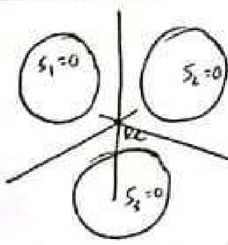
$AB \to S-S'=0$

Radical Axis



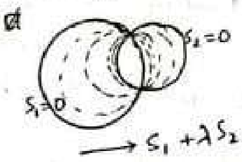
- RA is ⊥ to line joining the centres
- RA bisects common tangents
- Need not pass thru mp of x_1x_2
- If 2 circles cut a third circle orthogonally, RA of those 2 pass thru 3rd one's centre.

Radical Centre

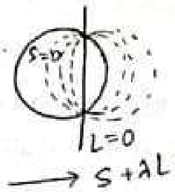


Solve,
$S_1-S_2=0$
$S_2-S_3=0$
$S_3-S_1=0$

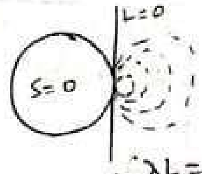
Family of Circles



$\longrightarrow S_1+\lambda S_2=0$

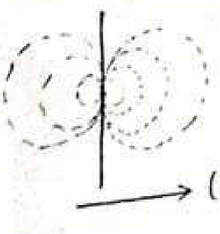


$\longrightarrow S+\lambda L=0$



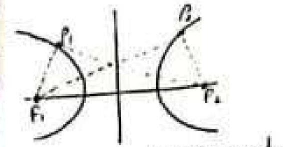
$\longrightarrow S+\lambda L=0$

- Circles touch a line at (x_1,y_1):



$\longrightarrow (x-x_1)^2+(y-y_1)^2+\lambda L=0$

Hyperbola



$P_1F_2 - P_1F_1 = P_2F_1 - P_2F_2 = \text{const.}$

- $LR = \frac{2b^2}{a} = 2e(ae - \frac{a}{e})$

- **Hyperbolas reffered to two ⊥ lines:**

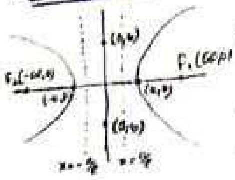
$L_1 : lx + my + n = 0$

$L_2 : mx - ly + p = 0$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{lx+my+n}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}\right)^2}{a^2} - \frac{\left(\frac{mx-ly+p}{\sqrt{m^2+l^2}}\right)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

- Centre is pol of L_1 & L_2
- TA $\to 2a$, CA $\to 2b$
- TA is along $L_2 = 0$

Standard Eqⁿ



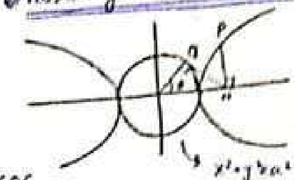
Conjugate Hyperbola

- Hyperbola $\to \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \ (e_1)$
- conjugate Hyperbola $\to \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \ (e_2)$
- $\frac{1}{e_1^2} + \frac{1}{e_2^2} = 1$
- foci of the hyperbola and conj. are concyclic square.

COC

$T = 0$

Auxiliary Circle and Eccentric Angle



$Q(a\cos\theta, a\sin\theta)$

$P(a\sec\theta, b\tan\theta)$

$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$

Pol of tangents from $P(\alpha)$ & $Q(\beta)$

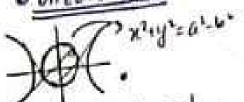
$$\left(a\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)}, b\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)}\right)$$

Eqⁿ of chord joining $P(\alpha)$ and $Q(\beta)$

$$\frac{x}{a}\cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) - \frac{y}{b}\sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)$$

Pair of Tangents: $SS_1 = T^2$

Director Circle



$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 - b^2$

- $a > b$, DC is real
- $a = b$, DC is point circle
- $a < b$, no real circle.

Chord with mp given

$T = S_1$

Eqⁿ of Tangent

- Point form: $\frac{xx_1}{a^2} - \frac{yy_1}{b^2} = 1$
- Parametric form: $\frac{x}{a}\sec\theta - \frac{y}{b}\tan\theta = 1$
- Slope form: $y = mx \pm \sqrt{a^2m^2 - b^2}$
- at (x_1, y_1) to $\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$; $\frac{(x-h)(x_1-h)}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)(y_1-k)}{b^2} = 1$

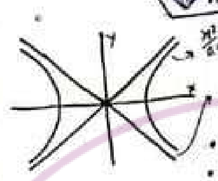
Equation of normal

- point form (x_1, y_1): $\frac{a^2x}{x_1} + \frac{b^2y}{y_1} = a^2 + b^2$
- parametric form: $ax\cos\theta + by\cot\theta = a^2 + b^2$

Properties of Normals

- Normal other than TA never passes through focus.
- Locus of feet of perpendicular drawn from focus upon any tanget of hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ is its aux circle i.e. $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$
- The product of perpendiculars drawn from foci upon any tangent of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ is b^2
- The portion of the tangent b/w the poc and the point where it meets the directrix subtends a right angle at corresponding focus.
- The tangent and normal at any point of ~~contact~~ hyperbola bisect the angle b/w focal radii
- If an ellipse and a hyperbola have same foci, the cut at right angles.
- The foci and the points P & Q in which any tangent meets the tangents at the vertices are concyclic with PQ as diameter.

Asymptotes



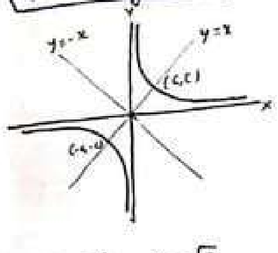
$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

$y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$

Important Points

- If angle b/w asymptotes of hyperbola is 2θ, $e = \sec\theta$
- If angle b/w asymptotes $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left|\frac{2ab}{a^2-b^2}\right|$
- Acute angle b/w asymptotes.
- Hyperbola and its conjugate have same asymptotes.
- Asymptotes pass thru the centre of the hyperbola
- The eqⁿ of pair of asymptotes differ from the eqⁿ of hyperbola ~~just~~ by only a constant.
- Asymptotes are diagonals of rectangle formed by lines drawn through extrimities of ~~the~~ each axis parallel to the other.
- For rectangular hyperbola, Asymptotes are at 90° i.e. $y = \pm x$
- At any point of a Asymptote if a st. line is drawn perpendicular to the transverse axis, the product of the segments of this line, intercepted b/w the point and curve is always equal to the square of the semi conjugate axis.
- Perpendiculars from the foci on either asymptote meet it at the same point as the corresponding directrix and common points of intersection lie on aux circle.
- If the asymptotes of a rectangular hyperbola are $x = \alpha$ and $y = \beta$, then its eqⁿ is $(x-\alpha)(y-\beta) = c^2$

Rectangular Hyperbola



- Parametric form = $(ct, \frac{c}{t})$
- Equation of tangent at 't': $x + yt^2 - 2ct = 0$
- Eqⁿ of Normal at 't': $xt^3 - yt - ct^4 + c = 0$
- Eqⁿ of tangent at (x_1, y_1): $xy_1 + yx_1 = 2c^2$
- Eqⁿ of normal at (x_1, y_1): $xx_1 - yy_1 = x_1^2 - y_1^2$

