

# Year 11 2024 Mathematics Advanced Assessment Task 1

## **Assignment with Validation Task**

Task number: 1 Weighting: 30% Due Date: Tuesday 12/3/2024

#### **Outcomes assessed:**

- MA 11-1 uses algebraic and graphical techniques to solve, and where appropriate, compare alternative solutions to problems
- MA 11-8 uses appropriate technology to investigate, organize, model and interpret information in a range of contexts
- MA 11-9 provides reasoning to support conclusions which are appropriate to the context

## Nature and description of the task:

As a result of completing this Assignment, students should be familiar with all content related to the following topics:

- "The Bread and Butter" Maths i.e. Fraction, Decimal and Percentage Conversions
   (including recurring decimals to simplified fractions), Significant Figures, Scientific
   Notation, Order of Operation and questions relating to Percentages.
- Algebraic Techniques ie. Chapter 1 of the Advanced and Extension 1 Grove Books.
- Equations and Inequalities i.e. Chapter 2 of the Advanced and Extension 1 Grove Books. (NOTE: Your teacher will let you know which exercises in this chapter will be included).

On the 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 you will receive a selection of questions similar to the Preparation Activity below to complete in a 1 hour in-class Validation Task. You are expected to investigate/attempt each of these questions before the in-class Validation Task. The final mark for this assessment will be the mark you receive in the in-class Validation task.

NOTE: You will not have to hand in the answers to the questions in this Preparation Activity AND you will not have access to the Preparation Activity during the Validation Task.

#### **Non-Completion of Task:**

If you know you are going to be away on the day of the Validation Task and are unable to complete it on the due day, then you must have supportive documentation. Zero marks will apply if the Assessment Task is completed late, unless an Illness/Misadventure or Application for Extension form has been submitted.

## "The Bread and Butter" Maths

## **Part A**

Note: Questions 1-11 are non-calculator questions.

1 Write as a fraction in lowest terms:

a 30%

b 80%

c 75%

d 5%

2 Write as a decimal:

a 60%

b 27%

c 9%

d 16.5%

3 Write as a percentage:

 $a \frac{1}{4}$ 

 $\frac{2}{5}$ 

 $c = \frac{6}{25}$ 

 $\frac{13}{20}$ 

4 Write as a percentage:

a 0.32

b 0.09

c 0.225

d 1.5

5 Factor into primes:

a 35

b 18

c 90

d 220

6 Cancel each fraction down to lowest terms.

a  $\frac{4}{12}$ 

 $\frac{8}{10}$ 

c  $\frac{10}{15}$ 

d  $\frac{21}{28}$ 

 $e \frac{16}{40}$ 

 $f = \frac{21}{45}$ 

 $\frac{24}{42}$ 

h  $\frac{45}{54}$ 

 $\frac{36}{60}$ 

 $j = \frac{54}{72}$ 

7 Express each fraction as a decimal by rewriting it with denominator 10, 100 or 1000.

a  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

 $\frac{1}{5}$ 

 $c \frac{3}{5}$ 

 $\frac{3}{4}$ 

e  $\frac{1}{25}$ 

 $f = \frac{7}{20}$ 

 $g \frac{1}{8}$ 

 $h = \frac{5}{8}$ 

8 Express each terminating decimal as a fraction in lowest terms.

a 0.4

b 0.25

c 0.15

d 0.16

e 0.78

f 0.005

g 0.375

h 0.264

9 Express each fraction as a recurring decimal by dividing the numerator by the denominator.

a  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

 $b \frac{2}{3}$ 

 $c \frac{1}{9}$ 

 $\frac{5}{9}$ 

e  $\frac{3}{11}$ 

 $f = \frac{1}{11}$ 

 $g \frac{1}{6}$ 

 $h = \frac{5}{6}$ 

10 Find the lowest common denominator, then simplify:

 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ 

b  $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{5}$ 

 $c \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$ 

d  $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5}$ 

 $e \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9}$ 

 $f = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{3}{8}$ 

 $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{2}{15}$ 

h  $\frac{2}{25} - \frac{1}{15}$ 

11 Find the value of:

a 
$$\frac{1}{4} \times 20$$

b 
$$\frac{2}{3} \times 12$$

c 
$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

**a** 
$$\frac{1}{4} \times 20$$
 **b**  $\frac{2}{3} \times 12$  **c**  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5}$  **d**  $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{7}$  **e**  $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{8}$ 

