

$$y = \sec^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow y = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n k &= 1 + 2 + \cdots + n \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{pmatrix} f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 + \sqrt{x} & ; \ x \geq 1 \\ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} & ; \ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & ; \ \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

| Polynomial function | example of $f(x)$ |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| linear | $3x + 2$ |
| quadratic | $x^2 - 3x + 4$ |
| cubic | $2x^3 - 1$ |

Table 1: Polynomial function

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x &= 1 \\ \tan^2 x + 1 &= \sec^2 x \\ \cos^2 \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) &= \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y - z &= 0 \\ 2x - 3y + 5z &= 3 \\ -3y + 2z &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 5 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \times 10 - 1 \times 5 = 65$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A) = 2 \cdot (-4) - 3 \cdot 1 = -11$$

| p | $\neg p$ |
|-----|----------|
| T | F |
| F | T |

| Algorithm | Average case | Best case |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| Insertion Sort | $O(n^2)$ | $O(n)$ |

Table 2: Time Complexity of Sorting Algorithms