- $xy = c^2$, $e = \sqrt{2}$
- Asymptotes, $x = 0, y = 0$
- TA: $y = x$, CA: $y = -x$
- Vertex $A(c, c)$, $A'(-c, -c)$
- Foci $(c\sqrt{2}, c\sqrt{2})$ & $(-c\sqrt{2}, -c\sqrt{2})$
- length of LR $= 2\sqrt{2}c$
- Aux circle $\to x^2 + y^2 = 2c^2$
- DC $\to x^2 + y^2 = 0$
- x^2 –

Concyclic points on $xy = c^2$

If a circle and a rectangular hyperbola $xy = c^2$ meets at four points t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, then,

- $t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4 = 1$
- Centre of the mean position of the four points bisects the distance b/w the centres of the two curves

Theory of Equations and Logarithm

Laws of log

- $a^{\log_b x} = x^{\log_b a}$; $a, b > 0 \neq 1,\ x > 0$
- $\log_a x = \dfrac{1}{\log_x a}$
- $\log_a a = 1$, $\log_a 1 = 0$
- $\log_a x = \log_b x \cdot \log_a b = \dfrac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$
- $\log_a (m^n) = n \log_a m$
- $\log_{a^n}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \log_a x$
- $\log_{a^n} x^m = \left|\frac{m}{n}\right| \log_a x$
- for $x > y > 0$

  (i) $\log_a x > \log_a y$, if $a > 1$

  (ii) $\log_a x < \log_a y$, if $0 < a < 1$
- $0 < a < 1$ then

  (i) $\log_a x > p \Rightarrow 0 < x < a^p$

  (ii) $0 < \log_a x < p \Rightarrow a^p < x < 1$
- $a > 1$,

  (i) $\log_a x > p \Rightarrow x > a^p$

  (ii) $0 < \log_a x < p \Rightarrow 0 < x < a^p$

Common Roots

- 1 common → $(D_{wr})^2 =$ Pass . Pass
- 2 common → $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

Relation b/w roots and Co-eff

$a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n = 0$

- $\sum \alpha_1 = -\frac{a_1}{a_0}$ • $\sum \alpha_1 \alpha_2 = \frac{a_2}{a_0}$ .... • $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \dots \alpha_n = (-1)^n \frac{a_n}{a_0}$

Discriminant & Nature of Roots

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

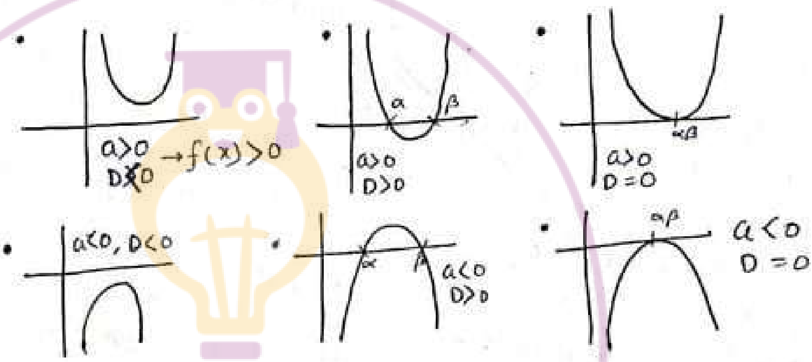
$\boxed{D = b^2 - 4ac}$

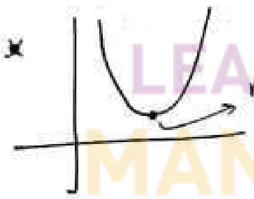
$D > 0 \longrightarrow$ roots are real and distinct.

$D = 0 \longrightarrow$ roots are real and equal

$D < 0 \longrightarrow$ roots are imaginary.

- $f(x) = y = ax^2 + bx + c$





minimum value $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{D}{4a}\right)$

Binomial Theorem

- $(x+a)^n = {}^nC_0 x^n + {}^nC_1 x^{n-1}a + {}^nC_2 x^{n-2}a^2 + \dots\dots + {}^nC_r x^{n-r}a^r + \dots + {}^nC_{n-1} x^1 a^{n-1} + {}^nC_n x^0 a^n$

→ General Term: $T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r x^{n-r}a^r$

- $(x-a)^n = {}^nC_0 x^n - {}^nC_1 x^{n-1}a + {}^nC_2 x^{n-2}a^2 - \dots\dots + (-1)^r\, {}^nC_r x^{n-r}a^r + \dots + (-1)^n\, {}^nC_n x^{n-n}a^n$

→ General Term: $T_{r+1} = (-1)^r\, {}^nC_r x^{n-r}a^r$

- Middle term: (i) $\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)$th term, if n is even. $T_{\frac{n}{2}+1} = {}^nC_{\frac{n}{2}} x^{n/2} a^{n/2}$

(ii) $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$th & $\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)$th term, if n is odd.

- Greatest term $\frac{T_{r+1}}{T_r} \geq 1$ i.e. $\frac{n-r+1}{r}\left|\frac{a}{x}\right| \geq 1$

- $\sum_{r=0}^{n} (-1)^r\, {}^nC_r = 0$
- ${}^nC_1 - 2\,{}^nC_2 + 3\,{}^nC_3 - \dots + n(-1)^{n-1}\,{}^nC_n = 0$
- ${}^nC_1 + 2\,{}^nC_2 + 3\,{}^nC_3 + \dots + n\,{}^nC_n = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$
- $C_0C_r + C_1C_{r+1} + \dots + C_{n-r}C_n = {}^{2n}C_{n-r}$
- ${}^nC_n + {}^{n+1}C_n + \dots + {}^{2n-1}C_n = {}^{2n}C_{n+1}$

- Properties of Binomial Theorem

- ${}^nC_r = \frac{n}{r}\,{}^{n-1}C_{r-1} = \frac{n}{r}\cdot\frac{n-1}{r-1}\cdot{}^{n-2}C_{r-2}$
- ${}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r-1} = {}^{n+1}C_r$
- ${}^nC_r = {}^nC_{n-r}$
- ${}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 + \dots + {}^nC_n = 2^n$
- ${}^nC_0 + {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_4 + \dots = {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_3 + \dots = 2^{n-1}$

- Multinomial Theorem

$$(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_k)^n = \sum_{r_1+r_2+r_3+\dots=n} \frac{n!\, x_1^{r_1} x_2^{r_2} \dots x_k^{r_k}}{r_1!\, r_2! \dots r_k!}$$

- no of terms in $(x+y+z)^n$ is ${}^{n+2}C_2$ or $\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$

Expressions

- $(1+x)^{-1} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-x)^r + \dots \infty$
- $(1-x)^{-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^r + \dots \infty$
- $(1+x)^{-2} = 1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 + \dots + (r+1)(-x)^r + \dots \infty$
- $(1-x)^{-2} = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots + (r+1)x^r + \dots \infty$
- $(1+x)^{-3} = 1 - 3x + 6x^2 - \dots + \frac{(r+1)(r+2)}{2!}(-x)^r + \dots \infty$
- $(1-x)^{-3} = 1 + 3x + 6x^2 + \dots + \frac{(r+1)(r+2)}{2!}(x)^r + \dots \infty$

