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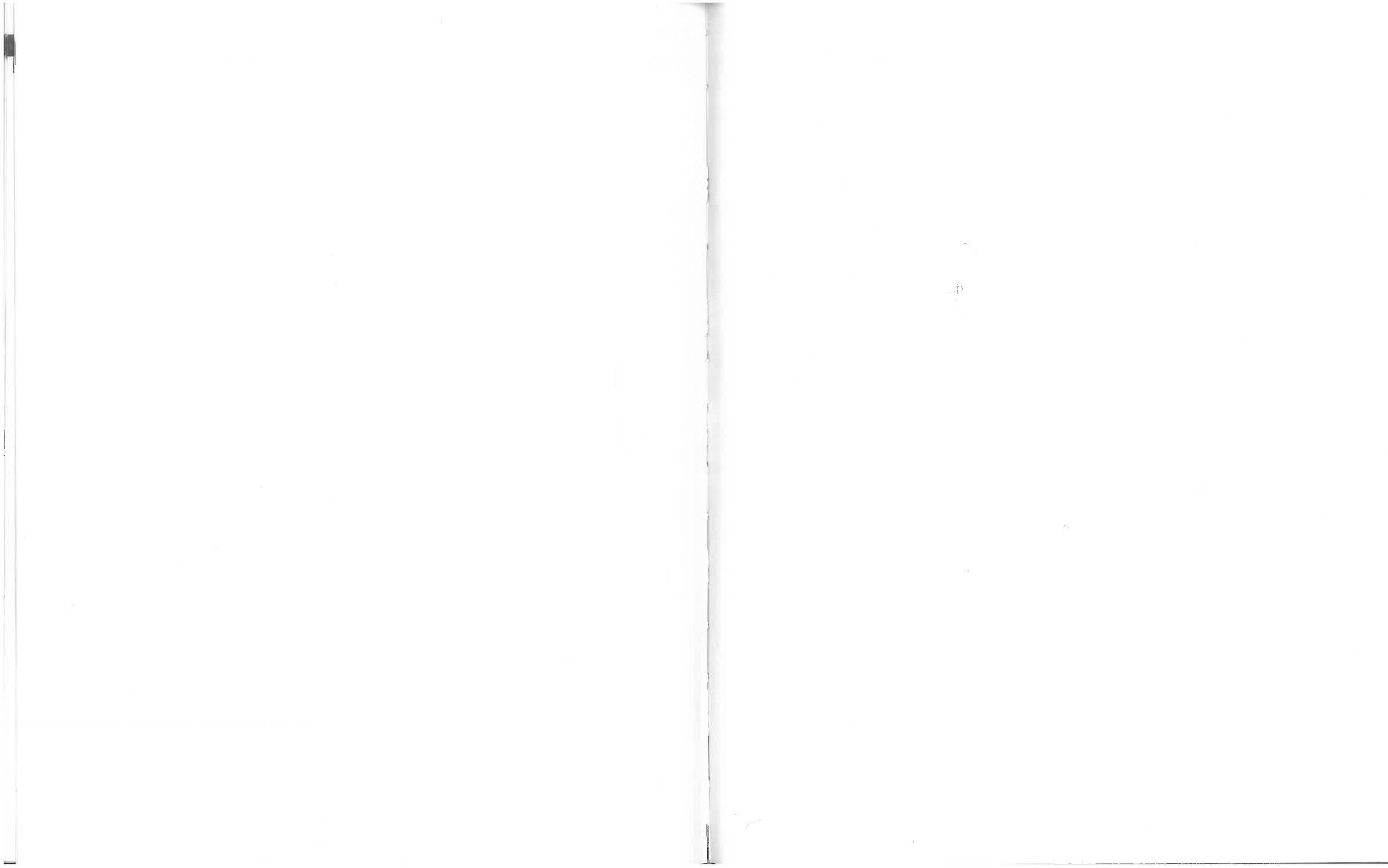
