

Cheat Sheet For Calculus 2


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

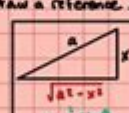

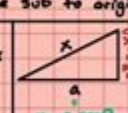
Washer Method - $\int_a^b \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$
 - $R = \text{big radius}$; $r = \text{small radius}$. One radius is usually constant but the other depends on x

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 θ
 2. Sub expression and dx into \int and simplify
 3. Integrate - keep in mind θ restrictions
 4. Draw a reference \triangle to reverse the sub to original x

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

For $\int \sin^n x \cos^n x dx$ we have the following:

- n odd. Step 1: save one and convert rest to cosine using $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$, then use the substitution $u = \cos x$.
- n even. Step 1: convert rest to sine using $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$, then use the substitution $u = \sin x$.
- n and m both odd. Use either 1. or 2.
- n and m both even. Use double angle and/or half angle formulas to reduce the integral into a form that can be integrated.

Trig Formulas: $\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$, $\cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2x))$, $\sin^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2x))$

For $\int \tan^n x dx$ we have the following:

- n odd. Step 1: tangent and 1 secant out and convert the rest to secants using $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$, then use the substitution $u = \tan x$.
- n even. Step 2: secant out and convert rest to tangents using $\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$, then use the substitution $u = \tan x$.
- n odd and m even. Use either 1. or 2.
- n even and m odd. Each integral will be dealt with differently.

Improper Integrals - 2 types

- Integrals with infinite limits.**
 - $\int_a^\infty f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^t f(x)dx$ - if the \lim DNE or is $\infty \rightarrow$ diverges
 - $\int_{-\infty}^b f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^b f(x)dx$ - if it has a value \rightarrow converges.
 - $\int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^c f(x)dx + \int_c^\infty f(x)dx$ where c is any real number.
- Functions that become infinite at a point**
 - $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ is continuous on (a, b) and discontinuous at a , then $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} \int_t^b f(x)dx$
 - $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ is continuous on $[a, b)$ and discontinuous at b , then $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^t f(x)dx$
 - $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ is discontinuous at c , where $a < c < b$, and continuous on $[a, c) \cup (c, b]$, then $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx$

For products of trig $f(x)$

- $\sin m x \sin n x = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x]$
- $\sin m x \cos n x = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(m-n)x + \sin(m+n)x]$
- $\cos m x \cos n x = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(m-n)x + \cos(m+n)x]$

Cheat sheet for calculus 2 serves as a concise guide to understanding and mastering the key concepts and techniques in this intermediate level of calculus. Whether you are a student preparing for exams, a tutor looking to simplify complex topics, or someone who wants to brush up on calculus skills, this cheat sheet will provide you with essential formulas, theorems, and problem-solving strategies. This article aims to break down the core topics found in Calculus II and present them in an organized manner for quick reference.

Core Topics in Calculus II

Calculus II generally covers the following topics:

1. Integration Techniques
2. Applications of Integration
3. Infinite Series
4. Parametric Equations and Polar Coordinates
5. Differential Equations

Each of these topics contains various subtopics and methods that are essential for mastering Calculus II.

1. Integration Techniques

Integration is a fundamental concept in calculus, and there are several techniques that enable us to solve complex integrals. Here are the most common methods:

- **Substitution:** Used to simplify integrals by changing the variable.
- **Integration by Parts:** Based on the product rule of differentiation; useful for products of functions.
- **Partial Fraction Decomposition:** Breaking down rational functions into simpler fractions to facilitate integration.
- **Trigonometric Integrals:** Integrals involving trigonometric functions often require specific identities for simplification.
- **Trigonometric Substitution:** A method where we substitute a trigonometric function for a variable to simplify the integral.

Integration by Parts Formula:

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

Trigonometric Identities:

- $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$
- $1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$
- $1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x$

2. Applications of Integration

Integration has numerous applications in real-world scenarios. Here are some key applications:

- **Area Between Curves:** To find the area A between two curves $y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$, use the formula:

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

- **Volume of Solids of Revolution:** Calculate the volume using the disk or washer method. For a solid formed by revolving a function around the x -axis:

$$V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 \, dx$$

- **Arc Length:** The length L of a curve $y = f(x)$ from $x=a$ to $x=b$ is given by:

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

- **Surface Area:** The surface area S of a solid of revolution can be calculated as:

$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} \, dx$$

3. Infinite Series

Infinite series are a way to sum an infinite number of terms. Understanding convergence and divergence is crucial in this section.

- **Geometric Series:** A series of the form:

$$S = a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots$$

converges if $(|r| < 1)$ to:

$$S = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$

- **Convergence Tests:** Important tests include:

1. **Comparison Test:** Compare with a known convergent or divergent series.

2. **Ratio Test:** Examine the limit:

```
\[
L = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|; \text{ if }
L < 1, \text{ series converges.}
\]
```

3. **Root Test:** Examine the limit:

```
\[
L = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}; \text{ if } L < 1, \text{ series converges.}
\]
```

4. Parametric Equations and Polar Coordinates

Parametric equations allow us to express curves using parameters, while polar coordinates provide a different perspective on Cartesian coordinates.

- **Parametric Equations:** Given $(x = f(t))$ and $(y = g(t))$, the derivative is:

```
\[
\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}
\]
```

- **Polar Coordinates:** Defined as $((r, \theta))$, where $(x = r \cos(\theta))$ and $(y = r \sin(\theta))$. The area A in polar coordinates is given by:

```
\[
A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2 \, d\theta
\]
```

5. Differential Equations

Differential equations involve functions and their derivatives. Here are key concepts and methods:

- **Separation of Variables:** Used for first-order differential equations of the form:

```
\[
\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)h(y)
\]
```

Separate variables and integrate:

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

- **Linear Differential Equations:** A first-order linear differential equation can be expressed as:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

Use an integrating factor:

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int P(x) \, dx}$$

Final Thoughts

This **cheat sheet for calculus 2** serves as a quick reference for the essential topics and techniques in this level of calculus. Mastery of these concepts is vital not only for succeeding in calculus courses but also for applications in physics, engineering, and other scientific fields. Reviewing this cheat sheet before exams or during study sessions can enhance your understanding and problem-solving abilities, making calculus a more manageable and enjoyable subject. Always practice with real problems to solidify your grasp of these concepts, and don't hesitate to seek additional resources or assistance when needed.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key topics covered in a Calculus 2 cheat sheet?

A Calculus 2 cheat sheet typically covers topics such as integration techniques, sequences and series, polar coordinates, parametric equations, and applications of integrals.

How can a cheat sheet help students in Calculus 2?

A cheat sheet can provide quick references for formulas, theorems, and problem-solving strategies, helping students to efficiently review concepts and prepare for exams.

What are some important integration techniques to

include in a Calculus 2 cheat sheet?

Important integration techniques include integration by parts, trigonometric substitution, partial fraction decomposition, and numerical integration methods like Simpson's rule.

What series tests should be included in a Calculus 2 cheat sheet?

Key series tests to include are the Ratio Test, Root Test, Comparison Test, Integral Test, and Alternating Series Test, which help determine the convergence or divergence of series.

What formulas are essential for polar coordinates in Calculus 2?

Essential formulas for polar coordinates include the conversions between polar and Cartesian coordinates, area and arc length formulas in polar form, and the relationships between polar functions.

Can a Calculus 2 cheat sheet help with understanding parametric equations?

Yes, a cheat sheet can provide essential formulas for derivatives and integrals of parametric equations, as well as how to convert between parametric and Cartesian forms.

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