

# Calculus: Early Transcendentals - J. Stewart - 4<sup>th</sup> ed.

## ALGEBRA

### ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac \quad \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}$$

$$\frac{a + c}{b} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} \quad \frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c}{d}} = \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{d}{c} = \frac{ad}{bc}$$

### EXPONENTS AND RADICALS

$$x^m x^n = x^{m+n} \quad \frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$$

$$(x^m)^n = x^{mn} \quad x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}$$

$$(xy)^n = x^n y^n \quad \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^n = \frac{x^n}{y^n}$$

$$x^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{x} \quad x^{m/n} = \sqrt[n]{x^m} = (\sqrt[n]{x})^m$$

$$\sqrt[n]{xy} = \sqrt[n]{x} \sqrt[n]{y} \quad x^{m/n} = \sqrt[n]{x^m} = (\sqrt[n]{x})^m$$

$$\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{x}} = \sqrt[mn]{x} \quad \sqrt[n]{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{x}}{\sqrt[n]{y}}$$

### FACTORIZING SPECIAL POLYNOMIALS

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$$

$$x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$$

### BINOMIAL THEOREM

$$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 \quad (x - y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$$

$$(x + y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

$$(x - y)^3 = x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3$$

$$(x + y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2}y^2$$

$$+ \dots + \binom{n}{k}x^{n-k}y^k + \dots + nx^{n-1}y + y^n$$

$$\text{where } \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot k}$$

### QUADRATIC FORMULA

If  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , then

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

### INEQUALITIES AND ABSOLUTE VALUE

If  $a < b$  and  $b < c$ , then  $a < c$ .

If  $a < b$ , then  $a + c < b + c$ .

If  $a < b$  and  $c > 0$ , then  $ca < cb$ .

If  $a < b$  and  $c < 0$ , then  $ca > cb$ .

If  $a > 0$ , then

$$|x| = a \text{ means } x = a \text{ or } x = -a$$

$$|x| < a \text{ means } -a < x < a$$

$$|x| > a \text{ means } x > a \text{ or } x < -a$$

## GEOMETRY

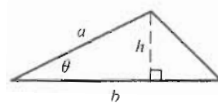
### GEOMETRIC FORMULAS

Formulas for area  $A$ , circumference  $C$ , and volume  $V$ :

Triangle

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

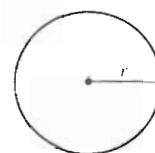
$$= \frac{1}{2}ab \sin \theta$$



Circle

$$A = \pi r^2$$

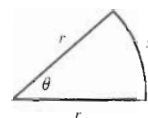
$$C = 2\pi r$$



Sector of Circle

$$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$$

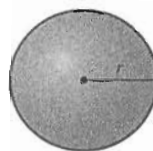
$$s = r\theta \text{ (}\theta \text{ in radians)}$$



Sphere

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

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



Cylinder

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



Cone

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$



### DISTANCE AND MIDPOINT FORMULAS

Distance between  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  and  $P_2(x_2, y_2)$ :

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Midpoint of  $\overline{P_1P_2}$ :  $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

### LINES

Slope of line through  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  and  $P_2(x_2, y_2)$ :

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Point-slope equation of line through  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  with slope  $m$ :

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

Slope-intercept equation of line with slope  $m$  and  $y$ -intercept  $b$ :

$$y = mx + b$$

### CIRCLES

Equation of the circle with center  $(h, k)$  and radius  $r$ :

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

# TRIGONOMETRY

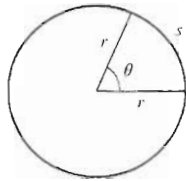
## ANGLE MEASUREMENT

$$\pi \text{ radians} = 180^\circ$$

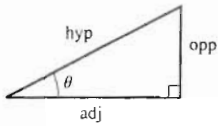
$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ rad} \quad 1 \text{ rad} = \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$$

$$s = r\theta$$

( $\theta$  in radians)



## RIGHT ANGLE TRIGONOMETRY



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} \quad \csc \theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{opp}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{adj}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{opp}}$$

## TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$$

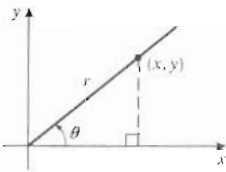
$$\csc \theta = \frac{r}{y}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

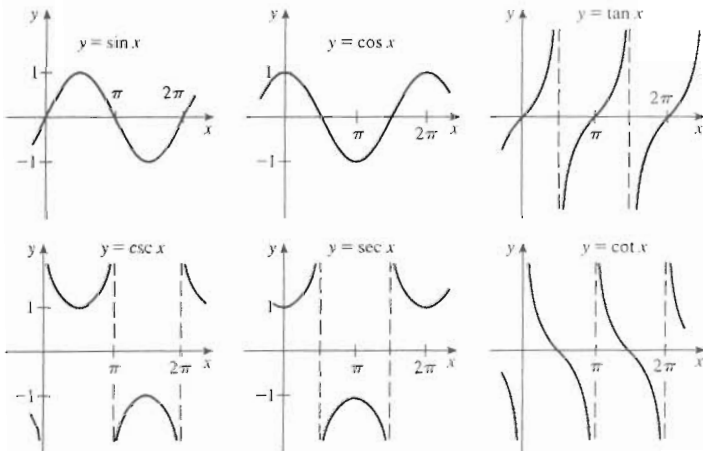
$$\sec \theta = \frac{r}{x}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}$$



## GRAPHS OF THE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS



## TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS OF IMPORTANT ANGLES

$\theta$	radians	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$
$0^\circ$	0	0	1	0
$30^\circ$	$\pi/6$	$1/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/3$
$45^\circ$	$\pi/4$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	1
$60^\circ$	$\pi/3$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/2$	$\sqrt{3}$
$90^\circ$	$\pi/2$	1	0	—

## FUNDAMENTAL IDENTITIES

$$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$$

$$\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$\tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta$$

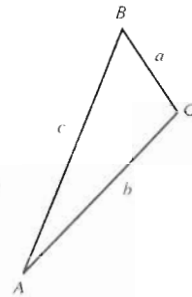
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cos \theta$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sin \theta$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cot \theta$$

## THE LAW OF SINES

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$



## THE LAW OF COSINES

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

## ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION FORMULAS

$$\sin(x + y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

$$\sin(x - y) = \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y$$

$$\cos(x + y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

$$\cos(x - y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$$

$$\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$$

$$\tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}$$

## DOUBLE-ANGLE FORMULAS

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

## HALF-ANGLE FORMULAS

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$