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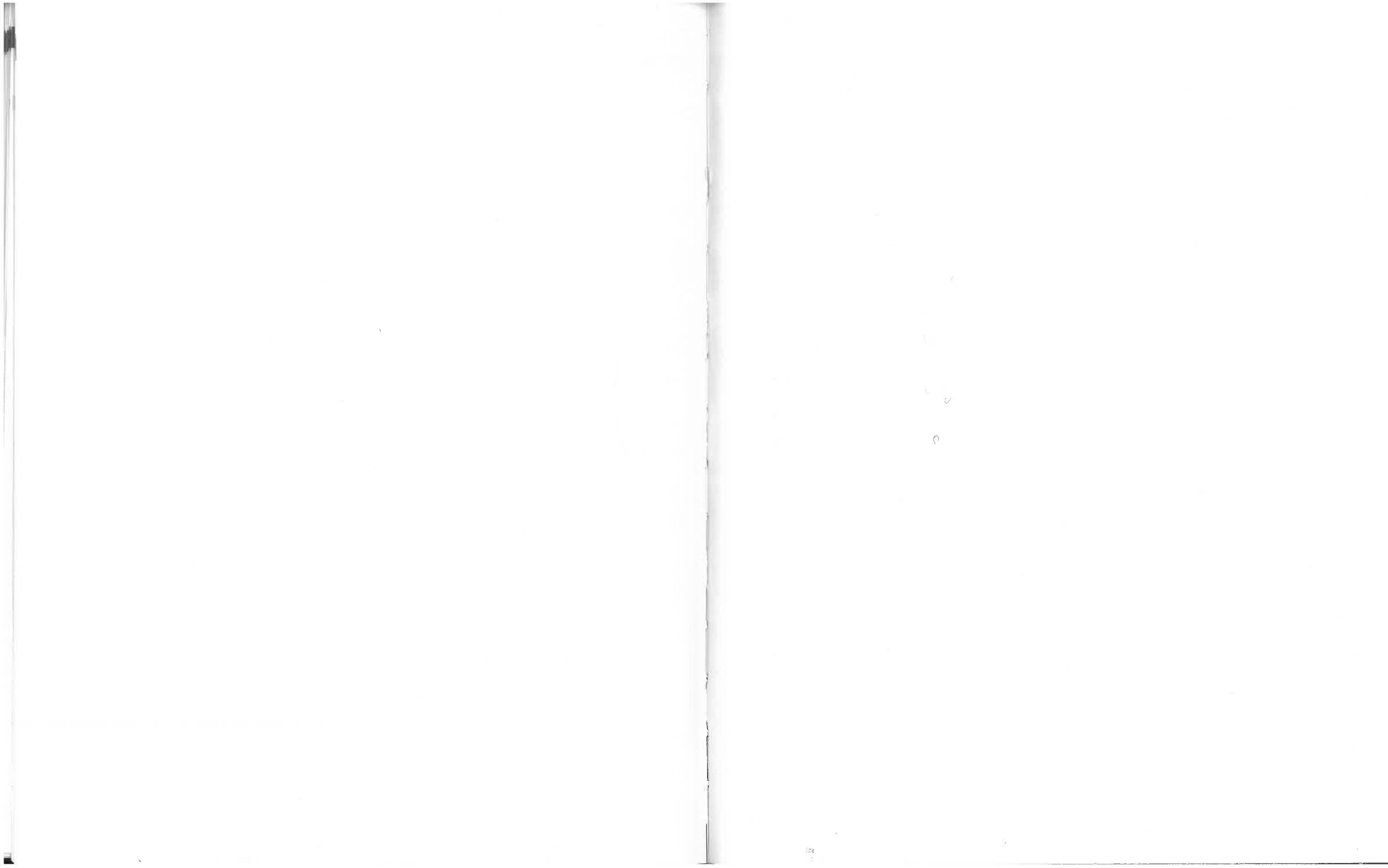
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