Determinants

$$\Delta = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow R_1 \\ \leftarrow R_2 \\ \leftarrow R_3 \end{array}$$

[3×3]

a_{mn} — m: row, n: column

• Minor

• Minor of a_{11}, $M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{22}a_{33} - a_{32}a_{23}$

• Minor of a_{22}, $M_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{33} - a_{31}a_{13}$

• Minor of a_{33}, $M_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$

Co-factor

Co-factor of $a_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$

Co-factor of $a_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = M_{11}$

Co-factor of $a_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12} = -M_{12}$

Signs of co-factors

$$\begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{vmatrix}$$

• Expansion of Determinants

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{32}a_{23}) - a_{12}(a_{21}a_{33} - a_{31}a_{23}) + a_{13}(a_{21}a_{32} - a_{22}a_{31})$$

• Properties

$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & c & d \\ 0 & e & f \end{vmatrix} = 0$

Any row/column 0

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

Whenever we interchange any two row (or column) value of it will be multiplied by '-ve'

• $\begin{vmatrix} a+b & c & d \\ e+f & g & h \\ i+j & k & l \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & c & d \\ e & g & h \\ i & k & l \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & c & d \\ f & g & h \\ j & k & l \end{vmatrix}$

• $\begin{vmatrix} ap & bp & cp \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = p\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}$

$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = 0$ Any two rows or column same

• Transform

$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}$ $R_1 = R_1 + pR_2$ $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a+dp & b+ep & c+fp \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}$

$\begin{vmatrix} ap & d & g \\ bp & e & h \\ cp & f & i \end{vmatrix} = p\begin{vmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & i \end{vmatrix}$

• $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$ $\rightarrow a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13} = 0$

or

$a_{11}a_{31} + a_{12}C_{32} + a_{13}C_{33} = 0$

$\rightarrow a_{13}C_{13} + a_{23}C_{23} + a_{33}C_{33} = 0$

• Important Expansion

• $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$

• $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(a+b+c)$

• $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(ab+bc+ca)$

$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix} = -(a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca)$

• System of Evaluate

$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1$

$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2$

$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3$

$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix}$

• Note

• If $[\Delta \neq 0]$

→ Unique Solⁿ,

→ Consistent set of solⁿ

• If $[\Delta = 0]$

→ (a) if any one (or two) of $\Delta_x, \Delta_y, \Delta_z$ is/are Non-zero, Inconsistent System ⇒ No solⁿ

→ (b) $[\Delta_x = \Delta_y = \Delta_z = 0]$ Consistent set of solⁿ ⇒ Infinite no of solⁿ.

$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta}$

$y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta}$

Cramer's Rule $(\Delta \neq 0)$

Trigonometric Equation

- $\sin\theta = 0 \longrightarrow \theta = n\pi,\ n \in Z$
- $\cos\theta = 0 \longrightarrow \theta = (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2},\ n \in Z$
- $\tan\theta = 0 \longrightarrow \theta = n\pi,\ n \in Z$
- $\sin\theta = 0 \longrightarrow \theta = (4n+1)\frac{\pi}{2},\ n \in Z$
- $\sin\theta = -1 \longrightarrow \theta = (4n-1)\frac{\pi}{2},\ n \in Z$
- $\cos\theta = 1 \longrightarrow \theta = 2n\pi,\ n \in Z$
- $\cos\theta = -1 \longrightarrow \theta = (2n+1)\pi,\ n \in Z$
- $\cot\theta = 0 \longrightarrow \theta = (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2},\ n \in Z$

- $\sin\theta = \sin\alpha \longrightarrow n\pi + (-1)^n\alpha,\ n \in Z$

$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = k \longrightarrow \theta = n\pi + (-1)^n(\sin^{-1}k),\ n \in Z,\ k \in [-1, 1]$

- $\cos\theta = \cos\alpha \longrightarrow \theta = 2n\pi \pm \alpha,\ n \in Z$

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = k \longrightarrow \theta = 2n\pi \pm (\cos^{-1}k),\ n \in Z,\ k \in [-1, 1]$

- $\tan\theta = \tan\alpha \longrightarrow \theta = n\pi + \alpha,\ n \in Z$

$\Rightarrow \tan\theta = k \longrightarrow \theta = n\pi + (\tan^{-1}k),\ k \in R$

- $\sin^2\theta = \sin^2\alpha \,/\, \cos^2\theta = \cos^2\alpha$

$\longrightarrow \theta = n\pi \pm \alpha,\ n \in Z$

- $\tan^2\theta = \tan^2\alpha \longrightarrow \theta = n\pi \pm \alpha,\ n \in Z$

- Solution of the equation of the form $a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta = c$

$\rightarrow$ If $|c| > \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$, then no real solution

$\rightarrow$ If $|c| \le \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$, then divide both sides of the equation by $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$, then take $\cos\alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, $\sin\alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, equation will reduce to

$\cos(\theta-\alpha) = \cos\beta$, where $\tan\alpha = b/a$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

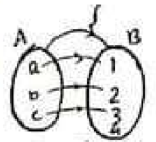
- If we take $\sin\alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, $\cos\alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, then the equation will reduce to $\sin(\theta+\alpha) = \sin\beta$,

$$\sin\beta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

- While solving trigo equation, avoid squaring the equation as far as possible. If squaring is necessary check the solution for extraneous values (similar values following the same pattern.
- Never cancel terms containing unknown terms on the two sides which are in product. It may cause the loss of a genuine solution.
- The answer should not contain such values of angles which make any term undefined or infinite.
- Domain should not change while simplifying the equation. If it changes, necessary corrections must be made.
- check the denominator is not zero at any stage while solving the equation.

- Extreme values of functions — Keep in mind.

Functions



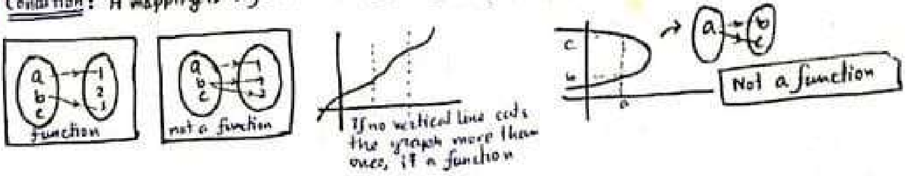
$f: A \to B \equiv ((a,1),(b,2),(c,3))$

Domain of $f: \{a,b,c\}$ – Input

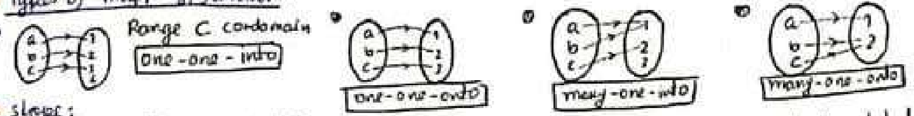
Range of $f: \{1,2,3\}$ → output

Co-domain of $f: \{1,2,3,4\}$ → possible outcome

Condition: A mapping is a function in each ~~each~~ input have one and only one output.