e 
$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{8}$$

f 
$$2 \div \frac{1}{3}$$

$$g \frac{3}{4} \div 3$$

$$h \quad \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{8}$$

f 
$$2 \div \frac{1}{3}$$
 g  $\frac{3}{4} \div 3$  h  $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{2}$  i  $1\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{8}$  j  $\frac{5}{12} \div 1\frac{2}{3}$ 

12 a Find 12% of \$5.

- b Find 7.5% of 200kg.
- c Increase \$6000 by 30%.
- d Decrease  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours by 20%.

13 Express each fraction as a decimal.

a 
$$\frac{33}{250}$$

b 
$$\frac{1}{40}$$

$$c \frac{5}{16}$$

$$\frac{27}{80}$$

e 
$$\frac{7}{12}$$

$$f 1 \frac{9}{11}$$

$$\frac{2}{15}$$

h 
$$\frac{13}{55}$$

14 a Steve's council rates increased by 5% this year to \$840. What were his council rates last year?

- b Joanne received a 10% discount on a pair of shoes. If she paid \$144, what was the original price?
- Marko spent \$135 this year at the Easter Show, a 12.5% increase on last year. How much did he spend last year?

**Answers** 

1a 
$$\frac{3}{10}$$
 b  $\frac{4}{5}$  c  $\frac{3}{4}$  d  $\frac{1}{20}$ 

**5a** 
$$5 \times 7$$
 **b**  $2 \times 3^2$  **c**  $2 \times 3^2 \times 5$  **d**  $2^2 \times 5 \times 11$ 

**6a** 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 **b**  $\frac{4}{5}$  **c**  $\frac{2}{3}$  **d**  $\frac{3}{4}$  **e**  $\frac{2}{5}$  **f**  $\frac{7}{15}$  **g**  $\frac{4}{7}$  **h**  $\frac{5}{6}$  **i**  $\frac{3}{5}$  **j**  $\frac{3}{4}$ 

8a 
$$\frac{2}{5}$$
 b  $\frac{1}{4}$  c  $\frac{3}{20}$  d  $\frac{4}{25}$  e  $\frac{39}{50}$  f  $\frac{1}{200}$  g  $\frac{3}{8}$  h  $\frac{33}{125}$ 

**10a** 
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 **b**  $\frac{7}{10}$  **c**  $\frac{5}{6}$  **d**  $\frac{4}{15}$  **e**  $\frac{5}{18}$  **f**  $\frac{1}{24}$  **g**  $\frac{5}{6}$  **h**  $\frac{1}{75}$ 

11a 5 b 8 c 
$$\frac{1}{10}$$
 d  $\frac{1}{7}$  e  $\frac{1}{4}$  f 6 g  $\frac{1}{4}$  h  $\frac{2}{3}$  i 4 j  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

