

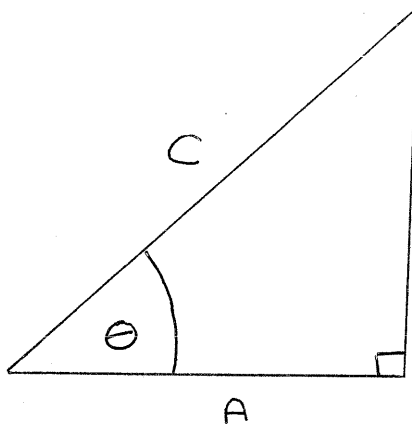
MATHEMATICAL TOOLS

TRIG FUNCTIONS

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{OPPOSITE}}{\text{HYPOTENUSE}} = \frac{B}{C}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{ADJACENT}}{\text{HYPOTENUSE}} = \frac{A}{C}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{OPPOSITE}}{\text{ADJACENT}} = \frac{B}{A}$$



PYTHAGOREAN
THEOREM:

$$C^2 = A^2 + B^2$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{C}{B}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{C}{A}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{A}{B}$$

USEFUL IDENTITIES

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{B}{C} \cdot \frac{C}{A} = \frac{B}{A} \checkmark$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{A}{C} \cdot \frac{C}{B} = \frac{A}{B} \checkmark$$

QUADRATIC FORMULA

THE QUADRATIC EQUATION:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

 $a, b, c \equiv \text{constants}$ HAS ROOTS:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

SCALING

OFTEN WE WANT TO KNOW HOW A QUANTITY CHANGES WHEN ANOTHER QUANTITY UPON WHICH IT DEPENDS IS CHANGED.

EXAMPLE

HOW DOES THE AREA OF A CIRCLE CHANGE WHEN ITS CIRCUMFERENCE IS DOUBLED?

DISCUSSION ϕ

SOLUTION

I. $A = \pi R^2$

II. $C = 2\pi R$

$R \equiv$ RADIUS

$C \equiv$ CIRCUMFERENCE

$A \equiv$ AREA

FIRST DERIVE A RELATIONSHIP

BETWEEN AREA AND CIRCUMFERENCE

BY ELIMINATING THE RADIUS BETWEEN

EQUATIONS I & II

II $C = 2\pi R \Rightarrow R = \frac{C}{2\pi} \Rightarrow$ I

I. $A = \pi R^2 = \pi \left[\frac{C}{2\pi} \right]^2 = \frac{\pi C^2}{4\pi^2} = \frac{C^2}{4\pi}$

$A = \frac{C^2}{4\pi}$

NOW COMPARE THE AREA OF TWO CIRCLES BY TAKING THEIR RATIO

$A_1 = \frac{C_1^2}{4\pi}$

$A_2 = \frac{C_2^2}{4\pi}$

$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{C_2^2}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{C_1^2}$

$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{C_2^2}{C_1^2}$

"Double the Circumference"

$\Rightarrow C_2 = 2C_1$

$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{[2C_1]^2}{C_1^2} = \frac{4C_1^2}{C_1^2} = 4$

$A_2 = 4A_1$

AREA INCREASES BY FACTOR OF 4