## INFORMATION SHEET

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

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$y = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}$$

$$a^X = b \Leftrightarrow x = \log_a b$$
,  $a > 0$ ,  $a \ne 1$  and  $b > 0$ 

$$a>0$$
,  $a\neq 1$  and  $b>0$ 

$$A = P(1+ni)$$
  $A = P(1-ni)$   $A = P(1+i)^n$   $A = P(1-i)^n$ 

$$A = P(1 - ni)$$

$$A = P(1+i)^n$$

$$A = P(1-i)^n$$

$$i_{\text{eff}} = \left(1 + \frac{i}{m}\right)^m - 1$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C, \ x > 0$$

$$\int \frac{k}{x} dx = k \cdot \ln x + C, \ x > 0$$

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

$$\int kx^n dx = k \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \ n \neq -1$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C, \, a > 0$$

$$\int ka^{nx}dx = k \cdot \frac{a^{nx}}{n \ln a} + C, \ a > 0$$

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

$$M\left(\frac{X_1+X_2}{2};\frac{Y_1+Y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$y = mx + c$$

$$y-y_1=m(x-x_1)$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$m = \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

In 
$$\triangle ABC$$
:  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ 

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

area of 
$$\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}ab.\sin C$$

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

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

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

 $\pi rad = 180^{\circ}$ 

Angular velocity =  $\omega = 2\pi n$  where n = rotation frequency

Angular velocity =  $\omega = 360^{\circ}n$  where n = rotation frequency

Circumferential velocity =  $v = \pi Dn$  where D = diameter and n = rotation frequency

Arc length  $s = r\theta$  where r = radius and  $\theta = central$  angle in radians

Area of a sector = 
$$\frac{rs}{2}$$
 where  $r = radius$  and  $s = arc$  length

Area of a sector =  $\frac{r^2\theta}{2}$  where  $r = \text{radius and } \theta = \text{central angle in radians}$ 

$$4h^2 - 4dh + x^2 = 0$$
 where  $h =$  height of segment,

d = diameter of circle and x = length of chord

$$A_{T} = a \left( \frac{o_1 + o_n}{2} + o_2 + o_3 + o_4 + \ldots + o_{n-1} \right)$$
 where  $a =$  number of equal parts,

 $o_n = n^{th}$  ordinate and n = number of ordinates

OR

$$A_T = a(m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + ... + m_n)$$
 where  $a =$  number of equal parts,  $m_1 = \frac{o_1 + o_2}{2}$  and  $n =$  number of ordinates