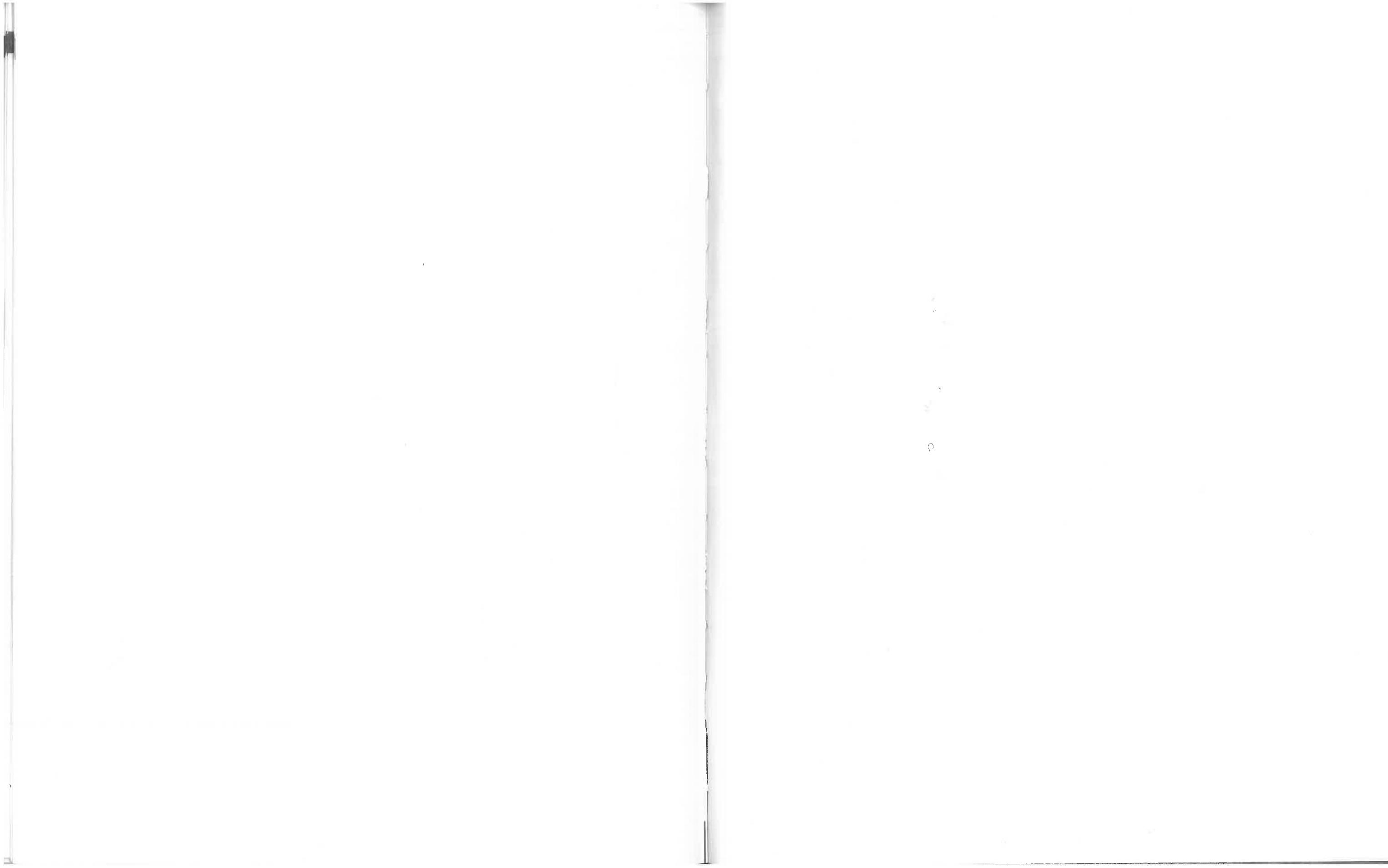
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