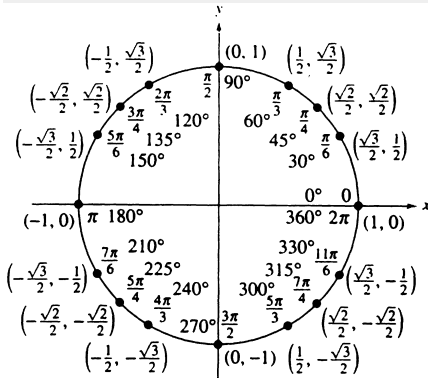
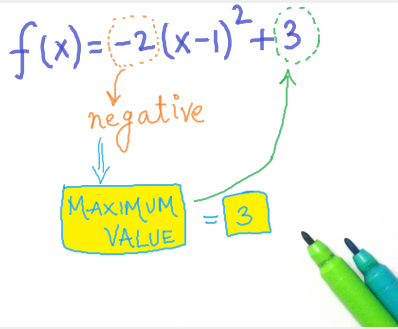


Unit Circle



Maximum and Minimum



Logarithmic Equations

Change of Base Formula
 It is often useful to change a logarithm to $\log_2(x)$ or $\log_{10}(x)$
 either base "10" or base "e".
 To change $\log_b(x)$ into $\log_c(x)$
 Start with $b^y = x \quad y = \log_b(x)$
 Take log base "c" of both sides
 $\log_c(b^y) = \log_c(x)$
 Solve for y
 $y \log_c(b) = \log_c(x)$
 $y = \frac{\log_c(x)}{\log_c(b)}$
 Example:
 $\log_2(8) = y$
 $\log_2(2^3) = \log_2(8)$
 $y \log_2(2) = \log_2(8)$
 $y = 3$

Quadratic formula

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

Solving exponential equations

$$a^x = b$$

Pythagorean Identities

Pythagorean Identities	Reciprocal Identities	Quotient Identities	Periodic Identities
$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$ $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$ $\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$ $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$ $1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x$ $\cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1$	$\sin x = \frac{1}{\csc x}$ $\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$ $\cos x = \frac{1}{\sec x}$ $\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$ $\tan x = \frac{1}{\cot x}$ $\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x}$	$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$	$\sin(x + 360^\circ) = \sin x$ $\sin(x + 2\pi) = \sin x$ $\cos(x + 360^\circ) = \cos x$ $\cos(x + 2\pi) = \cos x$ $\tan(x + 180^\circ) = \tan x$ $\tan(x + \pi) = \tan x$
Even/Odd Identities	Cofunction Identities	Half Angle Identities	
$\sin(-x) = -\sin x$ $\cos(-x) = \cos x$ $\tan(-x) = -\tan x$	$\csc(-x) = -\csc x$ $\sec(-x) = \sec x$ $\cot(-x) = -\cot x$	$\sin(90^\circ - x) = \cos x$ $\cos(90^\circ - x) = \sin x$ $\tan(90^\circ - x) = \cot x$ $\cot(90^\circ - x) = \tan x$ $\sec(90^\circ - x) = \csc x$ $\csc(90^\circ - x) = \sec x$	$\sin \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}$ $\cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$ $\tan \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$ $\cot \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}}$
Sum/Difference Identities	Double Angle Identities	Power Reducing Identities	
$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$ $\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$ $\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}$	$\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$ $\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ $\tan(2x) = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$	$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$ $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$ $\tan^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x}$	
Product To Sum Identities	Sum To Product Identities		
$\sin x \sin y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x - y) - \cos(x + y)]$ $\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x - y) + \cos(x + y)]$ $\sin x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x + y) + \sin(x - y)]$ $\cos x \sin y = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x + y) - \sin(x - y)]$	$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$ $\sin x - \sin y = 2 \cos \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$ $\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$ $\cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$		

Inverse of a function

$f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$
 $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$
 $f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x)) = x$
 $f(f(f^{-1}(x))) = f(x)$
 $f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x))) = f^{-1}(x)$
 $f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x)))) = f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x))$
 $f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x))))) = f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x)))$
 $f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x))))) = f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x))))$
 $f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x))))) = f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x)))))$
 $f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x))))) = f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x)))))$
 $f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x))))) = f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(x)))))$