



Sample of MathML 1

Japanese High School Text "Mathematics B"

***N*-th power root**

In general, a non-zero complex number, $a = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$, has the following n complex numbers as n -th power roots.

$$z_n = \sqrt[n]{r} \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{360^\circ}{n} \times k\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{360^\circ}{n} \times k\right) \right\} (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

where $\sqrt[n]{r}$ is a positive n -th power root of a positive number r .

An angle made by two vectors

Suppose two vectors $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2)$ and $\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2)$ are non-zero vectors, θ is the angle made by these two vectors, and $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$. Since $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos\theta$,

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2}}$$

A point that divides a segment into $m:n$

Suppose two points, $A(\vec{a})$ and $B(\vec{b})$, are not identical, $m + n \neq 0$, and a point, $P(\vec{p})$, divides a segment AB into $m : n$. Then,

$$\vec{p} = \frac{n \vec{a} + m \vec{b}}{n + m}$$

Particularly, when the midpoint of a segment AB is $M(\vec{m})$,

$$\vec{m} = \frac{\vec{a} + \vec{b}}{2}$$

Probability distribution

Suppose a random variable X can take the following n values x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , and the probability of an event $X = x_i$ is p_i . Then,

Mean $m = E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i p_i$

Variance $V(X) = E((X - m)^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - m)^2 p_i$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - m^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 p_i - m^2$$

Standard deviation $\sigma(X) = \sqrt{V(X)}$

Matrix Presentation

$$A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} m & n \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} r \\ s \end{matrix} [& \begin{pmatrix} \overline{A_{11}} & \overline{A_{12}} \\ \dots & \dots \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$