

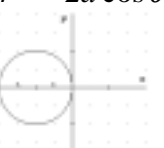
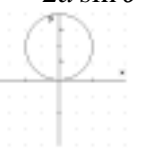
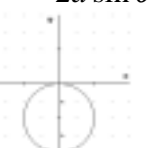




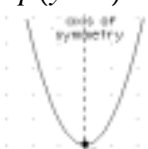
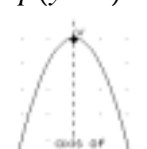
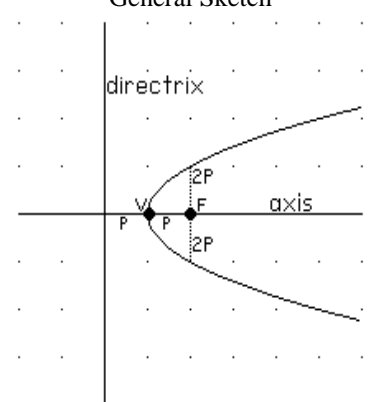
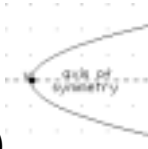
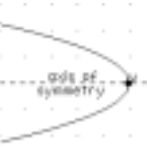
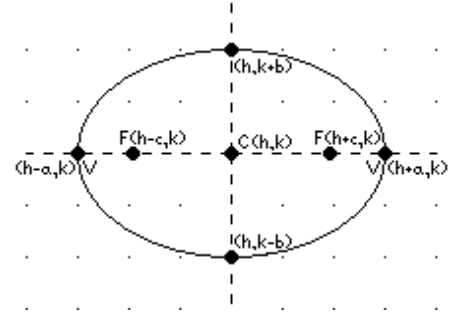
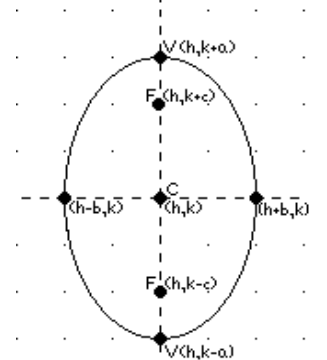
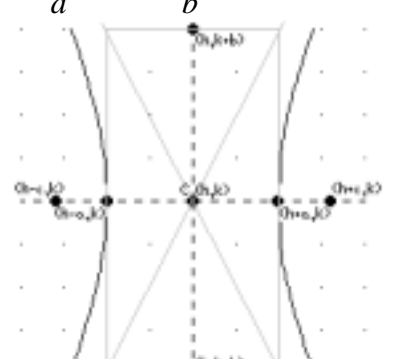
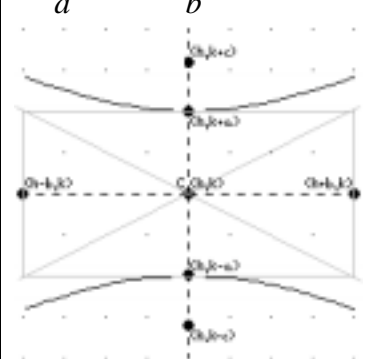


Improper Integrals $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^l f(x)dx$ $\int_{-\infty}^b f(x)dx = \lim_{l \rightarrow -\infty} \int_l^b f(x)dx$		Indeterminate Forms $\frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ $0 \cdot \infty$ 0^0 ∞^0 1^∞ $\infty - \infty$		Compiled by Sandra Peterson, Mathematics Instructor Learning Lab, Jefferson Davis Campus MGCCC sandra.peterson@mgccc.cc.ms.us http://learning.mgccc.cc.ms.us
Taylor polynomial for f about $x = a$ (for n^{th} Maclaurin polynomial for f , let $a = 0$) $p_n(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x-a)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n$				
Taylor series for f about $x = a$ (for Maclaurin series for f , let $a = 0$) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!}(x-a)^k = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!}(x-a)^k + \dots$				
Taylor's formula with remainder $f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!}(x-a)^{n+1}$				
Common Maclaurin series $e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$ $(1+x)^m = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{m(m-1)\dots(m-k+1)}{k!} x^k, \quad -1 < x < 1$ $\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$ $\cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$				
Rectangular to Polar $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$	Polar to Rectangular $x = r \cos \theta$ $y = r \sin \theta$	Vertical line through $(a,0)$ $r \cos \theta = a$	Horizontal line through $(0,b)$ $r \sin \theta = b$	
Circles in polar coordinates				
$r = a$ 	$r = 2a \cos \theta$ 	$r = -2a \cos \theta$ 	$r = 2a \sin \theta$ 	$r = -2a \sin \theta$ 
Limacons				
$r = a + b \sin \theta$ $r = a - b \sin \theta$ $r = a + b \cos \theta$ $r = a - b \cos \theta$	$\frac{a}{b} < 1$ 	$\frac{a}{b} = 1$ 	$1 < \frac{a}{b} < 2$ 	$\frac{a}{b} \geq 2$ 
Lemniscates ($a > 0$)				
$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$	$r^2 = -a^2 \cos 2\theta$	$r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\theta$	$r^2 = -a^2 \sin 2\theta$	
Roses (n petals if n is odd, 2n petals if n is even) $r = a \sin n\theta$ $r = a \cos n\theta$		Spiral of Archimedes $r = a\theta, \quad (\theta \text{ in radians})$		Area in polar coordinates $A = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{2} [f(\theta)]^2 d\theta$
Slope of Tangents to Polar Curves $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{r \cos \theta + \sin \theta \frac{dr}{d\theta}}{-r \sin \theta + \cos \theta \frac{dr}{d\theta}}$		Arc-Length for Parametric Curves $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$		Arc-Length for Polar Curves $L = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta$

$(x-h)^2 = 4p(y-k)$  vertex (h, k)	$(x-h)^2 = -4p(y-k)$  vertex (h, k)	General Sketch 
$(y-k)^2 = 4p(x-h)$  vertex (h, k)	$(y-k)^2 = -4p(x-h)$  vertex (h, k)	

$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad a \geq b$ 	$\frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} = 1 \quad a \geq b$ 
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$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$	$b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2}$	$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$	Eccentricity $\sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2} = e\left(\frac{a}{e} - x\right)$
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$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$, asymptotes $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$ 	$\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} = 1$, asymptotes $y = \pm \frac{a}{b}x$ 
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$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$	$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$	$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$	Eccentricity $\sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2} = e\left(x - \frac{a}{e}\right)$
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Rotation of Axes $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$	$x = x' \cos \theta - y' \sin \theta$ $y = x' \sin \theta + y' \cos \theta$	$\cot 2\theta = \frac{A-C}{B}$
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