MATHEMATICS

UNITS 3C AND 3D

FORMULA SHEET

2012

This document is valid for teaching and examining until 31 December 2012.

Number and algebra

Index laws:

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

$a^m b^m = (a\,b)^m$ $\quad a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$ $\quad (a^m)^n = a^{mn}$

$a^{-m} = \dfrac{1}{a^m}$ $\quad \dfrac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$ $\quad a^0 = 1$

For $a > 0$ and m an integer and n a positive integer, $a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m} = \left(\sqrt[n]{a}\right)^m$

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

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

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

Product rule:

If $y = f(x)\,g(x)$

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

or

If $y = uv$

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

Quotient rule:

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

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

or

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

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

Chain rule:

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

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

or

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

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

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

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

Fundamental Theorem of Calculus:

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\int_a^x f(t)\,dt = f(x)$ and $\int_a^b f'(x)\,dx = f(b) - f(a)$

Incremental formula: $\delta y \simeq \dfrac{dy}{dx}\,\delta x$

Exponential growth and decay: If $\dfrac{dy}{dt} = ky$, then $y = Ae^{kt}$

Space and 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:	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height
Parallelogram:	$A = bh$
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:	$S = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$, where S is the total surface area $V = \pi r^2 h$
Cone:	$S = \pi rs + \pi r^2$, where s is the slant height $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
Sphere:	$S = 4\pi r^2$ $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Volume of solids of revolution:

$V = \int \pi y^2 \, dx$ rotated about the x-axis

$V = \int \pi x^2 \, dy$ rotated about the y-axis

Chance and data

Probability: For any event A and it's complement $\bar{A}$, and event B

$P(A) + P(\bar{A}) = 1$

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$P(A \cap B) = P(A)\ P(B|A) = P(B)\ P(A|B)$

In a binomial distribution:

Mean: $\mu = np$ and standard deviation: $\sigma = \sqrt{np(1-p)}$

A confidence interval for the mean of a population is:

$$\bar{x} - z\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \le \mu \le \bar{x} + z\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

where μ is the population mean,
σ is the population standard deviation,
x is the sample mean,
n is the sample size and
z is the cut-off value on the standard normal distribution corresponding to the confidence level.

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