

Properties of Square Roots

$$\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$$

$$(\sqrt{a})^m = \sqrt{a^m}$$

$$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{|a|} \cdot \sqrt{|b|}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{|a|}}{\sqrt{|b|}}$$

$$\sqrt{a^m} = (\sqrt{|a|})^m$$

$$n\sqrt{a} = n^k \sqrt{a^k}$$

$$n\sqrt{a} \cdot n\sqrt{b} = n\sqrt{a \cdot b}$$

$$\frac{n\sqrt{a}}{n\sqrt{b}} = n\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$$

$$(n\sqrt{a})^m = n\sqrt{a^m}$$

$$n\sqrt[n]{m\sqrt{a}} = nm\sqrt[n]{a}$$

Laws of Exponents and Logarithms

Exponent Rules	Logarithm Rules
$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$	$\log(mn) = \log m + \log n$
$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$	$\log\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \log m - \log n$
$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$	$\log m^n = n \log m$

Find an equation of a line that:

passes through two points $y = mx + b$

that is parallel to one another isolate b

that is perpendicular to one another solve for x

Graphing Trigonometric Functions

$$y = A \sin[B(x-C)] + D$$

$|A|$ is the amplitude
The period is $\frac{2\pi}{B}$
Phase (horizontal) shift is C
Vertical shift is D

The same applies for the Cosine Function.
For the Tangent Function, the period is $\frac{\pi}{B}$

Change of Base Formula

$$\log_b a = \frac{\log_c a}{\log_c b}$$

(OR)

$$\log_b a \cdot \log_c b = \log_c a$$

Rational Root Theorem

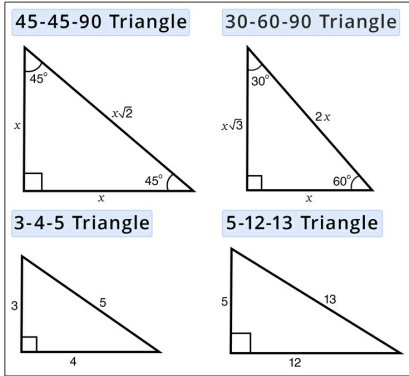
Possible Rational Roots:

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x + 6$$

$a_n: 1, 2, 3, 6$
 $a_0: 1, 2$

Side Ratios

Special Right Triangles



Trigonometric Functions

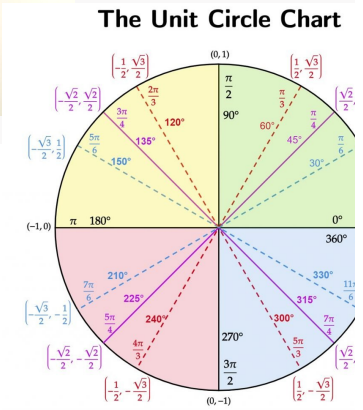
Functions	Domain	Range
(i) sine	\mathbb{R}	$[-1, 1]$
(ii) cosine	\mathbb{R}	$[-1, 1]$
(iii) tangent	$\mathbb{R} - \{x : x = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$	\mathbb{R}
(iv) cosecant	$\mathbb{R} - \{x : x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$	$\mathbb{R} - [-1, 1]$
(v) secant	$\mathbb{R} - \{x : x = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$	$\mathbb{R} - [-1, 1]$
(vi) cotangent	$\mathbb{R} - \{x : x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$	\mathbb{R}

Arc Length

Arc Length Formula

$$\text{Arc Length} = 2\pi r \left(\frac{\theta}{360}\right)$$

The Unit Circle



Conversion

$$\text{Radians} = \left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ}\right) \times \text{degrees}$$

$$\text{Degrees} = \left(\frac{180^\circ}{\pi}\right) \times \text{radians}$$

Continuous Interest

Formula

$$P(t) = P_0 e^{rt}$$

$P(t)$ = value at time t
 P_0 = original principal sum
 r = nominal annual interest rate
 t = length of time the interest is applied

Compound Interest

Formula

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$$

A = final amount
 P = initial principal balance
 r = interest rate
 n = number of times interest applied per time period
 t = number of time periods elapsed

Reference Angle

Quadrant I given angle
Quadrant II $180 - \text{given angle}$
Quadrant III given angle - 180
Quadrant IV $360 - \text{given angle}$

Sector Area

Area of a Sector Formula

$$A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$
 for θ in radians

$$A = \frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2$$
 for θ in degrees

Rational Functions

Find an equation (in factored form) of a rational function, f , that satisfies the following conditions:
vertical asymptote: $x = 4$
Need factor in the denominator $x - 4 = 0$
 x -intercept: $(-3, 0)$ $x + 3 = 0$
Need factor in the numerator $x + 3 = 0$
hole at $x = -1$ $x + 1 = 0$
Need same factor in numerator and denominator
horizontal asymptote: $y = -\frac{2}{5}$
Need degree of numerator and denominator to be the same and ratio of leading coefficients to be $-\frac{2}{5}$

$$f(x) = \frac{-2(x+3)(x)}{5(x-4)(x+1)}$$

Trig Signs

SIGNS OF TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS IN QUADRANTS

