

circles

$$x = h + r \cos(t)$$

$$y = h + r \sin(t)$$

$$\text{center} = (h, k)$$

2t makes it go around twice

-t makes it go around backwards

rectangl

$$\text{ArcLenth: } L = \int \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2}$$

Suface of Revolution:

$$\text{X-axis: } S = \int \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} \cdot 2\pi f(x)$$

$$\text{Y-axis: } S = \int \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} \cdot 2\pi x$$

Volum of Revolution:

$$\text{X-axis: } S = \int \pi f(x)^2$$

$$\text{Y-axis: } S = \int \pi x^2$$



Parmetric

deriv:

$$dy/dx = y'/x'$$

$$dy^2/dx^2 = (dx/dy)' / x'$$

$$\text{ArcLenth: } L = \int \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2}$$

$$(dx/dt)^2 =$$

$$(dy/dt)^2 =$$

convertoin

$$x = r \sin \Theta$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$y = r \cos \Theta$$

$$\Theta = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$$

Polar

$$\text{Area: } A = 1/2 \int (f(\Theta))^2$$

$$\text{ArcLenth: } L = \int \sqrt{(r)^2 + (dr/d\Theta)^2}$$

conic

$$r = ed / (1 + e \cos \Theta)$$

$$r = ed / (1 - e \cos \Theta)$$

$$r = ed / (1 + e \sin \Theta)$$

$$r = ed / (1 - e \sin \Theta)$$

left | right

-----|-----

down | up

r =

e how you tell the type

d deretix:

for $\cos x = d$ for $\sin y = d$

centroids

$$\bar{x} = 1 / \int (f(x)-g(x)) \cdot \int x \cdot [f(x)-g(x)]$$

$$\bar{y} = 1 / \int (f(x)-g(x)) \cdot \int 1/2 \cdot [f(x)^2 - g(x)^2]$$

if $g(x) = x$ -axis you can just drop it

trig

$$\pi/6$$

$$\pi/4$$

$$\pi/3$$

$$\sin \quad 1/2$$

$$\sqrt{2}/2$$

$$\sqrt{3}/2$$

$$\cos \quad \sqrt{3}/2$$

$$\sqrt{2}/2$$

$$1/2$$

$$\tan \quad \sqrt{3}/2$$

$$1$$

$$\sqrt{3}$$

C

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