

# Calculus 2 Cheat Sheet


## Calc 2 Final Formula

### Unit 1 - 5.5, 5.6, 6.1 - 6.4

**U-Substitution** -  $\int f(g(x))g'(x)dx = \int f(u)du = F(u) + C$   
- where  $u = g(x)$  and  $du = g'(x)$

**Area Under Curve** -  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$   
- under the x axis makes sign neg  
- use symmetry

**Average Value** -  $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx$



**Disk Method** -  $\pi \int_a^b R(x)^2 dx$   
- distance between function and axis

**Shell Method** -  $\int_a^b 2\pi x h dx$   
-  $r = x$ ; usually leave it like that -  $h = \text{height}$ ; usually the equation - bounds are like width.

**SA of Straight Line** -  $\int_a^b 2\pi \text{radius}_{\text{avg}} \text{length}$

**SA Curved Line** -  $\int_a^b 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$

**Area Between Curves** -  $\int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$   
- if not given bounds set equations equal  
- for horizontal; solve in terms of y and bounds also have to be in y.

**Volume Using Cross Sections** -  $V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$   
- Cylinder  $\rightarrow$  Area of circle  
- Square Pyramid  $\rightarrow$  Area of square


**Washer Method** -  $\int_a^b \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$   
-  $R = \text{big radius}$ ;  $r = \text{small radius}$ . One radius is usually constant but the other depends on x.

**Arc Length** -  $\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$

### Unit 2 - 8.2 - 8.4, 8.8, 10.1

**Integration by Parts** -  $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$   
-  $u$  to  $du$ ; derivative: Choose  $u$  using **LIATE** (Log, Inverse Trig, Algebraic, Trig, Exponential)  
-  $dv$  to  $v$ ; integral: Most likely the more complicated  $f(x)$ .

**Trig Sub** - 1. Write down side, calculate  $dx$  and specify  $\theta$   
2. Sub expression and  $dx$  into  $\int$  and simplify  
3. Integrate - keep in mind  $\theta$  restrictions  
4. Draw a reference  $\triangle$  to reverse the sub to original  $x$



**Trig Integrals** -  $\int \sin^n x \cos^n x dx$

**Improper Integrals** - 2 types

- Integrals with infinite limits.
  - $\int_a^\infty f(x)dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx$  - if the lim DNE or is  $\infty \rightarrow$  diverges
  - $\int_{-\infty}^b f(x)dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx$  - if it has a value  $\rightarrow$  converges.
- Functions that become infinite at a point.
  - $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^t f(x)dx$
  - $\int_{-\infty}^b f(x)dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx$
  - $\int_a^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx$

**Calculus 2 Cheat Sheet** is an invaluable resource for students diving deeper into the world of calculus. As a continuation of Calculus 1, this course often introduces more complex concepts that require a solid understanding of previous material. This article serves as a comprehensive guide to the essential topics covered in Calculus 2, including techniques of integration, sequences and series, and polar coordinates, among others. Each section will provide key formulas, theorems, and examples that can aid in your understanding and retention of these concepts.

## 1. Techniques of Integration

Calculus 2 primarily focuses on various methods to solve integrals. Here are some of the most important techniques:

## 1.1 Integration by Parts

The integration by parts formula is derived from the product rule of differentiation:

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

- Choose  $u$  and  $dv$ .
- Differentiate  $u$  to find  $du$ .
- Integrate  $dv$  to find  $v$ .
- Substitute into the formula and simplify.

Example:

$$\int x e^x \, dx$$

Let  $u = x$  and  $dv = e^x \, dx$ :

- $du = dx$
- $v = e^x$

Thus,

$$\int x e^x \, dx = x e^x - \int e^x \, dx = x e^x - e^x + C$$

## 1.2 Trigonometric Substitution

Trigonometric substitution is useful for integrals involving square roots. Common substitutions include:

- $x = a \sin(\theta)$
- $x = a \tan(\theta)$
- $x = a \sec(\theta)$

Example:

To evaluate  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$ :

Use  $x = a \sin(\theta)$  with  $dx = a \cos(\theta) \, d\theta$ .

## 1.3 Partial Fraction Decomposition

When integrating rational functions, partial fraction decomposition can simplify the process:

1. Factor the denominator into linear or irreducible quadratic factors.
2. Express the integrand as a sum of simpler fractions.
3. Integrate each term separately.

Example:

$$\int \frac{2x}{(x-1)(x+2)} \, dx$$

Decompose into  $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2}$  and solve for constants  $A$  and  $B$ .

## 2. Sequences and Series

In Calculus 2, sequences and series are fundamental concepts that involve summation and convergence.

### 2.1 Sequences

A sequence is an ordered list of numbers. It can be defined explicitly or recursively.

Limit of a Sequence:

If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$ , where  $L$  is a finite number, the sequence converges to  $L$ .

