

## Mathematics: Specialist

### Formula sheet Units 3A and 3B

#### Vectors

$$|(a_1, a_2)| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2}$$

$$|\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}| \leq |\mathbf{a}| + |\mathbf{b}|$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2$$

Vector equation of a circle in the plane :

$$|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{d}| = \rho$$

#### Trigonometry

In any triangle  $ABC$  :

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

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

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

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

In a circle of radius  $r$ , for an arc subtending angle  $\theta$  (radians) at the centre :

$$\text{Length of arc} = r\theta$$

$$\text{Area of sector} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

$$\text{Area of segment} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 (\theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$\cos(\theta \pm \phi) = \cos \theta \cos \phi \mp \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

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

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\sin(\theta \pm \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi \pm \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$= 2\cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta$$

$$\tan(\theta \pm \phi) = \frac{\tan \theta \pm \tan \phi}{1 \mp \tan \theta \tan \phi}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

#### Exponentials and logarithms

For  $a, b > 0$  and  $m, n$  real,

$$a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$a^{m-n} = \frac{a^m}{a^n}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

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

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

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

For  $m$  an integer and  $n$  a positive integer :

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

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m$$

For  $a, y > 0$  then

$$1 = a^0 \Leftrightarrow \log_a 1 = 0$$

$$\log_a (mn) = \log_a (m) + \log_a (n)$$

$$y = a^x \Leftrightarrow \log_a y = x$$

$$a = a^1 \Leftrightarrow \log_a a = 1$$

$$\log_a (m^n) = n \log_a (m)$$

## Functions

If  $f(x) = y$ , then  $f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx}$

If  $f(x) = e^x$ , then  $f'(x) = e^x$

If  $f(x) = x^n$ , then  $f'(x) = n x^{n-1}$

If  $f(x) = \ln x$ , then  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

Product rule:

If  $y = f(x) g(x)$  or

then  $y' = f'(x) g(x) + f(x) g'(x)$

If  $y = uv$

then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} v + u \frac{dv}{dx}$

Quotient rule:

If  $y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  or

then  $y' = \frac{f'(x) g(x) - f(x) g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$

If  $y = \frac{u}{v}$

then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{du}{dx} v - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

Chain rule:

If  $y = f(g(x))$  or

then  $y' = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$

If  $y = f(u)$  and  $u = g(x)$

then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$

Powers:  $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, n \neq -1$

Exponentials:  $\int e^x dx = e^x + c$

Trigonometric:

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + c$$

Fundamental Theorem of Calculus:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x) \quad \text{and}$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$\text{Absolute value function : } |x| = \begin{cases} x, & \text{for } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{for } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Sign function : } \operatorname{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{for } x = 0 \\ -1, & \text{for } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Greatest integer function :

$\operatorname{int}(x)$  = greatest integer  $\leq x$  for all  $x$

## Measurement

Circle :  $C = 2\pi r = \pi D$ , where  $C$  is the circumference,  $r$  is the radius and  $D$  is the diameter  
 $A = \pi r^2$ , where  $A$  is the area

Triangle:  $A = \frac{1}{2} b h$ , where  $b$  is the base and  $h$  is the perpendicular height

Parallelogram:  $A = b h$

Trapezium :  $A = \frac{1}{2} (a + b) h$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are the lengths of the parallel sides  
 and  $h$  is the perpendicular height

Prism:  $V = Ah$ , where  $V$  is the volume,  $A$  is the area of the base and  
 $h$  is the perpendicular height

Pyramid:  $V = \frac{1}{3} Ah$

Cylinder :  $S = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$ , where  $S$  is the total surface area  
 $V = \pi r^2 h$

Cone :  $S = \pi r s + \pi r^2$  where  $s$  is the slant height  
 $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$

Sphere :  $S = 4\pi r^2$   
 $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

*Note: Any additional formulas identified by the examination panel as necessary will be included in the body of the particular question.*

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