BASIC ALGEBRA FORMULAS

Arithmetic Operations

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac, \qquad \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}, \qquad \frac{a/b}{c/d} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{d}{c}$$

Laws of Signs

$$-(-a) = a, \qquad \frac{-a}{b} = -\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{-b}$$

Zero Division by zero is not defined.

$$\text{If } a \neq 0\text{:} \quad \frac{0}{a} = 0, \quad a^0 = 1, \quad 0^a = 0$$

$$\text{For any number } a\text{: } a \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot a = 0$$

Laws of Exponents

$$a^m a^n = a^{m+n}, \qquad (ab)^m = a^m b^m, \qquad (a^m)^n = a^{mn}, \qquad a^{m/n} = \sqrt[n]{a^m} = \left(\sqrt[n]{a}\right)^m$$

If $a \neq 0$,

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}, \qquad a^0 = 1, \qquad a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}.$$

The Binomial Theorem For any positive integer n,

$$(a + b)^n = a^n + na^{n-1}b + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}a^{n-3}b^3 + \cdots + nab^{n-1} + b^n.$$

For instance,

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2, \qquad (a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3, \qquad (a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3.$$

Factoring the Difference of Like Integer Powers, $n > 1$

$$a^n - b^n = (a - b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + a^{n-3}b^2 + \cdots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$$

For instance,

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b),$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)\left(a^2 + ab + b^2\right),$$

$$a^4 - b^4 = (a - b)\left(a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 + b^3\right).$$

Completing the Square If $a \neq 0$,

$$ax^2 + bx + c = au^2 + C \qquad \left(u = x + (b/2a),\ C = c - \frac{b^2}{4a}\right)$$

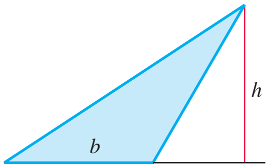
The Quadratic Formula If $a \neq 0$ and $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then

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

GEOMETRY FORMULAS

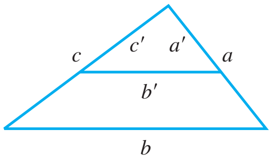
A = area, B = area of base, C = circumference, S = lateral area or surface area, V = volume

Triangle



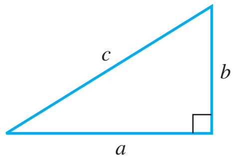
$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Similar Triangles



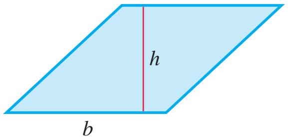
$\frac{a'}{a} = \frac{b'}{b} = \frac{c'}{c}$

Pythagorean Theorem



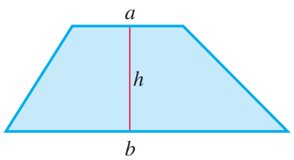
$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Parallelogram



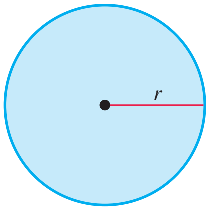
$A = bh$

Trapezoid



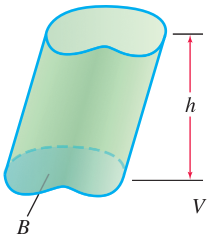
$A = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$

Circle

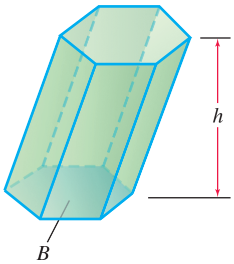


$A = \pi r^2$, $C = 2\pi r$

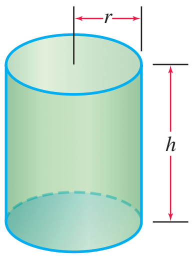
Any Cylinder or Prism with Parallel Bases



$V = Bh$

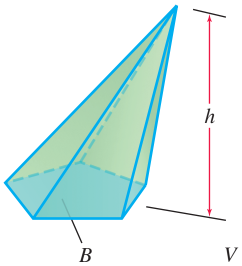


Right Circular Cylinder

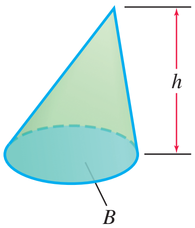


$V = \pi r^2 h$
$S = 2\pi rh$ = Area of side

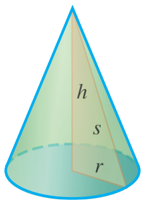
Any Cone or Pyramid



$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$

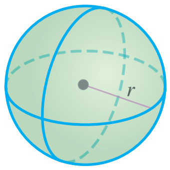


Right Circular Cone



$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
$S = \pi rs$ = Area of side

Sphere



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

LIMITS

General Laws

If L, M, c, and k are real numbers and

$$\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = L \qquad \text{and} \qquad \lim_{x\to c} g(x) = M, \quad \text{then}$$

Sum Rule: $\lim_{x\to c}(f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$

Difference Rule: $\lim_{x\to c}(f(x) - g(x)) = L - M$

Product Rule: $\lim_{x\to c}(f(x) \cdot g(x)) = L \cdot M$

Constant Multiple Rule: $\lim_{x\to c}(k \cdot f(x)) = k \cdot L$

Quotient Rule: $\lim_{x\to c} \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \dfrac{L}{M}, \quad M \neq 0$

The Sandwich Theorem

If $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$ in an open interval containing c, except possibly at $x = c$, and if

$$\lim_{x\to c} g(x) = \lim_{x\to c} h(x) = L,$$

then $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = L$.