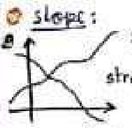


Types of mapping/function:



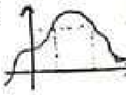
- one-one → Injection
- Onto → Surjection
- one-one-onto → Bijection

Slope:



strictly increasing $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}>0\right)$

strictly decreasing $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}<0\right)$



$\frac{dy}{dx}=0$ (for real x) many-one

If a horizontal line cuts the graph at more than one point, its a many-one or else one-one

Type of function:

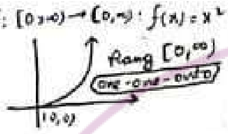
Even function: If $f(-x)=f(x)$ Symmetric about y axis

Odd function: If $f(-x)=-f(x)$ Symmetric about origin.

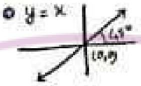
Fundamental graphs:

$f: R \to R : f(x)=x^2$

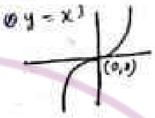
$f: [0,\infty) \to [0,\infty) : f(x)=x^2$



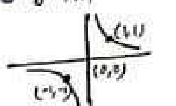
$y=x$



$y=x^3$

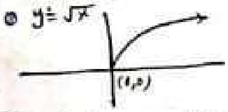


$y=1/x$ / $xy=c^2$

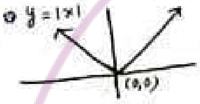


$y=1/x^2$

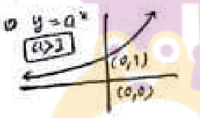
$y=\sqrt{x}$



$y=|x|$

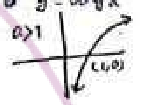


$y=a^x$ (a>1)



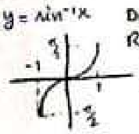
$y=a^x$ (0<a<1)

$y=\log_a x$ a>1

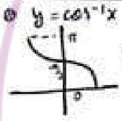


$y=\log_a x$ (0<a<1)

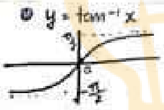
$y=\sin^{-1}x$ Domain $[-1,1]$, R $[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}]$ odd



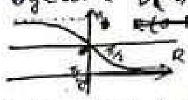
$y=\cos^{-1}x$ D $[-1,1]$, R $[0,\pi]$



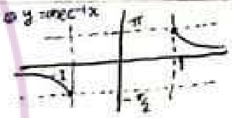
$y=\tan^{-1}x$ D $(-\infty,\infty)$, R $(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2})$



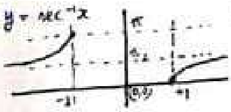
$y=\cot^{-1}x$ D $(-\infty,\infty)$, ~~R (0 Rang~~ R $(0,\pi)$



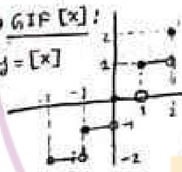
$y=\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x$



$y=\sec^{-1}x$



GIF [x]: $y=[x]$



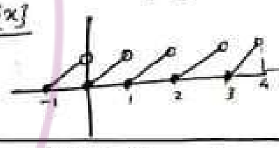
$\boxed{(x-1) < [x] \leq x}$

$[x]+[-x]=\begin{cases}0, & x\in I\\ -1, & x\notin I\end{cases}$

Fractional part of x: {x}

$\{x\}=x-[x]$

$0 \leq \{x\} < 1$



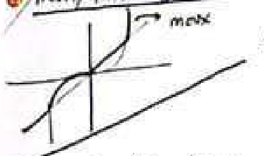
Signum function:

$\operatorname{sgn}(x)=\frac{|x|}{x}=\begin{cases}1, & x>0\\ 0, & x=0\\ -1, & x<0\end{cases}$

Graphical Transformation:

- $y=f(x) \to y=-f(x)$: mirror img about x axis
- $y=f(x) \to y=f(-x)$: mirror img about y axis
- $y=f(x) \to f(x)\pm k$: $+k$ → up / $-k$ → down
- $y=f(x) \to f(x\pm k)$: $-k$ → right / $+k$ → left
- $y=f(x) \to |f(x)| = \begin{cases}f(x), & f(x)\geq 0\\ -f(x), & f(x)<0\end{cases}$
- $f(x) \to y=f(|x|) = \begin{cases}f(x), & x\geq 0\\ f(-x), & x<0\end{cases}$

min/max function:



Inverse function:

$f(x)$ is invertible only if it is one-one-onto / Bijective.

$f^{-1}(f(x))=x$ | $[f'(f(x))]'f'(x)=1$ | $f^{-1}(f(x))'=\frac{1}{f'(x)}$ Put $x=1$, $y=k$ (say)

$\boxed{y^2-xy^3-x^3=0}$ → Implicite function

Periodic Function: If $f(x+T)=f(x)$, $T>0$ → $f(x)$ is called period function with period T.

smallest value of T is called fundamental period of $f(x)$

→ period of $\sin x, \cos x, \operatorname{cosec} x, \sec x \to 2\pi$ | → $\tan x$, $\cot x \to \pi$ | $|\sin x|, |\cos x| \cdots \to \pi$

→ $\sin^n x, \cos^n x, \sec^n x, \operatorname{cosec}^n x \to \begin{cases}2\pi, & n\in \text{odd}\\ \pi, & n\in \text{even}\end{cases}$ | $\tan^n x$, $\cot^n x \to \pi$ | If $f(x)\to T$ ⤳ $f(x)\pm k \to T$ ⤳ $f(x\pm k)\to T$ ⤳ $k f(x) \to T$

→ const functions are periodic but period not defined. | $f(x)\to T_1$, $g(x)\to T_2$ → $f(x)\pm g(x)/\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ / $f(x)\cdot g(x)$ → LCM(T_1, T_2)

→ $f(x-a)=f(x+a) \to T=2a$

→ $f(a-x)=f(a+x) \to f(x)$ is symmetric abt. line $x=a$ ~~period 2|a-b|~~

→ $f(a-x)=f(a+x)$ & $f(b-x)=f(b+x)$ → Periodic abt. $2|a-b|$

→ $f(a-x)=f(a+x) \to 2|a-b|$, $2|a-c|$

$f(b-x)=f(b+x) \to 2|b-c|$

Period of $f(x)=\min\{2|a-b|, 2|b-c|, 2|c-a|\}$

Limits

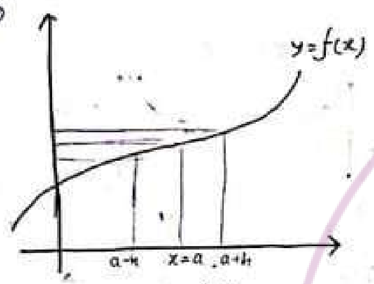
Expansions:

