

# A Level MATHS FORMULA SHEET

## PURE MATHEMATICS 3 (P3)

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### Algebra

#### - Binomial Expansion

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + (n(n-1)x^2)/2! + \dots + (n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)x^r)/r!$$

$$+ \dots (|x| < 1, n \in \mathbb{Q})$$

#### - Partial Fractions

- $f(x) / [(x - a)(x - b)] = A / (x - a) + B / (x - b)$
- $f(x) / (x - a)^2 = A / (x - a) + B / (x - a)^2$
- $f(x) / [(x - a)(x^2 - b)] = A / (x - a) + (Bx + C) / (x^2 - b)$

### Logarithmic & exponential functions

$$\log_a b = (\log_b a / \log_c a)$$

### Trigonometry

- $\tan(x) \equiv \sin(x) / \cos(x)$
- $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) \equiv 1$
- $1 + \tan^2(x) \equiv \sec^2(x)$
- $\cot^2(x) + 1 \equiv \csc^2(x)$
- $\sin(A \pm B) \equiv \sin(A)\cos(B) \pm \cos(A)\sin(B)$
- $\cos(A \pm B) \equiv \cos(A)\cos(B) \mp \sin(A)\sin(B)$
- $\tan(A \pm B) \equiv (\tan(A) \pm \tan(B)) / (1 \mp \tan(A)\tan(B))$
- $\sin(2A) \equiv 2\sin(A)\cos(A)$
- $\cos(2A) \equiv \cos^2(A) - \sin^2(A) \equiv 2\cos^2(A) - 1 \equiv 1 - 2\sin^2(A)$
- $\tan(2A) \equiv 2\tan(A) / (1 - \tan^2(A))$

### Complex Numbers

$$\text{for } z = a + ib$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = a$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(z) = b$$

$$\arg(z) = \tan^{-1} b/a$$

$$z^* = a - ib$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)}$$

### Integration

#### - f(x)

- $x^n$
- $1/x$
- $e^x$
- $\sin(x)$
- $\cos(x)$
- $\sec^2 x$
- $1/(x^2 + a^2)$
- $1/(x^2 - a^2)$
- $1/(a^2 - x^2)$

#### - ∫ f(x) dx:

- $(x^{(n+1)}) / (n + 1)$
- $\ln x$
- $e^x$
- $-\cos(x)$
- $\sin(x)$
- $\tan(x)$
- $(1/a) \tan^{-1}(x/a)$
- $(1/2a) \ln |(x-a)/(x+a)|$
- $(1/2a) \ln |(a+x)/(a-x)|$

$$\int u \, dv/dx \, dx = uv - \int v \, (du/dx) \, dx$$

$$\int (f'(x) / f(x)) \, dx = \ln |f(x)|$$

### Vectors

$$a \cdot b = |a||b| \cos \theta$$

### Differentiation

#### - f(x)

- $x^n$
- $\ln(x)$
- $e^x$
- $\sin(x)$
- $\cos(x)$
- $\tan(x)$
- $\sec(x)$
- $\csc(x)$
- $f(x) = \cot(x)$
- $f(x) = \tan^{(-1)}(x)$
- $f(x) = uv$
- $u/vf$

#### - f'(x)

- $nx^{(n-1)}$
- $1/x$
- $e^x$
- $\cos(x)$
- $-\sin(x)$
- $\sec^2(x)$
- $\sec(x)\tan(x)$
- $-\csc(x)\cot(x)$
- $-\csc^2(x)$
- $1 / (1 + x^2)$
- $v \, (du/dx) + u \, (dv/dx)$
- $(v \, (du/dx) - u \, (dv/dx)) / v^2$

