

Formulas for mathematics 3

Algebra

Rules

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

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

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

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

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$

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

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

Quadratic equations

$$x^2 + px + q = 0$$

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

$$x = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q}$$

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

Arithmetic

Prefixes

T	G	M	k	h	d	c	m	μ	n	p
tera	giga	mega	kilo	hecto	deci	centi	milli	micro	nano	pico
10^{12}	10^9	10^6	10^3	10^2	10^{-1}	10^{-2}	10^{-3}	10^{-6}	10^{-9}	10^{-12}

Powers

$$a^x a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$

$$a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$$

$$a^x b^x = (ab)^x$$

$$\frac{a^x}{b^x} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

Geometric series

$$a + ak + ak^2 + \dots + ak^{n-1} = \frac{a(k^n - 1)}{k - 1} \quad \text{where } k \neq 1$$

Logarithms

$$y = 10^x \Leftrightarrow x = \lg y$$

$$y = e^x \Leftrightarrow x = \ln y$$

$$\lg x + \lg y = \lg xy$$

$$\lg x - \lg y = \lg \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\lg x^p = p \cdot \lg x$$

Absolute value

$$|a| = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } a \geq 0 \\ -a & \text{if } a < 0 \end{cases}$$

Functions

Linear function

$$y = kx + m \quad k = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$ax + by + c = 0$, where a and b are not both zero

Quadratic function

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad a \neq 0$$

Power function

$$y = C \cdot x^a$$

Exponential function

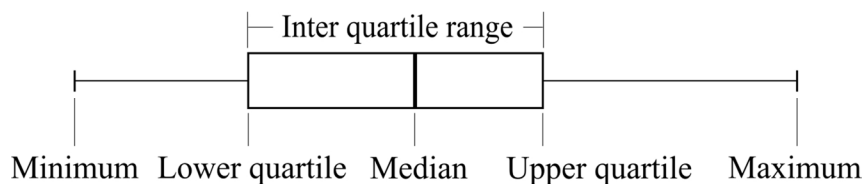
$$y = C \cdot a^x \quad a > 0 \text{ och } a \neq 1$$

Statistics and probability

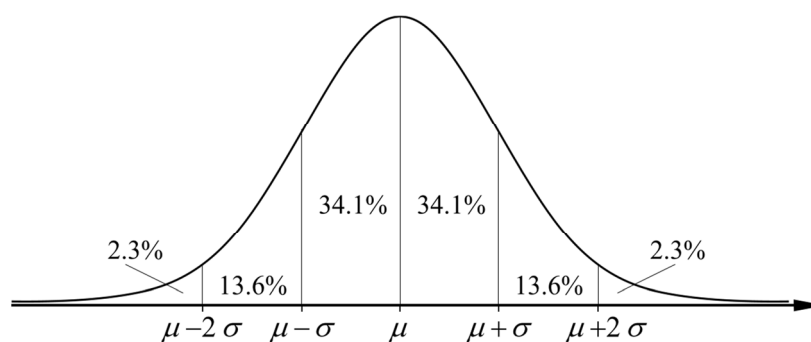
Standard deviation of a sample

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

Box plot



Normal distribution



Differential and integral calculus

Definition of the derivative

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

Derivative

Function	Derivative
x^n where n is a real number	nx^{n-1}
a^x ($a > 0$)	$a^x \ln a$
e^x	e^x
e^{kx}	$k \cdot e^{kx}$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$-\frac{1}{x^2}$
$k \cdot f(x)$	$k \cdot f'(x)$
$f(x) + g(x)$	$f'(x) + g'(x)$

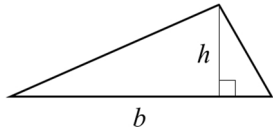
Antiderivatives

Function	Antiderivatives
k	$kx + C$
x^n ($n \neq -1$)	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$
e^x	$e^x + C$
e^{kx}	$\frac{e^{kx}}{k} + C$
a^x ($a > 0, a \neq 1$)	$\frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$

Geometry

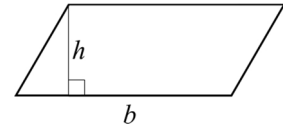
Triangle

$$A = \frac{bh}{2}$$



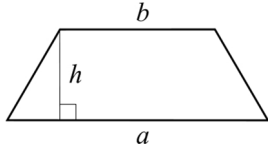
Parallelogram

$$A = bh$$



Trapezium

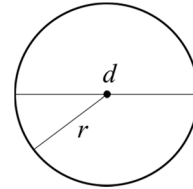
$$A = \frac{h(a+b)}{2}$$



Circle

$$A = \pi r^2 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

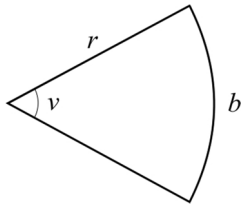
$$O = 2\pi r = \pi d$$



Circle sector

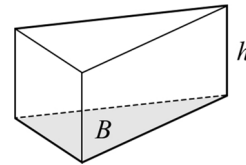
$$b = \frac{v}{360^\circ} \cdot 2\pi r$$

$$A = \frac{v}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi r^2 = \frac{br}{2}$$



