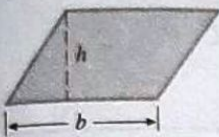
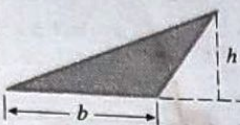
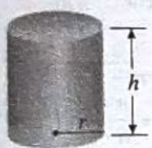


GEOMETRY FORMULAS

A = area, S = lateral surface area, V = volume, h = height, B = area of base, r = radius, l = slant height, C = circumference, s = arc length

Parallelogram	Triangle	Trapezoid	Circle	Sector
 $A = bh$	 $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$	 $A = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$	 $A = \pi r^2, C = 2\pi r$	 $A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta, s = r\theta$ (θ in radians)
Right Circular Cylinder	Right Circular Cone	Any Cylinder or Prism with Parallel Bases		Sphere
 $V = \pi r^2 h, S = 2\pi r h$	 $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h, S = \pi r l$	 $V = Bh$	 $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3, S = 4\pi r^2$	

ALGEBRA FORMULAS

THE QUADRATIC FORMULA	THE BINOMIAL FORMULA
The solutions of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	$(x+y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}x^{n-3}y^3 + \dots + nxy^{n-1} + y^n$ $(x-y)^n = x^n - nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2}x^{n-2}y^2 - \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}x^{n-3}y^3 + \dots \pm nxy^{n-1} \mp y^n$

TABLE OF FORMULAS

BASIC FUNCTIONS

- $\int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$
- $\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln |u| + C$
- $\int e^u du = e^u + C$
- $\int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$
- $\int \cos u du = \sin u + C$
- $\int \tan u du = \ln |\sec u| + C$
- $\int \sin^{-1} u du = u \sin^{-1} u + \sqrt{1-u^2} + C$
- $\int \cos^{-1} u du = u \cos^{-1} u - \sqrt{1-u^2} + C$
- $\int \tan^{-1} u du = u \tan^{-1} u - \ln \sqrt{1+u^2} + C$
- $\int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$
- $\int \ln u du = u \ln u - u + C$
- $\int \cot u du = \ln |\sin u| + C$
- $\int \sec u du = \ln |\sec u + \tan u| + C$
 $= \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}u \right) \right| + C$
- $\int \csc u du = \ln |\csc u - \cot u| + C$
 $= \ln \left| \tan \frac{1}{2}u \right| + C$
- $\int \cot^{-1} u du = u \cot^{-1} u + \ln \sqrt{1+u^2} + C$
- $\int \sec^{-1} u du = u \sec^{-1} u - \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2-1}| + C$
- $\int \csc^{-1} u du = u \csc^{-1} u + \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2-1}| + C$