

Taylor series:

$$f(x) = f(a) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

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

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$(1+x)^p = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{p} x^n,$$

$$\binom{n}{p} = \frac{p(p-1)\dots(p-n+1)}{n!}$$

Fourier series

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-\frac{inx}{l}} dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{\frac{inx}{l}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \delta_{mn}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \delta_{mn}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \sin nx dx = 0$$

Complex numbers

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}; \tan \theta = y/x$$

$$\ln z = \operatorname{Ln}|z| + i\theta + i2\pi n$$

Gamma and Beta functions

$$\Gamma(p) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{p-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\Gamma(p+1) = p! \quad \text{for integer } p > 0,$$

$$\Gamma(p+1) = p\Gamma(p) \quad \text{for all real } p.$$

$$\operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi p}.$$

$$\operatorname{B}(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}.$$

$$n! = \Gamma(n+1) = n^n e^{-n} \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

for $p > 0, q > 0$:

$$\operatorname{B}(p, q) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \theta)^{2p-1} (\cos \theta)^{2q-1} d\theta,$$

$$\operatorname{B}(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx,$$

$$\operatorname{B}(p, q) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^{p-1}}{(1+y)^{p+q}} dy$$

Legendre polynomials

Differential equation:

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0, \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Normalization and orthogonality

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l P_{l'} dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{ll'}.$$

$$P_l(1) = 1$$

$$P_l(x) = (-1)^l P_l(-x)$$

Rodriges formula

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^l$$

Generation function

$$\Phi(x, h) = (1 - 2xh + h^2)^{-1/2} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l h^l.$$

Recurrence relations

$$lP_l = (2l-1)xP_{l-1} - (l-1)P_{l-2}$$

$$xP'_l - P'_{l-1} = lP_l,$$

$$P'_l - xP'_{l-1} = lP_{l-1},$$

$$(1-x^2)P'_l = lP_{l-1} - lxP_l,$$

$$(2l+1)P_l = P'_{l+1} - P'_{l-1}.$$

Associated Legendre polynomials

Differential equation

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \left\{ l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right\} y = 0, \quad l=0,1,2\dots$$

$$P_l(x) = P_{l0}(x),$$

$$P_{lm}(-x) = (-1)^{l+m} P_{lm}(x).$$

Rodriges formula

$$P_{lm}(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^{l+m}}{dx^{l+m}} (x^2 - 1)$$

$$P_{l,-m}(x) = (-1)^m \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_{lm}(x)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx P_{lm}(x) P_{l'm}(x) = \frac{2}{2l+1} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \delta_{ll'}$$

Spherical harmonics

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_{lm}(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi},$$

Bessel functions

Differential equation

$$x^2 y'' + xy' + (p^2 - x^2) y = 0$$

Bessel functions of the first kind

$$J_{\pm p}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(n\pm p+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n\pm p}$$

$$J_{-m}(x) = (-1)^m J_m(x)$$

Bessel functions of the second kind

$$N_p(x) = Y_p(x) = \frac{\cos(\pi p) J_p(x) - J_{-p}(x)}{\sin(\pi p)}$$

Generation function

$$e^{\frac{x(h-\frac{1}{h})}{h}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) h^n$$

Recurrence relations

$$J_{p-1}(x) + J_{p+1}(x) = \frac{2p}{x} J_p(x)$$

$$J_{p-1}(x) - J_{p+1}(x) = 2J'_p(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^p J_p(x)] = x^p J_{p-1}(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^{-p} J_p(x)] = -x^{-p} J_{p+1}(x)$$

Hermite polynomials

Differential equation

$$y'' - 2xy' + 2ny = 0, \quad n=0,1,2\dots$$

Rodriges formula

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2}$$

Normalization and orthogonality

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} H_n(x) H_m(x) dx = \sqrt{\pi} 2^n n! \delta_{nm}$$

Generation function

$$\Phi(x, h) = e^{2xh - h^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} H_n(x) \frac{h^n}{n!}$$

Recurrence relations

$$H_n'(x) = 2n H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$H_{n+1}(x) = 2x H_n(x) - 2n H_{n-1}(x)$$

Laguerre polynomials

Differential equation

$$xy'' + (1-x)y' + ny = 0, \quad n=0,1,2\dots$$

Rodriges formula

$$L_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n e^{-x})$$

Normalization and orthogonality

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} L_n(x) L_m(x) dx = \delta_{nm}$$

Generation function

$$\Phi(x, h) = \frac{e^{-\frac{xh}{1-h}}}{1-h} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} L_n(x) h^n$$

Recurrence relations

$$L_{n+1}'(x) - L_n'(x) + L_n(x) = 0$$

$$(n+1)L_{n+1}(x) - (2n+1-x)L_n(x) + nL_{n-1}(x) = 0$$

$$xL_n'(x) - nL_n(x) + nL_{n-1}(x) = 0$$