Prism

$$V = Bh$$

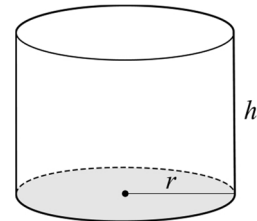


Cylinder

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

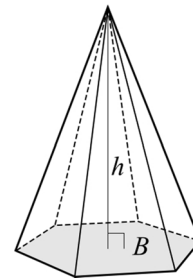
Lateral surface area

$$A = 2\pi r h$$



Pyramid

$$V = \frac{Bh}{3}$$

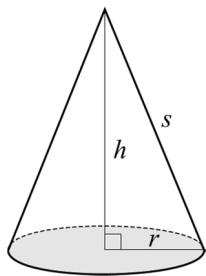


Cone

$$V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$$

Lateral surface area

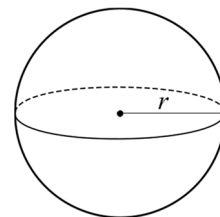
$$A = \pi r s$$



Sphere

$$V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$

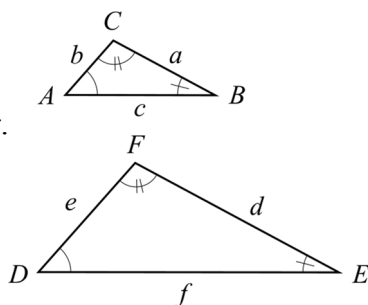
$$A = 4\pi r^2$$



Similarity

The triangles ABC and DEF are similar.

$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{b}{e} = \frac{c}{f}$$



Scale

Area scale factor = (Length scale factor)²

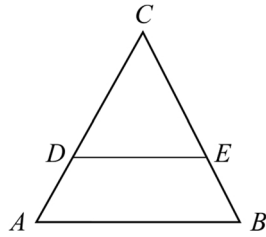
Volume scale factor = (Length scale factor)³

Triangle with a transversal line

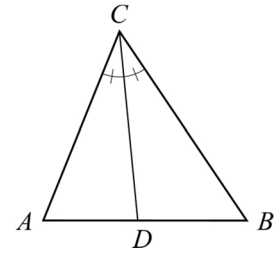
If DE is parallel to AB then

$$\frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{CE}{BC} \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{CE}{BE}$$

**Angle bisector theorem**

$$\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BC}$$

**Angles**

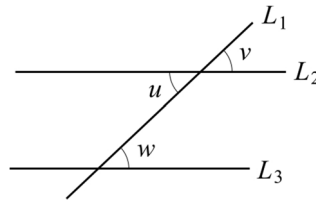
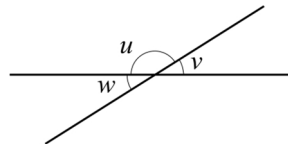
$u + v = 180^\circ$ Supplementary angles

$w = v$ Vertical angles

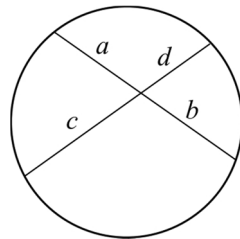
L_1 cuts two parallel lines L_2 and L_3

$v = w$ Corresponding angles

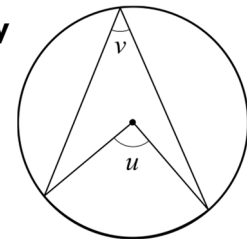
$u = w$ Alternate angles

**Chord theorem**

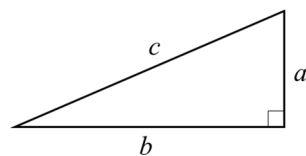
$$ab = cd$$

**Angles subtended by the same arc**

$$u = 2v$$

**Pythagoras' theorem**

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

**Distance formula**

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Midpoint formula

$$x_m = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \text{ and } y_m = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

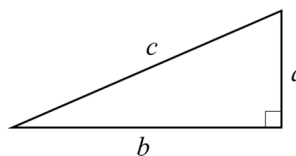
Trigonometry

Definitions

$$\sin v = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\cos v = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\tan v = \frac{a}{b}$$

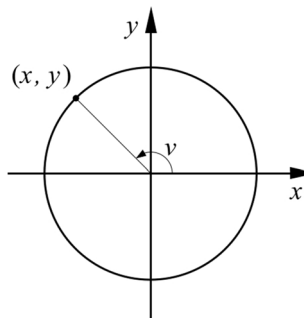


Unit circle

$$\sin v = y$$

$$\cos v = x$$

$$\tan v = \frac{y}{x}$$



Sine rule

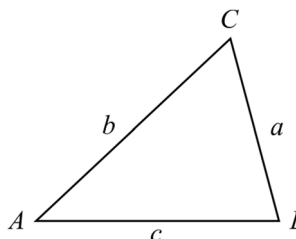
$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

Cosine rule

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

Area

$$T = \frac{ab \sin C}{2}$$



Circle equation

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

Exact values

Angle v	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°
$\sin v$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\cos v$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1
$\tan v$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	Not def.	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0