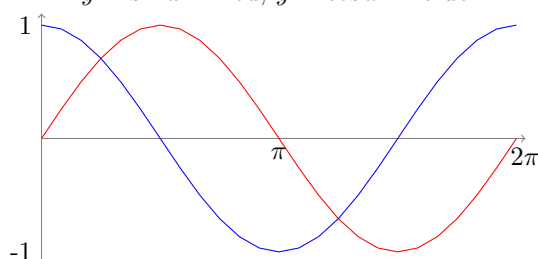


All Students Take Calculus I-All pos. II-sin III-tan IV-cos	Law of Cosines $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos A$	Difference of Cubes $a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$	Arc Length $s = r\theta$
Heron's Formula $A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$	Change of Base $\log_b m = \frac{\log m}{\log b}$	Choose Formula $C(x, y) = \binom{x}{y} = \frac{x!}{y!(x-y)!}$	Law of Sines $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$
Degrees to Radians $\frac{A \cdot \pi}{180} = \theta$	Sector Area $A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$	Area of $\Delta$ $Area = ab \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin C$	Polar to $(x, y)$ $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$
			$(\log_a b)(\log_c d) = (\log_a d)(\log_c b)$
$z = a + bi$ $ z  = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$	$z = r \operatorname{cis} \theta$ $z^n = r^n \operatorname{cis}(n\theta)$	$n$ th roots of $z = r \operatorname{cis} \theta$ $w_k = r^{1/n} \operatorname{cis} \left( \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$	$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 \operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$ $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$
			$\vec{v} = \langle a, b \rangle = a\hat{i} + b\hat{j}$ $ \vec{v}  = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
			$ c\vec{u}  =  c  \vec{u} $
Dot Product $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2$	Dot Product Theorem $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} =  \vec{u}  \vec{v}  \cos \theta$	$\theta$ between $\vec{u}$ & $\vec{v}$ $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{ \vec{u}  \vec{v} }$	$\vec{u}$ and $\vec{v}$ are perpendicular $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$
		Component of $\vec{u}$ along $\vec{v}$ $(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})/ \vec{v} $	$\operatorname{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u} = \left( \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{ \vec{v} ^2} \right) \vec{v}$
		Work $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{D}$	
Trig Identities			
$\sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1$	$\tan^2 + 1 = \sec^2$	$1 + \cot^2 = \csc^2$	$2 \sin u \cos u = \sin(2u)$
		$\cos^2 u - \sin^2 u = \cos(2u)$	$\frac{2 \tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u} = \tan(2u)$
$\sin u \cos v \pm \cos u \sin v = \sin(u \pm v)$		$\cos u \cos v \mp \sin u \sin v = \cos(u \pm v)$	$\frac{\tan u \pm \tan v}{1 \mp \tan u \tan v} = \tan(u \pm v)$
		$\cot = \frac{1}{\tan}$	
$\csc = \frac{1}{\sin}$	$\sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \cos u$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \cot u$
		$\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \csc u$	$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \sin u$
$\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \tan u$	$\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \sec u$	$\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \sin^2 x$	$\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} = \cos^2 x$
		$\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \tan^2 x$	$\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos u}{2}} = \sin \frac{u}{2}$
$\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos u}{2}} = \cos \frac{u}{2}$	$\frac{1 - \cos u}{\sin u} = \frac{\sin u}{1 + \cos u} = \tan \frac{u}{2}$	$2 \sin \frac{x \pm y}{2} \cos \frac{x \mp y}{2} = \sin x \pm \sin y$	$2 \cos \frac{x + y}{2} \cos \frac{x - y}{2} = \cos x + \cos y$
$-2 \sin \frac{x + y}{2} \sin \frac{x - y}{2} = \cos x - \cos y$	$\sin u \cos v = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(u + v) + \sin(u - v)]$	$\cos u \sin v = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(u + v) - \sin(u - v)]$	
$\cos u \cos v = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(u + v) + \cos(u - v)]$		$\sin u \sin v = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(u + v) - \cos(u - v)]$	
Row-Echelon Form $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$	Reduced Row-Echelon Form $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$	Using matrix inverses ( $AX = B \Rightarrow X = A^{-1}B$ ) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 36 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & \frac{5}{3} \\ -1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 36 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	
Matrix Multiplication!			