**12a** 60c **b** 15kg **c** \$7800 **d** 72 min or 
$$1\frac{1}{5}$$
h

# Part B

1		assify these real nuwest terms, where			rati	onal. E	xpress those	th	at are rational in th	e fo	orm $\frac{a}{b}$ in
		-3		$1\frac{1}{2}$	C	$\sqrt{3}$		d	$\sqrt{4}$	е	$\sqrt[3]{27}$
	f	$\sqrt[4]{8}$	g	$\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}$	h	0.45		i	12%	j	0.333
	k	0.3	I	$3\frac{1}{7}$	m	$\pi$		n	3.14	0	0
2	W	rite each number co	orre	ect to one decimal j	plac	e.					
	a	0.32	b	5.68	C	12.75					
	d	0.05	е	3.03	f	9.96					
3	W	rite each number co	orre	ect to two significa	nt fi	gures.					
	a	0.429	b	5.429	C	5.029					
	d	0.0429	e	429	f	4290					
4	U	se a calculator to fir	nd e	each number correc	et to	three o	decimal place	es.			
	a	$\sqrt{10}$	b	$\sqrt{47}$	C	9					
	Ч	37 48	е	π		$\pi^2$					
_		40									
5		se a calculator to fir					significant fig	gur	es.		
		$\sqrt{58}$		<sup>3</sup> √133		$62^{2}$					
	d	14 <sup>5</sup>	е	$\sqrt[4]{0.3}$	f	$124^{-1}$					
6	To	how many signific	ant	figures is each of	thes	e numl	ers accurate	?			
	a	0.04	b	0.40	C	0.404					
	d	0.044	e	4.004	f	400					
7	Pr	ove algebraically tha	at 0	$.2\dot{6}$ can be written a	s $rac{4}{1!}$	5					
0											
8	Us	e algebra to prove	tha	t $0.3\dot{1}\dot{8} imes0.\dot{8}$ is eq	ual	to $\frac{28}{99}$ .					
9	Pr	ove that the recur	ring	g decimal $0.\dot{2}\dot{1}$ has	s th	e value	$\pm \frac{7}{33}$				
10	a) [	Express the follow 725000000	_	in scientific notati		iii)	1				
	b)	Express the follow		as ordinary numer	als						
	i	$3.267 \times 10^{-3}$	i	(i) $1.0 \times 10^1$		iii)	5.0003 x 10	) <sup>8</sup>			

11 Calculate, correct to four significant figures:

a 
$$10^{-0.4}$$

b 
$$\frac{1}{240-13\times17}$$

c 
$$\frac{\sqrt{6.5 + 8.3}}{2.7}$$

d 
$$\sqrt[3]{10.57 \times 12.83}$$

e 
$$\frac{3.5 \times 10^4}{2.3 \times 10^5}$$

f 
$$20000 \times (1.01)^{25}$$

g 
$$\frac{11.3}{\sqrt{19.5 - 14.7}}$$

h 
$$\frac{3\frac{2}{3} + 5\frac{1}{4}}{4\frac{1}{2} + 6\frac{4}{5}}$$

i 
$$(87.3 \times 10^4) \div (0.629 \times 10^{-8})$$

$$j = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[4]{5} + \sqrt[5]{6}}$$

$$k \frac{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5}{\left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{36.41 - 19.57}{23.62 - 11.39}}$$

**Answers** 

**1a** rational,  $\frac{-3}{1}$  **b** rational,  $\frac{3}{2}$  **c** irrational **d** rational,  $\frac{2}{1}$ 

**e** rational,  $\frac{3}{1}$  **f** irrational **g** rational,  $\frac{2}{3}$  **h** rational,  $\frac{9}{20}$ 

**i** rational,  $\frac{3}{25}$  **j** rational,  $\frac{333}{1000}$ 

**k** rational,  $\frac{1}{3}$  **l** rational,  $\frac{22}{7}$  **m** irrational

**n** rational,  $3\frac{7}{50}$  **o** rational,  $\frac{0}{1}$ 

2a 0.3 b 5.7 c 12.8 d 0.1 e 3.0 f 10.0

3a 0.43 b 5.4 c 5.0 d 0.043 e 430 f 4300

4a 3.162 b 6.856 c 0.563 d 0.771

**e** 3.142 **f** 9.870

**5a** 7.62 **b** 5.10 **c** 3840 **d** 538000

e 0.740 f 0.00806

**6a** 1 **b** 2 **c** 3 **d** 2 **e** 4 **f** either 1, 2 or 3

**11 a i)**  $7.25 \times 10^8$  ii) 10 iii)  $1.0 \times 10^0$ 

**b** i) 0.003267 ii)  $7.25 \times 10^8$  iii) 500030000

11a 0.3981 b 0.05263 c 1.425 d 5.138

e 0.1522 f 25650 g 5.158 h 0.7891

i  $1.388 \times 10^{14}$  j 1.134 k 0.005892 l 1.173

- -

## Algebraic Techniques:

## **Part A**

10 multiple-choice questions Circle the correct answer.