- $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \ldots$
- $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \ldots$
- $\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5$
- $\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \ldots$
- $\log(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \ldots$
- $e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \ldots$
- $a^x = 1 + \frac{x\ln a}{1!} + \frac{(x\ln a)^2}{2!} + \frac{(x\ln a)^3}{3!} + \ldots$
- $\tan^{-1}x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \ldots$
- $\sin^{-1}x = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3}{40}x^5 + \ldots$

Important Results

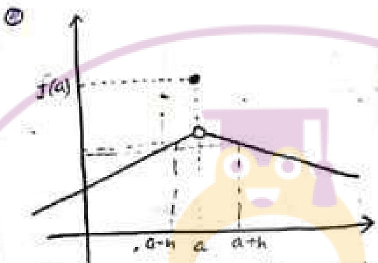
- $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = 1$
- $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin^{-1}x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan^{-1}x}{x} = 1$
- $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$
- $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$
- $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$
- $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x-a} = na^{n-1}$

Continuity

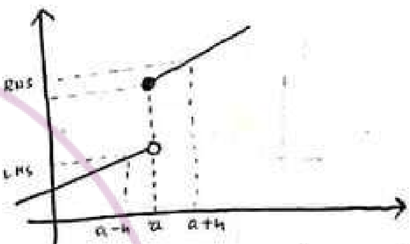


If $\underset{x=a}{LHL} = \underset{x=a}{RHL} = f(a)$

→ $y=f(x)$ is continuous at $x=a$

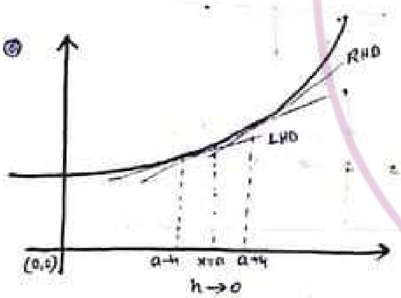


If $LHL = RHL \neq f(a)$, Discontinuous at $x=a$, point discontinuity / Removable discontinuity.



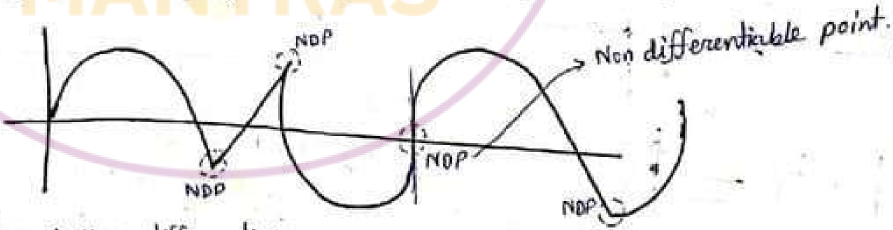
$LHL \neq RHL$, Discontinuous at $x=a$. Jump Discontinuity.

Differentiability



If LHD = RHD at $x=a$, $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x=a$

- Sharp turns lead to non-differentiable points.
- Smooth curves are generally differentiable at all points.
- Tangents must have finite slope to make function differentiable.



RHD at $x=a$

$$\boxed{Rf'(a) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}}$$

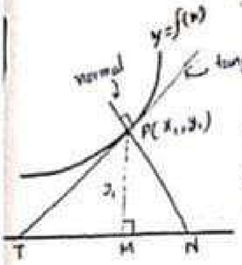
LHD at $x=a$

$$\boxed{Lf'(a) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a-h) - f(a)}{-h}}$$

- Discontinuous ⇒ non-differentiable
- Differentiable ⇒ continuous.

$f(x) \to$ diff $\to f'(x) \to$ cont / $f''(x) \to$ cont $\to f'(x) \to$ diff

Application of Derivatives



- Slope of tangent $= \frac{d}{dx} f(x)\Big|_{(x_1,y_1)} = \tan\theta$
- Slope of normal $= -\frac{dx}{dy}\Big|_{(x_1,y_1)} = -\cot\theta$
- Equation of tangent: $(y - y_1) = \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{(x_1,y_1)} (x - x_1)$
- Equation of normal: $(y - y_1) = -\frac{dx}{dy}\Big|_{(x_1,y_1)} (x - x_1)$

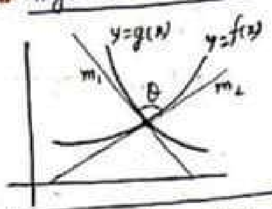
Length of tangent (PT) $= |y| \operatorname{cosec}\theta$, $\boxed{|PT| = |y_1|\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2}}$

Length of normal (PN) $= |y_1| \sec\theta$, $\boxed{|PN| = |y_1|\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}}$

Length of Sub-tangent $= |y_1| \cot\theta$ $\boxed{|TM| = |y_1|\left|\frac{dx}{dy}\right|}$

Length of Sub-normal $= |y_1| \tan\theta$ $\boxed{|MN| = |y_1|\left|\frac{dy}{dx}\right|}$

Angle b/w 2 curves



$\frac{d}{dx} f(x)\Big|_{(x_1,y_1)} = m_1$

$\frac{d}{dx} g(x)\Big|_{(x_1,y_1)} = m_2$

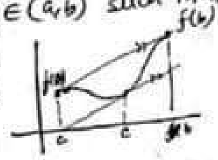
$\boxed{\theta = \tan^{-1}\left|\frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}\right|}$

- $\theta = 90°$ is called orthogonal intersection.

Lagranges Mean Value Theorem (LMVT)

if $y = f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ & differentiable on (a, b), There exist at least one such value of $c \in (a,b)$ such that

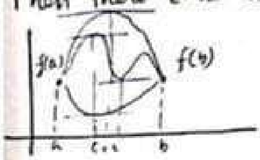
$\boxed{f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}}$



Rolle's Theorem

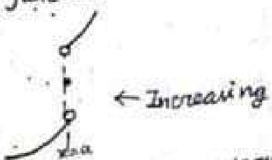
$f(x)$ is cont on $[a,b]$, diff on (a,b) and $f(a) = f(b)$

Then there exist at least one $c \in (a,b)$ so that $f'(c) = 0$

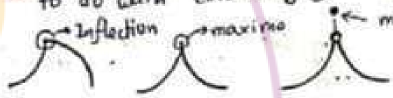


Monotonocity:

- $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0 \to y = f(x)$ is an increasing function
- $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0 \to y = f(x)$ is an strictly decreasing function
- $\frac{dy}{dx} \geq 0 \to y = f(x)$ is a non-decreasing function
- $\frac{dy}{dx} \leq 0 \to y = f(x)$ is a non-increasing function.



- Monotonocity/Maxima/Minima have NOTHING to do with continuity of the graph.



Maxima/Minima:

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, $\Rightarrow x = a, b$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{x=a} < 0$ [x=a is maxima]

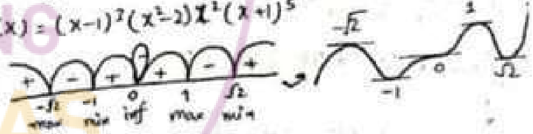
$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{x=b} > 0$ [x=b is minima]

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{x=c} = 0$ [x=c is inflection]

For Inflection:

- $\frac{dy}{dx}$ NEED NOT BE ZERO
- $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$
- Around point of inflection, graph changes its concavity.