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 4 & 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 7 \\ (-1) \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 & (-1) \cdot 5 + 0 \cdot 4 & (-1) \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 17 & 23 \\ 1 & -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$			
$2 \times 2$ Matrix Inverse If $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ then $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$		$n \times n$ Matrix Inverse $\left[ \begin{array}{ccc ccc} 1 & -2 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & -6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 6 & 15 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$	
$2 \times 2$ Matrix Determinant $\det(A) =  A  = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$		Minor $M_{ij}$ : Take the matrix and delete the $i$ th row and the $j$ th column. Find the determinant	Cofactor $A_{ij}$ $(-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$
$n \times n$ Matrix Determinant (can move along any row/column) $\det(A) =  A  = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}A_{1n}$		Common Sums $\sum_{k=1}^n c = nc$ $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ $\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$	

Algebra of Functions		Polynomial Synthetic Division		Polynomial Long Division	
Let $f$ and $g$ be functions with domains $A$ and $B$ .		$(x^3 + x^2 - 1) \div (x + 2)$		$x^2 - x + 2$	
$(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$	Domain $A \cap B$	-2   1    1    0    -1		$x + 2) \overline{x^3 + x^2 - 1}$	
$(f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$	Domain $A \cap B$	-2    2    -4		$\underline{-x^3 - 2x^2}$	
$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$	Domain $A \cap B$	1    -1    2    -5		$\underline{-x^2}$	
$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$	Domain $\{x \in A \cap B \mid g(x) \neq 0\}$			$\underline{x^2 + 2x}$	
$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$	Domain $\{x \in B \mid g(x) \in A\}$			$\underline{2x - 1}$	
Rational Roots Theorem		Decartes' Rule of Signs		Other trig stuff	
$2x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x - 6$		Count num. of sign changes		$\cot = \frac{1}{\tan}$	
$\pm 1, \pm 2$ $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$		$P(x) = 3x^6 + 4x^5 + 3x^3 - x - 3$		$\csc = \frac{1}{\sin}$	
Possible rational roots:		1 positive real root		$\sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$	
$\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm \frac{3}{2}, \pm 6$		$P(-x) = 3x^6 - 4x^5 - 3x^3 + x - 3$			
		1 or 3 negative real roots			
Horizontal Asymptotes		Slant Asymptotes			
$y = \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 5}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$ Original Equation		$y = \frac{x^2 - 4x - 5}{x - 3}$ Original Equation			
$= \frac{2x^2}{x^2}$ $x \rightarrow \infty$ , other terms $\rightarrow$ tiny		$= x - 1 - \frac{8}{x - 3}$ Divide			
$= 2$ Cancel, horizontal asymptote		$= x - 1$ $x \rightarrow \infty$ , other terms $\rightarrow$ tiny			
Vertical Asymptotes		End Behavior		$m \times n$ matrix	
$y = \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 5}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$ Original Equation		$y = x^n$ $y = -x^n$		$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$	
$= \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 5}{(2x - 1)(x + 2)}$ Factor demoniator		$n$ is even $n$ is even			
$x = \frac{1}{2}$ or $x = -2$ Impossible		$y = x^n$ $y = -x^n$			
		$n$ is odd $n$ is odd			
$y = \sin x$ in red; $y = \cos x$ in blue		sin/cos Graph Properties		Allowed row operations	
		If in form: $y = a \sin k(x - b)$ amplitude $ a $ , period $2\pi/k$ , phase shift $b$		1. Add a multiple of one row to another	
				2. Multiply a row by a nonzero constant	
				3. Interchange two rows	
If $\begin{cases} ax + by = r \\ cx + dy = s \end{cases}$ then $x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} r & b \\ s & d \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}$ and $y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & r \\ c & s \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}$		Parabola $x^2 = 4py$ $V(0, 0)$ , $F(0, p)$ , directrix $y = -p$		Ellipse $\frac{x^2}{(a \text{ or } b)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(a \text{ or } b)^2} = 1$ $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$	
				Eccentricity $e = \frac{c}{a}$	
Hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{ab^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$		General Conic $\frac{d(P, F)}{d(P, l)} = e$		Area $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x$ $\Delta x = \frac{b - a}{n}$ $x_k = a + k \Delta x$	
Polar Conics $r = \frac{ed}{1 \pm e(\cos \text{ or } \sin)\theta}$		Derivative Formula $f^{-1}(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + h) - f(a)}{h}$			