1 Solve 3x + 9 = 4 - 2(x + 5).

**A** 
$$x = -2$$

**B** 
$$x = 2$$

**C** 
$$x = -3$$

**D** 
$$x = -15$$

2  $\frac{1}{(x+y)^{-3}}$  is equivalent to:

$$\mathbf{A} \left( \frac{1}{x+y} \right)^3$$

**B** 
$$(x + y)^3$$

**C** 
$$x^3 + y^3$$

$$D \quad \frac{1}{x^3 + y^3}$$

3 Simplify  $\frac{5k^{-2} \times (4k^3)^2}{4k^{-1}}$ .

**A** 
$$\frac{5}{k^5}$$

**B** 
$$5k^{5}$$

**C** 
$$10k^5$$

**4** Expand  $(a-4)(a^2+2a-3)$ .

**A** 
$$a^3 + 2a^2 + 11a + 12$$

**B** 
$$a^3 + 2a^2 + 11a - 12$$

**C** 
$$a^3 - 2a^2 - 11a + 12$$

**D** 
$$a^3 - 2a^2 - 11a - 12$$

**5** Factorise  $9x^2 + 3xy - 2y^2$ .

**A** 
$$(3x - 2y)(3x + y)$$

**B** 
$$(3x + 2y)(3x + y)$$

**C** 
$$(3x - 2y)(3x - y)$$

**D** 
$$(3x + 2y)(3x - y)$$

**6** Simplify  $\frac{n+2}{n^2-n-6}$ .

**A** 
$$\frac{2}{n-3}$$

**B** 
$$\frac{1}{n-3}$$

**c** 
$$\frac{1}{n+3}$$

**D** 
$$n-3$$

- 7 Simplify  $m+n+\frac{1}{m-n}$ .
  - $\mathbf{A} \quad \frac{m+n+1}{m-n}$
  - B  $\frac{m^2 + n^2 + 1}{m n}$
  - **C**  $\frac{m^2 n^2 + 1}{m n}$
  - **D**  $\frac{m^2 2mn n^2 + 1}{m n}$
- **8** The conversion of degrees Celsius to degrees Fahrenheit is given by the formula

$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32.$$

Find F when C = -10.

- **A** -50
- **B** -14
- **C** 50
- **D** 14

- **9** Evaluate  $-x^5 + 2x^3 3x^2 + 4x 5$  when x = -1.
  - **A** -6
  - **B** -13
  - **C** 1
  - **D** 7
- **10** Find the value of *n* if  $2\sqrt{180} \frac{\sqrt{80}}{2} = \sqrt{n}$ .
  - **A** 500
  - **B** 50
  - **C** 10
  - **D** 5

## **Part B**

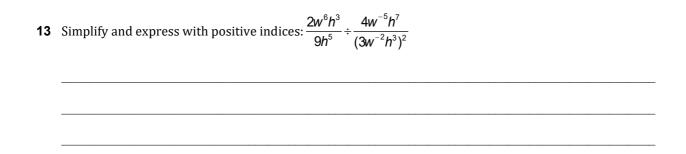
 $10 \ free-response \ questions \\ Show \ your \ working \ where \ appropriate.$ 

11	Solve	x+5	4-x	= 1
• •	JOIVE	2	3	

**12** Simplify each expression.

**a** 
$$\frac{4^{n+3} \times 2^{4-n}}{8^{n+1}}$$

b	$\sqrt{5a^4} \times \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt[3]{a}$



Factorise each expression. <b>a</b> $45x^3 - 5xy^2 - 18x^2y + 2y^3$ <b>b</b> $3p^3 + 30p^2 + 75p$ Simplify each expression. <b>a</b> $\frac{p+2}{3} - \frac{p-1}{4}$	
<b>b</b> $3p^3 + 30p^2 + 75p$ Simplify each expression.  a $p+2-p-1$	
Simplify each expression. <b>a</b> $p+2-p-1$	
Simplify each expression.  a $p+2-p-1$	
Simplify each expression.  a $p+2-p-1$	
Simplify each expression.  a $p+2-p-1$	
<b>a</b> $\frac{p+2}{p-1}$	
<b>a</b> $\frac{p+2}{p-1}$	
<b>a</b> $\frac{p+2}{p-1}$	
a $\frac{p+2}{3} - \frac{p-1}{4}$	

