Cheatography

Mathematics in our World Prelim 01 Cheat Sheet by Steler via cheatography.com/193298/cs/40504/

| What are Patterns? | | The Use of | f Mathematics (cont) |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| Patterns are sequences or designs that are orderly or that repeats | | Engine- ering | Math is used to design components and products, |
| Types of Par | tterns: | | maintain operating compon- |
| Symmetry | It is when different sides are alike. A reflection of a mirror is one of symmetry. | | ents, model real-life situations for testing and learning purposes as well build and maintain structures. |
| Fractals | These are 'never-ending' patterns that repeat indefinitely as the pattern is iterated on an infinitely smaller scale. | | Examples: Robotics, Constr- uction, Microwaves, Rockets and Satellites, Automotive Design. |
| Spirals | A pattern that spirals, examples are seashells, hurricanes, and galaxies. | Media | Math can be found in Media. Using camera lens or |
| Fibonacci The I Patterns natur incre | The least understood pattern in | | for advertising. |
| | nature, it is a pattern that increases its sequence exponentially (i.e. 1.2.4.8.1- | | Examples: Digital Music, Movie Graphics, Polling and Voting. |
| | 6,32,etc.) | Medicine | Advanced medical studies rely |
| Tessel- A pattern fo | A pattern formed of cubes or tiles, can occur in both living | and Health | on statistics . |
| | and non-living things. | | Examples: Crowd People: |
| The Use of Mathematics | | | Population Dynamics, Pharmacy and Medicine, MRI and Tomography |
| Technology | This aspect depends on basic research to advance. Its value is determined on by math and experimentation using statistics | Finance and Business | Businesses require skill in product making and providing service. Overseeing finances is key to survival and success. |
| | Examples: Predicting the Weather, Navigation, Computer Circuits. | | Examples: Insurance, Loans and Mortgages, Fraud Detection, Pricing Strategies, Game Theory. |

Language of Mathematics

What is Language?

| It is a complex system of words and | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| symbols, either spoken or written, used by a | | | | |
| particular community as a means of | | | | |
| communication. | | | | |
| Characteristics of Language | | | | |
| Precise | Able to make very fine distin- | | | |
| | ctions. | | | |
| Concise | Able to say things briefly. | | | |
| Powerful | Able to express complex | | | |
| | thoughts with relative ease. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| English Langua | ge of Mathematic | S |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| | English | Mathem- atics |
| Name given to an object of interest: | Noun. | Expres- sion. |
| | Example: Carol, Manila, book | Example: 5, 2+3, 1/2 |
| A complete thought: | Sentence. | Sentence. |
| | Example: Dash likes guinea pigs. | Example: 3+4=7, 3+4=8 |
| | | |

| The word "is" | Example: "5 is the square |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| has three | root of 25." "5 is less than |
| distinct | 10." "5 is a prime number." |
| meanings. | |

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| Elementary Logic | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Logical Connective | It is a symbol or a word used to connect 2 or more sentences. Each logical connective can be expressed as a truth function. | | | |
| Negation "- ~" | Opposite of the statement, usually employing the word <i>not</i> . | | | |
| Original Statement: | Negation of Statement: | | | |
| "p" Today is Monday | "~p" Today is not monday. | | | |
| Conjun- ction "∧" | It is formed by using the word "and" to join two sentences. | | | |
| | "p∧q" Sister likes dogs and Mother likes cats. | | | |
| Disjunction "v" | It is formed by using the word "or" to join two simple sentences. | | | |
| | "pvq" The clock is slow or the time is correct. | | | |
| Implication "⇒" | It is a type of relationship between 2 statements or sentences. It is formed using the word "if" to create implic- ation. | | | |
| | "p⇒q" If my heart stops, then I will die. | | | |

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