

MAT1033 Bookmark

| Slope of a line | $m=\frac{\mathrm{y}_{2}-y_{1}}{x_{2}-x_{1}}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Slope-intercept <br> form | $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{mx}+\mathrm{b}$ |
| Point-slope form | $y-y_{1}=m\left(x-x_{1}\right)$ or <br> $y=m\left(x-x_{1}\right)+y_{1}$ |
| Slope of <br> relational lines | $\mathrm{m}_{1}=\mathrm{m}_{2} ;$ parallel <br> $m_{2}=\frac{-1}{m_{1}} ;$ perpendicular |
| Quadratic <br> formula | Given ax <br> $x=\frac{-b \pm}{}+\sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}$ <br> $2 a a$ |
| Vertical line | $\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{a} ;$ <br> Undefined slope |
| Horizontal line | $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{b} ;$ Slope $=0$ |$|$| x -intercept | $\mathrm{Let} \mathrm{y}=0 ; \mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})=0,0)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| y -intercept | Let $\mathrm{x}=0 ;(0, \mathrm{f}(0))$ |

## Geometry Formulas

| Area rectangle | A $=\mathrm{L} W$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Perimeter of rectangle | $\mathrm{P}=2 \mathrm{~L}+2 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Area of circle | $\mathrm{A}=\pi r^{2}$ |
| Circumference of circle | $\mathrm{C}=2 \pi r$ |
| Volume of a cube | $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{s}^{3} \mathrm{or} \mathrm{LWH}$ |

## Math Translation Words

$+\rightarrow$ Sum, increased by, addition, more than
$\mathrm{x} \rightarrow$ Product,

- $\rightarrow$ Difference, subtract, decreased by, less than multiply, of quin $=\rightarrow$ Equal, is
${ }^{*}$ If $\mathrm{AB}=0$, then $\mathrm{A}=0$ or $\mathrm{B}=0$
${ }^{*}$ If $\mathrm{x}^{2}=\mathrm{k}, \mathrm{k}>0$, then $\mathrm{x}= \pm \sqrt{k}$


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## Exponent Rules

| $m^{a} m^{b}=m^{a+b}$ | $\left(m^{a} n^{c}\right)^{b}=m^{a b} n^{b c}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{m^{a}}{m^{b}}=m^{a-b}$ | $m^{-a}=\frac{1}{m^{a}}$ |
| $m^{0}=1$ | $\sqrt[b]{m^{a}}=m^{\frac{a}{b}}$ |
| n even, $\sqrt[n]{a^{n}}=\|a\|$ | n odd, $\sqrt[n]{a^{n}}=a$ |
| $i=\sqrt{-1}, i^{2}=-1$ | $\sqrt{-m}=i \sqrt{m}$ |

## Factoring Summary

| GCF: | $3 x^{2}+9 x+15 \rightarrow 3\left(x^{2}+3 x+5\right)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 termsgrouping | $\begin{aligned} & 3 x^{3}+2 x^{2}-6 x-4= \\ & \left(3 x^{3}+2 x^{2}\right)+(-6 x-4)= \\ & x^{2}(3 x+2)-2(3 x+2) \\ & \rightarrow(3 x+2)\left(x^{2}-2\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $a=1$ | $x^{2}+4 x-12:$ find factors of -12 , add to $4, \rightarrow(\mathrm{x}-2)(\mathrm{x}+6)$ |  |
| $x^{2}-y^{2}$ | ( $\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{y}$ ) $(\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}$ ) |  |
| $x^{2}+y^{2}$ | Does not factor/prime |  |
| $\begin{gathered} a x^{2}+b x+c \\ a \neq 1 \end{gathered}$ | $3 x^{2}+2 x-8$ <br> factors of $3 \& 8$ that give difference of 2 | $\begin{aligned} & (3,1) \&(1,2,4,8) \\ & 4 \cdot 1-3 \cdot 2= \\ & 4-6=-2 \\ & 3 x^{2}+2 x-8 \rightarrow \\ & (3 x-4)(x+2) \end{aligned}$ |
| Perfect squares | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{p}^{2} \pm 2 \mathrm{pq}+\mathrm{q}^{2}: \\ & 4 x^{2}-12 x+9 \rightarrow(2 \mathrm{x}-3)^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |

## Factoring steps when solving quadratic:

1. Get the equation $=0$
2. Factor out any common terms
3. Is it a difference of two squares?
4. Does it have 4 terms (grouping)
5. For a trinomial, use AC or trial/error.
6. Set all factors with a variable $=0$ and solve.