b	2 <i>m</i> +1	3 <i>m</i>		
D	$\overline{m+2}$	$\overline{m^2+m-2}$		


17 Simplify  $\frac{2x^2 - 5x - 3}{x + 3} \div \frac{2x - 6}{6x + 18}$ .


**18** If  $a = 2\sqrt{3}$ , then evaluate  $a^3 + (a + 1)^2$ .

19	Simplify	$\frac{12\sqrt{10}}{4\sqrt{2}}+\sqrt{80}.$
----	----------	--

 <del></del>

	a. 1.a	2	1			
20	Simplify $\sqrt{5}$	5+1 2	$2-\sqrt{3}$	writing your answ	er with a ratio	onal denominator

## **Answers**

**1** C **2** B **3** D **4** C **5** D

**6** B **7** C **8** D **9** B **10** A

**11**  $x = -\frac{1}{5}$ 

**12 a**  $2^{7-2}n$ 

**b**  $10\sqrt[3]{a^7}$ 

**13**  $\frac{w^7}{2h^3}$ 

**14**  $4a^3 - 4a^2 - 9a + 9$ 

**15 a** (5x - 2y)(3x + y)(3x - y)

**b**  $3p(p+5)^2$ 

**16** a  $\frac{p+11}{12}$ 

**b**  $\frac{2m^2+2m-1}{(m+2)(m-1)}$ 

**17** 3(2x + 1)

**18**  $28\sqrt{3} + 13$ 

**19** 7√5

**20**  $\frac{\sqrt{5}-2\sqrt{3}-5}{2}$ 

## Equations and Inequalities:

# Part A

10 multiple-choice questions Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Solve x 11 = 2(5 3x).
  - **A** x = 3
  - **B**  $x = -\frac{21}{5}$
  - **C**  $x = -\frac{1}{5}$
  - **D**  $x = -\frac{1}{7}$
- **2** Solve  $3n + 5 \le n + 1$ .
  - **A** *n* ≤ –4
  - **B**  $n \le -2$
  - **C**  $n \ge -2$
  - **D**  $n \ge 4$
- **3** Evaluate  $4 |-3|^2$ .
  - **A** 13
  - **B** 10
  - **C** -2
  - **D** -5

- 4 Solve |2y-3| = 9.
  - **A** y = -3
  - **B** y = 6
  - **C** y = -3, y = 6
  - **D** y = -6, y = 3
- **5** Solve  $2a^3 + 11 = -5$ .
  - **A** a = -8
  - **B** a = -2
  - **C** a = 2
  - **D** a = 8

- 6 Solve  $m^2 2m = 15$ .
  - **A** m = -3 or -5
  - **B** m = -3 or 5
  - **C** m = 3 or -5
  - **D** m = 3 or 5
- 7 Solve  $2k^2 5k 1 = 0$ .
  - **A**  $k = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{33}}{4}$
  - **B**  $k = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{33}}{4}$
  - **C**  $k = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$
  - **D**  $k = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$
- 8 The formula to calculate the volume of a cone is  $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ .

Find the value of h when V = 95.3 and r = 2.4.

- **A** 49.6
- **B** 37.9
- **C** 15.8
- **D** 1.8

- **9** Solve simultaneously 2x y = 2 and x + 4y = 1.
  - **A** x = 1, y = 1
  - **B** x = -1, y = 0
  - **C** x = 1, y = 0
  - **D** x = 0, y = 1
- **10** Solve  $\frac{2}{2x-1} = \frac{4}{x}$ .
  - **A**  $x = \frac{2}{3}$
  - **B**  $x = \frac{3}{2}$
  - **c**  $x = -\frac{3}{2}$
  - **D**  $x = -\frac{2}{3}$

# Part B

10 free-response questions Show your working where appropriate.

