

Mathematics Definitions and Formulas

DEFINITIONS

$a \rightarrow b$ a implies b

$a \leftrightarrow b$ a if and only if b

$a \wedge b$ a and b

$a \vee b$ a or b

$\sim a$ not a

$A \cup B$ A union B

$A \cap B$ A intersect B

$\overline{A}$ complement of A

U universal set

$\{\}$ empty set

$[a, b]$ $a \leq x \leq b$

(a, b) $a < x < b$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ $\triangle ABC$ is similar to $\triangle DEF$

$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ $\overline{AB}$ is congruent to $\overline{CD}$

FORMULAS

$$A = \frac{(b_1 + b_2)h}{2}$$

Area of a trapezoid

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

Volume of a right cone and a pyramid

$$V = Bh$$

Volume of a cylinder and prism

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

Volume of a sphere

$$A = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$$

Surface area of a cylinder

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

Surface area of a sphere

$$A = \pi r \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} = \pi r \ell$$

Lateral surface area of a right cone

FORMULAS (continued)

$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d] = \frac{n}{2} (a + a_n)$	Sum of an arithmetic series
$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$	Sum of a finite geometric series
$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{a}{1-r}, r < 1$	Sum of an infinite geometric series
$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$	Law of sines
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$	Law of cosines
$\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$	Pythagorean identity
$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta)$ $\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$ $\cos(2\theta) = 2 \cos^2\theta - 1$ $\cos(2\theta) = 1 - 2 \sin^2\theta$ $\tan(2\theta) = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2\theta}$	Double angle identities
$y = mx + b$ $Ax + By = C$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	Equations of a line Equation of a parabola (standard form) Quadratic formula
$n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \dots \times 1$ $\frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$ $\frac{n!}{(n-r)! \times r!}$	n factorial ($n!$) Number of permutations (${}_nP_r$) Number of combinations (${}_nC_r$)

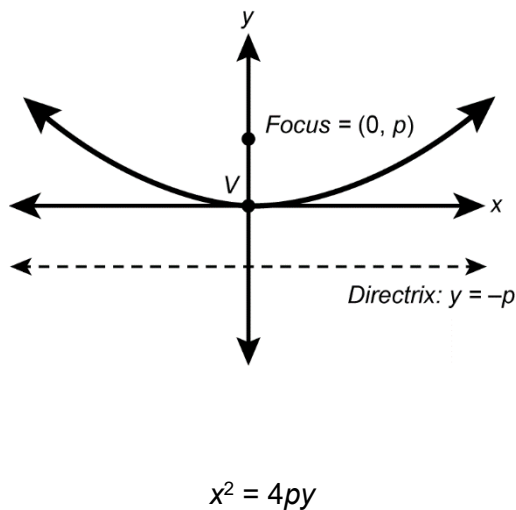
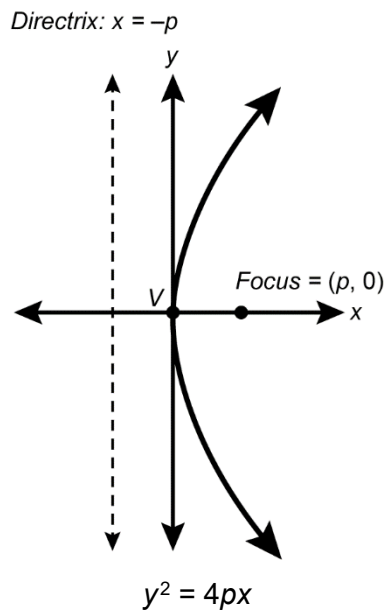
CONIC SECTIONS

Circle

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2 \quad \text{Equation of a circle}$$

