

Assignment 2

Vanshita Gupta

Mata Sundari College
University Of Delhi
MAT/20/115
20044563039

How to use graphics

- 1 Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, where the x_i are nonnegative real numbers. Set

$$M_r(x) = \left(\frac{x_1^r + x_2^r + \dots + x_n^r}{r} \right)^{1/r}, \quad r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\},$$

and

$$M_0(x) = (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)^{1/n}.$$

we call $M_r(x)$ the *r*th power mean of x Claim:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} M_r(x) = M_0(x).$$

Q4 Make the following equation.

1

$$3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 = 6^3$$

2

$$\sqrt{100} = 10$$

3

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

4

$$\sum_{k=1}^n K = n(n + 1)/2$$

5

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \dots$$

remaining parts



$$\cos \theta = \sin(90 - \theta)$$



$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$



$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi(x)}{x}$$

$$x \log x = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$



Q5. typeset the following sentences.

- positive numbers $a, b,$ and c are the side lengths of a triangle if and only if $a + b > c, b + c > a,$ and $c + a > b.$
- the area of a triangle with side lengths a, b, c is given by *heron's formula* :

$$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

where s is the semiperimeter $(a+b+c)/2.$

- the volume of a regular tetrahedron of edge length 1 is $\sqrt{2}/12.$
- the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has roots

$$r_1, r_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Q6. make the following equations. notice the large delimiters.



$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e$$



$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$



$$R_\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

remaining parts of Q6



$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12} + b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22} + b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2, & x < 0 \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 4, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

Q7. make the following multi-line equation.

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$4 + 5 + 6 = 7 + 8$$

$$9 + 10 + 11 + 12 = 13 + 14 + 15$$

$$16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20 = 21 + 22 + 23 + 24$$

$$25 + 26 + 27 + 28 + 29 + 30 = 31 + 32 + 33 + 34 + 35$$

multi line equations

$$\begin{aligned}(a + b)^2 &= (a + b)(a + b) \\ &= (a + b)a + (a + b)b \\ &= a(a + b) + b(a + b) \\ &= a^2 + ab + ba + b^2 \\ &= a^2 + ab + ab + b^2 \\ &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2\end{aligned}$$

multi line equations

$$\begin{aligned}\tan(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) &= \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) + \tan \gamma}{1 - \tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan \gamma} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} + \tan \gamma}{1 - \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \tan \gamma} \\ &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta + (1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta) \tan \gamma}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta - (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) \tan \gamma} \\ &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \gamma - \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta - \tan \alpha \tan \gamma - \tan \beta \tan \gamma}\end{aligned}$$

multi line equations

$$\begin{aligned}\prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^2}\right) &= \prod_p \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^4} + \dots} \\ &= \left(\prod_p \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^4} + \dots\right) \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} \dots\right)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{6}{\pi^2}\end{aligned}$$

THANK YOU