Q) $f'(x) = (x-1)^2(x^2-2)x^2(x+1)^5$



Critical points:

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ or $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is undefined or $y = f(x)$ is undefined

- Note: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$ at $x = a$ is a point of inflection provided $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$ is non zero at $x = a$

$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = 0}$
- $\boxed{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0}$ (minimum)
- $\boxed{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0}$ (maximum)
- $\boxed{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0}$
  - $\boxed{\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = 0}$
    - $\boxed{\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} > 0}$ (minimum)
    - $\boxed{\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} < 0}$ (maximum)
    - $\boxed{\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = 0}$
  - $\boxed{\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} \neq 0}$ (Inflection)

Indefinite Integral

- $\frac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1} \rightarrow \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}+c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\log x = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x}dx = \log x + c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x \rightarrow \int e^x dx = e^x$
- $\frac{d}{dx}a^x = a^x \ln a \rightarrow \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a}+c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\sin x = \cos x \rightarrow \int \cos x\, dx = \sin x + c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\cos x = -\sin x \rightarrow$ ~~Integral~~ $\int \sin x\, dx = -\cos x + c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\tan x = \sec^2 x \rightarrow \int \sec^2 x\, dx = \tan x + c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\cot x = -\csc^2 x \rightarrow \int \csc^2 x\, dx = -\cot x + c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\sec x = \sec x \tan x \rightarrow \int \sec x \tan x\, dx = \sec x + c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\csc x = -\csc x \cot x \rightarrow \int \csc x \cot x\, dx = -\csc x + c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\sin^{-1}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = \sin^{-1}x + c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\tan^{-1}x = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = \tan^{-1}x + c$
- $\frac{d}{dx}\sec^{-1}x = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx = \sec^{-1}x + c$

- $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}dx = \sin^{-1}(x/a) + c$
- $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2}dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}(x/a) + c$
- $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}dx = \frac{1}{a}\sec^{-1}(x/a) + c$
- $\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2}dx = \frac{1}{2a}\log\left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right| + c$
- $\int \tan x\, dx = \log|\sec x| + c$
- $\int \cot x\, dx = \log|\sin x| + c$
- $\int \sec x\, dx = \log|\sec x + \tan x| + c$
  $= \log\left|\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right)\right| + c$
- $\int \csc x\, dx = \log|\csc x - \cot x| + c$
  $= \log\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + c$

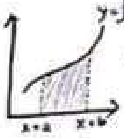
ILATE (Inverse, log, Algebraic, Trigo, expo) — whichever comes first is the Ist function in by parts

- $\frac{d}{dx}$
- By Parts: $\int \mathrm{I}\cdot\mathrm{II}\, dx = \mathrm{I}\int \mathrm{II}\, dx - \int\left(\left(\frac{d}{dx}\mathrm{I}\right)\left(\int \mathrm{II}\, dx\right)\right)dx$
- $\int e^x(f(x)+f'(x)) = e^x f(x) + c$

Forms

- $\int \frac{1}{\text{linear}}dx = \frac{\log|\text{linear}|}{\text{coeff of } x}+c$
- $\int \frac{1}{(\text{linear})^n}dx = \frac{(\text{linear})^{-n+1}}{(-n+1)(\text{coeff of } x)}+c$
- $\int \log x\, dx = x\log x - x + c$
- $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}dx = \ln|f(x)| + c$
- $\int (f(x))^n f'(x)\, dx = \frac{(f(x))^{n+1}}{n+1}+c$
- $\int \frac{dx}{\text{Quad}}$
  - $\int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}(x/a)$
  - $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\ln\left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right| + c$
  - $\int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2}dx = \frac{1}{2a}\ln\left|\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right| + c$
- $\int \frac{1}{a\sin x + b\cos x}dx \rightarrow$ put $\sin x = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}$
- $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x\, dx$ $(m,n \in N)$
  - If $m,n \in$ odd, subs any
  - If one is odd, sub even
  - If both are even, use trigo
  - If both are rational and $\frac{m+n-2}{2}$ is $-ve$ int. then sub $\cot x = p$ or $\tan x = p$
- $\int \frac{dx}{a\cos^2 x + b\sin^2 x}$, $\int \frac{dx}{a + b\sin^2 x}$, $\int \frac{dx}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^2}$, $\int \frac{dx}{a + b\sin^2 x + c\cos^2 x} \rightarrow$ divide N^r & D^r by $\cos^2 x$
- $\int \frac{p\cos x + q\sin x + r}{a\cos x + b\sin x + c}dx \rightarrow$ WR, $N^r = \lambda(D^r) + \mu\left(\frac{dD^r}{dx}\right) + \gamma$
- Biquadratic $\rightarrow$ sub $(x+\frac{1}{x})$ or $(x-\frac{1}{x}) = t$
- $\int \frac{px+q}{ax^2+bx+c}dx$, $\int \frac{px+q}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}dx \rightarrow$ WR $px+q = \frac{d}{dx}(ax^2+bx+c)+\mu$
- $\int \text{linear}\sqrt{\text{Quad}} \rightarrow L = m(Q)' + n$
- $\int \frac{1}{L_1\sqrt{L_2}}dx$, $\int \frac{L_1}{\sqrt{L_2}}dx$, $\int \frac{\sqrt{L_2}}{L_1}dx \rightarrow$ sub $L_2 = t^2$
- $\int \frac{1}{L\sqrt{Q}}dx \rightarrow$ sub $\frac{1}{t} = L$
- $\int \frac{1}{Q_1\sqrt{Q_2}}dx \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \rightarrow$ Integrand will become $\int \frac{t\,dt}{(pt^2+q)\sqrt{rt^2+s}} \rightarrow$ then $u^2 = rt^2+s$
- $\int \sqrt{\text{Quad}}\, dx \rightarrow$
  - $\int \sqrt{a^2+x^2}\, dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2+x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\ln|x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}| + c$
  - $\int \sqrt{x^2-a^2}\, dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2-a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2}\ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + c$
  - $\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\, dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\sin^{-1}(x/a) + c$

DEFINITE INTEGRATIONS



Area of shaded region $= \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$

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

- Region lying above x axis will give +ve value of integral & negative for the portion lying below x axis.