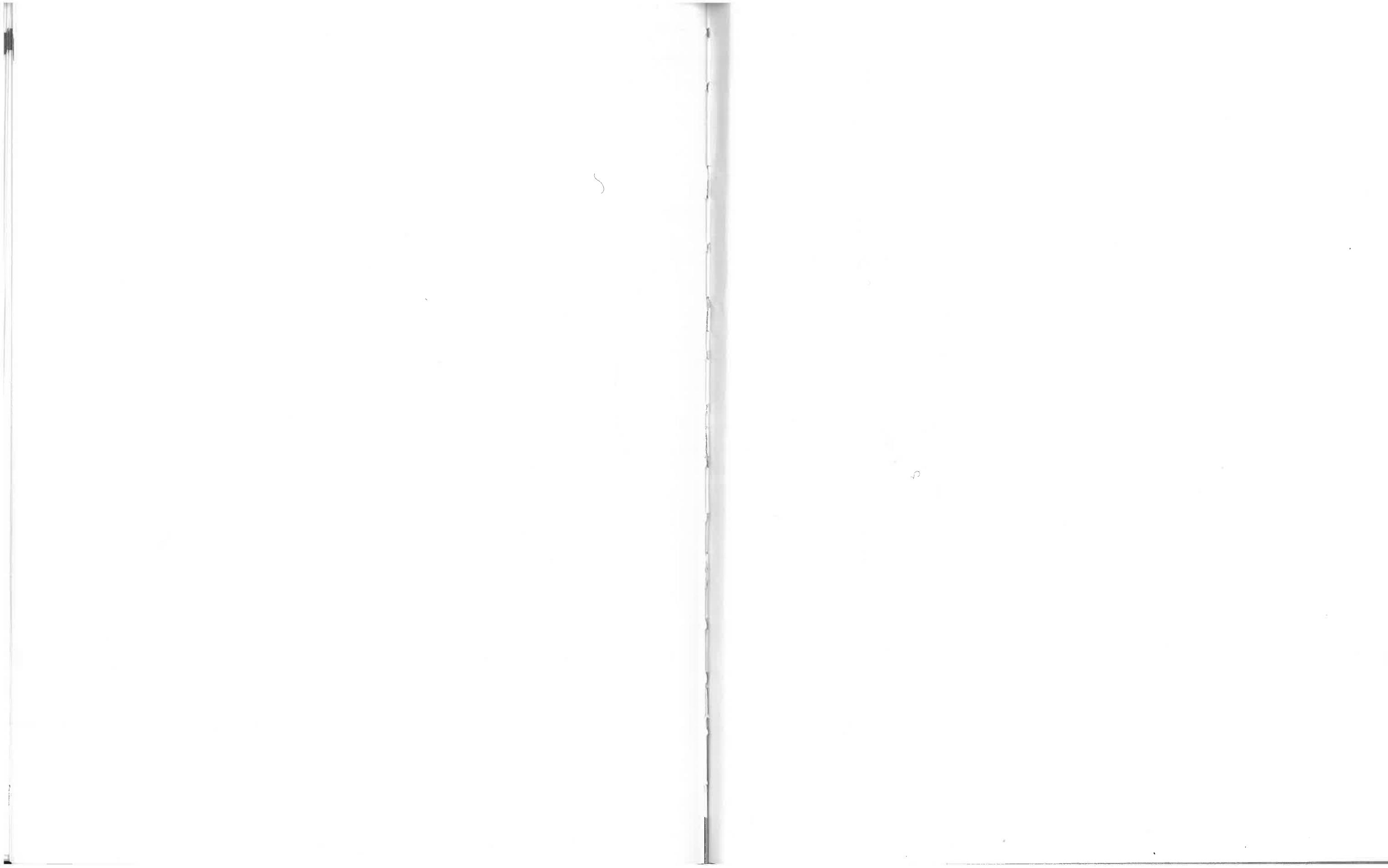
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ALGEBRA

