

Mathematics 30–1 Formula Sheet

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

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

Relations and Functions

Graphing Calculator Window Format

$$x: [x_{\min}, x_{\max}, x_{\text{scl}}]$$

$$y: [y_{\min}, y_{\max}, y_{\text{scl}}]$$

Laws of Logarithms

$$\log_b(M \times N) = \log_b M + \log_b N$$

$$\log_b\left(\frac{M}{N}\right) = \log_b M - \log_b N$$

$$\log_b(M^n) = n \log_b M$$

$$\log_b c = \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b}$$

Growth/Decay Formula

$$y = ab^{\frac{t}{p}}$$

General Form of a Transformed Function

$$y = af[b(x - h)] + k$$

Permutations, Combinations, and the Binomial Theorem

$n! = n(n - 1)(n - 2) \dots 3 \times 2 \times 1$,
where $n \in N$ and $0! = 1$

$${}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n - r)!}$$

$${}_n C_r = \frac{n!}{(n - r)!r!} \quad {}_n C_r = \binom{n}{r}$$

In the expansion of $(x + y)^n$, written in descending powers of x , the general term is $t_{k+1} = {}_n C_k x^{n-k} y^k$.

Trigonometry

$$\theta = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

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

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

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$y = a \sin[b(x - c)] + d$$

$$y = a \cos[b(x - c)] + d$$