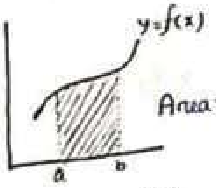
$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = A_1 - A_2 + A_3$

- **Properties:**
  - $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(t)\,dt$
  - $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = -\int_b^a f(x)\,dx$
- $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^c f(x)\,dx + \int_c^b f(x)\,dx$ [c may or may not belong to (a, b)]
- $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$ [Turning Property]
- $\int_0^{2a} f(x)\,dx = \begin{cases} 2\int_0^a f(x)\,dx, & \text{if } f(2a-x) = f(x) \\ 0, & \text{if } f(2a-x) = -f(x) \end{cases}$
- $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)\,dx = \begin{cases} 2\int_0^a f(x)\,dx, & \text{if } f(x) \text{ is even func i.e. } f(-x) = f(x) \\ 0, & \text{if } f(x) \text{ is odd func} \end{cases}$
- While substituting, t must be conteneous in the interval
- **Properties related to periodic func:** [if $f(x+T) = f(x)$, period is T]
  - $\int_{a+nT}^{b+nT} f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$
  - $\int_0^{nT} f(x)\,dx = n\int_0^T f(x)\,dx,\ n \in I$
  - $\int_a^{a+nT} f(x)\,dx = n\int_0^T f(x)\,dx,\ n \in I$
  - $\boxed{\int_0^{\pi/2} \log\sin x\,dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \log\cos x\,dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2}$
  - $\int_{mT}^{nT} f(x)\,dx = (n-m)\int_0^T f(x)\,dx,\ n, m \in I$
- **Newton-Leibnitz 1st Rule:** $\boxed{\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_{f(x)}^{g(x)} h(t)\,dt\right) = h(g(x)) \times \frac{d}{dx}(g(x)) - h(f(x)) \times \frac{d}{dx}(f(x))}$

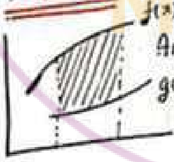
Only for IIT ⚠

- **Leibnitz 2nd Rule:** $\boxed{\text{If } I(d) = \int_a^b f(x,d)\,dx \rightarrow \frac{\partial I}{\partial d} = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f(x,d)}{\partial d}\,dx}$

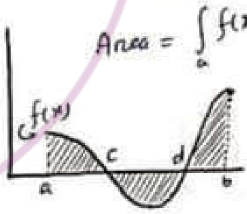
AREA



Area $= \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$

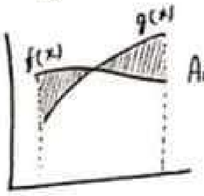


Area $= \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x))\,dx$



Area $= \int_a^c f(x)\,dx + \left|\int_c^d f(x)\,dx\right| + \int_d^b f(x)\,dx$

→ c and d are roots of $f(x) = 0$



Area $= \int_a^c (f(x) - g(x))\,dx + \int_c^b (g(x) - f(x))\,dx$

- **Vertical Strip:**

  Area $= \int_{x=a}^{x=b} (\text{upper } y - \text{lower } y)\,dx$

- **Horizontal Strip:**

  Area $= \int_{y=c}^{y=d} (\text{Right } x - \text{left } x)\,dy$

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

- Eq involving x, y & differentials co-efficient.
- DE represents a family of curves.
- Order: Order of highest order derivative present in the eq^n is the order of D.E.
- Degree: Degree of the highest order derivative present in the eq^n is the degree of DE, provided the eq^n is polynomial in different co-eff and eq^n is free from radicals.

- Formation of DE: (Degree of a DE = No of arbitrary constants present in eq^n)
  - DE of all lines passing thru origin: $y = mx$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = m$, $y = \frac{dy}{dx}x \rightarrow \boxed{xdy - ydx = 0}$
  - DE of all lines: $y = mx + c$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = m$, $\boxed{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0}$

- Solution of DE:
  - Variable-seperable form: $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y} + x^2e^{-y}$

    $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x + x^2}{e^y} \Rightarrow \int e^y dy = \int (e^x + x^2)dx$
  - Eq^n Reducible to Variable Seperable form

    $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(ax+by+c)$, consider, $ax+by+c = t$
  - Homogeneous form:

    $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f(x,y)}{g(x,y)}$ where f and g are of same order.

    $\frac{dy}{dx} = h(y/x)$ assume $y/x = t$
  - Eq^n reducible to Homogenous form: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ax+by+c}{Ax+By+D}$
    - [If $aB \neq Ab$ or $A+b \neq 0$]

      $x = X+h$ $\quad y = Y+k$

      $dx = dX$ $\quad dy = dY$

      $\therefore \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{aX + bY + ah + bk + c}{AX + BY + Ah + Bk + D}$ $\rightarrow$ $ah + bk + c = 0$ & $Ah + Bk + D = 0$ $\rightarrow$ find value of h & k

      $\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{aX + bY}{AX + BY}$ $\rightarrow$ Homogeneous $\rightarrow$ In the end, $X = x-h$, $Y = y-k$
    - If $aB = Ab \xrightarrow{\text{Assume}} (ax + by = t)$
    - If $A + b = 0$ $\rightarrow$ simply cross multiply & replace $xdy + ydx$ by $d(xy)$

- Linear Differential Eq^n:

  $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$ [P & Q are func of x alone]

  I.F $= e^{\int P dx}$

  $\rightarrow \boxed{y(I.F) = \int (Q(I.F))dx}$

  $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} + Mx = N$ [M & N are func of y alone]

  I.F. $= e^{\int M dy}$

  $\rightarrow \boxed{x(I.F) = \int (N(I.F))dy}$

- Bernoulli Eq^n

  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = y^n$

  divide by y^n and then assume coeff of x as t

  here, $t = \frac{1}{y^{n-1}}$

VECTORS

Angle bisector b/w two vectors:

Internal $\longrightarrow \vec{R} = \lambda(\hat{a} + \hat{b})$

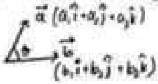
External $\longrightarrow \vec{Q} = \mu(\hat{a} - \hat{b})$

Section formula:

Internal $\longrightarrow \left(\frac{m\vec{b} + n\vec{a}}{m+n}\right)$

External $\longrightarrow \left(\frac{m\vec{b} - n\vec{a}}{m-n}\right)$

Dot (Scalar) Product:



- $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$
- $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3$
- $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2$
- $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \rightarrow$ perpendicular
- $\hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = 1$

  $\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{i} = 0$
- Angle b/w the vectors $\rightarrow$

  $$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|}$$
- Projection of $\vec{a}$ on $\vec{b} \rightarrow$

  $$\vec{P} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|}$$

Cross (Vector) Product:

- $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\sin\theta\ \hat{r}$
- $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$
- 

  Area $= |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$
- 

  $A = \frac{1}{2}|\vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c} + \vec{c} \times \vec{a}|$
- 

  Area $= \frac{1}{2}|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$
- 

  Area $= \frac{1}{2}|\vec{d_1} \times \vec{d_2}|$

Scalar Triple product (Box Product):

$[\vec{a}\ \vec{b}\ \vec{c}] = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \rightarrow$ volume of parallelop

- $[k\vec{a}\ \vec{b}\ \vec{c}] = k[\vec{a}\ \vec{b}\ \vec{c}]$
- $[\vec{a}\ \vec{b}\ \vec{c}] = [\vec{b}\ \vec{c}\ \vec{a}] = [\vec{c}\ \vec{a}\ \vec{b}]$

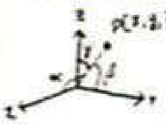
- $[\vec{a}\ \vec{b}\ \vec{c}] = -[\vec{b}\ \vec{a}\ \vec{c}]$
- $[\vec{a}\ \vec{c}\ \vec{d}] + [\vec{b}\ \vec{c}\ \vec{d}] = [\vec{a} + \vec{b}\ \ \vec{c}\ \ \vec{d}]$
- $[\vec{a}\ \vec{b}\ \vec{b}] = 0$
- $[\vec{a}\ \vec{b}\ \vec{c}] = 0 \rightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are coplanar
- $[\vec{a}\ \vec{b}\ \vec{c}] = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

Vector Triple Product:

- $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{b} - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a}$
- $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c}$

: 3D Geometry :

Direction Cosines:



$P(x,y,z)$ $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \rightarrow$ direction angles

$\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$ $\rightarrow$ direction cosines

$\cos\alpha = l$, $\cos\beta = m$, $\cos\gamma = n$

$\cos\alpha = \frac{x}{r}$, $\cos\beta = \frac{y}{r}$, $\cos\gamma = \frac{z}{r}$

$\boxed{l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1}$

Direction Ratios: Simple ratio of DC.