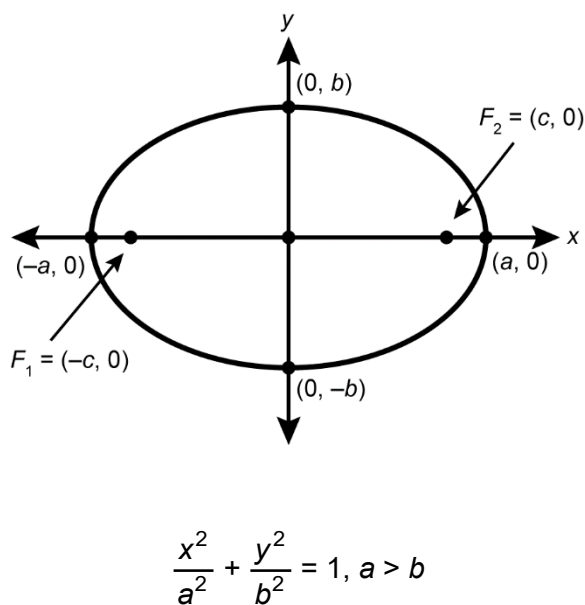
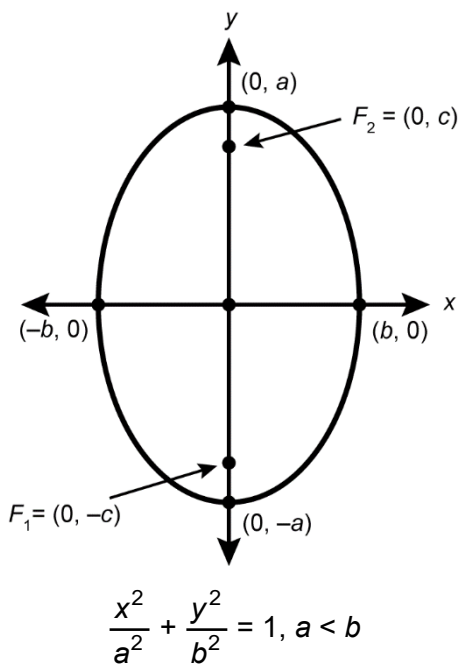
Parabola

$$(y - k) = 4p(x - h)^2 \quad \text{Equation of a parabola (vertex form)}$$



Ellipse

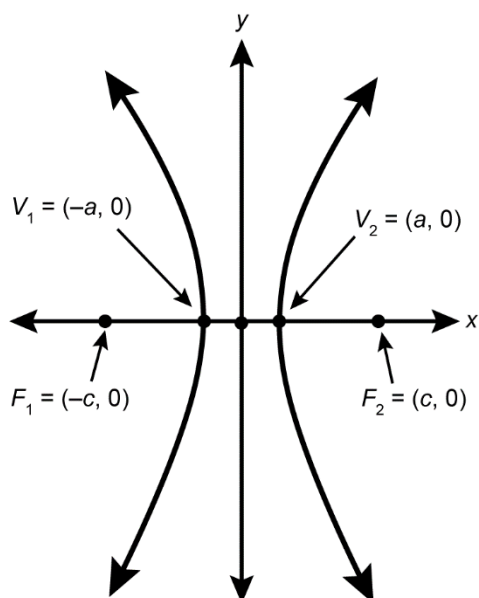
$$\frac{(x - h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - k)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{Equation of an ellipse}$$



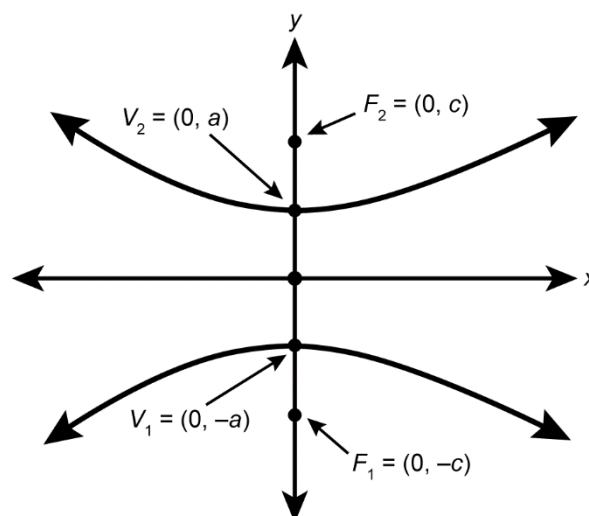
CONIC SECTIONS (continued)

Hyperbola

$$\frac{(x - h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y - k)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{Equation of a hyperbola}$$



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$



$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$$