Inequalities

If $f(x) \leq g(x)$ in an open interval containing c, except possibly at $x = c$, and both limits exist, then

$$\lim_{x\to c} f(x) \leq \lim_{x\to c} g(x).$$

Continuity

If g is continuous at L and $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = L$, then

$$\lim_{x\to c} g(f(x)) = g(L).$$

Specific Formulas

If $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0$, then

$$\lim_{x\to c} P(x) = P(c) = a_n c^n + a_{n-1}c^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0.$$

If $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ are polynomials and $Q(c) \neq 0$, then

$$\lim_{x\to c} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P(c)}{Q(c)}.$$

If $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = c$, then

$$\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = f(c).$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0$$

L'Hôpital's Rule

If $f(a) = g(a) = 0$, both f' and g' exist in an open interval I containing a, and $g'(x) \neq 0$ on I if $x \neq a$, then

$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)},$$

assuming the limit on the right side exists.

DIFFERENTIATION RULES

General Formulas

Assume u and v are differentiable functions of x.

Constant: $\dfrac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$

Sum: $\dfrac{d}{dx}(u + v) = \dfrac{du}{dx} + \dfrac{dv}{dx}$

Difference: $\dfrac{d}{dx}(u - v) = \dfrac{du}{dx} - \dfrac{dv}{dx}$

Constant Multiple: $\dfrac{d}{dx}(cu) = c\dfrac{du}{dx}$

Product: $\dfrac{d}{dx}(uv) = u\dfrac{dv}{dx} + v\dfrac{du}{dx}$

Quotient: $\dfrac{d}{dx}\left(\dfrac{u}{v}\right) = \dfrac{v\dfrac{du}{dx} - u\dfrac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

Power: $\dfrac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1}$

Chain Rule: $\dfrac{d}{dx}(f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

Trigonometric Functions

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x$

Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

$\dfrac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}\ln x = \dfrac{1}{x}$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}a^x = a^x \ln a$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\log_a x) = \dfrac{1}{x \ln a}$

Inverse Trigonometric Functions

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} x) = -\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} x) = \dfrac{1}{1 + x^2}$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\sec^{-1} x) = \dfrac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1} x) = -\dfrac{1}{1 + x^2}$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\csc^{-1} x) = -\dfrac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

Hyperbolic Functions

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\sinh x) = \cosh x$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\cosh x) = \sinh x$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tanh x) = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sech} x) = -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\coth x) = -\operatorname{csch}^2 x$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{csch} x) = -\operatorname{csch} x \coth x$

Inverse Hyperbolic Functions

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\sinh^{-1} x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\cosh^{-1} x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tanh^{-1} x) = \dfrac{1}{1 - x^2}$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sech}^{-1} x) = -\dfrac{1}{x\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}(\coth^{-1} x) = \dfrac{1}{1 - x^2}$ $\qquad \dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{csch}^{-1} x) = -\dfrac{1}{|x|\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$

Parametric Equations

If $x = f(t)$ and $y = g(t)$ are differentiable, then

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy'/dt}{dx/dt}.$$

INTEGRATION RULES

General Formulas

Zero: $$\int_a^a f(x)\,dx = 0$$

Order of Integration: $$\int_b^a f(x)\,dx = -\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

Constant Multiples: $$\int_a^b kf(x)\,dx = k\int_a^b f(x)\,dx \qquad \text{(Any number } k\text{)}$$

$$\int_a^b -f(x)\,dx = -\int_a^b f(x)\,dx \qquad (k = -1)$$

Sums and Differences: $$\int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x))\,dx = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \pm \int_a^b g(x)\,dx$$

Additivity: $$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx + \int_b^c f(x)\,dx = \int_a^c f(x)\,dx$$

Max-Min Inequality: If max f and min f are the maximum and minimum values of f on $[a, b]$, then

$$\min f \cdot (b - a) \leq \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \leq \max f \cdot (b - a).$$

Domination: $$f(x) \geq g(x) \quad \text{on} \quad [a, b] \quad \text{implies} \quad \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \geq \int_a^b g(x)\,dx$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{on} \quad [a, b] \quad \text{implies} \quad \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \geq 0$$

The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

Part 1 If f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\,dt$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) and its derivative is $f(x)$:

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\int_a^x f(t)\,dt = f(x).$$

Part 2 If f is continuous at every point of $[a, b]$ and F is any antiderivative of f on $[a, b]$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

Substitution in Definite Integrals

$$\int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)\,dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u)\,du$$

Integration by Parts

$$\int_a^b f(x)g'(x)\,dx = f(x)g(x)\Big]_a^b - \int_a^b f'(x)g(x)\,dx$$