DR → DC >> $DR(a,b,c) \rightarrow DC\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}\right)$

DC → DR >> $DC\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \rightarrow DR(1,-1,1)$ or $(2,-2,2)$ or $(\lambda, -\lambda, \lambda)$

(a_1,b_1,c_1) & (a_2,b_2,c_2) $\rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2}{\sqrt{a_1^2+b_1^2+c_1^2}\sqrt{a_2^2+b_2^2+c_2^2}}$ $= 0$ if $\theta = 90°$

(l_1,m_1,n_1) & (l_2,m_2,n_2) $\rightarrow \cos\theta = l_1l_2 + m_1m_2 + n_1n_2$

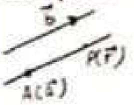
- (l_1,m_1,n_1) & (l_2,m_2,n_2) DC of 2 vectors → internal bisector $(l_1+l_2, m_1+m_2, n_1+n_2)$, external bisector $(l_1-l_2, m_1-m_2, n_1-n_2)$
- DR of line joining $A(a_1,b_1,c_1)$ & $B(a_2,b_2,c_2)$ $\rightarrow (a_1-a_2, b_1-b_2, c_1-c_2)$
-

	2D	3D
$x=0$	y axis	yz plane
$y=0$	x axis	xz plane
$x=0, y=0$	origin	z axis

- In 3D line is the intersection of 2 planes.

Equation of line in 3D:

(i) Equation of line passing thru a point $\vec{a}$ and parallel to another vector $\vec{b}$



$\boxed{\vec{r} = \vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}}$ vector form

(i) $\vec{r} = (x,y,z)$, $\vec{a} = (x_1,y_1,z_1)$, $\vec{b}$ (DR) $= (a,b,c)$ $\rightarrow a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} + c\hat{k}$

$\vec{r} - \vec{a} = \lambda\vec{b}$

$\boxed{\frac{x-x_1}{a} = \frac{y-y_1}{b} = \frac{z-z_1}{c} = \lambda}$ Cartesian form

(ii) Equation of line passing thru 2 points

$\boxed{\vec{r} = \vec{a} + \lambda(\vec{b} - \vec{a})}$ vector form

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c}\frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z_2-z_1} = \lambda \\ \text{or} \\ \frac{x-x_2}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{y-y_2}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{z-z_2}{z_2-z_1} = \lambda\end{array}}$$ Cartesian form

Angle b/w 2 lines: $\vec{r} = \vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}$, $\vec{r} = \vec{c} + \mu\vec{d}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{b}\cdot\vec{d}}{|\vec{b}||\vec{d}|}$

Shortest distance b/w 2 lines: [shortest dist = 0 if intersecting]

→ If parallel → $\vec{r} = \vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}$, $\vec{r} = \vec{c} + \mu\vec{b}$

→ then shortest dist $= \frac{|(\vec{a}-\vec{c}) \times \vec{b}|}{|\vec{b}|}$

→ If skew: → $\vec{r} = \vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}$, $\vec{r} = \vec{c} + \mu\vec{d}$

Shortest dist $= \frac{[(\vec{a}-\vec{c})\ \vec{b}\ \vec{d}]}{|\vec{b}\times\vec{d}|}$

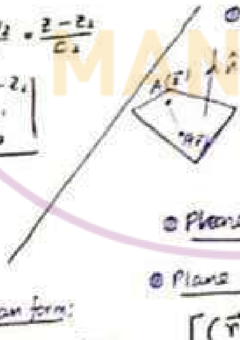
- If two lines are intersecting, then $[(\vec{a}-\vec{c})\ \vec{b}\ \vec{d}] = 0$

Cartesian form:

$\frac{x-x_1}{a_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{b_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{c_1}$ & $\frac{x-x_2}{a_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{b_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{c_2}$

$$\text{Shortest dist} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_2-x_1 & y_2-y_1 & z_2-z_1 \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}}$$

Plane passing thru a point $\vec{a}$ & normal vector $\hat{n}$:



$(\vec{r} - \vec{a})\cdot\vec{n} = 0$

Cartesian form: $r = (x,y,z)$, $a \equiv (x_1,y_1,z_1)$, $\hat{n} \xrightarrow{DR} a, b, c$

$a(x-x_1) + b(y-y_1) + c(z-z_1) = 0$

- Plane passing thru 3 points $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ & $\vec{c}$: $[\vec{AP}\ \vec{AB}\ \vec{AC}] = 0$
- Plane passing thru points & parallel to vector $\vec{b}$ & $\vec{c}$:

$[(\vec{r}-\vec{a})\ \vec{b}\ \vec{c}] = 0$

- Plane passing thru point & a line $\vec{r} = \vec{c} + \lambda\vec{b}$:

$[(\vec{r}-\vec{a})\ (\vec{a}-\vec{c})\ \vec{b}] = 0$

Plane:

- Normal form:

$\vec{r}\cdot\hat{n} = d$

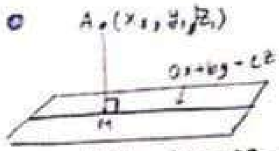
- Cartesian form:

$lx + my + nz = d$

$r \rightarrow x, y, z$

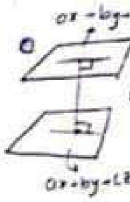
$\hat{n} \rightarrow l, m, n$

-



$AM = \left|\frac{ax_1 + by_1 + cz_1 + d}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}\right|$

-

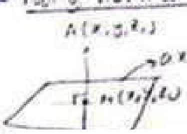


dist $= \left|\frac{d_1 - d_2}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}\right|$

Angle b/w two planes:

$\cos\theta = \frac{\hat{n}_1\cdot\hat{n}_2}{|\hat{n}_1||\hat{n}_2|}$

Foot of normal and image



$\frac{x_2-x_1}{a} = \frac{y_2-y_1}{b} = \frac{z_2-z_1}{c} = -\frac{[ax_1+by_1+cz_1+d]}{a^2+b^2+c^2}$

$\frac{x_3-x_1}{a} = \frac{y_3-y_1}{b} = \frac{z_3-z_1}{c} = -\frac{2|ax_1+by_1+cz_1+d|}{\dots}$