11	Sol	ve each equation.
	а	$1 - \frac{2p}{3} = 5$
	b	$\frac{x+5}{2} + \frac{x-2}{3} = 1$
12	Sol	ve $3(1-x) \le 2x + 5$ and graph the solution on a number line.
13	Sol	5w-3 =2.

Sh	Now that $ a+b  \le  a  +  b $ when $a = 2$ and $b = -5$ .
_	
So	solve $3^{x-1} = \frac{1}{9}$ .
_	
So	where $(2x + 5)(x + 1)(x - 4) = 0$ .
So	olve each equation.
	$(y+5)^2 = 4$
b	$3n^2 + 2n = 1$

(	Given $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ , find the value of a if $s = 30.7404$ , $u = 5.2$ , $t = 3.6$ .
-	
	Solve simultaneously $y = x - 5$ and $y = x^2 + 6x - 1$ .
	Solve these simultaneous equations.
	A + B = 2
	A + B + 2C = 1
	2A - B + 4C = 8

## **Answers**

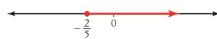
- A
- B
- D
- C
- B

- B
- A
- C
- C
- A

**11 a** 
$$p = -6$$

**b** 
$$x = -1$$

**12** 
$$x \ge -\frac{2}{5}$$



**13** 
$$w = \frac{1}{5}$$
 or 1

14 LHS = 
$$|2 + -5|$$
  
=  $|-3|$   
= 3  
RHS =  $|2| + |-5|$   
= 2 + 5

$$= 7$$

$$\therefore 3 < 7$$

**15** 
$$x = -1$$

**16** 
$$x = -\frac{5}{2}, -1, 4$$

**17 a** 
$$y = -7, -3$$

**17 a** 
$$y = -7, -3$$
 **b**  $n = -1, \frac{1}{3}$ 

**18** 
$$a = 1.855$$

**19** 
$$x = -1$$
,  $y = -6$  and  $x = -4$ ,  $y = -9$ 

**20** 
$$A = 4, B = -2, C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

## REFERENCE SHEET

## Measurement

## Length

$$l = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$$

#### Area

$$A = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$$

$$A = \frac{h}{2} (a + b)$$

#### Surface area

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

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

## Volume

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

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

## **Functions**

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

For 
$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$$
: 
$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{b}{a}$$
 
$$\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma = \frac{c}{a}$$
 and  $\alpha\beta\gamma = -\frac{d}{a}$ 

#### Relations

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

## **Financial Mathematics**

$$A = P\big(1+r\big)^n$$

## Sequences and series

$$T_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d] = \frac{n}{2} (a+l)$$

$$T_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} = \frac{a(r^n-1)}{r-1}, r \neq 1$$

$$S = \frac{a}{1-r}, |r| < 1$$

## Logarithmic and Exponential Functions

$$\log_a a^x = x = a^{\log_a x}$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$a^x = e^{x \ln a}$$

## **Trigonometric Functions**

$$\sin A = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \quad \cos A = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \quad \tan A = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$$

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

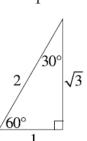
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\sqrt{2} & 45^{\circ} \\
45^{\circ} & 1
\end{array}$$

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

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

$$l = r\theta$$

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



#### Trigonometric identities

$$\sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A}, \cos A \neq 0$$

$$\csc A = \frac{1}{\sin A}, \sin A \neq 0$$

$$\cot A = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}, \sin A \neq 0$$

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

## Compound angles

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

If 
$$t = \tan \frac{A}{2}$$
 then  $\sin A = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$ 

$$\cos A = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B) \right]$$

$$\sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B) \right]$$

$$\sin A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) \right]$$

$$\cos A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sin(A + B) - \sin(A - B) \right]$$

$$\sin^2 nx = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2nx)$$

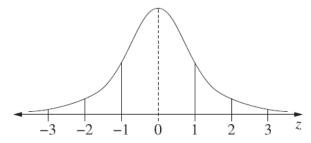
$$\cos^2 nx = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2nx)$$

## Statistical Analysis

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

An outlier is a score less than  $Q_1 - 1.5 \times IQR$  or more than  $Q_3 + 1.5 \times IQR$ 