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY

EXPONENTS AND RADICALS

$$\begin{aligned} a^m a^n &= a^{m+n} & a^{m/n} &= \sqrt[n]{a^m} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m \\ (a^m)^n &= a^{mn} & \sqrt[n]{ab} &= \sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{b} \\ (ab)^n &= a^n b^n & \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} &= \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} \\ \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n &= \frac{a^n}{b^n} & \sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} &= \sqrt[mn]{a} \\ \frac{a^m}{a^n} &= a^{m-n} & a^{-n} &= \frac{1}{a^n} \end{aligned}$$

ABSOLUTE VALUE ($d > 0$)

- $|x| < d$ if and only if $-d < x < d$
- $|x| > d$ if and only if either $x > d$ or $x < -d$
- $|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$ (Triangle inequality)
- $-|a| \leq a \leq |a|$

INEQUALITIES

- If $a > b$ and $b > c$, then $a > c$
- If $a > b$, then $a + c > b + c$
- If $a > b$ and $c > 0$, then $ac > bc$
- If $a > b$ and $c < 0$, then $ac < bc$

QUADRATIC FORMULA

If $a \neq 0$, the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are

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

LOGARITHMS

$$y = \log_a x \text{ means } a^y = x \quad \log_a 1 = 0$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y \quad \log_a a = 1$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y \quad \log x = \log_{10} x$$

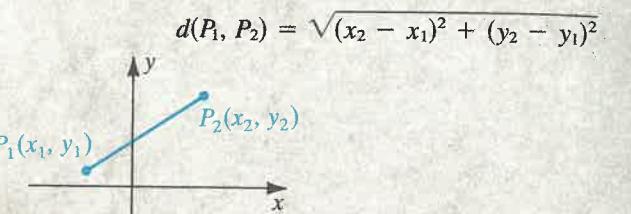
$$\log_a x^r = r \log_a x \quad \ln x = \log_e x$$

BINOMIAL THEOREM

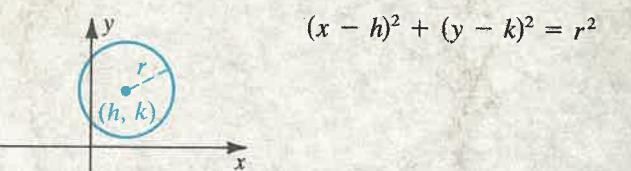
$$(x+y)^n = x^n + \binom{n}{1} x^{n-1} y + \binom{n}{2} x^{n-2} y^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k + \dots + y^n,$$

where $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$

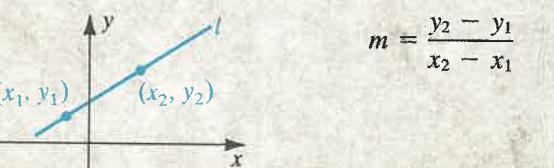
DISTANCE FORMULA



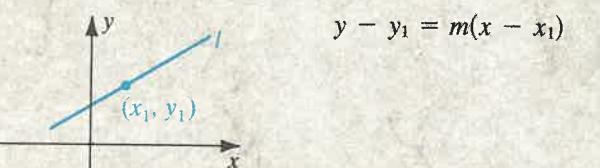
EQUATION OF A CIRCLE



SLOPE m OF A LINE



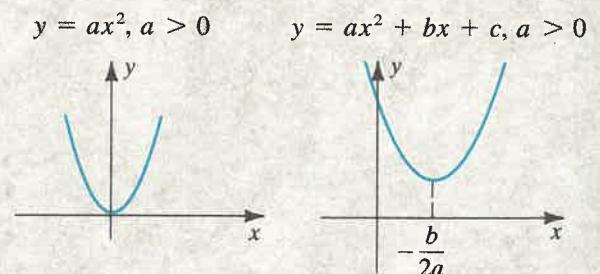
POINT-SLOPE FORM



SLOPE-INTERCEPT FORM



GRAPH OF A QUADRATIC FUNCTION



TRIGONOMETRY

TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

OF ACUTE ANGLES

$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$	$\csc \theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{opp}}$
$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$	$\sec \theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{adj}}$
$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$	$\cot \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{opp}}$