Example:

The sequence  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$  converges to 0 as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

### 2.2 Series

A series is the sum of the terms of a sequence. The notation for a series is:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

Convergence Tests:

1. Geometric Series Test: A geometric series converges if  $|r| < 1$ .
2. p-Series Test: A series of the form  $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$  converges if  $p > 1$ .
3. Ratio Test: If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = L$ :
  - If  $L < 1$ , the series converges.
  - If  $L > 1$  or  $L = \infty$ , the series diverges.
  - If  $L = 1$ , the test is inconclusive.

### 2.3 Taylor and Maclaurin Series

Taylor series is a powerful tool for approximating functions. The Taylor series expansion of a function  $f(x)$  about  $a$  is:

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x - a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x - a)^n + \dots$$

Maclaurin Series is a special case where  $a = 0$ .

Example:

The Maclaurin series for  $e^x$ :

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

## 3. Polar Coordinates and Parametric Equations

Calculus 2 also covers polar coordinates and parametric equations, which provide alternative ways to represent curves.

### 3.1 Polar Coordinates

In polar coordinates, a point in the plane is represented as  $(r, \theta)$ , where:

- $r$  is the distance from the origin.
- $\theta$  is the angle from the positive x-axis.

Conversion between Cartesian and Polar:

- $x = r \cos(\theta)$
- $y = r \sin(\theta)$
- $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
- $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

Area in Polar Coordinates:

The area  $A$  enclosed by a polar curve  $r = f(\theta)$  from  $\theta = a$  to  $\theta = b$  is given by:

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b r^2 \, d\theta$$

### 3.2 Parametric Equations

A curve can also be defined parametrically with equations  $x = f(t)$  and  $y = g(t)$ .

Arc Length of a Parametric Curve:

The arc length  $L$  from  $t = a$  to  $t = b$  is:

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

## 4. Additional Topics

Calculus 2 may also introduce additional topics, including:

### 4.1 Improper Integrals

Improper integrals are integrals with infinite limits or integrands that approach infinity. They require limits for evaluation:

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx$$

## 4.2 Differential Equations

Basic differential equations involving separable variables can be introduced:

- Separate variables:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(y)h(x)$
- Integrate both sides to solve for  $y$ .

## 5. Conclusion

This Calculus 2 cheat sheet summarizes the critical concepts, techniques, and formulas that students need to master as they progress through this essential course. From integration techniques to series convergence and polar coordinates, each topic builds on the foundation set in Calculus 1 and prepares students for more advanced mathematics. Utilizing this cheat sheet as a study guide can enhance understanding and retention, making it easier to tackle complex problems and excel in calculus. Whether you're preparing for exams or simply looking to reinforce your knowledge, mastering these concepts will serve you well in your academic journey.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What topics are typically covered in a Calculus 2 cheat sheet?

A Calculus 2 cheat sheet usually includes topics such as integration techniques, series and sequences, polar coordinates, parametric equations, Taylor and Maclaurin series, as well as differential equations.

### How can a cheat sheet help in studying for Calculus 2?

A cheat sheet condenses key formulas, theorems, and concepts into a single, easy-to-reference document, helping students quickly recall important information and improve their problem-solving efficiency.

### What are some key integration techniques to include in a Calculus 2 cheat sheet?

Key integration techniques include integration by parts, substitution, trigonometric integrals, partial fractions, and improper integrals.

### Is it permissible to use a cheat sheet during Calculus 2 exams?

The permissibility of using a cheat sheet during exams depends on the specific policies of the instructor or institution. It's important to check the exam guidelines beforehand.

### What are some useful tips for creating an effective Calculus 2 cheat sheet?

To create an effective cheat sheet, focus on summarizing core concepts, using clear and concise

language, incorporating diagrams and graphs where applicable, and organizing information by topic for easy navigation.

## Can I find pre-made Calculus 2 cheat sheets online?

Yes, many educational websites, forums, and study resource platforms offer free downloadable Calculus 2 cheat sheets created by other students or educators.

## What is the importance of series and sequences in Calculus 2?

Series and sequences are foundational concepts in Calculus 2 that help in understanding convergence and divergence, and they play a crucial role in many applications, including approximating functions and solving differential equations.

## How do polar coordinates differ from Cartesian coordinates in Calculus 2?

Polar coordinates represent points in a plane using a radius and an angle, which can simplify the analysis of curves and functions that are more naturally expressed in this form, especially when dealing with integrals and areas.

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(Wikipedia) □□□.

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[illegible]

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*Lambda calculus* (λ):  $\lambda$  -  $\lambda$

$\lambda$ -calculus (Wikipedia)

## Lambda calculus

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_i} \right) \right\} \sim \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_i} \right) \right\}, \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_i} \right) \right\}. \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_i} \right) \right\} \lambda \\ & \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_i} \right) \right\} \dots \end{aligned}$$

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