#### Normal distribution



- approximately 68% of scores have z-scores between –1 and 1
- approximately 95% of scores have z-scores between –2 and 2
- approximately 99.7% of scores have z-scores between –3 and 3

$$E(X) = \mu$$

$$Var(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2] = E(X^2) - \mu^2$$

#### Probability

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}, P(B) \neq 0$$

#### Continuous random variables

$$P(X \le x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

$$P(a < X < b) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

## **Binomial distribution**

$$P(X = r) = {}^{n}C_{r}p^{r}(1-p)^{n-r}$$

$$X \sim Bin(n, p)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X=x)$$

$$=\binom{n}{x}p^{x}(1-p)^{n-x}, x=0, 1, \ldots, n$$

$$E(X) = np$$

$$Var(X) = np(1-p)$$

### **Differential Calculus**

#### **Function**

#### Derivative

$$y = f(x)^n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = nf'(x)[f(x)]^{n-1}$$

$$y = uv$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u\frac{dv}{dx} + v\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$y = g(u)$$
 where  $u = f(x)$   $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$y = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v\frac{du}{dx} - u\frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$y = \sin f(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)\cos f(x)$$

$$y = \cos f(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -f'(x)\sin f(x)$$

$$y = \tan f(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)\sec^2 f(x)$$

$$y = e^{f(x)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)e^{f(x)}$$

$$y = \ln f(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$y = a^{f(x)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\ln a)f'(x)a^{f(x)}$$

$$y = \log_a f(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(x)}{(\ln a)f(x)}$$

$$y = \sin^{-1} f(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - [f(x)]^2}}$$

$$y = \cos^{-1} f(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - [f(x)]^2}}$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} f(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(x)}{1 + [f(x)]^2}$$

## Integral Calculus

$$\int f'(x) [f(x)]^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} [f(x)]^{n+1} + c$$

where 
$$n \neq -1$$

$$\int f'(x)\sin f(x)dx = -\cos f(x) + c$$

$$\int f'(x)\cos f(x)dx = \sin f(x) + c$$

$$\int f'(x)\sec^2 f(x)dx = \tan f(x) + c$$

$$\int f'(x)e^{f(x)}dx = e^{f(x)} + c$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + c$$

$$\int f'(x)a^{f(x)}dx = \frac{a^{f(x)}}{\ln a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{a^2 - [f(x)]^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{f(x)}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{a^2 + [f(x)]^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{f(x)}{a} + c$$

$$\int u \frac{dv}{dx} dx = uv - \int v \frac{du}{dx} dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\approx \frac{b-a}{2n} \Big\{ f(a) + f(b) + 2 \Big[ f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_{n-1}) \Big] \Big\}$$

where 
$$a = x_0$$
 and  $b = x_n$ 

## **Combinatorics**

$${}^{n}P_{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$${\binom{n}{r}} = {}^{n}C_{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$(x+a)^{n} = x^{n} + {\binom{n}{1}}x^{n-1}a + \dots + {\binom{n}{r}}x^{n-r}a^{r} + \dots + a^{n}$$

## **Vectors**

$$\begin{split} \left| \underbrace{u} \right| &= \left| x \underline{i} + y \underline{j} \right| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \underbrace{u \cdot y} &= \left| \underbrace{u} \right| \left| \underbrace{y} \right| \cos \theta = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2, \\ \text{where } \underbrace{u} &= x_1 \underline{i} + y_1 \underline{j} \\ \text{and } \underbrace{y} &= x_2 \underline{i} + y_2 \underline{j} \\ \underbrace{r} &= \underbrace{a} + \lambda b \end{split}$$

## **Complex Numbers**

$$z = a + ib = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$
$$= re^{i\theta}$$

$$[r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)]^n = r^n(\cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta)$$
$$= r^n e^{in\theta}$$

## **Mechanics**

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{dv}{dt} = v\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{2}v^2\right)$$

$$x = a\cos(nt + \alpha) + c$$

$$x = a\sin(nt + \alpha) + c$$

$$\ddot{x} = -n^2(x - c)$$