OF ARBITRARY ANGLES

$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{r}$	$\csc \theta = \frac{r}{b}$
$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{r}$	$\sec \theta = \frac{r}{a}$
$\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$	$\cot \theta = \frac{a}{b}$

OF REAL NUMBERS

$\sin t = y$	$\csc t = \frac{1}{y}$
$\cos t = x$	$\sec t = \frac{1}{x}$
$\tan t = \frac{y}{x}$	$\cot t = \frac{x}{y}$

SPECIAL TRIANGLES



SPECIAL VALUES OF TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

θ (degrees)	θ (radians)	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$\cot \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\csc \theta$
0°	0	0	1	0	—	1	—
30°	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	2
45°	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
60°	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	2	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
90°	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	0	—	0	—	1

TRIGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES

$\csc t = 1/\sin t$	$\tan t = \sin t/\cos t$
$\sec t = 1/\cos t$	$\cot t = \cos t/\sin t$
$\sin(-t) = -\sin t$	$\cos(-t) = \cos t$
$\tan(-t) = -\tan t$	$\sin(u+v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v$
$\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$	$\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$
$\tan(u+v) = \frac{\tan u + \tan v}{1 - \tan u \tan v}$	$\sin(u-v) = \sin u \cos v - \cos u \sin v$
$\sin(u-v) = \sin u \cos v - \cos u \sin v$	$\cos(u-v) = \cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v$
$\tan(u-v) = \frac{\tan u - \tan v}{1 + \tan u \tan v}$	$\tan(u-v) = \frac{\tan u - \tan v}{1 + \tan u \tan v}$
$\sin 2u = 2 \sin u \cos u$	$\cos 2u = \cos^2 u - \sin^2 u = 1 - 2 \sin^2 u = 2 \cos^2 u - 1$
$\tan 2u = \frac{2 \tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u}$	$\tan 2u = \frac{2 \tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u}$
$\left \sin \frac{u}{2} \right = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos u}{2}}$	$\left \cos \frac{u}{2} \right = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos u}{2}}$
$\tan \frac{u}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos u}{\sin u} = \frac{\sin u}{1 + \cos u}$	$\tan \frac{u}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos u}{\sin u} = \frac{\sin u}{1 + \cos u}$
$\sin^2 u = \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2}$	$\cos^2 u = \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2}$
$\sin u \cos v = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(u+v) + \sin(u-v)]$	$\cos u \sin v = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(u+v) - \sin(u-v)]$
$\cos u \sin v = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(u+v) - \sin(u-v)]$	$\cos u \cos v = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(u+v) + \cos(u-v)]$
$\cos u \sin v = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(u+v) - \cos(u-v)]$	$\sin u \sin v = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(u-v) - \cos(u+v)]$

INVERSE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Function	Domain	Range
$y = \sin^{-1} x$	$-1 \leq x \leq 1$	$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
$y = \cos^{-1} x$	$-1 \leq x \leq 1$	$0 \leq y \leq \pi$
$y = \tan^{-1} x$	\mathbb{R}	$-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$
$y = \cot^{-1} x$	\mathbb{R}	$0 < y < \pi$
$y = \sec^{-1} x$	$ x \geq 1$	$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$
$y = \csc^{-1} x$	$ x \geq 1$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right) \cup \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

Nature's power and the elegance of its creations are visible in the drifting sand dunes of the Sahara Desert. The wind causes these mountains of sand to change their shape and to shift their positions, forming smooth curves of varying complexity along their ridges.

The dunes, like all dynamic structures, pose many questions: What are their volumes? How quickly can they move and reconfigure themselves? What form and location will they take on next? How can we describe and analyze the curves that separate one side of a dune from another? The fundamental concepts of calculus yield powerful tools to analyze and answer such questions.

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